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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. JULY 28, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 618

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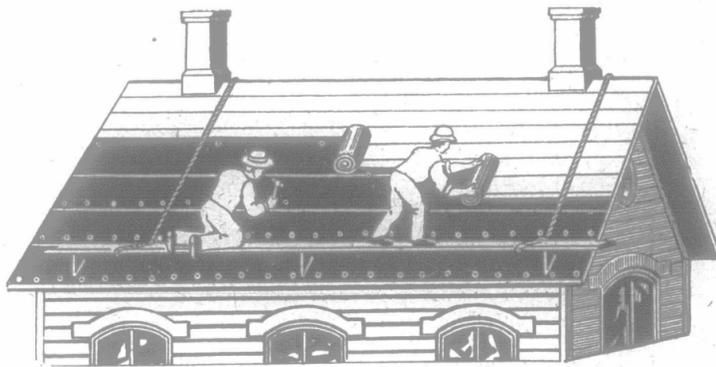
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In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



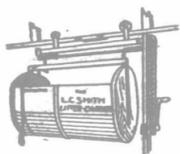
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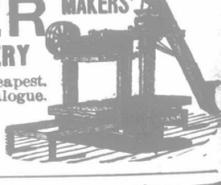
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The Farmer's Advocate

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

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY 28, 1904.

No. 618

EDITORIAL.

The Sugar-beet Outlook.

The late, wet spring and continued cold weather were not encouraging to farmers in the sugar-beet areas, but when a Canadian puts his hand to a task he does so with intelligence and a determination to overcome difficulties. With the advantage of experience previously gained, the patrons of the two large beet-sugar enterprises now in successful operation were not deterred by a bit of unfavorable weather at the outset. Since then conditions have steadily improved, and the result is, referring to the Wallaceburg, Ont., territory, that the tonnage of beets grown and the output of sugar will be about double that of last year. Growers are overcoming the difficulties of handling the crop, and many are now regretting that they have not a very much larger acreage of beets, owing to the partial failure of corn and wheat. The crop is decidedly in a better condition than a year ago, and with the recent fine weather indications point to more than an average yield of beets per acre. Both experimentally and as a regular field crop, our soil and climate have been found peculiarly well adapted to producing a large yield of beets of high quality. Rightly looked after, not only is the crop itself a most profitable one, but the necessary tillage and drainage of the land has a most beneficial effect upon the land, to which the luxuriant spring crops of subsequent seasons bear eloquent testimony. The more detailed account of the conditions of beet culture in Waterloo County, personally inspected by one of our editorial staff, duplicates what has been said regarding the Wallaceburg country. A good many farmers have now been growing beets three years in succession, with very gratifying financial results, and while it is perhaps too much to expect that there will not be some exceptions, the general results show that the crop is very much more profitable than many others, and the reflex influence of beet-growing on the general methods and culture on the farms is of a most improving and beneficial character. From the outset, the "Farmer's Advocate" has felt that this would be the case. The most serious obstacle to overcome is the general shortage of farm labor from which agriculture generally in Canada is now suffering. The public is also becoming better acquainted with the real merits of beet sugar, the recent series of articles running through these columns showing it to be identical or superior in appearance and quality to the finest "granulated" made from sugar cane. It has also been shown that, without the general public's cognizance, fully two-thirds of the sugar consumed in Canada in late years has been made from beets grown in Germany and elsewhere. There appears to be a tendency, from economic, as well as other reasons, to utilize the output of these factories locally; that is to say, very largely in the country and towns adjacent to the factories where the sugar is produced. There is also a feeling that it is well to encourage and keep thriving an industry for which the farmer produces the raw material, and which will act as a wholesome check upon the refining monopoly which fixes the price from day to day at which grocers are permitted to sell sugar.

What an Old Friend Says.

I am glad that your efforts have been appreciated, and that the circulation of your paper is rapidly increasing. I well remember when the paper was first started and was a subscriber at that time. I am, therefore, in a special manner pleased.

Omahee, N. D., U. S. A. GEO. J. COULTHARD.

Railway Expropriation.

We are asked to state in a general way the position of the farmer with regard to the compensation to which he is entitled at the hands of the railway company, upon the taking, by the company, of a portion of his farm for the purposes of the railway, and it is said that in fixing the amounts they propose to give upon such expropriations, the companies generally fail to discriminate as they should, or at all, with respect to the character of the farms affected.

The rights of both company and individual vary, of course, according to whether the railway is one governed by Dominion or Provincial legislation, and if the latter, then according to the Province in which the land may be situated, and also according as the railway may or may not be the subject of special as well as general Acts of Parliament or Legislature.

But, generally speaking, the farmer whose lands are so interfered with, and in part or in entirety taken by the company, need not suffer any substantial injustice. It is open to him to refuse the company's offer, and to have the matter arbitrated upon. And the arbitrators in fixing the amount of compensation to be awarded are bound to take into account both the value of the land taken and the damage to the remainder of the lands. On the other hand, they must consider the increased value that may be given to the rest of the farm by reason of the passing of the railway through it, or of the construction of the railway, setting off this increased value, if any, against any inconvenience, or damage, caused by the expropriation. And there is the right of appeal from the award of the arbitrators. It is difficult, therefore, to see why there should be any real hardship to the farmer, and if, at the outset, he take the precaution to have his interests properly and efficiently looked after, he may fairly count upon receiving reasonably full indemnity. Upon receiving the offer he ought at once to consult a solicitor, and be advised by him as to whether it should be accepted, and in the event of its being considered that more compensation should be given, and would probably be awarded, the solicitor should be instructed to attend to and protect the farmer's interests at every stage of the subsequent proceedings.

The Show Catalogue.

The provision of a well-prepared catalogue of the entries of live stock is a feature that has been too long neglected in connection with most of the leading shows in Canada. The catalogue is a real necessity to the visitor who desires to learn the most of the character of the exhibits, and it were well that more of our exhibition boards of management should make provision for the issue of this educational factor in the show. With a numbered catalogue, giving the name, age and breed of the animals on exhibition, the name and address of the owner, and the name and herbook number of the sire and dam, and with numbers attached to the animals to correspond, the visitor gets, at a glance, a fund of information that is helpful to him in forming a correct understanding of the exhibits, something he can carry away with him as a souvenir of the show, and which may serve as a means of reference after his return home. A few of our leading show associations have made brave efforts to provide this help, and where exhibitors have done their part in supplying the necessary data, the result has been eminently satisfactory, but in many cases exhibitors have shown inexcusable indifference to the matter, failing to furnish the needed information, and hence

the catalogues have in many classes been incomplete and less satisfactory than should be. To meet this difficulty, the only effectual means would appear to be to make the supplying of the pedigree and other needed information a condition of acceptance of the entry or the payment of prizes. This would not be an unreasonable proposition, and is one that is in the interest of the honest exhibitor, as well as of the public. The well-furnished catalogue is an excellent advertising medium for the owner of the stock shown, and also serves as a check against fraudulent practices on the part of unscrupulous or dishonest exhibitors, and for this reason, if for no other, is well worth the cost of its preparation. The expense, by good management, may be met by securing advertisements from business men and manufacturers to appear in the catalogue. The catalogue is considered an indispensable part of the principal shows in Great Britain, and, indeed, of many of the more advanced county and district fairs, and we hope to see more attention given to it in this country now that the idea of making our fairs more educative in their character is meeting with such general favor.

In order to make the catalogue complete, the time for closing the entries must be rigidly observed. The employment for a week or two of a clerk having some knowledge of pedigree registration is almost a necessity, but this and other details can generally be arranged when once it is decided to adopt the catalogue as a part of the show. We may add the suggestion that in the composition of the catalogue more attention be given to the display of more distinct headlines for the different classes than has been usual in the preparation of the catalogue of the Toronto Exhibition, and that wider margins for notes would be an improvement.

A Summer Outing.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

Those who have been over the ground are generally agreed that the section of Western Ontario, formerly known as the Huron Tract, lying north of the city of London for a distance of seventy miles, is unexcelled in the Dominion, or, one might safely say, in any other country, as an all-round farming district, the land being uniformly level or slightly undulating, with hardly an acre unfit for cultivation, the soil a comfortable working clay loam, with, for the most part, a gravelly subsoil, providing natural drainage and well adapted to growing all the staple farm crops to perfection. In no other section of this country of similar area is found, as a rule, better farming, fields cleaner of weeds, or better fenced, or farm buildings more uniformly good, the dwellings being nearly all two-story structures of white brick, and a considerable number of those more recently built having high, roomy basements, with cement floors, and being equipped with furnace heating, bath-room, water service, and nearly all the conveniences of modern city homes. In some cases the water supply is obtained by gravitation through underground pipes from a spring on higher ground, in others by means of a hydraulic ram from a lower level, but in most by means of the windmill from the well to an elevated tank, and by pipes to house and stables; while soft water for washing, from the house roof, is stored in a tank in the attic. In building a new house, these conveniences may be secured at no great cost, and even in older buildings, where no provision has been made for these, in many cases, by a little ingenuity and at reasonable expense, most of them may be secured, adding greatly to the comfort of

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
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London, W. C., England.

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 50 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAWS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
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11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
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the home, largely lessening the labor of house-keeping, and saving time, an important desideratum in these times of scarcity of help.

To the writer, who well remembers when, only fifty years ago, this district, then a dense forest, was being settled, mostly by farm laborers, immigrants from the British Isles, many of whom, with no other capital than strong arms and stout hearts, built log shanties on their homesteaded lots and tackled the big trees single-handed, sowing their first seed among the stumps, reaping with sickles and struggling for years amid the privations of the pioneer's life, the improvement made in the time seems truly marvellous. Riding over this ground last week, looking upon the smooth fields, smiling with rich harvests of clover, wheat and other cereals, seeing at work the two-horse mower, side-delivery rake, hay-loader and horse-fork, where the self-binding harvester and the sheaf-carrier will be at work in a few days, one was involuntarily led to look forward as well as backward, and to wonder whether it is possible for as great advancement to be made in farming in the next fifty years. The vision of the future is one of electric propellers for farm vehicles and machinery, of air-ships, delivering the "Farmer's Advocate" and other mail free, and of wireless telegraphy adapted to farm and field.

Well cultivated and thrifty root crops seen on many farms in this section evidence wise forethought in providing succulent food for stock in winter, and this provision will be the more satisfactory this year, when the corn crop is so generally a partial if not a total failure, and empty silos will be common. It is well to have more than one string to one's bow in this regard, and good feed as is ensilage, it does not fully take the place of roots as a food for young growing cattle and other stock. The most successful feeders provide both. Winter wheat, once the principal grain crop in this district, is still grown to some extent on nearly every farm, and some very promising fields are nearly ripe for the harvest, while clover stubble land is being plowed already for next year's crop of wheat. This is now the most common preparation for wheat, the summer-fallow, once the usual preparation, having been abandoned as too expensive. The clover roots supply nitrogen sufficient for the crop, and humus to improve the condition of the soil; while one plowing and repeated surface cultivation gives a

firm and moist seed-bed, ensuring quick and uniform germination of the seed and a vigorous growth of the plants.

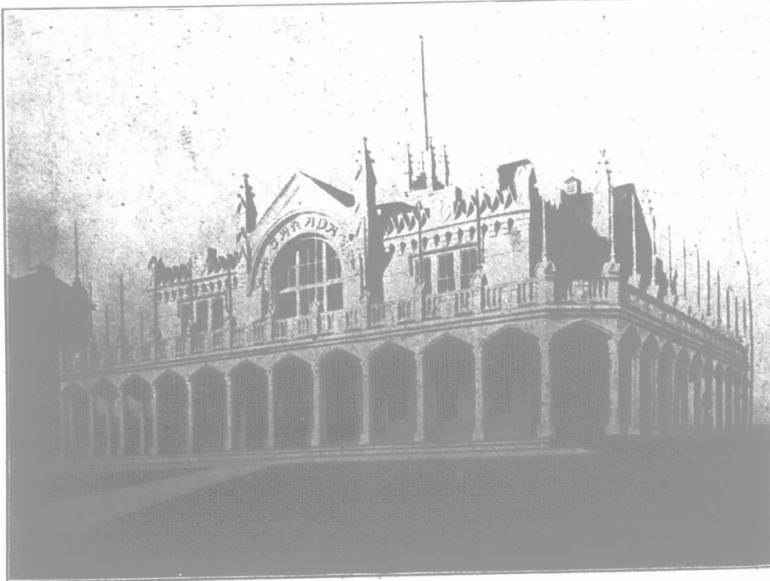
Reference to this section of country would be incomplete which did not contain words of congratulation and praise of the uniformly good quality of the public roads, which are, with scarcely an exception, well graded and gravelled, so that there is pleasure and comfort in driving upon them, even after a heavy rain. It is true that the supply of gravel is here more convenient than in most districts, but the fact that in nearly all the counties of Western Ontario good gravelled roads are common speaks well for the enterprise and public-spiritedness of the people. J. C. S.

Canada at St. Louis.

(Special Correspondence.)

Having been down at the St. Louis Exposition since the opening of the great Fair, I have had a good opportunity of noting the impression that has been made upon the visiting public by the place Canada occupies among the countries exhibiting. I have yet to meet the Canadian that is not proud of the showing his country is making here. I have yet to meet the American who is not amazed at it. With the exception of Japan, there is no other foreign country provoking so much favorable comment as Canada. Japan has a wonderful exhibit, and she was ready with it when the Fair opened. This latter fact can only be said of one other country, and that is Canada.

There is a great deal in knowing just what you want to do, and how to go about doing it. Canada had the advantage of an able and experienced Commissioner in Mr. William Hutchison, who seemed to know just what was needed to make the thing effective, and, with his ex-



Canada Building, St. Louis Exhibition.

Headquarters for the Canadian Commission, and for Canadians and friends visiting the World's Fair.

perienced staff, just how to go to work to accomplish what was wanted. The result was that when the Exposition opened, Canada was ready for business, while nearly every other exhibiting State or country, except Japan, was still in confusion. In this connection, Canada had a double advantage—she divided with Japan the public attention for the first month of the Fair, at least, and saved immensely in money as well as in time.

As to the several exhibits themselves, they likewise show evidences of experience in design and construction, and are generally conceded to be the most artistic and attractive within the Fair grounds.

"If Canada can stand the expense of all this display that she is making down here," said a prominent citizen of Omaha, "she is a mighty sight wealthier country than we Americans ever suspected."

"Not only wealthy, but generous," I observed, "and she is offering her wealth in fee-simple to the able-bodied of all the earth."

"Just so," retorted the stranger, "and she is catching a lot of our citizens by her enterprise, but the showing she is making down here takes our breath away."

I cite this incident merely to show the impression that Canada is making here by her exhibits, and even now, when the immense and costly displays of many of the States are completed, Canada continues to attract a fair share of attention, and receives her full share of compliments.

The first thing that invites the visitor's attention is the Canada Pavilion—a monument in its situation to the strategy of Commissioner Hutch-

son, as it stands on the leading highway between the grand group of Fair buildings and the great Palace of Agriculture. Everybody drops in to see the Canada Building and enjoy its easy chairs, its free filtered water, its toilet conveniences, its beautiful printings all suggestive of Canada's resources and enterprise, its cosy sitting-rooms, its broad verandas, and everybody says "how home-like," and goes away impressed with Canada's freedom and hospitality. A few steps up the incline brings one to the great Palace of Agriculture, the most imposing structure on the grounds, covering twenty-three acres, where can be seen the greatest aggregation of agricultural products ever brought together for the admiration and edification of mankind. In this great building Canada occupies a position about one hundred and fifty feet square, not far from the main entrance. Her exhibit here is a thing of beauty, unique in design and artistic in execution, showing a concise picture of Canada's resources and wealth. The accompanying photograph will give but a faint conception of its beauty and representative character. In this concrete picture are worked and woven three thousand grains, grasses and other products of Canada. On each side of the central figure stands a pedestal of maple sugar and honey, respectively, with several similar exhibits in the background. It is the universal opinion that Canada's exhibit in this building, though not as extensive and elaborate as a few others, is not surpassed for its artistic finish and for what it comprises, by that of any other State or country.

From the Palace of Agriculture you go on to the Horticultural Building, where Canada again shows the artistic taste in arranging her display. With the exception of California, Canada is showing the largest and most varied collection of fruit in the building, and everybody's remark is: "What a surprising display for Canada. I never thought Canada could grow so much fruit. Canada seems to be right in it in everything."

In her horticultural display, Canada is showing ninety-four varieties of apples in their natural state from cold storage, and a great variety of pears, plums, peaches, grapes and small fruit in glass jars.

In the Building of Mines and Metallurgy, Canada stands clear to the front. Colorado is the only State that divides the honors with her, and the palm is by public consent generally given to Canada. In an illuminated grate, built in a solid structure of different kinds of ores, made to resemble a safe, Canada exhibits a collection of gold dust,

nuggets and bars from the Yukon amounting in value to fifty thousand dollars. This exhibit alone is attracting universal admiration and provoking much comment.

Anywhere upon the grounds, if you hear the Forestry, Fish and Game Building referred to, you will be sure to hear the question, "Did you see Canada's exhibit there? doesn't she make a magnificent display?" Within an arch structure here, representing a bridge, in which are nearly three thousand kinds of wood, all the products of Canada, we find marked and mounted specimens of fur, fin and feather, from the least to the greatest, including the polar bear, the musk ox, the elk, the caribou, the buffalo, the salmon, the sturgeon, the speckled trout, etc., etc. They are all in a handsome condition, and are attracting much attention.

To finish up with, there is, in the rear of the Canadian Pavilion, a special building, in which Canada is showing a fine collection of commercial woods, some of the fir trees from British Columbia equalling in size the best shown by California.

The stock barns are only now in course of erection. So far, Canada has entered but two lots of horses, though it is expected that she will yet be creditably represented in every department of live stock.

T. H. RACE.

A Tug-of-War.

We are great admirers of the "Farmer's Advocate," and are always glad to see it come into the house. The only trouble is we all want to get hold of it at the same time.

Richmond, Que.

JAMES SNODEN.

STOCK.

How Easy for Farmers!

Sir,—Said a cattle nealer to me yesterday: "I am searching for a cross-bred dairy Shorthorn cow for a customer. I know exactly the type of cow he wants. He is willing to pay from £30 to £50, but, although I have travelled miles in search, I have hitherto been unsuccessful." "Why not try the pedigree herds?" I asked, and mentioned several where he could find what he wanted. "Yes, I know that, but it would not be a one and two ciphers that would buy the cow there."

And yet how easy the pedigree breeders have made it for the tenant farmers to breed the class of cattle referred to above, so that in place of a few in each parish, they should be general on each farm. They are just as easy to breed, cost less to keep, and return infinitely more money than the poor specimens which now form the majority on most farms. From the farthest parts of the globe customers come to us, and take back with them, at heavy cost of purchase and carriage, the male animals necessary for improvement, whilst some of our own farmers will not pick them up at their very doors, but keep on using mongrel bulls of the moderate type. These pedigree bulls from milking parents with good fleshing properties can be actually purchased at a price to return a profit "in addition to their services," for after being used so long as kinship will admit they can be sold to the butcher at an increase on the original purchase price, whilst the service fees from neighbors' cattle will pay the bull's keep. Again, the foreigners who come to us for males have a much more difficult task than have our farmers in the inferior class of their cows, requiring years to bring them up to excellence, whilst our farmers have rich material at hand, both male and female, and all that is required on their part is simply judgment to blend the materials. With such advantages at the doors of our farmers, foreign visitors will naturally expect to see the highest types of live stock on all our farms, but they don't always find them, as is proved by the confession which opens my letter. Surely this must be another addition to the old axiom that the easier and cheaper the means to an end the less they are valued. With the facilities now at the door of every British farmer, there is no reason why there should be a middling beast on any of our farms, yet there are to-day hundreds and thousands of farms on which you find animals that are a disgrace to the twentieth century, and in the hands, too, of men who own snug bank balances, men who by the exercise of judgment, and without dipping into those balances, might quadruple the value of their live stock. Whence, then, the apathy to improvement at a time when, grain-growing being no longer profitable, our very agricultural life and prosperity depend upon our live stock? It has been said to be a characteristic of the Briton that he is ill at ease under prosperity, and that all his best points come to the top in adversity.

Has improvement in cattle-breeding been made too easy? If so, it is more than probable that if those of our farmer who have not already done so, as many have done, do not throw off their carelessness in this respect, the days of adversity are not far distant, the days when foreign flesh meat will be equal in quality to our best, and, as a consequence, prices for such will fall to the same level. Then, and then only, will those British farmers who have neglected live-stock breeding have to prove their grit under adversity, in the effort to win back the lost superiority.

But how much easier would it be to retain it, and go on with the work of improvement in place of sleeping at our posts.

In the present position of British live stock, the greatest improvement must come through the males, and well it is for the nation that we have these in superabundance and cheap. The duty of every farmer, to himself and to the nation, is thus clear—not a few farmers here and there, but every farmer in the United Kingdom—to bring into active operation such skill and judgment in the selection and mating of his male animals that every year will show progressive improvement in his females. The duty is the more imperative, seeing that not only our prosperity as a nation, but our very existence as individuals, is threatened, and both can only be retained by our farmers keeping in the forefront of their foreign competitors in the breeding of the best animals and the production of the best flesh meat. Why wait until we are overwhelmed ere we begin the universal improvement? The effort will have to be made, and a start in a race is much more favorable to the one in front than from behind scratch.

This is a matter of such national importance that it should be rubbed in by the Board of Agriculture, by chambers of agriculture, by farmers' clubs and societies, at agricultural show luncheons and, in fact, wherever farmers congregate. We are under a cloud in respect to one description of horse breeding, but it would be a much greater calamity if the same happened as regards our cattle breeding.—[Samson, in Live-stock Journal.

Our Scottish Letter.

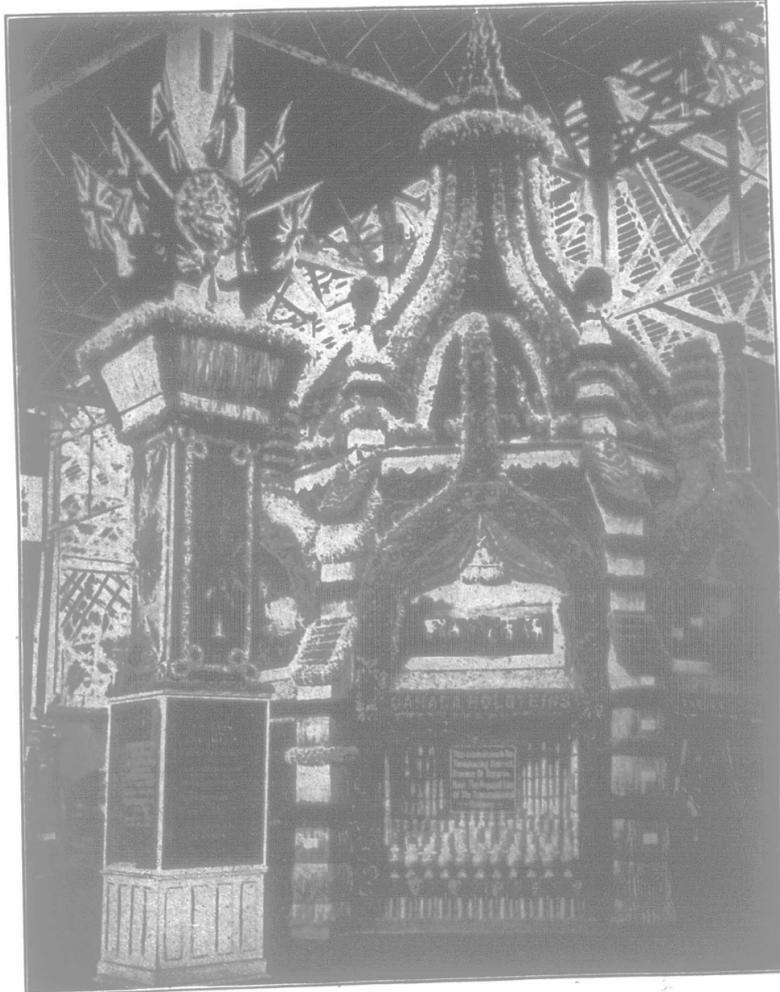
The chief topic of interest for stock breeders here at the moment, is the report of the extraordinary sale of Mr. Bell's Shorthorns at Cabana del Rincon, in South America. Mr. Bell is a Liverpool gentleman, and the manager of his estancia is Mr. James McCulloch, a native of the parish of Glenluce, Wigtownshire. Naturally we feel proud of our fellow-countryman, as it is long since such a sale was recorded. It lasted over two days, and something like £50,000 worth of stock was passed through hands in that time. The Scots-bred bull, Newton Stone, from Aberdeenshire, made £2,625, or as nearly as may be, \$13,125. This, as a calf, was one of the best animals ever bred in Aberdeenshire. His breeder, Mr. A. M. Gordon, has a notable herd. Another British-bred bull, Baron Gainford, made £1,375, which may be converted into dollars by multiplying by five. Fifty-two cows made an average of £129, twenty-six calves an average of £112, and twenty-four heifers an average of £100. The boom in Shorthorns is holding out in Argentina better than some anticipated. Still it must be borne in mind that prices for commercial cattle there are receding, and the pedigree market is very sensitive to a fact of this kind. An interesting enquiry is at present being held concerning the prevalence of tuberculosis in stock. There

likely that the bill in question will become law. Its effect would be to paralyze efforts to control the ravages of this dread disease.

Principal McFadyean has expressed the opinion that after all abortion may be the worst disease with which stockowners in this country have to contend. No doubt there is truth in the statement. The extent to which this disease prevails is only being realized. It is becoming evident that many cows which come in season at the ninth week may have really aborted, and there is a growing conviction that the disease may be due to a germ. The puzzle is to know how it is contagious, and by what media it passes from one of its victims to another. The Board of Agriculture is being pressed to deal with the subject, and Lord Onslow has promised to do so as soon as he gets some of the other enquiries out of the way. His Lordship rightly observes that investigation will be much more useful than the taking of evidence. The facts about abortion are pretty well known. What is wanted is a working explanation of the facts. The distribution of cattle which have aborted must be a fruitful source of spreading the disease. Frequently the occult reason for the dispersion of a herd is the prevalence of abortion. One of the proposals before the Board of Agriculture is that outbreaks should be notified. As a counsel of perfection this is admirable, but nothing more need be said about it. How is it possible to enforce notification of so insidious a disease?

Denmark of late has been attracting unusual attention here. A large number of prominent agriculturists have just returned from a ten-days' tour through the land. The exact object of their visit has not transpired. It is generally supposed to be part of a Chamberlain-check-mating movement. Certainly Denmark is an object lesson in the success of a policy of open ports for foodstuffs for man and beast. Denmark saw that she could never compete with the great western continent in the production of food or beef. She therefore resolved to intensify her agriculture, to carry a large herd of dairy cattle, import food from abroad, and manufacture, all the dairy produce possible. In this aim she has wonderfully succeeded. In 1875 the exports from Denmark amounted in value to £5,162,000; in 1887 they had fallen to £5,012,000; but in 1902 they were £16,100,000. Sweden began relatively even, but Sweden adopted a protective policy, putting a duty on foreign foodstuffs. Result: Swedish exports in 1875, £1,382,000; in 1887, £1,748,000; in 1902, nil. By an expenditure of about £3,800,000 on maize and other foods for man and beast, Denmark, in 1902 produced dairy manufactures, which she exported, to the value of £16,100,000. She gave employment in agriculture to the great mass of her population, and to many thousands of Germans as well. They find Denmark a better country to live in than their own. She exported 23,016 horses in the same year, and of that large number, in spite of a protective tariff, Germany took over 21,000. The value of land in Denmark has, under this enlightened policy, risen from £16,150,000 in 1875, to 23,220,000 in 1902. The deposits in her savings banks amounted in 1862 to four millions; in 1901 they stood at over thirty-seven millions. It is obvious that open ports for foodstuffs is a policy which suits Denmark.

Sir Walter Gilbey is one of the most eager devotees of horse-breeding in this country. He has done his level best to make the industry popular, but he is now pessimistic. He is sorry so much is said about the prevalence of disease in this country. Glanders is, unfortunately, very prevalent in the city of London, but there is very little equine disease in the country at large. There is abundant room for improvement in the quality of harness horses here, and it is a strange thing that the business of rearing such animals does not pay better than it does here. The high value of land must have something to do with the price of horses; possibly, also, the high price of living, and



Central Figure, Canadian Agricultural Exhibit, World's Fair, St. Louis.

the determination of all classes here to live more or less luxuriously and not in the Spartan fashion of their forefathers, may explain many things. Certain it is that departments of agriculture like butter, dairying and horse-breeding, in which some of our rivals seem to thrive, are pursued here at a loss. The situation is puzzling. My own opinion is that the traffic in strong drink is throttling this country. Yet, at present a measure is being forced through the House of Commons to endow the traffic. It is the most humiliating spectacle the British Parliament has ever witnessed.

SCOTLAND YET."

Registration of Shorthorn Cows and Produce.

In the annual report of the Shorthorn Society reference is made to a suggestion by a member, that, with the view of reducing the size of the volume of the Herdbook, cows on their first entry with produce should have their full pedigrees given or obtainable in that volume; but that in their subsequent entry, with further produce, the pedigree should be given as far as the dam only, with a reference to the first entry. This suggestion was referred by the council to a committee for consideration and report. The committee, after considering proofs of a portion of the last volume, printed in accordance with the above suggestion, and also in other forms, reported: that the amount of space that would be saved by the adoption of the suggestion would not be sufficient to justify an alteration, which would mean the partial abandonment of the present system of giving every pedigree (by abbreviation one to another) complete in each volume; but should the size of the volume continue to increase and compel the adoption of a new system, the most likely arrangement appeared to the committee to be that of giving the entries of the cow calves in the same form as the pedigrees of the bulls are now given—i. e., one entry—and not as at present as produce and then later as a dam, an arrangement which would allow of a considerable saving in space and the continuance of the present system of each volume being complete in itself.—[Live-stock Journal.

HORSES.

Buying a Horse.

It behooves a farmer to have his eyes open and clear when he goes to buy a new horse or team that will give him good service and prove good value for the price paid.

There are said to be tricks in the horse-dealing business, but whether that be true or not, it is certainly important for the would-be purchaser to understand what he wants, what the work to be done requires, and what constitutes a sound, serviceable horse for the place to be filled. It is also absolutely necessary to consider every horse unsound, until proved the contrary, no matter from whom he is to be purchased. Friends and relatives, when it comes to a horse deal, are to be considered the same as strangers until the business has been completed. Even the deacon is not to be given any credit unless the horse he has to sell corroborates in appearance and performance the qualities he claims for him. There is to be no sentiment in the matter—simply business sense.

For the above reasons, when the neighbor has a horse for sale, and our reader goes to inspect the animal, he should go unawares, if possible, and see the horse, first in the stall, and afterwards in action. This is necessary for the reason that when a horse is at rest in his stall some things will show up that would disappear when he is trotted, or be overlooked were he first seen out of doors. For instance, when looking at a horse in his stall the flanks should be watched for abdominal breathing, indicating "heaves"—a trouble often temporarily alleviated by drugs when the visit of the intending purchaser has been anticipated, and at the same time a glance will show whether a strap is buckled tightly around the neck back of the ears, indicating that the horse is a "wind sucker."

We next step up beside the horse and examine the manger, which is always chewed a great deal if the animal is a "cribber," and, finding such evidences, it is but a moment's work to open the mouth and find if the incisor teeth corroborate the suspicion. Next the horse is made "stand over" in his stall. If he has a spavin and is lame from it he will jerk the affected leg as he steps, and this may also be done as an evidence of "chorea" (shivers or crampiness). The latter disease, which is incurable, is still better seen as the animal is made to back out of the stall. For the first few steps the hind legs will be jerked higher than normal, but when he is trotted, or even walked, there may not be a trace of this unsoundness to be seen, except, possibly, when he is suddenly turned.

After the "at rest" examination he should be placed on a level floor. Watch him for a few minutes, and if he is sore-footed, the foot that causes pain will be stuck out in front of him, or the hind feet will be eased turn about persistently. Walk around him and form a general idea of his

shape and quality and suitability in size, weight and bone. If all of these things are satisfactory, next have him walked and trotted, and note his gait, with any departures from normal, free, open or sound action.

If he stands these tests, the serious examination commences, and this must be a most critical one if the price asked indicates a valuable animal and absolutely sound. If a cheap horse, and only sold "serviceably sound," the examination need only be for wind and lameness, and then a search for anything that will be likely to make him useless, either temporarily, during busy seasons, or permanently, at once, or in the near future.

Commence at the head, and examine the teeth for age; parrot mouth, which makes a horse unable to graze; diseased molars, which are indicated by foul odor; discharge from the nostrils or a wad of food in the cheek; injured bars where the bit presses on the floor of the mouth; lacerated tongue or ulcerated tongue and gums. Glance at the nostrils for discharge, red spots, ulcers or tumors in the false nostril. Now test the sight by slightly lifting the hand as if to strike the eye, which will make him wink if he can see. Look at the eye and the lids. Where a horse has had several attacks of periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness) the lids will be wrinkled and a bluish tinge appear over the eye, or irregularity of the contour of the cornea, while white spots may tell of cataract or merely of injuries that have not affected the eyesight. Examine the bones of the lower jaw for departures from normal, also those of the face under the eyes for enlargements, possibly showing disease of molar teeth or chronic catarrh.

Abscesses under the jaw will be easily found if present, and indicate "strangles" in quite young horses, but are suspicious in old ones, indicating diseased molar teeth, and possibly something worse. The hand is run over the poll, where "poll evil" is located; under the mane for skin disease; along the jugular groove and at the throat-latch for abnormalities. Then the withers are examined for "fistula" or sores, and the shoulder for sweeny, collar boils or fibroid tumors, and the elbow for "shoe boil." The fore limb is next examined carefully for broken knees, splints, bowed tendons, grease or scratches, and any other things that depart from sound condition. The foot has to be examined very carefully for departures from good shape, founder, thrush, corns, quarter cracks, quittor, sand crack, ringbones, sidebones and nail prick or stone bruise.

Never accept a horse with leather sole on foot. Have him unshod before deciding that there is nothing wrong. This applies to fore and hind feet, and, as a general rule, it is safest to have the shoes removed where the horse is valuable. The body is next looked at carefully for ruptures, sore back, weak back, sagged back and waxy coupling. The state of the scrotum is to be looked to in geldings, and the udder in mares. Lift the tail to see if it is strong, not false, and not newly docked or affected with melanosis tumors in white animals. At the same time the anus is inspected and the vulva in mares. Paralysis of the anus is not uncommon, and lacerations of the perineum in mares constitute a "gill flirt." The hind limb is next to be gone over for unsoundness similar to those in the fore limb, including spavin, ringbone, thoroughpin, etc., while the stifle will come in for a careful look and the contour of the hips be noted for injury to the points of the ilium caused by running in at a narrow door.

Next test the animal thoroughly for wind, and the work will be fairly complete. In conclusion, it may be added that each limb must be examined in succession as "above advised.—Dr. A. S. Alexander, Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Horses in the Transvaal.

Writing in the Transvaal Agricultural Journal, Col. John Hotham, of the Royal Artillery, makes some remarks on the types of horses suitable for South Africa, based on his long experience in the breeding and use of English, Indian, Australian and other horses. Of the Arab he says, there is no other horse "so generous, so hardy, so full of pluck and so staunch as the true child of the desert, and none that will do so well on poor and indifferent food at a pinch. By crossing him with the best country mares," he adds, "we shall thus get dense bone, good constitutions, good sound feet, endurance and pluck. Having got the Arab blood into the first cross by using well-selected, short-coupled thoroughbred horses of from 15 h. 2 in. to 15 h. 3 in. with the best of the young mares, we shall get more substance and size." For the breeding of artillery and draft horses, however, Colonel Hotham thinks there are no horses so likely to suit the Transvaal as the Cleveland Bay and the Yorkshire Coach horse. Such heavy horses as the Shire or the Clydesdale, he does not consider suitable for South Africa, and he describes the Hackney as too soft for that part of the world.

We are very much pleased with the change to a weekly, and think it is the best farmer's paper going. Ontario Co., Ont. ISAAC LEMON.

FARM.

Clover Sod.

By Prof. O. A. Zavitz.

Clover is one of Ontario's most valuable farm crops. It is generally recognized by Ontario farmers to be a heavy yielder of hay which furnishes a large amount of valuable food constituents. Its beneficial effects upon the soil, however, do not seem to be so clearly understood. Scientists who have made a careful study of the influence of clover on the soil, tell us that after large crops have been removed from the land the soil is actually richer in nitrogen after growing clover than it was before, owing to the large amount of nitrogen which the clover roots have obtained from the air. As a rule, farmers grow clover and timothy together, and are therefore unable to ascertain the comparative influence of each of these crops on the soil.

We have conducted a series of experiments at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on three different occasions, in order to ascertain the comparative value of clover and grass sod for crop production. We first grew clovers and grasses upon separate plots and removed the crops, after which the land was plowed and other crops were sown. The results, therefore, show the influence of the roots remaining in the soil upon the productiveness of crops following the clovers and the grasses. In 1902 barley was sown after each of four varieties of clovers and three varieties of grasses in four different places in our experimental grounds. The average results of the four tests in pounds of barley per acre were as follows: red clover, 1,516; lucerne, 1,450; alsike clover, 1,427; mammoth red clover, 1,408; meadow fescue grass, 1,068; orchard grass, 1,015; and timothy 946. It will therefore be seen that the red clover sod gave an increase over the timothy sod of 570 pounds or nearly twelve bushels per acre.

In another experiment, which was completed in 1900, in which winter wheat was sown on both clover and grass sods, it was found that an average of 3,194 lbs. of wheat per acre was obtained from the clover sod, and only 2,300 pounds from the grass sod.

In 1899 a mixture of barley and oats was sown on clover sod and also on grass sod. The results were very marked, as an average of 2,256 pounds of mixed grains per acre was obtained from the clover sod, and only 1,078 pounds of mixed grains per acre from the grass sod.

By averaging the results of these three grains, we find that the crop grown on the clover sod gave an increase over the crop grown on the grass sod by fully 56 per cent.

The results of these experiments help us to appreciate the beneficial influence on the soil from growing clover. It also indicates the suitability of a properly cultivated clover sod as a preparation for winter wheat or for spring grains.

The Seed-growers' Association to be Incorporated.

Hon. Sidney Fisher has introduced a bill into the House at Ottawa to incorporate the Seed-growers' Associations. The object of the bill is to authorize the formation of associations of seed-growers similar to the live-stock associations, with a central executive, and branch associations throughout the whole of Canada.

The constitution, by-laws and rules of the Association shall provide for:

- The registration of the history of selected seeds for use in the production of one or more kinds of field or garden crops;
- The admission, suspension and expulsion of members;
- The election of officers and their duties;
- The mode of convening annual, general and special meetings;
- The audit of accounts.
- The location of the head office and the branch offices, if any.

The objects of the association shall be to keep records of the history of selected seeds of certain plants, and to collect, publish and preserve valuable data concerning those plants.

Top Dressing for Pasture.

A subscriber who runs a small dairy farm asks what he should use for a top-dressing upon an old pasture, and asks how land plaster (gypsum) would do. The best top-dressing for such land would be a light application of the manure from the dairy cows, as it would supply the grass with just the food it requires, and in about the necessary proportions. The manure should be spread thinly and even in the late fall or winter, and harrowed in the spring once or twice. Before harrowing, a seeding with white clover, red-top and blue-grass seed would renew the crop. If it is desired to get some improvement at once, and no manure is available, an application of sodium nitrate, about one hundred and fifty pounds per acre, obtained from most hardware merchants, would give a quick growth. To sow such small amounts the nitrate should be mixed with road dust or sully loam. Gypsum or sulphate of lime does not supply the elements of plant food

required by an old pasture. It is largely a nitrogenous manure that such a crop requires, and nitrate of soda (sodium nitrate) is one of the quickest acting of this class. The barnyard manure, however, is a more complete fertilizer than the artificial article, and should be used quite frequently on pastures and old meadows.

The Sugar-beet Industry.

GROWERS ELATED OVER THIS YEAR'S PROSPECTS.

A propitious season so far has favored the sugar-beet growers of Ontario. The crop is now nearly all thinned, and hoed the second or third time, and in most cases, especially where the seed was sown in good time (before May 15th), the tops almost entirely cover the ground. With favorable weather for ripening and harvesting, the sugar-beet industry should this year become pretty firmly fixed in the agricultural operations of this Province. After three years' experience growers are satisfied that beets can be grown with a high percentage of sugar, that the crop returns in cash are decidedly remunerative, that the cultivation incident to beet-growing is the most effectual method of eradicating weeds, and that land so cultivated is in the best possible condition for succeeding crops, that no crop grown upon the farm is so free from attacks of insects and diseases, and so certain of yielding returns. So forcibly have these advantages impressed some of the growers for the Wallaceburg factory that they now regret not having taken larger acreage, especially as much of the corn sown did not germinate. One feature only of the situation is in doubt and that is the problem of securing labor to handle the crop, but with a crop having the many advantages noted above it is more than assured that help will be available, following the efforts of immigration agents to induce Old Country agriculturists to locate in Ontario.

THE INDUSTRY FIXED.

In Ontario this year there are but two factories operating, viz.: Wallaceburg and Berlin, that at Dresden having been moved away, and the one at Warton having suspended operations. The two companies now operating have proved their utility by their continued progress through an initiative period and unfavorable seasons. For the successful operation of a sugar factory, certain natural advantages must be possessed by the locality. The factory must be surrounded by a good stretch of suitable soil, owned by men who are willing to grow beets, be conveniently reached by railways or boats, and be provided with an abundance of water. These requisites are all well supplied to both the Wallaceburg and Berlin factories.

THE CROP IN WATERLOO COUNTY.

In the course of a visit to a large number of beet fields in Waterloo County, a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" was agreeably surprised with the splendid growth the beets have made and the clean, well-kept condition of the fields. Comparisons, however, show the advantage of getting the seed in early, just as soon as the land is warm enough, and of cultivating as long as the growth of leaves will permit, which, this year, with early-sown beets, is up till about the last week in July. When beets are sown first thing in the spring, cultivation can be commenced after grain seeding, and the thinning and hoeing well completed before haying time. This also insures the ripening of the beets in the warm September days, and the harvesting before the cold fall weather sets in, or the roots have made a second growth, due to the fall rains. Everywhere are evidences that the growers have well learned the principles of beet-growing, for here and there over the country they point out the fields for next year's crop. This providing early for the following crop cannot be too highly commended. The land, whether it be clover sod, grain stubble or other land, should be well cultivated in early autumn, so that it is not neglected owing to a rush of work in beet harvest. Beet-growing requires the exercise of good management, and the well-kept fields and forward condition of the work of the best farmers in Waterloo County and other beet-growing districts is evidence that, with executive ability, this work can be fitted nicely into operations of the farm.

SUGAR BEETS AND FERTILITY.

Where beets have been grown for two or three years in Waterloo County, and elsewhere, one feature stands out prominently, and that is the uniformly high condition of the grain crops following after beets. In many cases, the added value of the succeeding grain crop will pay for the extra labor of cultivating the roots. The argument advanced by those who would injure the industry that beet-growing is exhaustive of fertility is completely disproved. Beets, being deep feeders, take very little plant food from the surface soil in late summer, while the shallow cultivation given the crop liberates large amounts, which are available for succeeding crops. The tops, also, of the beets return to the soil large amounts of

the mineral substances extracted by the crop. This supply of mineral matter tends to balance up the plant food in the soil, and prevents an excess of nitrogen, to which excess is due the rank, soft growth of straw so frequently seen after summer-fallows, or upon heavily-manured land. The freedom from weeds of those crops following beets is most striking. The early cultivation which beets require seems to kill weeds in their infancy, and the thick shade of the leaves later in the season prevents further growth after cultivation ceases. On such weeds as Canada thistle, mustard, sow thistle, bladder campion,

out into clumps of about two inches in length and nine inches apart. This implement not only makes a wonderful saving of time in thinning, but also mulches the soil much better than can be done with a cultivator and hoes.

THE PRODUCT.

As has been pointed out in these pages lately, the best granulated sugar made from Ontario beets is not surpassed in sweetness, purity or appearance by any other sugar in the world. Its preserving qualities are unexcelled by any other, and its production is not only profitable to the farmer, but is one of the branches of a system of diversified farming we must adopt, either by choice or compulsion. The industry is one that appeals to the producer as sane and remunerative, and he is, to a large extent, the consumer as well as the producer. The beet-sugar industry in Canada, when well established, will mean that we are growing our own sugar, in preference to purchasing it from Germany, Belgium, France and the tropics. It will mean the saving of freight from the sources of supply to the Canadian refineries, the saving of the refiner's profits, and the wresting from the sugar trust the control of the price of one of the most extensively used articles of food. The tangible evidence of the increasing appreciation by growers of the value of the sugar-beet industry is found by reference to some of the statistics of the Berlin company's books. In 1902, the first year of operation, the number of growers supplying beets was eight hundred, in 1903 twelve hundred, and this year seventeen hundred and eighty. This year the indications are that the Berlin factory will increase their receipts of beets by over ten thousand tons, and Wallaceburg will double its last year's receipts. Further encouragement can be given this home industry by demanding from the grocers sugar grown and manufactured at home, and by so doing the best value for the money will be received, the industry will grow, and farming will be more profitable, the fields cleaner, and a larger population will be supported.

Help for the Immigrant.

I must say that your paper beats all I've come across, and that is not a few. My brother and I find it very useful; in fact, cannot well do without it. I would also like that every British immigrant should procure a copy and continue it, for it would help them in a thousand and one ways. JOHN TAIT. Essex Co., Ont.



Hoeing Sugar Beets on the Farm of J. C. Hurst, Waterloo Co., Ont.

wild oats, and the many other pests that thrive in such seasons as the present, beet-culture has had a most salutary effect.

On the farms throughout Waterloo County the beet fields run from one to twenty-five acres in size, many of them being ten-acre plots. In this county are grown about one-half the beets used at the Berlin factory, over six hundred growers contributing. The remainder of the supplies are brought from as far east as Bowmanville, north to Barrie, Palmerston and Clinton, and West to about London. This wide distribution of patrons of the factory is one of the surest guarantees of the success of the sugar-beet industry, as the advantages of beet-growing are illustrated in widely different districts, and men who are particularly adapted by reason of taste, location, etc., are afforded an opportunity of engaging in a profitable and highly diversified branch of farming.

The securing of laborers has been more difficult this year than previously, and has been instrumental in encouraging that art, invention, of which necessity is the mother. To get the beets thinned in proper time, Mr. A. S. Shuh, of Waterloo County, enlisted the services of the school children for a few hours each day after school, by which means he handled twelve acres of good growing beets. Another Waterloo resident, Mr. Jacob B. Shantz, invented what is called a blocking machine, which thins the rows



Princess May [5682] and Norval Queen [5689].

Pure-bred Clydesdale mares. Winners of two second prizes for pair of draft mares or geldings at the Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, 1904. Exhibited by J. L. Clark, Norval, Ont.

Preparing for Wheat.

The indications are that the wheat market will improve and that higher prices will prevail. In those sections of the country suited to growing winter wheat it continues to be a favorite crop, although somewhat uncertain. The last winter dealt severely with it in many districts, while in others good average crops are being harvested. It is a pleasant crop to handle, the preparation of the land and the harvesting of the crop comes at a time when other work on the farm is not pressing. It is one of the best of the grain crops with which to seed the land to grass and clover. The straw makes fairly good feed for stock if cut before too ripe, and it makes the best of bedding for all classes of animals. The summer-fallow, once the almost universal preparation for wheat, has largely gone out of fashion, and a clover stubble or pasture, plowed down in July or early in August, and treated to frequent surface cultivation, is now generally considered the ideal preparation. While a barley stubble plowed down, if the land is rich, or the seed-bed made fine, or even an old, tough sod plowed and well worked on top, may grow a good crop, yet the nitrogen stored in the roots of the clover supplies, as shown in the article in this issue by Prof. Zavitz, one of the most essential food elements of the wheat plant, and the decaying roots leave the land in the best condition for holding moisture and feeding the crop. The teams can be used to good advantage after a rain, plowing the sod for this purpose when harvesting cannot proceed, and, if time permits, the roller and harrow should follow the plow as soon as possible to solidify the soil, to hasten decomposition of the sod, and to conserve the moisture needed to feed and force the crop to a vigorous growth, making it strong to stand the stress of the coming winter. It makes a great difference in the average seasons whether the plowing of the land is done early or later—the sooner the better—and if weeds and thistles appear a broad-sheared cultivator will check them, or if this is not available, the thistles, if not too numerous, may be cut back with the hand hoe, and will show but little next year.

Great Premium Offers.

The attention of our readers, old and young, will be attracted by the splendid premium offers which appear on pages 1047 and 1048 (back colored cover), of this issue. It is easy to obtain new subscribers for the best agricultural and home paper published in the world to-day, and no such splendid premium offers have before been made. Read them, and secure the prizes. If you need an extra copy of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" to use as a sample, drop a post card for it.

DAIRY.

Vaseline in Milking.

The following remarks are credited to an "Australian dairyman":

"When a dairyman tells me he practices dry-teat milking, I know he either does not milk cows himself or does not state facts. It is physically impossible to milk any herd of cows and keep their teats dry. There are a few cows in every herd that can be milked with dry teats, but they are exceptions. I visited a dairy herd some time ago that advertised in a neat booklet that they milked with dry hands. The proprietor of this herd is a stickler in his methods, but all the same I saw his men wipe their hands on their overalls legs repeatedly to keep them dry when milking short-teated cows. We take a small amount of vaseline on the fingers of the right hand, sit down to the cow, and with the left hand brush off her flanks and udder with the palm of the hand. This fixes any dust or bacteria that might drop off during milking, and the ease of milking will astonish anyone who has not tried this method, and the most surprised party will be the cow herself, if she happens to belong to a dry-teat advocate."

Needed, but not Ready for It.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Re "Licensing Cheese Factories and Creameries," you are doing a good work in bringing the matter before the many readers of the "Farmer's Advocate." The public is not yet ready for the plan, as it will require a good deal of agitation and education before it can be put into practical operation. When all the factories realize the importance of instruction, they will be willing to pay a fee for the same. In case a factory is not up to the mark, instruction could be withheld, and this would probably be the most effective way of obtaining the results aimed at. Canadians, especially farmers, do not take kindly to the law which reads, "thou shalt," or "thou shalt not."

H. H. DEAN.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Shall Factories be Licensed?

At the last meeting of the dairy instructors and experts, held at Ottawa, a lengthy discussion occurred on the subject now under discussion in the "Farmer's Advocate," introduced by the following resolution:

Resolved,—That it is advisable, in the interest of our dairy industry, that butter and cheese be made only in factories that are free from sanitary defects and possessed of well-constructed and readily-cleaned rooms, pure water, good drainage, and clean utensils and surroundings; and that in order to secure the above conditions, it is suggested that each cheese factory or creamery should be compelled to take out a provincial license, to be granted only to those institutions which comply with said conditions.

Mr. Publow.—What I have learned has led me to believe that a great majority of the people are prepared to pay the license fee, and they wish that the license system be established. This is especially true of good factory owners. They feel that they ought to have some protection against those who are not a credit to the trade. Moreover, the average factory man is prepared to fit up his factory, if he can have any guarantee that he will be supported. I support this resolution on the ground that the manufacture of our dairy produce is simply a matter of fermentation, and that it is absolutely essential that the places in which these goods are made should be clean and wholesome. The condition of many Ontario factories to-day is not such as to permit of the manufacture of fancy goods. I believe it is for this conference to do everything possible to bring about better sanitary conditions.

Mr. Woodard.—It is quite clear that the erection of many inferior factories is injurious to the trade and to the consumer. While mindful of the rights of all people, we must seek to gain the greatest good to the greater number, to preserve our good name and to protect investments of capital.

Mr. Longeway.—The first part of the resolution seems to suggest that every factory or creamery should be compelled to take out a provincial license, while the latter part seems to suggest exceptions.

Mr. Publow.—They would all have to take out a license, in order to receive instruction. Those who refused to take out a license would not receive instruction.

Mr. Longeway.—There would be no compulsion?

Mr. Publow.—No other compulsion, I think.

The Chairman (Mr. J. A. Ruddick).—Would it not mean that no factory would be allowed to operate without a license? That is what I would take it to mean. Then, in order to receive a license, a factory would have to comply with certain sanitary requirements. That is the very meaning of a license.

Mr. Woodard.—It would be of no service otherwise.

Prof. Dean.—If a cheese factory or creamery does not comply with the conditions it is not recognized as a cheese factory or creamery.

Mr. Chapais.—I strongly advocate this resolution, because, as regards the Province of Quebec, it would enable us to get rid of a lot of small factories that are not up to the standard, and this is the only way to get rid of them. And, in our Province, as I should judge from Mr. Publow's statements, in Ontario, we must get rid of many factories if we are to keep our manufacture up to a high standard. To pass a law declaring that such and such factories must be closed would not be popular, but there would be less objection to a law providing that factories must be up to certain standard, and with such a law we should be able to get rid of many factories that are an injury to the dairy industry of the whole Dominion.

Mr. Plamondon.—At present, butchers, bakers, and others, must take out a license, and must comply with certain sanitary conditions, or they are not allowed to carry on their business.

Mr. J. W. Mitchell.—The resolution provides that factories are to take out a license if they are to operate, and then that if they do not comply with the condition, a license shall not be granted them; in other words, if they do not come up to the standard they are not allowed to operate at all. I think the resolution would work for good in many ways. It would do away with many of our poorer factories, and would compel those that operate to observe necessary sanitary conditions. As has already been suggested, many factories would improve if they only had the necessary encouragement. Many operators hesitate to improve their factories, because those who do not improve still go on operating, and the men who would improve are not able to see that they will derive any benefit from their improvement. A law making necessary the taking out of a license would meet with the approval of the great majority of those who operate factories, and it would drive out of business only those few who absolutely refuse to better their condition—and the sooner they are driven out the better. It would help also in other ways. The industry to-day tends toward larger factories. All experiments have gone to prove that better curing-rooms and better

conditions generally are necessary, and we know that the larger the output of a factory the better the conditions that can be provided in it.

Mr. Waddell.—Would this apply to farm dairies, where considerable quantities of butter and cheese are manufactured?

The Chairman.—There is a legal definition of a cheese factory or creamery, as a place where the milk of more than fifty cows is manufactured.

Mr. J. W. Mitchell.—It would do away with their branding their butter as creamery when it is not. If they run a creamery they would have to take out a license.

The Chairman.—I cannot support anything that would appear to be driving factories out of business, no matter how small they are, if they comply with the necessary conditions. That is the point we are after, and we should not lose sight of it. I am not prepared to say that as good cheese and butter cannot be made in a small factory as in a large one, or that small factories cannot make cheese and butter of good quality. I quite agree that the chances are in favor of the larger concerns in this respect, but if someone cares to spend his money on a small factory and have it in proper condition, and employs a skilled maker, I do not see how he can be denied the right to carry on the business. There are places where small factories are almost necessary, owing to the character of the country and of the settlement. We should not lay too much stress on that point, but should make the license depend upon the one condition—proper sanitary condition, equipment and maintenance. And I think that is as far as the resolution goes.

Mr. Morrow.—In most factories over eight or nine years old there is a tendency to neglect drainage and other sanitary conditions. I think that a resolution of this kind, if carried out, would tend to cause owners to keep the factories in repair, as well as to cause the discontinuance of small factories in districts where they are not really needed.

Mr. Longeway.—You will hardly get a politician who will take his life in his hand by bringing before the legislature a motion to compel a man to improve his factory.

The Chairman.—Perhaps not at the present time. But we must educate the people to the necessity of this change, and the politicians are always glad to carry out the wishes of the people.

Mr. Publow.—What has been done we can find out from our instructors. We have been pointing out to the farmers the advantage of this step. The farmer is the man who should see to it that everything is done to have the goods put upon the market in the best shape. And our business as instructors is, when we find bad conditions prevailing, to point out to the farmers that these conditions exist, and that through them they are losing money. I find that the up-to-date farmers of this country are anxious to think these proper conditions, and they want us to assist them in wiping out those factories where bad conditions prevail. The best factorymen, whether private owners or joint-stock owners, deserve some protection in what they do, and I think there should be politicians in this country with backbone enough to stand up for what is best for the people.

Mr. Barr.—It appears to me that our makers have a good deal to do with the condition of the factory and the way it is kept. Even those that have poor places keep them nice and clean. It seems to me we neglect something when we neglect the cheesemaker. No matter how good the factory may be, if you have a poor cheesemaker the place will be dirty. If you get the makers right you will have the factories right in a few years. If the cheesemaker does not keep his place and himself tidy, and put up his goods in the right way, turn him out. If you have none but good cheesemakers, you will soon have none but good factories.

The Chairman.—Does Mr. Barr not think that his suggestion is covered by the words in the resolution, and "clean utensils and surroundings"? That would control the maker.

Mr. Barr.—If a man keeps his factory in such a way that it is not fit to live in, he cannot turn out good cheese. I believe that if we get the man right, we will get the factory right. I want both. But, no matter how good you make your factory, if your man is not right, you don't gain the object you are after.

Mr. Publow.—I will go as far as to say that the cheesemaker should have a certificate to make cheese, but whatever our opinions on that subject may be, I think we can all agree that factories should be licensed.

Resolution adopted.

An Appreciative Reader.

We, your patrons, should feel grateful for the amount of valuable agricultural and other reading matter that you are able to supply us with each week. I have frequently stated to my neighbors that the "Farmer's Advocate" is now the best agricultural paper that has ever been published in Canada, and it is doubtful if there is anything better on the American continent.

Oxford Co., Ont.

WILLIAM SCHELL.

Cheese and Butter Factories.

SHOULD THEY COME UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Your pointed and timely editorial in the issue of July 14, on licensing cheese factories and creameries, suggests the great need of doing something toward making our dairy output of a uniformly high quality. I think that the Department of Agriculture of Canada would do well to have all dairy stations under their control, to the extent, at least, of regulating their number in any given locality, and to have them work under an up-to-date and uniform system. Now that dairy produce from all parts of the Dominion reaches the markets of the world branded "Canadian," or "Canada," it is necessary that the same regulations as to its production should obtain all over Canada.

In a national productive industry like this, Government supervision is about the best way of assuring uniform high quality in the output, and protecting honest, careful dairymen who make our best produce from those who, from carelessness or want of skill and education, are making an inferior article. If all our cheese were as good as the best our dairy business would be much more profitable to all, and also more popular with the farmer. A system of licensing, requiring each factory to pay a fee, to be expended for inspection and instruction, and requiring every dairy station to be open to rigid inspection in the matter of sanitary buildings and surroundings, proper utensils for handling milk and making it up, and properly qualified cheese and butter makers, who would be given working lessons through the season, showing the latest and best methods of making, should result in raising the standard of quality in our dairy produce. It would also be in the interest of the business if all makers were required to have a certificate from a competent examining board, certifying as to their qualifications in making cheese and butter and testing milk. Under our co-operative system of dairying that obtains on the Island, I think there is special need for Government oversight and regulation. Large companies, where each individual has only a small money interest in the factory, are not so apt to be looked after as private concerns owned by an individual. Let us, by all means, have a board of control, whose business it will be to see to it that our dairy exports are uniform and of that high quality that will make the brand "Canadian" respected and sought after in the markets of the world. WALTER SIMPSON.
P. E. Island.

Preservatives for Butter.

A word or two on chemical preservatives may be of interest to your readers, in view of the fact that a considerable number are now being extensively advertised. As is well known, preservatives, such as boracic acid, borax, etc., possess antiseptic properties. By virtue of this property, any preservative operates by destroying the life or suspending the activity of those organisms which cause decay, fermentation or putrefaction. Antiseptics are, therefore, for the most part poisons. But in certain dilution they may counteract or kill the lower, weak organisms of fermentation and putrefaction without apparent injury to higher animals. The power of different persons to overcome the action of common antiseptics, and to carry on the digestive processes under their influence, is very various, some suffering no inconvenience from doses which hinder digestion or disturb the health of others. The most eminent physiologists and physicians are, however, fairly well agreed that whether an antiseptic shall act as a harmless preservative, or as an unhealthful or fatal poison in any case depends upon the quantity and frequency of the dose. Whatever may be the effect of preservatives upon the human system, the fact remains that our export trade in butter at the present time requires that antiseptics be used in order to keep the finished product in good condition until it reaches the consumer. It is, therefore, desirable that experimental work be done in order to determine what chemical preservative is best for the purpose.

During the past season I have made a chemical examination of a number of preservatives, and in every case have found that they contain varying quantities of borax. One preservative examined contained 30.36 per cent. of salt and boracic acid, and borax equivalent to 67.62 per cent. of boracic acid. Five other samples of preservatives examined showed varying quantities of borax and salt. I may here again explain that I secured several samples of quite pure borax, and found that the equivalent of boracic acid in these varied quite widely. This variation is due mainly to the fact that there are two varieties of borax in commerce that differ in the form of their crystals and in the proportion of their crystallization (one of the octahedral or pentahydrated borax contains approximately 30 per cent. of water). The second variety of borax is prismatic. When freshly made this variety contains 40.0 per cent. of water. It loses water when exposed to air, therefore the composition may vary considerably. Preservatives are applied with the salt.

From the results of our chemical examination, we conclude that butter preservatives now on the market

depend for their antiseptic effects on salt, formaldehyde, borax and boracic acid. Practical experiments, together with a chemical examination of all the preservatives on the market, are necessary in order to establish their relative value as well as economy in use.
O. A. C., Guelph. W. P. GAMBLE.

Influence of the Soil on Milk.

That noted author and practical farmer, Primrose McConnell, B.S.C., has the following to say on the above question:

"The present writer has had occasion formerly to make some inquiry into the effect on milk of variations in the soil. Seeing that the soil does not or should not come into direct contact with the milk produced on any given dairy farm, it might seem a little far-fetched to think or say that it has any influence on the same, or at least any influence such as food would be expected to have, but experience has shown that one kind of soil produces milk quite different from that from another source. For instance, milk produced on a limestone region, such as occurs in Derbyshire, will be richer than that from a clay soil like that in Essex, where the cows and treatment are otherwise the same. Again, the limestone milk will keep sweet for one-half longer time than that from the clay soil. Further, in cheesemaking the scalding of the curd has to be modified to suit the soil, and we find that on clay the temperature has to be raised to as much as 108 degrees F., while on limestone as low as 100 degrees to 103 degrees is quite sufficient. These differences are not due to management, for if a farmer from the limestone were to bring his herd of cows onto the clay, and feed and otherwise treat them the same as before, these differences would be found to show up in one form or another. It is quite a common occurrence for a cheese-

Defects in Milk.

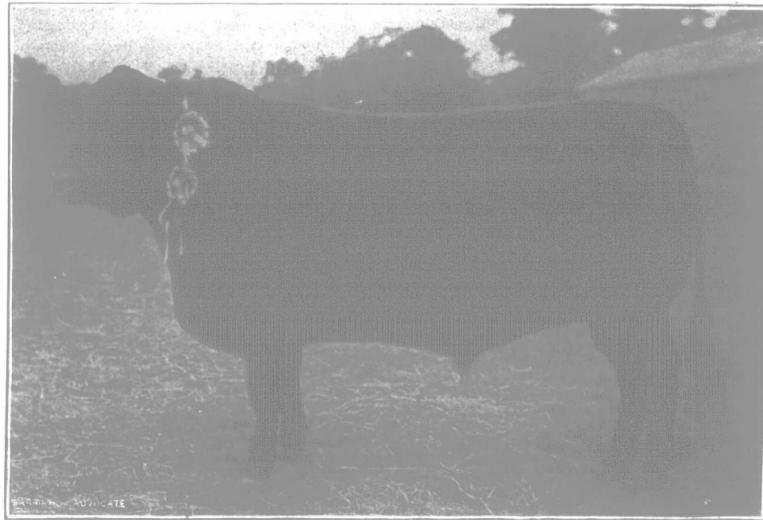
The future of the dairy industry depends, to a large extent, upon the efforts put forth by the individual farmer. The Ontario Department of Agriculture asked the two chief dairy instructors for a statement of the needs in the dairy business from the farmer's standpoint at the present time. The replies received are given below:

Geo. H. Barr, London.—The principal defects in the milk being delivered at the cheese factories at the present time are: overripeness, cowy flavors, gasy and what is known as bitter milk. All these defects are caused by the same thing—improper care on the farm, such as unclean milking, not straining the milk, allowing the milk to stand over night in places where the air is made impure by adjacent hogpens, barnyards, etc., and not cooling the milk to under seventy degrees immediately after milking.

Our makers are having hard work at the present time in many of the factories to make even a passable cheese from the quality of milk being delivered, and the quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese is much greater than if the milk was in proper condition. Where the makers are careful in selecting the milk at the receiving window there is not so much trouble in the factory, which leads one to the conclusion that the makers have the solution of the problem largely in their own hands. Where we find clean, tidy factories, we invariably find clean milk delivered; and where the factory and maker are dirty and untidy, the milk is generally of the same nature. Cleanliness is the one great feature necessary to put our cheese on a higher plane.

G. G. Publow, Kingston.—I would say that the great need of the present time is for people to be more careful in the manner in which the milking is done, and the place wherein the milk

is kept, and so pay more attention to the cooling of the milk. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the latter, namely, cooling, especially in the districts where yeast fermentation is prevalent. To handle this fermentation with any degree of satisfaction, it is absolutely essential that the milk be well cooled at the farm immediately after milking, so as to retard its growth before it reaches the hands of the cheesemaker. All cans should be covered with mosquito netting, or some other such covering, to prevent flies and insects from dropping into the milk while on the stand over night, as I believe flies are a great source of infection



Knight of Danesfield.

Aberdeen-Angus bull, calved February 10th, 1902. Winner of the championship gold medal as best of the breed, Royal Show, England, 1904.

maker who has been successful on one farm to find that he or she has lost their cunning when transferred to another district, and it is only after careful trial and observation that some modified plan has to be adopted to again make good product. Why these things are so we do not know, but possibly the mineral matter of a soil affects the crop, which in turn affects the milk. On the other hand, we know that not only the soil but also the air over it is full of micro-organisms of various kinds, and it cannot be doubted that these have a tremendous effect on the milk directly, and influence its keeping qualities at least, and probably its cheesemaking ones as well. Just as certain soils favor the growth of certain crops or weeds, so likewise there is a variation in the invisible "germs" in the same, while in the air above these persist in sticking to their natural habits in spite of the wind and the open ventilation of fields and farmyards."

[The influence of the soil on live stock has received as yet but little attention on this continent; in the Old Country it has been studied for years and commented upon freely. Occasionally in Canada we hear a pronouncement upon the fitness of certain sections of the country to produce bone. Soil deficient in lime is usually faulted for stock-breeding purposes, although it may do for stock-feeding. Writing of limestone, McConnell says: "This rock has a decided effect in influencing the farming, etc., and as the basis of the soil, they (limestone rocks) yield the best pasture in a district."—Ed.]

Mr. Oscar Chase, of "Sunside Farm," King's Co., N. S., last season raised some 1,850 barrels of apples, which averaged him \$2.38 per barrel. A great many of them were "drops" and early fruit, which had to be sold cheap on the local market.

to milk. It will be seen from the above that the men who have covered the whole-field are of one mind as to the importance of the farmer giving more attention to the care of his milk. As an evidence of what may be accomplished by proper care, an instance may be given of a patron in the vicinity of Peterboro, who delivered three cans of milk, representing three milkings, to a factory on Monday morning, July 11th. Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk was first-class, but the Sunday night's was rejected because sour. The two lots had received proper attention, but the Sunday night's had been neglected, the farmer thinking, no doubt, that the milk would be delivered the next morning, and would not, therefore, require the attention given that which had to be kept a longer time. Even the milk which is to be delivered the same morning as produced should be thoroughly aerated and cooled.

Unless the farmers are prepared to co-operate with the makers and instructors in their efforts to better the quality of the cheese produced they will be the sufferers sooner or later. An insufficient and impure water supply is often the cause of an inferior product, especially in creameries, where so much depends on its purity.

Prof. F. C. Harrison, of the Ontario Agricultural College, is securing samples of water from a number of the creameries throughout the Province, and will make an examination of the same, with a view to furnishing exact information as to the detrimental effect of impure water.

Factory Sanitation and Cold Storage.

We notice your editorial on the subject of licensing cheese factories and creameries, and are thoroughly in harmony with same, so far as sanitary surroundings are concerned. We do not know, however, to what extremes they might go as regards cold storage at factories, and it is quite evident that a creamery shipping its output of butter weekly would not require the temperature as low as those holding for some time. Waterloo Co., Ont. E. H. THAMER & CO.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Notes on Peach Growing.

Bulletin 148 from Ohio, summarizing the work in connection with the spraying of peach trees to prevent leaf-curl, scab and scale insects, says:

One spraying with Bordeaux mixture in the spring, before the opening of the blossoms, continues to prove effective in the prevention of leaf-curl. Lime-sulphur-salt spray, soda-lime-sulphur and soda-lime-sulphur-vitriol sprays have likewise proved efficient preventives of leaf-curl. Where fungous diseases are to be combated the Bordeaux mixture is preferred; where scale insects are present the sulphur sprays may be relied upon for leaf-curl prevention.

In the light of eight years' experience in leaf-curl prevention in northern Ohio, orchardists are again warned that the neglect of spray treatment each year upon susceptible varieties of the peach, notably the Elberta, is liable to be followed by total loss of crop and injury to leaves by leaf-curl attack.

Seven years' study of the prevalence and injuries of the fruit spot or scab fungus, confirms the popular opinion that this fungous is influenced in its development by the amount of rainy weather during the late summer and early fall.

For scab prevention, in addition to one spraying before blossoming with some effective fungicide, recent observations indicate the need of two applications of weak Bordeaux mixture upon the trees in foliage; the earlier of these to be made in northern Ohio about June 15th; the second, three or four weeks later.

Strawberry Runners and Propagation.

Experiments I have made to test the value, or otherwise, of cutting all runners off strawberry plants as soon as they appear, in preference to permitting them to grow and rob the parents, have been favorable to an incredible degree. Fruiting plants from which all runners were promptly cut away, produced by far the finest fruit and a better continuation of successful berries. Spring-planted plants, not intended for present fruiting, attended to in the same manner, had, moreover, more vigorous and better growths than those that had the runners left upon them unchecked and to grow freely. Nor is it to be wondered at, when it is considered that the sole purpose of each plant is to reproduce and extend itself, and that if it can do so in two ways at one and the same time, its purpose is not so markedly centered upon either but that both suffer in equal degree. If, on the contrary, it is only permitted to fruit, the fruit will be better—even as the runners per contra would be stronger upon capable plants bereft of their fruit. Growers should not, therefore, imagine this too small a matter to expend labor upon. Again, growers often rely upon adventitious runners, or such as have heedlessly been permitted to form and grow as best they can, for the formation of young plants for successional plantings, with the result that the young plants, collected when rooted, are of varying sizes and vigor—anything, in fact, short of being uniformly good examples. Thus, the original error becomes duplicated. Whilst, therefore, it is very unwise to permit runners to grow indiscriminately, it proves anything but proper husbanding of resources to first rob the crop of its possible superior quality by permitting these robbers to grow, and then rely upon a future "plant," formed, perforce, as best it can, amidst masses of foliage and litter. Selected early, strong runners are alone capable of forming the best class of young plants. Not more than two such runners should be retained for propagating purposes upon any old plant, and they should be pegged in position as soon as they have formed at their extremities "knots" sufficiently large for the purpose. Such limited number of strong runners have the power to extend beyond the foliage, so that they can be pegged, or laid by stones, upon more open sites. As is practised by advanced growers, the ground should be loosened for the runners, especially if it has been much trod over by pickers, and a little fine horse droppings or peat moss pricked into it. Whatever is grown is worth growing well, hence strong young plants, though resulting from extra labor, should be secured.—W. Earley in Agricultural Gazette (British).

Currant Worm Remedy.

Mr. T. R. Patillo, of Bridgewater, N. S., sends the Fruit Division, Ottawa, a novel preventive for the currant and gooseberry worm. He takes the twigs of the white pine, inserts it in and out through the bushes when in bloom, and asserts that after several years' trial he has perfect confidence in this preventive. He is also of the opinion that it works equally as well keeping off the cucumber and squash bug.

A. McNEILL.

A Co-operative Apple-growers' Constitution.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ilderton Co-operative Association, held on July 18th, 1904, after discussing and disposing of several items of business of importance to the Association, the secretary, Mr. A. O. Teller, read a copy of the constitution to govern the Association, which, after some amendments, was unanimously agreed to as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. Name.—The Association shall be known as the Ilderton Co-operative Apple packing and Shipping Association.

2. Object.—The object of the Association shall be co-operation among farmers in selling, packing and shipping their apples.

3. Business.—The business of the Association shall be conducted by a Board of Directors, consisting of five members, which shall be elected annually.

4. Directors.—The Board of Directors at their first meeting in each year shall elect from among themselves a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and manager; the manager may be vested in any of the other offices.

5. Control.—The directors shall have control and management of all business connected with the Association.

6. Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Association shall be held during the third week in January of each year, at such time and place as the Board may direct, of which each member shall be notified by card at least one week previous.

7. Business at Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting shall receive a report from the Board of Directors of all business done during the past year, and shall elect five members to constitute a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and any other business which may come before the meeting.

8. Conditions of Membership.—Parties desiring to become members, may do so by the payment to the treasurer of the sum of \$1.00, and, personally, or by agent, subscribing to the constitution, thereby agreeing to abide by the conditions of the same.

9. Desiring to Withdraw.—Parties wishing to withdraw from the Association, may do so by depositing with the secretary a written statement to that effect.

10. Reporting Crop.—Each member of the Association, shall, on or before the first day of August in each year, deposit with the secretary a statement in writing of the probable amount of apples he may have to handle, giving the varieties, if possible.

11. Supplying Barrels.—The Association will not hold themselves responsible to furnish barrels for members, but members in reporting their crop to the secretary, can also name the number of barrels they desire the Association to order for them, thereby agreeing to be responsible for the payment of the same.

12. Packers and Packing.—The directors shall engage, if possible, one or more gangs of packers, as they see the business may require. These packers shall pack exclusively for members, making as even a grade for all members as the fruit will permit. Each member shall have a mark, which shall be stamped upon the barrels his apples are packed in, so that each member's fruit shall sell upon its own merits in case they are sold on commission.

13. Expenses.—All expenses incurred in packing and handling shall be charged pro rata, and shall be deducted from returns.

14. Packers Under Control.—Packers shall be more or less under the control of the Manager and Board of Directors as to class of grading, when and where to pack, and any dispute which may arise between packers and members over packing shall be decided by the Directors after hearing all particulars.

Parties desiring to become members of the Association are requested to do so before August 15th, calling on the secretary and subscribing to the constitution.

APIARY.

Further Honey Crop Reports.

The sections where buckwheat is grown report an extra amount sown on account of the failure of wheat and corn. In fact, many who would have sown, could not on account of the scarcity of seed.

Further replies from counties reported last week confirm, with variations, what we said then. A notable example of variation in the same county comes from Middlesex. The Glencoe correspondent writes July 18th: "Clover excellent; basswood extra; bees bringing in now five to six pounds a day. But few bees in this locality." From London the word comes: "Clover about two-thirds; linden, I judge, will be about half crop." Oxford—J. B. Hall says: "But little clover, and what there is the bees do not cap." No doubt this is on account of the moist atmosphere. When the air is saturated with moisture very little evaporation takes place, and the bees do not care to cap thin, watery honey.

Lambton.—Clover not half a crop. Basswood promises to be good.

Brant.—Bees scarcely doing anything around Brantford.

Huron.—The crop is sure to be small.

Peel Co.—The correspondent reports about forty pounds per colony, spring count, clover honey, but thinks he may get honey from thistles, as they are

abundant there. Beekeepers think thistles not an unmixed evil.

Grey county reports good clover and basswood, but few bees to gather.

Simcoe.—The energetic president of the Simcoe Co. Association, Mr. J. C. Morrison, writes: "Owing to winter losses and backward spring, the honey crop will not be over one-fourth of last year. The cold nights have lessened the yield from clover; there are good prospects of basswood, but the harvesters are few. In Victoria Co. the crop is only fair. Short crop in Northumberland.

Expect average yield in Prince Edward Co., but bees are in poor condition.

Leeds.—Poor crop.

Hastings.—B. O. Scott writes: "Clover is heavy crop; linden promises an extra one if the weather is favorable. Bees came through the winter poorly."

Renfrew.—"Clover flow here good; started June 16th; likely to last July out. Basswood in full bloom and not a bee on it."—A. A. Ferrier.

Stormont.—Clover fairly good; bees working well on clover in July—too cold and windy in June.

Russell.—Clover above the average.

Prescott.—Clover is extra good. Prospects for linden are very promising.

There are yet about a dozen counties to hear from. Owing to the great difference that a few miles will make in the honey yield, it is necessary to have a great many reports to get a fair idea of the crop. Would like every reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" who has bees to make it his business to write on a post card a short account of the honey crop in his section of country, and send at once to my address.

Belmont, Ont.

MORLEY PETTIT.

POULTRY.

An Object Lesson in Chicken-fattening.

Chicken-raising is an industry—if indeed, it may be called an industry in Canada in its present stage—which, as a side-line, is engaged in to a certain extent on most farms in the Dominion. Chicken-fattening, however, is, as yet, something of an unknown quantity. Such fattening as is done, is done in a haphazard hit-or-miss fashion, the miss being accomplished much more frequently than the hit, and the cramming machine is an invention but little understood outside of professional circles in the hen business. As a consequence, almost invariably the so-called "fat" chickens sent up from our farms are too old, the quality is inferior, and has been obtained at an expense out of all proportion to that actually required in bringing about the essential condition by proper methods.

Yet, that chicken-fattening is an industry both easy and lucrative has been demonstrated in many quarters. Sussex, England, may be referred to as an example of one place in which the business has been placed on a firm basis, so much so that in some parts of that country almost the entire population is engaged in chicken rearing or fattening or both. In referring to this section, therefore, it may not be amiss to describe the method which, above all others, has obtained in that land of chickens.

The chicks in Sussex are, for the most part, hatched by hens, and reared on grass, in coops which are moved from place to place in sheltered spots of the orchards and fields. The birds are kept growing as rapidly as possible from the beginning, and are put up for fattening when about ten or twelve weeks old. From the time they are hatched their food is chiefly finely ground oats and separator milk mixed to a creamy consistency. Sometimes a little coarse wheat flour or bran is added to the mass, and for a few weeks before killing some fatteners add a feed of grain each night to the daily ration.

When the actual fat-fattening process begins, the birds are placed in coops inexpensively made of laths, in front placed vertically at a distance of one and a half inches apart, and on the top and ends horizontally. The back is boarded, and if the coops are to stand outside, the top also. Each coop is divided into three compartments, each large enough to contain five or six chickens, and is placed on a support three feet from the ground. The chickens are usually here for three or four weeks. Little change in the food is made, the ground oats, coarse flour and separator milk still being given, without either grit or green food; but after a few days a little fat is added to the mixture, at first in limited quantities. For the first ten days after being placed in the fattening-coops, the birds are not crammed, being simply fed liberally in troughs being just outside of the laths at the front. During the second half of the period, however, the cramming machine is used, the quality of the food still remaining unaltered, except for the addition of a larger amount of fat, which is usually obtained by putting the greasy material in a little hot water, which is then added to the ground-oats mixture.

As soon as the chickens are fat they are killed, as if kept too long they immediately lose weight. They are killed by dislocation of the neck, plucked while warm, and immediately placed on the shaping boards and weighted. Next day they are packed and sent to market.

This entire process is described as rendering the flesh beautifully white and tender, the Sussex fowl, although not so large as some others seen on the market, invariably bringing higher prices than larger

and coarser samples. The chickens utilized for fattening in Sussex are usually of the Light Sussex, Red Sussex and Speckled Sussex breeds, as these have been found to answer admirably to the deep, broad, low-set type most sought for on the poultry markets.

Upon the whole, although it is neither to be expected or desired that whole communities in Canada shall go into the chicken-rearing business, such a possibility being entirely foreign to the broader opportunities of our Dominion, yet our chicken-rearing farmers, or shall we say more properly, "farmeresses," may well obtain a few hints on the advisability of a more systematic mode of procedure from our Sussex cousins.

Fresh Air: Fertile Eggs.

Everyone has heard how beneficial and invigorating the open-air system of living is, but few have thought of applying the same principles to fowls. For some time, however, I have been using houses with fronts of wire netting, and the fowls have thrived excellently therein.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

It has been officially announced in the British House of Commons that so long as no other nation attempts to intervene in the affairs of Tibet, Great Britain will neither attempt to annex it or to establish a protectorate over it for the control of its administration.

Ud-nunki, the ancient Adab, probably the oldest city in the world, has been discovered in Babylonia by the University of Chicago's excavating expedition.

The British mission to Tibet, under command of Colonel Younghusband, on July 18th forced a passage to the ice-clad Karola, the highest pass on the road to Lhasa.

A despatch from Odessa, dated July 21st, says that another volunteer steamer has left there for Sebastopol to ship coal preparatory to leaving the Black Sea.

The crisis over the seizure of the British steamer, Malacca, by Russia, is a thing of the past. It has been announced from London and St. Petersburg that, as a result of the British protest, the Russian Government has ordered the immediate release of the steamer.

Foreign Minister Delcasse has addressed a note to the Vatican asking for the withdrawal of the letters by which the Vatican called for the resignation of Bishops Laval and Nardze, of Dijon.

Fifty years ago Japan was unknown, except upon the map of the civilized world. It had sixty-four clans, who warred with each other, but only with swords and bows and arrows.

Events in Manchuria have been piling one upon another during the past week, and still the circle gradually narrowing in upon Kuropatkin has not been broken.

battle being fought on July 24 so near to that city that its progress was watched by its inhabitants from the housetops. As all foreigners were ordered, immediately afterwards, to leave the city, it is judged that the Russians intend attempting its defence.

NOTES AND NEWS.

"He only employs passion who can make no use of his reason."—Cicero.

The drouth in Germany is causing great damage to crops and rivers to become dry.

According to present indications, crops in Western Canada will be heavier than for years.

Several people died as a result of the heat in New York City during the recent warm spell.

"One's every-day life is a surer revealer of character than one's public acts."—J. R. Miller.

Sir William Macgregor has been appointed to succeed Sir Cavendish Boyle as Governor of Newfoundland.

The Minister of Railways proposes to establish a pension system for employees of the Government railways.

The Agricultural Committee at Ottawa has decided to publish the Macoun report of the Peace River Country.

After fifteen years' imprisonment, Mrs. Florence Maybrick has been restored to complete liberty. She has gone to France.

The City Council of Toronto will present Lou Scholes, winner of the Diamond Sculls, with a handsome cabinet of silver.

The Sydney strike is over, the company now having sufficient men to operate the steel plant. Not a single concession was granted to the strikers.

The Homeseekers' excursion of July 19th, bound for the Northwest Territories, was the largest that ever left Toronto. Over 2,000 people took advantage of it.

Hon. John Dryden and Professor Day have purchased in England a number of animals which are to be used as models for the students at the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

Three new cartridge factories, the first of which will be located at Ottawa, are to be established in Canada. Factories will be located in Manitoba and British Columbia at some future date.

"The farmer should always aim to have all his produce offered for sale of the very best quality and put up in attractive style, and then insist in having an equal voice in fixing the price upon it."—N. Y. Tribune Farmer.

Carl Flint, of Hoboken, has invented a boat which will, he says, cross the Atlantic in sixty hours. He also says that the German shipbuilders have offered him \$10,000,000 for his invention.

"Practical knowledge of farming is knowing how to do all work pertaining to the farm in the shortest, easiest and least expensive way that it can be done to bring about the best results; and this knowledge can be acquired by reading, observing the methods employed by our most successful neighbors, and by our own experience."—[Exchange.]

Preparations for Toronto Exhibition are being carried on on a grand scale. One of the chief attractions will be the presence of the Black Watch Band, of South African fame.

Great Premium Offers.

The attention of our readers, old and young, will be attracted by the splendid premium offers which appear on pages 1047 and 1048 (back colored cover), of this issue.

Straws.

I am very pleased with your magazine. No up-to-date farmer should be without it. Perth Co., Ont. J. W. WOODLEY.

I am well pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate," and don't know how I could do without it. As an advertising paper I think it could be no better. Waterloo, Ont. SOL. SHANTZ.

Fall Fairs.

Table listing various fall fairs across Canada, including Dominion Exhibition in Winnipeg, W. Manitoba in Brandon, Eastern in Sherbrooke, and numerous local fairs in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes, with their respective dates.

The Western Fair.

Western Ontario's greatest fair, to be held in the beautiful city of London, as usual, is fixed this year for the dates September 9th to 17th. Entries for live stock close Sept. 8th.

The Hay and Other Crops.

Fine bright weather assisted in the making of hay over the greater part of the country during the past two weeks. In the early days of haying many districts received considerable rain, but later a most favorable season was experienced.

Notes from Ottawa.

(Special Correspondence.)

THE SEED-GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

In moving the second reading of the bill to incorporate seed-growers' associations, on July 21st, Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, said the purpose of making the associations incorporated bodies was to provide machinery by which a certificate of the purity of the seed could be given. The measure was along the lines, he said, of a law passed a few years ago to authorize the incorporation of live-stock associations.

Mr. Houghton Lennox, of West Simcoe, pointed out the lack of provision for meeting liabilities of the Association, each member being responsible only for the amount of his fees. Mr. Fisher explained that the by-laws would have to be approved before the associations could be incorporated, and as these by-laws would be known to all, the safeguard was ample. The bill was read a second time then, and referred to the committee stage.

Discussing the bill in committee, Mr. James Clancy, of Bothwell, contended that it conferred powers too wide in the shape of by-laws which were not before Parliament. He thought they might prove a menace to persons not in the association. He argued that there should be no compulsion on any man to become a member of any organization to escape difficulties arising from its operations. Hon. John Haggart objected to the bill for similar reasons. He remarked that, although these corporate powers were given for laudable purposes, they might result in forming societies for speculative purposes without the usual liabilities attaching to speculators.

The Minister of Agriculture pointed out that the control over the by-laws which the Department of Agriculture would have was guarantee against injustice to the public. There would be no possibility for any group of people to seize an association and manage it for their own gain. Mr. Fisher said there was no intention to create a monopoly of control of seed, and for that reason a certain clause in the act relating to live-stock associations was left out. No fees would be charged for certificates of seed associations according to the present intentions. A grower would receive as many tickets as he had bushels of grain. These tickets would accompany the grain as it passed through different hands, the same as an animal is accompanied by its certificate.

Mr. Clancy suggested that the certificate issued to the grower might not always establish the identity of the seed, as fraud would be possible. The law in this respect, the Minister said, would be the same as for registration in pure-bred animals. A breeder might substitute another animal for a pure-bred one if it died, but would be subject to penalties. He did not anticipate dangers in this respect, and he would be prepared to apply all the remedies possible. The association would always send an inspector before issuing a certificate.

Mr. Lennox complained that the bill was not specific enough in character, and left too much in the hands of the Minister. Mr. Fisher combated this statement, saying that the principles of the measure were the same as in all agricultural associations.

When the committee next considers the bill, Mr. Fisher will have amendments relating to membership. One will provide for the admission of persons already in the seed business.

CHEESE-CURING STATIONS.

Hon. Sydney Fisher says the establishment of cool cheese-curing rooms has been a success, and that many applications for more of them have come into the Department. The rooms were established a few years ago with the hope of removing the cause for complaint of unevenness of quality in cheese sent to Great Britain. Since the improved method of curing was put in force, British people are willing to pay higher prices for Canadian cheese. The cheese turned out of the Government buildings drew better prices at St. Hyacinthe, Cowansville, Brockville and Woodstock.

Nova Scotia Crop Outlook.

Following is a summary of the crop report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture: Upward of 100 reports have been received from most of the important agricultural districts in Nova Scotia, and may be considered as giving a fairly accurate estimate. Although the winter was remarkably cold, continuing steady with heavy snowfalls, perhaps on the whole the coldest winter the Province has had for many years, spring opened early, and in many parts of the Province growth was remarkably good up to June 1, although in a few districts in several counties the growth was retarded by cold and lack of rain. The average reports from all parts of the Province show considerable falling off in the average returns. Refreshing showers during the week beginning July 11, in Cape Breton, considerably improved the outlook for grass on low lands, and very much brightened the prospects for grains and roots. But in many parts of the Province, dry weather continuing so long will leave the hay crop considerably under the average.

According to the reports received, the total of hay on upland for the whole Province is 75 per cent. of a full crop; on dyke land, 83 per cent.; on intervale, 83 per cent. The total average for the Province for potatoes and roots is 87 per cent.; oats and other grains, 90 per cent. Should rain come soon, hay on low lands and intervale may be somewhat increased, and it is possible that reasonable rains during the next

few weeks would bring potatoes and roots close up to the average. The indications are that the fruit crop, with the exception of plums, will be the largest in the history of the Province.

P. E. Island.

THE FARMERS' PICNIC—RECREATION AND INSTRUCTION COMBINED.

We had the pleasure recently of attending a Farmers' Institute picnic. It was part of the year's programme of the Institute of Townships 27, 28 and 29, and was a very enjoyable and profitable affair. It was held in the beautiful settlement of Middleton. A large gathering of farmers and their wives and daughters were present. The first number on the programme was a meeting in the hall, where addresses were delivered by Duncan Anderson and Major Sheppard, Institute speakers from Ontario, and also Hon. James Richards, Samuel Reid (Speaker of the Local Legislature), Theodore Ross (Instructor in Nature Study in the schools), Walter Simpson, and J. W. Calbeck. Charles Craig, the President of the Institute, introduced the speakers. The addresses of Messrs. Anderson and Sheppard were brimful of valuable instruction and information, which many farmers will not be slow in putting into practice. Major Sheppard's kindly criticisms, in which he pointed out some of the shortcomings of the P. E. Island farmer, more particularly those who neglect to beautify their homes, and make them attractive by planting trees, shrubs and flowers, were well put and taken in a friendly way, and will do good. We look for great improvement along these lines, as a result of the children studying nature lessons at school in connection with the school gardens.

The second part of the programme was an excellent tea provided by the ladies. The tables were set in the two schoolhouses, as the high wind prevailing made it impossible to utilize the beautiful grove in which it was intended to have the feast. Farmers' picnics are a new institution here, but in future there will likely be more of them. They seem to be the ideal kind of meeting, at which pleasure and instruction may be combined; a place where farmers can spend a day together and converse with each other about their methods of work. A little more of this kind of healthful recreation and social enjoyment would make farm life more enjoyable, and perhaps more popular with the young people. We would here suggest to the Farmers' Institutes of the Island, the propriety of organizing an excursion to the branch Experimental Farm at Nappan, N.S., in order to see for themselves just what is being done in their interest at our Government Experimental Station. Such an excursion would be a very enjoyable farmers' vacation, and we believe valuable lessons might be learned at the same time. Such excursions are quite common to the Central Farm at Ottawa and the Ontario farm at Guelph. The manager at Nappan, Mr. Robertson, is always ready to do all he can for visitors to the farm, and likes to have his work looked into by those for whose benefit it is carried on. W. S.

Mr. Rennie Questioned.

Simpson Rennie, in replying to Andrew Elliot, accuses him of decrying the sugar-beet business, and says the business is very profitable to the farmer.

Will Mr. Rennie explain why it requires a bonus if so very profitable?

There are two ways of aiding an unprofitable enterprise. First, by directly taking money from profitable labor and giving it to unprofitable labor, and by a protective tariff preventing competition, compelling the consumer to pay an increased price for his goods. This beet-sugar industry is aided in both ways. We suppose one to go to the farmer and the other to the manufacturer. Out of four factories started, one has closed, and another removed to Wisconsin, where new investors may be trapped. The vast amount of money lost in these two factories certainly justified Mr. Elliot's word of caution. But what shall we say of Mr. Rennie's boom? Yes, what shall we say? Middlesex Co. THOS. B. SCOTT.

Sugar-beet Growing Commended.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of Bruce Co., Ont., farmers: "We, the delegates representing our respective localities, while assembled at Warton for the purpose of appointing trustees to receive and pay out the Government bounty, wish collectively to express our entire confidence in the beet-sugar industry as a profitable and beneficial crop for our farmers to grow, and under favorable financial auspices the industry will, in the near future, be one of the great industries of the Province of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada."

To Revive Flax Industry.

Flax industries are among the most profitable and desirable in the world, and Ontario used to be a great flax-producing country. It is believed that the growth of flax may be revived, and the Agricultural Department has commissioned A. L. McCready, of the O. A. C., to investigate and report upon the matter, beginning at Baden, Waterloo Co., where flax is still extensively grown. At present the flax is grown for seed, but where both seed and fibre can be used the most profit is naturally obtained. Deputy-Minister James believes that Ontario flaxseed, which averages 19.5 bushels to the acre, should supplant the United States yield of 7.56 bushels.

Miss Laura Rose and Miss Bella Millar, of Guelph, Ont., are conducting travelling dairies in Nova Scotia.

Our London (England) Letter.

(Special Correspondence.)

It is now nearly five weeks since any considerable fall of rain occurred in many parts of the country, and reports to hand from most districts indicate a striking deterioration in the harvest outlook. The wheats, as usual, have withstood the droughts well, and this may be said also of the best of the barley and oat crops that were sown in good time. The rest of the spring grain, however, has been dwarfed badly throughout a large proportion of the arable lands of the country, while the potato crop in some cases is described as all but ruined. A good fall of rain quickly would be in time to save the grain crops from further deterioration, and perhaps restore them to the hopeful condition in which they appeared three weeks ago.

The Board of Trade returns, issued last week, show that the country has done well during the past six months. More than half the increase in imports is accounted for by food stuffs. For grain and flour we paid nearly twenty million dollars more than in the corresponding period of last year. An amusing sidelight is thrown upon fiscal arguments here. In the first half of last year, when the registration duty was in force, the declared value of our imported grain worked out at about \$1.64 per 112 lbs., but in the similar period of this year, with the registration duty repealed, we paid slightly more than \$1.66. There seems no doubt that the foreigner has pocketed most of Mr. Ritchie's shilling.

Another very interesting point in connection with the imports is that owing to the excellence of the Australian and Indian harvests, we have received this year more wheat from the Empire than ever before—16,500,000 cwt., considerably more than a third of the whole. Argentina has largely increased its supply, and the returns supply ample evidence that the United States is steadily losing its predominance in the British grain trade. We paid rather less for meat, but about \$5,000,000 more for imported butter.

The firmer tone in the grain trade noticeable last week, became more evident until Saturday, when the American cables were not quite so good, and there was a slight pause. Business has not increased in volume, and the feature is steadiness on the part of the holders, who insist upon higher rates. The quantity of wheat and flour afloat has further diminished, and although the total is still much above last year, the question is whether there will be a steady decrease, which may become a serious matter in a month or so.

At Mark Lane yesterday there was only a small attendance, and English wheat ruled firm, while foreign was also firm at about six cents more money, without meeting much response from buyers: No. 1 Northern Manitoba, \$8.52, ex ship; No. 2 Calcutta, \$6.78, and Australian, \$7.38 to \$7.50, landed. Maize was held for 6c. advance. La Plata quoted \$4.92. Fine American flour was firmly held for full prices, while English, Hungarian and Australian were slow of sale at steady rates. Barley, malting sorts neglected, but grinding descriptions are six cents dearer. Oats met a steady sale at a further advance of six cents, beans remaining steady, peas firm.

At Deptford cattle market prices have reached a higher level than they have done for more than twelve months. On Saturday last, in a firm trade, 724 American cattle were sold at 12½c. to 13½c. per lb. On Monday, the demand was hardly so brisk, and prices went back to 12½c. to 13c. for the 584 Yankee cattle; while the 283 from the Dominion, which were a very good lot, made 12½c. to 12¾c. On Wednesday the supply consisted of 822 American cattle, while 200 more were in the lairs, withheld for Saturday's market. Trade was again very good, and in a keen competition the 822 sold at prices ranging from 12½c. to 13½c. per lb. On to-day's market (Saturday) there were on offer 1,089 U. S. and 464 Canadian cattle, with 872 held over for Monday's market. In a very firm trade, the States beasts made 13c. to 13½c., and the Canadians 12½c. to 13c.; 1,410 Canadian sheep were sold at 12c. per lb.

The chief topic of interest on the Smithfield Market for the moment is, of course, the butchers' strike in Chicago. Already, on the strength of it, salesmen have advanced the prices of beef, which were already very high. As there is really no shortage, this rise in price can hardly be justified. It is not a difficult matter to find knowing ones on the market who believe this is a "faked" strike to suit the meat trust.

Cheese.—This market is dull and drooping, without any sign of an early recovery. The heat is against business, as the cheese comes on the market in poor condition. The finest Canadian is quoted 8½c., and the fine, 8c.

Butter.—This market retains a rather quiet tone generally, although the Canadian makes, which are fast becoming more plentiful, are having good business. Creamery kinds are quoted 18c. to 19c.

London, Eng., July 16th, 1904.

Three O. A. C. Boys Made Professors.

The three following appointments in connection with agricultural education have recently been made, each of the appointees being graduates of the O. A. C. class of 1904:

J. C. Readey, B. S. A., has been appointed Professor of Agriculture in the Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P. E. I., with the direction of the agricultural experiments for the Island.

H. S. Arkell, B. A., of McMaster, and B.S.A., has been appointed assistant to the Professor of Agriculture in the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

W. R. Dewar, B. S. A., has been appointed entomologist for the Orange River Colony, S. A.

MARKETS.

The past week has witnessed a further rise in hog prices at Toronto markets, while cattle have become more quiet. Not much is being done in any line at present, although dealers would like to get more wool. Eggs are quite firm, and it is probable the bottom price for the season has been reached, although it was not low by any means. Fruit is being marketed freely at prices that appear very remunerative as compared with those in recent previous years.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Markets.

Wheat.—Is firmer at 91c. to 92c. for No. 2 red and white, west and east. Goose is steady at 78c. for No. 2, east. Spring wheat is steady at 85c. for No. 2, east. Manitoba wheat is steady. No. 1 northern, 95½c.; No. 2 northern, 92½c.; and No. 3 northern 89½c., at Georgian Bay ports, and c. more grinding in transit.

Flour.—Is firm. Cars of 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$3.65 to \$3.70 in buyers' bags, west or east. Choice brands are held 15c. to 20c. higher. Manitoba flour is firm at \$4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$4.50 for second patents, and \$4.40 for strong bakers' bags included, on track at Toronto.

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

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

Buckwheat.—45c. for No. 2, west or east.

Rye.—57c. to 58c. for No. 2, west or east.

Corn.—45c. for cars of Canada West. American is steady at 59c. for No. 2 yellow, 58c. for No. 3 yellow, and 56½c. for No. 3 mixed, in car lots on the track, Toronto.

Oats.—Are firm. No. 1 white are quoted at 33c. and No. 2 white at 32½c. east, and at 32c., west and middle freights.

Peas.—60c. to 61c. for No. 2, west or east.

Baled Hay.—There is plenty offering here, and the market is quoted unchanged at \$8.50 to \$9.00 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw.—Is in fair demand and steady at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

Potatoes.—New are offering more freely, and they are quoted easier at \$1 to \$1.35 per bushel. Some old, out-of-store stocks are still selling at 70c. to 75c.

Poultry.—Receipts continue light, and there is little doing. Quotations are unchanged at 20c. for spring chickens, and 11c. for yearlings.

Butter.—The situation is pretty well unchanged. The accumulation of dairy stock goes on, while the demand for anything but good stocks is light. Quotations are unchanged:

Table with 2 columns: Product and Price. Items include Creamery prints, do solids, Dairy tubs, do, inferior grades, Dairy pound rolls, do, inferior, and Cheese.

Cheese is weak in tone, in sympathy with outside

points. Quotations are unchanged at 8½c. per pound for farge, and 8¼c. for twins.

Eggs.—Receipts continue light, while the demand is active. The market is firm in tone and quoted unchanged at 16c. to 16½c. per dozen.

Toronto Live-stock Prices.

Export Cattle.—Extra choice, \$5.15 to \$5.35 per cwt.; medium to good, \$4.80 to \$5.10, and cows, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Butchers' Cattle.—Prices have an easier tone, and quotations in some cases are lower. The best steers and heifers are quoted at \$4.70 to \$4.90 per cwt., and good to choice loads at \$4.30 to \$4.70. Fair to good loads sell at \$4 to \$4.25, mixed lots of medium cattle at \$3.00 to \$3.75, good cows at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and common to fair at \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—The demand is at present quiet. Quotations are easier and lower. Short-keeps, in good condition, are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, and lighter weights at \$3.50 to \$4.00; good stockers at \$3.25 to \$3.75, and common at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Milch Cows.—\$25 to \$50 each.

Calves.—3½c. to 5c. per pound, and \$2.00 to \$10.00 each.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade dull, and with heavy receipts, the prices dropping. Export sheep are quoted at \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt.; culls at \$2 to \$3; and lambs at \$2.50 to \$4.25 each, and 5c. to 6c. per pound.

Hogs.—\$5.40 per cwt. for selects, and \$5.15 for lights and fats.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Grain.—Oats—38c. for No. 2, in store here; No. 3, 37c. Corn—American yellow, No. 2, 61c.; No. 3, 59c.; white, No. 2, 59c. to 60c. Buckwheat, 59c. to 59½c.

Flour.—Manitoba patents, \$4.80; seconds, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$3.90. Winter wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$4.90; Ontario straight rollers, \$4.50 to \$4.60 in barrels; \$2.20 to \$2.30 in bags.

Millfeed.—Ontario bran, in bulk, \$14.50 to \$15.50; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$17; shorts, \$19.

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

Provisions.—Fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; live hogs, \$5.40 to \$5.60, weighed off cars.

Eggs.—Owing to the decrease in the consumption, the demand is limited and the market quiet at 15c. to 15½c. for straight-gathered stock, 17c. for candled, and 11½c. to 12c. for seconds per dozen.

Cheese.—Market nominal, the range being about 7½c. to 7½c. for finest Ontario, 7½c. to 7½c. for townships, and 7½c. to 7½c. for Quebec.

Butter.—Exporters are able to purchase choice townships at 17½c., though occasionally they give 17½c. for very choice lots. Saltless are doing well, 18c. to 18½c. being the figure demanded. Quebec creameries are quoted at 17c. to 17½c., and Ontarios at 16½c. to 17c., dairies being 14c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$5.35; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$4.00; Texas-fed steers, \$2.00 to \$4.75.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$5.15 to \$5.40; good to choice heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.45.

Sheep.—Good to choice wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; fair to choice mixed, \$3 to \$4; native lambs, \$3.00 to \$7.50.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Prime steers, \$5.85 to \$6.25; shipping butchers', \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Veals.—\$1.75 to \$6.75.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$5.60 to \$5.65; mixed and Yorkers, \$5.65 to \$5.70.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.00; sheep, mixed, \$2.00 to \$4.25.

Cheese Markets.

Belleville, July 16.—To-day there were offered 2,600 white July cheese. The sales were 1,200 at 7 7-16c.

London, Ont., July 16.—2,962 boxes offered to-day, 170 of which were white. Sales were as follows: 150 colored at 7½c, 200 colored at 7½c.

Cowansville, Que., July 16.—To-day seven creameries offered 1,919 boxes of butter, and ten factories offered 2,064 boxes of cheese. Butter sales: 100 boxes at 19c., 522 at 17½c., 133 at 17 3-7c, 302 at 17½c, 309 at 17½c. Cheese sales: 524 boxes at 7 11-16c., 68 at 7 9-16c., 91 at 7½c., 536 at 7½c., 47 at 7½c.

Watertown, N. Y., July 16.—On the Cheese Board to-day 8,813 cheese sold at 7c. to 7½c. for large white, 7c. for colored, and 7½c. for small sizes.

Ingersoll, July 19.—400 boxes offered. No sales on board, 7½c. being the highest bid. Market quiet.

Campbellford.—1,645 boxes boarded, all white. 1,310 sold at 7½c.

Peterboro, July 20.—7,000 boxes boarded. Sales: 1,600 at 7½c; balance at 7 7-16c.

Woodstock, July 20.—2,490 boxes of colored, and 1,340 boxes of white cheese on board. The price bid was 7 9-16c.; 225 boxes were sold at this price on the board.

Picton, July 20.—1,655 boxes registered, all colored. 1,525 boxes sold at 7 7-16c.

Stirling, July 20.—1,060 boxes boarded. Sales: 940 at 7½c.

Madoc, July 21.—To-day 1,035 boxes of cheese were boarded. All sold at 7 7-16c.

Brockville, July 21.—2,220 boxes registered, of which 660 were white, and the balance colored; 7½c. offered, but none sold on the board.

Kingston, July 21.—1,235 boxes boarded, of which 770 were white, and the balance colored. Highest bid, 7½c.; no sales.

Tweed, July 21.—635 boxes boarded; 635 sold at 7½c.

Vankleek Hill, July 21.—1,474 boxes of white and 186 boxes of colored cheese boarded here to-night. Sales: White, 1,011 boxes at 7½c; colored, 168 boxes at 7½c.

Winchester, July 21.—157 colored and 1,233 white cheese were registered. There were no sales; 7½c. bid.

Perth, July 22.—2,630 boxes boarded, 2,030 white, and 600 colored. Ruling prices, 7½c. to 7 5-16c. Not all sold.

Napanee, July 22.—1,385 boxes boarded. Sales, 485 white and 725 colored, at 7 5-16c.

Kemptville, July 22.—1,381 boxes offered; 7 7-16c. bid; no sales.

Iroquois, July 22.—878 colored and 30 white boarded. Mostly sold at 7 7-16c.

Listowel, July 22.—2,755 white and 140 colored on board. 7½c. was the best bid. No sales. On the street 7 9-16c. was bid in some cases.

Ottawa, July 22.—1,957 boxes boarded; 522 white sold at 7½c., and 722 colored at 7½c.

Farnham, Que., July 22.—Seven cents was offered for cheese, but was refused. Forty-five boxes of butter were sold at 17½c.

South Finch, Ont., July 22.—1,400 white and 600 colored registered. For the white 7½c. and 7 11-16c. were offered, one lot being sold on the board, the factory men looking for more on the street.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Trade is very dull, as the butchers do not seem to require much meat at present. Best butchers', \$5 to \$5.25; good cattle, \$3.75 to \$4.65; and the common, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Calves sell at \$2.50 to \$10. Shipping sheep, 3½c., and the others at 3c. to 3½c. per pound. Good lots of fat hogs, 5½c. to a little over 5½c. per pound.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are steady at 13½c. to 14c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 11½c. to 11½c.; sheep, 11c. to 12c. dressed weight.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing illustrations with page numbers: Canada Building, St. Louis Exhibition, Central figure, Canadian Agricultural Exhibit, World's Fair, St. Louis, Hoeing Sugar Beets on the Farm of J. G. Hurst, Waterloo Co., Ont., Princess May [5687] and Norval Queen [5689], Knight of Danesfield, EDITORIAL, The Sugar-beet Outlook, What an Old Friend Says, Railway Expropriation, The Show Catalogue, A Summer Outing, Canada at St. Louis, A Tug-of-War, STOCK, How Easy for Farmers!, Our Scottish Letter, Registration of Shorthorn Cows and Produce.

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"Wherever you stay or wherever you roam,
In the days while you live in clover,
You should gather your honey and
bring it home,
Because the winter will surely come
When the summer life is over."

When Fortune Smiled.

By Helen Whitney Clark.

"It's fur your own good, maw," urged Elmira, the youngest daughter, persuasively. "You know you're kind o' deaf o' late years, an' livin' here alone like you've been a-doin' is powerful dangerous. Seth thinks so, too. An' he says you'll be a heap better off livin' with some o' us."

"Course you will," chimed in Becky, the widow's second daughter. She was a sallow, jaded-looking woman, with an untidy wisp of tow-colored hair twisted into a knot and fastened at the nape of her neck with a single hair-pin, made of a bent knitting-needle. "Why, you'll hev three months at a time with each one o' us, takin' it turn an' turn about, an' not a lick o' work to do! Nothing but set in the rockin'-cheer from mornin' till night."

To poor, tired Becky, who seldom had a moment free from household cares and perplexities, the prospect of nothing to do but sit in a rocking-chair from morning until night seemed like a foretaste of Paradise.

Mrs. Coppage, however, held a different opinion. "I don't want to set an' do nothing all day," she objected bitterly. "Nor I don't want to be drug 'round from pillar to post an' from post to pillar! I want to stay right here in my ole home, an' milk the cow, an' churn, an' make pickles an' apple-sass, an' tack carpet-rags, an' sew patchwork, an' sech!"

"Now, look here, maw," put in Adaline, the eldest of the three sisters, determinedly, "jest listen at me. It's all nonsense to talk like that. What kin you do in a ole ramshackle o' a house like this? All alone, too, fur we can't ary one o' us leave home every whip-stitch to come an' stay with you, as you know very well."

Mrs. Coppage wiped the tears from her eyes, and looked up briskly. "I could git your cousin Margie, poor sister Phoebe's darter, to come an' stay with me. She's out o' a place now, anyway, an' her brother's wife begrudges her every mouthful she eats. She could milk the cow an' help with the chores. An' if you girls would only let me keep the ole place while I live—it won't be many years—her voice shook a little, "I wouldn't ask fur nothing more from any o' you! There's the garden, you know, an' the milk an' butter an' the eggs. Why, we could live like cows in clover! An' besides, I could knit socks. They pay forty cents a pair over to Turkey Holler—"

"Now, that's all foolishness, maw," interrupted Adaline, impatiently. "How do you reckon you an' Margie could git 'long with only one cow to milk? An' you know yourself you had to sell the team, an' every other hoof of stock on the place 'ceptin' the milch cow, to pay the taxes, an' back int'rest on the mor'gidge. An' besides, the lan's all run down so it's too poor to raise black-eyed peas!"

"Not to mention that the chimney smokes, an' the clapboards is all a-blewin' on the ruff," interpolated Elmira,

with a pitying look at her mother's sad face.

The widow bowed her head on her hands, and the ready tears gushed forth. "I've lived here ever since I married your paw," she sobbed, brokenly. "He cleared the lan' hisself, an' put out the orchard. Them pippins was jest a-comin' into bearin' that year he died. He'd 'a' paid off the mor'gidge, rut an' branch, afore now if he'd lived, poor man!"

It was the mortgage on the old homestead which caused all the trouble, the widow being unable to pay even the interest, which had accumulated for several years, and her sons-in-law having declined to assist her.

"No use throwin' good money after bad," they declared, individually and collectively. "Best let the ole place go. It's most eat up with interest now, an' your maw kin hev a home with us long as she lives."

And despite her objections, the widow was forced to accept the proffered terms.

"Let me stay here at least till after the sale," she pleaded, and her request was granted.

"But you better git Margie to stay with you," urged Elmira. "Taint fittin' fur you to stay here alone, bein' you're so deaf; you wouldn't skeercely hear it if the house should burn down."

The three sisters, who lived in an adjoining township, having married well-to-do farmers in that locality, had met by appointment at the old homestead to lay the ultimatum which had been decided upon before their mother. Though a little selfish, they were not really heartless, and no doubt believed the change was a necessary measure. Their husbands could very well have afforded to keep the interest on the mortgage paid up during the widow's lifetime, but as they said, the expense would eat up the value of the farm and be of no especial benefit to themselves. So it was decided to let the mortgage be foreclosed.

"Seems to me maw is agin' awful fast," remarked Elmira, as the sisters took their departure in the hired conveyance which had brought them to the farm.

"Not much wonder, seein' paw was sick so long, an' her livin' all alone here since he died," assented Adaline. "I wanted her to come an' live with me, but she wouldn't hear to reason. Maw is powerful sot in her way, 'pears like."

Margie Filbert was very glad to keep her aunt company during the remaining weeks of her stay at the farm, and proved a great comfort to the lonely woman.

"Too bad the kitchen chimney smokes so," she declared on the second day of her stay. "If you don't mind, Aunt Clary, I'll git Dave Tallman to come over an' see what's the matter o' it. Must be filled up with swallows' nests, I reckon."

Mrs. Coppage looked up from her knitting. "To be sure, Margie! I'd be real glad if he'd come. An' mebbe he'll nail the clapboards on the ruff, too. The wind a-soughin' through makes a buddy feel real creepy! I hain't been up to the loft bedroom fur I dunno the time when, jest on account o' it."

"Them loose clapboards does make a curi's hummin' sound," admitted Margie. "I've noticed it myself. But I reckon Dave kin suttler 'em."

"Dear, dear," sighed the widow, while her knitting-needles clicked an accompaniment to the soliloquy, "I'm afeared it'll be a good while 'fore Dave an' Margie kin

marry. Dave is real stiddy, an' industrious, too, but farm-hands is as plenty as blackberries, an' has to take what they kin git. If 'twasn't fur that mor'gidge, now, him an' Margie could marry an' live here, an' I wouldn't hev to go trapesin' 'round, a-livin' here an' there, with Ad'line an' Elmira an' Becky. A nice time I'll hev, with all them kids, too. Six or seven apiece they've got all 'round, an' the wust-behaved young uns I ever see, if they air my own gran'-children!"

The brown old farmhouse, embowered in black-locust trees, its quaint gabled porches overrun with hop-vines and coral honeysuckle took on an added picturesque quality in the hazy autumn sunshine. The widow's one cow was licking her calf across the half-broken-down rail fence, and the striped quails were calling "Bob White! Bob White!" from the neighboring cornfields. At the red barn hens were cackling and guinea-fowls chattering, as if they were having a contest as to which could make the most noise.

Mrs. Coppage, her face well shaded by a black sunbonnet, was gathering round pippins in the near-by orchard, with a view to having apple-dumplings for dinner.

Dave Tallman had already arrived, and had climbed a rickety ladder to investigate the smoky chimney.

The widow's meditations, which were none of the brightest, we may be sure, were suddenly interrupted by a piercing shriek from Margie, and dropping her pippins, she flew to the house.

"Is Dave killed?" she gasped, on discovering the young man reclining limply on the porch, while Margie hovered over him with the camphor-bottle in her hand. "I was afeared that ladder would break!"

Dave grinned sheepishly. "No, Miss Coppage, the ladder didn't break," he announced, as he tenderly chafed his ankle-bone. "I-I got bee-stung, an' dropped to the ground," he added, in answer to the widow's puzzled look.

Mrs. Coppage stared first at Dave and then at Margie in bewilderment. "Bee-stung?" she repeated, incredulously.

"Yes, mom. There's a swarm o' bees has made a hive o' your chimney, Miss Coppage. The hull inside o' the ruff is lined with honeycomb, too—chock-full o' honey! It's a fact, an' no mistake. I put away the camfire, Margie, my ankle is all right again. 'Twasn't nothing but a bruise, an' you an' Miss Coppage come an' take a peek fur yourselves."

The two women climbed gingerly up the ladder, one at a time, and discovered the truth of Dave's assertion. The high-gabled hip-roof of the old homestead was a regular storehouse of honey.

"No wonder you felt creepy, Aunt Clary," laughed Margie, "with all them bees a-hummin' overhead! Lucky the clapboards blowed off, too, or they couldn't 'a' got in."

"If I wasn't as deaf as an adder I might 'a' heard 'em," admitted Mrs. Coppage, "though I hain't slep' in that part o' the house since your uncle died."

Dave looked shrewdly at the accumulated sweets. Part of the comb was discolored, as if with age, but a large portion was of a golden straw-color, bright and attractive.

"There ain't a grain less'n a ton, comb an' all," he declared, "an' its wuth forty cents a pound if it's wuth a cent."

The widow was overjoyed. "If there's

half as much as that it'll pay off the mor'gidge an' leave a hundred dollars to boot," she assured herself, mentally, "an' I sha'n't have to leave my home an' live 'round with the girls, after all!"

"Is it true, maw?" demanded the three daughters, as they sprang nimbly down from the red farm-wagon which had brought themselves and their husbands, brimful of curiosity to learn the truth as to the wonderful rumors they had heard.

"Is what true?" asked Mrs. Coppage, as she welcomed her guests impartially.

"Why, that Dave Tallman found scuds o' honey in the house, an' that him an' Margie air a-goin' to marry an' run the place?" expounded Adaline, the self-appointed speaker, in a strident voice.

The widow smiled. She wore a new wrapper, the daughters noticed, and seemed to have recovered several years of her age since the last time they had seen her.

"Oh, yes, it's true enough, so fur as it goes," she returned. "But you hain't heard the hull o' it. Dave he sold the honey fur me to a big hotel in the city at a fancy price. An' I've paid off the mor'gidge, bought a couple more cows an' a new team, an' got a snug bit o' money put away in the bank."

"Wall, I declare!" chorused the sisters, shrilly. "An' you never let us know nothing 'bout it!"

"Didn't hev no time," smiled the widow, calmly. "You see, Dave was bound him an' Margie should marry to-day, so we had to hustle like a cat eatin' sassage to git her clo's ready. The suremony is over, an' we air jest about to set down to the weddin'-dinner. So come on an' help eat it; there's a-plenty o' good vittles fur all."

But not even the bountiful feast which was spread, and to which they did ample justice, could blind the sons-in-law to the egregious and irremediable blunder they had made.

"The fat's in the fire now," they reflected. "If we had a paid the interest on that mor'gidge we'd 'a' had a share in the profits o' the honey bizness, to say nothing o' bein' remembered in the ole lady's will. But it's too late now."

The glowing faces of Margie and Dave did not add to the happiness of the unbidden guests, who soon departed, with no attempt to disguise their injured feelings.

Fortune had knocked at their door in vain.—[Woman's Home Companion.]

Women and Girls.

Do you want a really good, durable wrist-bag, a handsome and reliable watch, or a pretty chain bracelet? If so, why not secure one by simply "talking over" the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" among your friends who are not at present subscribers, and getting them to let you send their subscriptions to us? You know the "Farmer's Advocate" is the best farm paper in existence; let your friends know it too. For your trouble we will gladly send you one of our handsome premiums. Remember, our articles are not "fakes." The "Farmer's Advocate" is above offering that sort of thing. They are exactly what we represent them to be, and we are sure you will be pleased with them. Kindly read our offer on pages 1047 and 1048 (back cover) of this issue, then see what you can do.

An Occasional Paper.

OUR ODD FIVE MINUTES.

The holidays are drawing nigh, and even the busiest amongst us can count upon more leisure moments than fall to our share in the daily routine of our lives. A college tutor once said to a student: "Be careful of the interstices of your time. Do not say, 'It's not worth while doing anything now; let's smoke a pipe, it's only five minutes.' Do you know, my lad, that five minutes a day means more than half an hour a week, and amounts to more than thirty hours a year? In that time, Anthony Trollope, that prolific author, would have written 48,000 words, or a volume of more than two hundred pages."

Charles Kingsley, in speaking to the Clifton boys, said: "It is not the long hours given to study which are of the greatest moment. It is using the ten minutes every day which leads to knowledge." And, of course, we all know the meaning of the lesson taught by the old adage: "Take care of the minutes, the hours will take care of themselves." Truly it is the unused moments of our time which become our lost opportunities for good. They are the neglected treasures which, once lost, never can be ours again. There are so many nooks and crannies in our lives which we might fill with profit to ourselves and others. Change of work is as good as play, and, even in respect to our odd moments, may also have an inurect, as well as direct, value. Desultory trifling in our odd moments is apt to lead to desultory trifling in the more serious concerns of our lives. It is a good thing to have something definite to take up in such "between whiles," as when obliged to wait for some one not so prompt as ourselves to keep an appointment, for the dinner-bell to ring, for the kettle to boil, or the cows to be brought in from the pasture. There was a judge once who carved a set of ivory chessmen for his wife during the many odd moments she kept him waiting whilst she "put on her things." And some of the world's greatest inventors have thought out their problems and brought to light a remedy for some of man's greatest needs during the intervals of rest between the prescribed hours of their daily toil. Yet, it is not only what we may touch and handle, as the result of our well-spent odd moments, which will chiefly reward us for spending them well, but rather is it the mental and moral strength we have gained, the good habits formed, the power of adaptability, which is our most valuable training, equipping us with a mental readiness to grasp the longer and larger opportunities which may await us. He that is faithful in small things shall be ruler in many, is the assurance given us in Holy Writ. It is undoubtedly good for us to have a certain amount of routine in our lives, certain hours not wholly at our own disposal, many moments bespoken by duty, from which there is no escape, and about the doing or leaving undone of which there is no option, but the test of our real selves lies rather in what use we make of our free hours, our so-called idle moments, our little bits of occasional leisure. Not of bread only, not of the food of the body alone can it be said: "Gather up the fragments which remain, that nothing be lost." H. A. B.

"In Sheltered Nook."

This is just the time of the year for our pretty pictures of country life. Wise little comrades! Sensible little animals! We do not see the stream, but we may be sure it is murmuring near by, and that after a quiet rest in their sheltered nook amongst the ferns, there will be a scamper to its brink, and a long, long draught of its clear water before the homeward call reaches their reluctant ears. Perhaps the voice of Brindle is whispering already into the willing ear of the little Lady Dun: "Let us play truant to-night! Let us pretend not to hear! Perhaps they won't find us in our sheltered nook." H. A. B.



Keep the Door of My Lips.

The hasty word may be recalled,
The angry word repented,
And you may sometimes stand appalled
At some hot word resented.
But never need you be dismayed,
Nor blush in any day,
When you kept watch and ward above
The word you did not say."

If there is any prayer we all have good reason to use every day, it is the prayer of David: "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth, keep the door of my lips." Sometimes we are almost tempted to wish that the great talent of speech had never been entrusted to us, and we need not wonder that our Lord sighed when He made the dumb to speak. But if we are not dumb, then we shall certainly be held responsible for the wonderful gift of speech. We have to steer a difficult path between the sin of misusing it and the sin of not using it when silence would be wrong or cowardly.

"For speech is silvern, we have heard,
And silence 'tis that's golden;
And honor was of old conferred
Upon the word withholden.
And yet—and yet, I mind me that
There must be brave words said;
And sometimes it were cowardly
To close the lips in dread."

Sometimes, but not always, we may take refuge in silence, as our great Example did, and as He sometimes commanded those whom He had healed to do. It is not the Scriptural proverb that says: "Speech is silver, silence is golden." No, the Scriptural proverb is: "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Though our Lord did on one occasion use the weapon of silence, it was not, as far as we know, until the last day of

but the lips of knowledge are a precious jewel."

If we wish our words to do good, and not harm, we may well ask God to mount guard over us, keeping watch as a sentinel at the door of our lips to challenge any word which would pass out. "Whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue, keepeth his soul from trouble," is an inspired saying, and we can all bear witness to its truth from our own experience. We also know that "he that refraineth his lips is wise," at least when angry words are eager to break loose. How much sorrow we make for ourselves and other people by speaking first and thinking after. A young man was once bent on demanding an apology from someone who had insulted him and was advised by an old friend to "wait for the mud to dry," for, as he said, "an insult is like mud—it will brush off much better when it is dry."

Insults generally dwindle down considerably when anger has had time to cool down a little, as it does in a day or two, if we can only keep the door of our lips. Of course, if the angry words are allowed to pour out without check, mischief may be done in a few minutes which a lifetime of regret can never set right. Then, there is the careless, unkind talk which goes on so constantly amongst us, in spite of the warning that in the day of judgment we shall have to give account for "every idle word." Surely God does not mean to stop all the merry chat which brightens so many happy hours. We need not be afraid to give an account of harmless jokes and witty, sparkling talk. If only we always remembered that God was listening to our conversation we should not afterwards have reason to be ashamed of the things we said so



In Sheltered Nook.

His earthly life. But His wonderful words have influenced the world for nearly two thousand years. I saw in the paper the other day that the Japanese were accused of savage treatment of wounded Russians, and the remark was made that perhaps it was impossible for a nation to become thoroughly civilized all at once, without passing through the refining influence of nineteen hundred years of Christianity. Even the enemies of Christ owned that "never man spake like this Man," and certainly no other man's words have had such power as His. His words certainly confirm Solomon's statement: "There is gold, and a multitude of rubies,

heedlessly. Then, we should not only "check the speaker which he spoils his neighbor's fame," but we should also check our own uncalled-for condemnation of friends and acquaintances. Then, there is the desire to "answer back," which is so hard to fight down. If we could only keep the door of our lips when the quick, bitter retort tries to slip out, how much more peaceful and free from storms the home atmosphere would be. Rude or nagging remarks, which would never be uttered when strangers are present and the company manners were put on, have no rightful place in our homes, for God is

listening to every word. More than that, He says that in persecuting His people, we are really persecuting Him. Is it not Browning who says: "What if thy friend should happen to be—GOD?"

Then there are the little vexations and troubles which we might keep to ourselves. Someone has mentioned a number of little things which are hard to do, and yet are worth learning to do well. "The person who can go without her dinner and not advertise the fact, who can laugh at little troubles, who makes light of a heavy weight, and can wear a shoe that pinches without anyone being the wiser; who does not magnify the splinter in his finger into a log of wood, nor the moat in his neighbor's eye into a beam; who swallows bitter words without letting others taste them; who can give up his own way without giving up the ghost: such a one surely carries a passport into the good graces of mankind."

Talking about these things certainly doesn't make them any easier to bear, and our friends think us a nuisance when we are always looking for sympathy. Complaining is a habit which we have no business to indulge in.

"Don't complain about the weather,
For easier 'tis, you'll find,
To make your mind to weather,
Than weather to your mind.

Don't complain about the sermon,
And show you lack of wit;
For, like a boot, a sermon hurts
The closer it doth fit.
Don't complain about your neighbor,
For in your neighbor's view,
His neighbor is not faultless—
That neighbor being—YOU."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

"If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body."—James iii.: 2.

"Boys flying kites haul in their white-winged birds:
You can't do that way when you're flying words.
'Careful with fire,' is good advice, we know:
'Careful with words,' is ten times doubly so.
Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead,
But God Himself can't kill them when they're said."

HOPE.

What Have You Done?

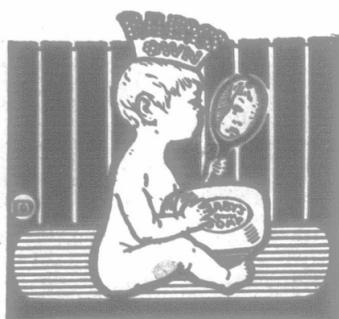
By S. E. Kiser, in Escondido Times.
You are going to do great things, you say—

But what have you done?
You are going to win in a splendid way,
As others have won;
You have plans that when they are put in force
Will make you sublime;
You have mapped out a glorious upward course—
But why don't you climb?

You are not quite ready to start, you say;
If you hope to win,
The time to be starting is now—to-day—
Don't dally, begin!
No man has ever been ready as yet,
Nor ever will be;
You may fall ere you reach where your hopes are set—
But try it and see.

You are going to do great things, you say,
You have splendid plans;
Your dreams are of heights that are far away;
They're a hopeful man's—
But the world, when it judges the case for you,
At the end, my son,
Will think not of what you were going to do,
But what you've done.

• 'Twas only a glance, but all the day
That glance made glad my heart,
And thoughts thereof along my way,
Makes of life's joys a part.



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A Safe Soap for a TENDER Skin
A good Soap for ANY Skin
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
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Term opens Sept. 1st.
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St Thomas - Canada

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Can only be permanently removed by Electrolysis. Come to us during the summer for treatment. We have had over twelve years' experience in the removal of this disfiguring blemish, also
Moles, Birthmarks,
Warts, Red Veins, Scars, Smallpox Pittings and all defects or troubles of the face, hair, scalp, hands, feet and figure. Consult us by letter (or call), enclosing 10c. for book and sample of cream.
Use Complexion Purifier for freckles and discolorations. Price \$1.50, express paid.
Graham Dermatological Institute
Dept F, 502 Church St., Toronto. Estab. 1892.

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CHATHAM, ONT..

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In 10 mths. end. June 30, 1900, 230 were placed.
" 12 " " " 30, 1901, 304 " "
" 12 " " " 30, 1902, 360 " "
" 12 " " " 30, 1903, 375 " "
The salaries of those placed last year averaged \$600 per annum; some of them commanding over \$1,000. Many former students are now earning from \$2,500 to \$4,000 per annum.

No other business school in Canada gets such results. Notice how the students placed have increased each year.

When you are graduated from an institution with an established standing, such as this institution has, your services are in demand by the business public. YOU GET THE PREPARATION AND YOU GET THE POSITION WHEN YOU ARE READY.

We pay railway fare to Chatham up to \$8, and can secure you good board at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per week.
Full term opens Tuesday, Sept. 6.
We have a superior Mail Course Department for Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Penmanship, open the entire year, for the benefit of those who cannot attend college.

For catalogue of either Department, address
D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ontario.



"Wanted—A Boy."

"Wanted—a boy. How often we These very common words may see.
Wanted—a boy to errands run,
Wanted for everything under the sun,
All that the men to-day can do
To-morrow the boys will be doing too,
For the time is ever coming when
The boys must stand in the place of men."

The prophet Jeremiah once told the people to run through the streets of Jerusalem and see whether a man could be found. Of course, there were plenty of men in the city—of a certain kind—but the man he wanted must be just and truthful. It is much the same thing with "boys" as it is with "men." There are plenty of them, but those of the best kind are not too plentiful. The boy that is wanted by the world is just and truthful; he would rather endure anything than tell a lie, and would scorn to cheat, even in a game. He does not try to appear manly by smoking, drinking or swearing, and has something better to do than loafing at the street corner. He is not a sneak, telling tales on his comrades, or leaving them to bear all the blame when they get into a scrape together. He is a boy who can be the "man of the house," if it is necessary.

Once a little chap walked into a store and asked for work. "Why," said the merchant, "what kind of work can you do? You are too small to look over the counter."

"Oh, I can look over the counter!" he exclaimed, standing on tip-toe to do it, "and I'm growing fast." The merchant leaned over and remarked, "I almost need a microscope to see you at all, but you seem to be plucky, if you're not very big."

"I'm older than I'm big, sir," was the eager answer. "Folks say I'm very small for my age, but I'm growing fast."

"What might your age be?" "I'm almost seven," said Tommy, proudly. "You see, my mother hasn't anybody but me, and this morning she cried because she couldn't find five cents in her purse, and we hadn't anything to eat for breakfast," he added, with a little sigh.

"Well, my little man, you can go home and tell your mother that you've got a place as cash-boy at four dollars a week. Come back on Monday, and here's a dollar in advance. I like your pluck."

Tommy rushed home, and gasped out, breathlessly: "Don't cry any more, mother! I'm the man of the house, and here's a dollar to buy your dinner."

Don't you think that boy was likely to be "wanted"? He was manly and willing to work, and I am sure he would act "on the square"—to use a slang expression—and work out the advanced dollar with all his might. Nobody wants boys who look dismal and downhearted when any little difficulty has to be conquered. Why, even in a game or a race, there is no fun in winning if the victory is too easy. We all like to have to fight for success. It is not good for any boy to have too easy a time, and one who gives in at the first difficulty is sure not to be "wanted."

"I like the boy who whistles,
For oft his cheery note,
Now echoing from the hillside,
Now near, and now remote,
Is clear as any blackbird's
And sweet as any flute,
The while I pause to listen,
Expectant, glad and mute."

Have all the fun you can, boys, for boys are not intended to work all the time, but be sure it is the kind of fun that will "go round"—not

fun for you and misery for someone else. Never indulge in

"The fun that stabs and lingers
With a deadly, pricking smart,
Or leaves a thought of sorrow
In a comrade's honest heart;
The fun that is not funny
Till a target has been found
For jeers and taunts and mocking,
Is the fun that won't go round!"

I once read about some boys who thought it would be some fun to fill an old basket with parcels of sticks and stones, and set it on the doorstep of a poor old woman, whom everybody called "Crazy Kate." One of the boys, Fred Field, thought it was poor fun to annoy an old woman—it was the kind of fun that won't "go round." But his objections were only laughed at, so the basket was filled and hidden under some bushes until after dark. Fred thought it would be a grand idea to make fun of the other boys, so he spent all his pocket-money on potatoes, flour and other useful articles. He slipped his parcel into the basket in place of the sticks and stones, and then joined the others saying he had changed his mind and would go with them after all.

The basket was set on the doorstep, and, after giving a loud knock on the door, the boys ran away and hid. Old Kate lifted the heavy basket into the cottage, and the boys crept up to the window to watch her unpack it, expecting to see her look of pleased surprise change to anger when she saw that a trick had been played on her. But, to their astonishment, she took out neat parcels of groceries, and then dropped on her knees, thanking God for His goodness, while tears of joy streamed down her withered cheeks. The boys crept away, feeling ashamed of their meanness—all except Fred, who thought the fun was worth all the money it had cost him. "I say, boys," said Frank Wilson, "somebody has played a pretty big joke on us, and I'm rather glad of it, for I guess we were going to play a pretty sneaky trick on old Kate."

If you are the right kind of a boy, be very sure that the world wants you, and has a welcome ready for you. If everybody seems to think you a nuisance, evidently you are a poor specimen of a boy, and it is time you set about improving.

"Wanted—the world wants boys to-day,
And offers them all she has for pay:
Honor, wealth, position, fame,
A useful life and a deathless name.
The world is anxious to employ
Not just one, but every boy
Whose heart and brain will e'er be true
To work his hands shall find to do;
Honest, faithful, earnest, kind;
To good awake, to evil blind;
Heart of gold without alloy.
Wanted—the world wants such a boy."

What do you think? Can you supply the needed article? If not, hadn't you better begin at once to manufacture it?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Boys and Girls.

Don't you want a first-class knife, compass, harmonica or magnifying glass for yourself, or wouldn't you like to surprise grandfather or grandmother with a nice reading glass? If so, be sure you read our premium offer shown on pages 1047 and 1048 of this issue. You may obtain some of these with very little trouble by securing one or more new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate." Don't wait until holidays are over; begin now, and have a fine collection of premiums by the first of September. We know you will be delighted with them.

Questions Asked at Farmers' Institute Meetings.

AS IT WILL BE.

"Give me a spoon of oleo, ma,
And the sodium alkali,
For I am going to make a pie, mamma,
I'm going to make a pie;
For John will be hungry and tired,
ma,
And his tissues will decompose,
So give me a gramme of phosphate
And the carbon and cellulose.

"Now, give me a chunk of caseine, ma,
To shorten the thermic fat,
And give me the oxygen bottle, ma,
And look at the thermostat,
And if the electric oven is cold,
Just turn it on half an ohm,
For I want to have dinner ready
As soon as John comes home."

In the future, whatever terms or words in the domestic vocabulary may change, one fact, as hinted in the above selection, will still remain—a good, old-fashioned appetite for pie.

Domestic science, whether taught at the Macdonald Institute, at Guelph, or women's institute meetings, does not aim to do away with the ordinary diet of the past, but to have foods so prepared that they will be easily digested, and to so train the housekeeper that she will know when and how to use different foods to meet the requirements of the members of her family. That this object is being realized will be seen by the following questions; the pie query comes first, not because of its dietetic value, but because it is a question of interest to everyone:

Q.—Why is pie considered injurious?
A.—Because the starch, of which pastry flour is largely made up, ought to be digested in the mouth, but being wrapped round with fat, which is not digested until after it leaves the stomach, the starch is carried through the mouth and stomach undigested, thus overworking other organs and causing indigestion.

Q.—Is there any way of overcoming this?

A.—By making the pie-paste light and flaky and by thorough baking! The heat of the oven dissolves the fat, and bursts the starch cells; then, if flaky, the ptyalin of the saliva (or digestive juice) is easily mixed with the pastry, and digestion takes place more readily; still, pastry is very hard on some constitutions and should be used with discretion.

Q.—How may pastry be made flaky?

A.—By having flour and shortening as cold as possible (leave on ice over night, if practicable). Do not use hands to mix, but chop with a knife; use only sufficient cold water to mix into moldable dough; roll out on cold board; spread on a thin layer of shortening, double over and roll again; repeat this process three or four times; bake in hot oven.

Q.—Why is it so important that salads and fruits should be used in the summer time?

A.—Because the green vegetables from which the salad is made, also fresh fruits, contain properties which thin and cool the blood.

Q.—What would you consider a good diet for a man working in the harvest field, one that would help him to keep cool, and yet supply sufficient nourishment? Please give breakfast, dinner and supper for one day.

A.—Breakfast.—Wheat porridge with milk (cream is more heating); one or two poached or soft-cooked eggs, served with well-browned, crisp toast, made of bread cut not more than one-half inch thick; avoid thick, soggy, smoky toast. Finish up with a dish of strawberries, raspberries, or other fruits in season.

Q.—Why would you suggest wheat rather than oatmeal?

A.—Wheat is less heating than oatmeal.

Q.—Is it not better to use fruit at the beginning of a breakfast?

A.—That is a disputed point, but most doctors agree that, unless taken as an appetizer, it is immaterial; the main thing is to use plenty of fruit, both at and between meals.

Dinner.—A light soup, as that excites the flow of digestive juices before heavy foods enter the stomach; vegetables, a green salad, and light dessert made of rice, tapioca or cornstarch. These desserts are much more palatable and nutritious when made into dainty puddings and served with fruit or whipped

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

cream than when boiled in the ordinary way.

Supper.—Potato or other salad, sliced tomatoes or celery, well-made bread and butter, light biscuits or cheese straws, and one kind of light cake; fruit with cream.

Q.—Why would you use cream in the evening rather than the morning?

A.—A certain amount of fat is necessary, but it is usually better to use it in the cool of the evening rather than at the beginning of a hot day's work in the harvest field.

Q.—What would you suggest for a lunch for a child of twelve going to school?

A.—A child that age requires a great deal of tissue-building food, therefore milk and other easily-digested proteids should be used freely; meat always once, and sometimes twice a day. For luncheon, bread and butter, with cold beef or mutton, bacon occasionally. Avoid corn beef and high-seasoned foods; or instead of meat, hard-cooked eggs (eggs that have been cooked below boiling point for about twenty minutes), nut sandwiches with raw fruit, cup custard with raisin or date biscuits. The biscuits just made in the ordinary way with sour milk, molded out rather thin, and the dates spread between two layers. When the child comes home have a glass of milk and a piece of bread and butter ready for him; give him plenty of milk to drink between meals, but do not allow him to visit the cake box or cookie jar at will.

Q.—Does it hurt to give a wee baby a bit of everything at the table?

A.—Until a child begins to cut teeth, it ought not to be given anything but milk (except by doctor's orders), as the digestive juice necessary to digest potato, cornstarch, etc., does not appear until the child is teething.

Q.—What is the proper way of cooking oatmeal porridge?

A.—To one cup oatmeal use three cups water, put in inside double boiler, and allow to boil for ten minutes rapidly, then put in outer boiler and cook for three or four hours, or until grains become separate, and all gummy, sticky particles have disappeared.

Q.—Is it necessary to cook all cereals, rice, for instance, a long time? If so, why?

A.—Yes, all starchy foods should be cooked until the starch cells swell to their utmost capacity, as in that condition they are more quickly mixed with the saliva, and more readily digested.

Q.—I should like to know something about cooking meats. Please tell us how you would boil, roast and fry a piece of beef.

A.—Boiled.—Put the meat into boiling water, until the outside has turned white; this white coating prevents the escape of the juice, then add a little cold water, or remove to back of range, just so that the meat will simmer, not boil. By cooking below boiling, the albumen remains liquid, thus a juicy, nutritious piece of meat is obtained.

The roasting.—Have pan and oven hot; sear all side of roast as quickly as possible. If proper roasting-pan is not used, it is well to put a small basin of water in oven, as the evaporation from this will help to prevent drying out of the meat by excessive evaporation.

Frying.—Have pan hot, sear one side, turn over and sear the other side (allowing time to count ten before turning). Before red juice has gathered on top, turn over again. Do not add salt until nearly done, as salt draws out the juices of the meat.

These are only a few of the questions asked at our institute meetings, and entirely along one line. In a short paper of this kind, it is impossible to give questions on ventilation, general house-keeping, poultry-raising, flower culture, and the numerous others brought out in discussion. R. B. M.

A teacher in one of the South Boston evening schools who served his time as teacher of a country school tells of what he considers the most remarkable example of humor on record—that of a schoolboy who continued to laugh uproariously all the time he was being whipped.

"What are you laughing at?" inquired the teacher as he paused to take breath.

"Why, I'm laughing 'cause you're whippin' the wrong boy," said the victim.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

THE EAR.

Insects sometimes crawl into the ear, and by their fluttering cause intense discomfort. When this happens, warm a little sweet oil slightly in a teaspoon, and pour it into the ear. This will clog the wings of the insect and kill it, and when, after a minute or two, the oil is allowed to run out, the insect will come with it. Hairpins and other hard articles must never be used in the ear, which is a very complicated structure, as the drum may be injured and permanent deafness result. Accumulations of hardened wax must be dislodged by syringing with warm water, allowing the water to do all the work, and not pushing the nozzle of the syringe into the ear. On ordinary occasions, a soft cloth on the tip of the little finger will penetrate as far as is necessary and safe.

HEAT RASH OR INSECT BITES may be bathed with a strong solution of baking soda, or a mixture of Epsom salts and glycerine. Make the latter by dissolving about two ounces of Epsom salts in half a pint of water, and add five or six ounces of glycerine. This will stop the itching.

HEADACHE

may be caused by one or more of several conditions, and until the right one is discovered and relieved, the headache will persist. Taking medicine in a haphazard way is only putting off the evil day at the expense of the stomach and nervous system. It is, therefore, the extreme of foolishness to take medicine advertised to cure headache. It may be that the headache is caused by a condition for which the medicine advertised is the worst possible remedy. Persistent headache needs a physician's care. An occasional headache may be relieved by quiet, rest, and cold or hot applications, and a cathartic. Headache with a flushed face and fever, calls for cold to the head, and that with pallor and neuralgic pain for warmth. A blow

by an eye specialist, and suitable glasses prescribed. The eyes should be protected from the glare of the sun, and no reading, writing or sewing attempted in a bad light. Black sewing should never be done at night. It is impossible not to strain the eyes in doing it. Children's eyes should be carefully protected, and night lessons done by the good light of a shaded lamp which sends the light down upon the book and keeps it out of the eyes. A. G. OWEN.

July 14th, 1904.

To Reduce Stoutness.

It is a pity that any woman should be unduly fat, unless she desires to be so. Overstoutness is unhealthy, it is uncomfortable, it hurts good looks, and it is unnecessary. Numerous examples exist of women who have been fat and have taken off fifty pounds, and there are countless cases of women, past middle life, who retain the graceful figure of girlhood.

It is the way of living and the habits that cause fat to come. You can build yourself up or you can reduce, and the beauty of it is that it takes very little time to do either. The woman who is too thin can add nearly ten pounds to her weight in three weeks, while the woman who is too fat can take off ten pounds in the same length of time.

Now here are some rules for the woman who wants to get thin.

Eat fruit before you go to bed, all you can, choosing figs, prunes, or apples.

Do not lie in bed more than seven hours. Either go to bed late or get up early, but let seven hours be the limit.

Do not drink over one cup of tea, coffee or water at each meal, and do not have either the tea or coffee very sweet. One cup must suffice, no matter how much you may want another.

For breakfast take nothing but dry toast. Put a little salt on it instead of butter. Eat three slices of toast if you please, but only one cup of coffee.

Do your own marketing and your own shopping and your own sight-seeing



In Lovers' Bay, Honey Harbor.

Among the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay, Grand Trunk Railway System.

on the head calls for cold; ice, if possible. Headache is often caused by want of food, and in that case a digestible meal will relieve it, or a raw egg. Sick headache may be helped by drinking very hot water slowly, and complete rest in bed. The habit of going to bed early and getting plenty of sleep is to be recommended. Many people's headaches and nervous feelings in general are due to constantly bad ventilation, and would be relieved by a walk in the open air, or thorough airing of the whole house.

EYE STRAIN AND DEFECTS OF THE EYE

cause bad headaches, which could be cured by having the eyes examined

Three hours is not too long to spend in walking. Don't sit down, but keep moving.

Have your feet in good condition, for the fat woman who has trouble with her feet might as well have no feet so far as exercise is concerned. She cannot walk.

Don't wear tight clothing, for tight bands, tight lacings and tight collars keep the fat firm, and it is impossible to exercise when the muscles are tightly banded or bound down.

Don't have ailments, although fat people are very apt to have many aches and pains. Forget them and remember only that you are going to grow thin.

Don't, when walking, try to wear high heels, for high heels injure the feet and make them ache so that it will soon be

impossible to do the required amount of walking in order to get thin.

For the second meal take meat, if you prefer to do so; otherwise, live on vegetables and try to cultivate a taste for all the nice green salads of the day.

Eat all the fruits, all the vegetables, all the green things you can get, but do not drink a great deal of water while eating, and do not take bread and butter.

Avoid sauces. Avoid starchy foods. Avoid the made dishes which are the delight of stout people.

The prize-fighters, who must keep to a certain weight, diet, but not in an uncomfortable manner. They eat enormously and partake of a great variety in food, but they drink no stimulants and they eat no great contrasts in food. They do not take vinegar and cream at the same meal, nor do they partake of the mixtures which are a daily part of nearly every household menu.

Arctic explorers grow very thin. Yet all have had all that could be eaten of good food, three, four and five times a day. But it was a compressed food. It was a food that had no fatty substances in it. It was a food that was not made for the putting on of fat and the tickling of the palate, but for the nourishment of the body and the preservation of the health.

The Scarecrow.

It was a regular scarecrow man, Made on the old and well-known plan— A cross of sticks in a garb forlorn, That stood on guard in that field of corn. And, indeed, it made the old farmer smile As he put it up, and whistled the while; It would look to the crows so very ferocious,

So truly astounding and atrocious, That it tickled his fancy to think how they Would catch a glimpse and flutter away.

Well, two black crows sat off on a tree, And the young crow said to the old one, "See!

Now, what is that frightful thing out there?"

It's enough any honest crow to scare!" But the old crow chuckled and then looked wise,

Shook in his feathers and winked his eyes;

Something tickled him, but if 'twas a joke His voice didn't show a bit when he spoke,

As looking down at the younger crow, He said: "What is it? Ah! don't you know?"

"Why, that, as we wise ones all suppose, Is the special patron saint of the crows! We watch for his coming every year To tell when the feast of the corn is here.

See how he stands with his arms stretched out! He is calling the crows from all about! Such a kind invitation is most alluring— So very cordial and reassuring!

I think we had better accept—don't you?"

And down to the field of corn they flew.

Wedding Anniversaries.

The following is a list of wedding anniversaries: First anniversary, cotton wedding; second anniversary, paper wedding; third anniversary, leather wedding; fifth anniversary, wooden wedding; seventh anniversary, woollen wedding; tenth anniversary, tin wedding; twelfth anniversary, silk and fine linen wedding; fifteenth anniversary, crystal wedding; twentieth anniversary, china wedding; twenty-fifth anniversary, silver wedding; thirtieth anniversary, pearl wedding; fortieth anniversary, ruby wedding; fiftieth anniversary, golden wedding; seventy-fifth anniversary, diamond wedding.

ECH!

A man walking by an old graveyard in Aberdeenshire beheld, seated on a wall, an aged Highlander, with his head wrapped up in a shawl, evidently suffering from a bad cold.

"Good morning, Donald!" said he. "You seem to be suffering from a bad hoast"—cough.

"Ech, sir," said the old man, pointing to the graves; "but there's mony a yin ower there would be glad to ha' it!"



Are a True Heart Tonic,

Nerve Food and Blood Purifier. They build up and renew all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body, and restore perfect health and vigor to the entire system.

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Lack of Vitality, After Effects of La Grippe, Anæmia, Weak and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy, Shortness of Breath, etc., can all be cured by using

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Price 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

NO HAND RUBBING
The New Century Washer

Renders it quite unnecessary to use a washboard. Five or six minutes' easy movement of the machine while seated in a chair will thoroughly wash a tubful of clothes.

Ball Bearings and strong spiral steel springs is the secret. No process as easy on the clothes or the operator.

If your dealer cannot show you the machine write us for particulars.

THE DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
Sold at \$8.50. HAMILTON, ONT.

You should own an incubator—the best incubator—the

CHATHAM INCUBATOR

There is big money in raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator. We are receiving letters every day telling of the successes it is bringing to farmers and poultry raisers all over Canada. We sell the Chatham Incubator on the best terms ever offered. We ship it to you and prepay the freight; we give you three years to pay for it in. Write us for full particulars and catalogue.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO.
Dept. 301 Chatham, Canada 7

EGGS We offer eggs for hatching from Banded Plymouth Rock hens, good in size, shape, color and laying qualities, mated with good cockerels, at \$1 per 15, \$2 per 45, \$4 per 100. Circulars free.

H. GEE & SONS, Selkirk, Ont.

A. E. SHERRINGTON
WALKERTON, ONT.

Importer and breeder of **BARRED P. ROCKS** exclusively. Eggs, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting of 13.

SAVE THE CHICKS.
The world's record in chick raising—the most and the best—is held by **Puritan Chick Food.**

Once nothing is so good in the world. Try it now. Send for catalogue today.

Puritan Poultry Farms & Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.
A. J. MORGAN, London, Ont., Sole Distributor for Canada.



Dear Friends,—

It is a real pleasure to-day to give over the whole department to our correspondents. Among our guests, this time, you will notice many new names. Our Circle grows continually, you see, but that is what we want. It is a very elastic little Ingle Nook, with a corner for all. Come again, everybody.

DAME DURDEN.

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

A BUDGET OF LETTERS. A "Home-Y" Letter.

Dear Dame Durden,—For a long time I have been an onlooker—peeping in, as it were—upon your meetings, longing to be one of you, and still too timid to knock for admittance. Once I did make an effort to enter, but withdrew again. I actually wrote, sealed and addressed a letter to you, and then burned it. But I make bolder this time, for I am coming right in, remembering that the invitation is for all.

I enjoy the chats very much, and find many good hints for cooking, etc., and I have always a nod of approval for the one who suggests a labor-saving plan for the women. Do you not think that women might save themselves a great deal of labor and a great many steps if they would only make up their minds to do it? Now, I know women who think it lazy to sit while wiping dishes, preparing vegetables, and so on, they would scorn to sit. But I think it a good idea, and then what energy I save I have to expend on the more arduous tasks.

Will you please ask through the "Chats" if someone will give a good recipe for a plain icing—one that will "set."

How sorry I was for the mother who lost her little one. I hope she is becoming reconciled. In time it will be a joy to her to think of her babe being away from all harm. We have two girls, one of them two years old, and the other only four months. So you see, I am pretty busy, having no servant. Our farm is a large one, and we keep a lot of cows, so are never out of employment. Now, I am afraid all this will be very uninteresting to you, and have no doubt you would rather read some of the other correspondence. What curious names some of the chatters have assumed—"Help-on-a-bit," for instance. I may not write again; for the present, though, I shall call myself the

BUSY BEE.

We shall be very, very glad to hear from you again, Busy Bee.

A Tribute to Canada.

Have you a little corner for a letter from a "two years' settler" who is visiting the "Old Country"—only visiting—my home is in Canada now. When my husband and I had decided to go out, to Canada and asked for information from people who knew the country, or had lived there, all told the same tale—"you will not like it at the first, but if you stay two years you will not want to leave it,"—and we have proved this true. I did not like it; everything seemed so vast, and on such a large scale, after a small country like England, where a hundred miles seems a fair journey; but we persevered, and found the hearts as large as the country. Of course, two years is too short a time to have got thoroughly established in either business or farming, and this visit has been necessitated by circumstances, not from the feeling that our position justified a holiday yet. But I thought this little letter might encourage some of the many

who are just going out now, as we did two years ago, and who feel as unhappy as I did those first few months. England is too crowded, and there is lots of room in Canada, plenty of pure air and bright sunshine; and happiness is not the monopoly of any country. The other day a clergyman asked me whether I found Canada a moral place or otherwise; whether it was better or worse than England in this respect, and I answered, "I have found it quite good, and seen no immorality;" then I thought, and added, "but I also found England a good moral place." What we start out to seek we find; it has not been my calling or duty to look for immorality. I desire most to seek truth, happiness, the brightness of life; there is lots in Canada and elsewhere. I have much enjoyed reading a book during this visit, entitled "In tune with the Infinite," by Ralph Waldo Trine.

I have been surprised to find how many girls wish to go to Canada. I had occasion to advertise for one for my own needs to take back with me, and we had quite a number of applicants, both in person and by letter. I could not help thinking, if the ladies of Winnipeg knew, I should get quite a few commissions.

L. M. MELLORS.

Alverton, Orston, Notts, England.

Brown Bread.

Dear Dame Durden,—Mother and I have been very much interested in the "Ingle Nook" Chats. I think it is such a nice way of giving and receiving help, and you make us feel so much at home, as if we were one big family. Farming has come to such a stage, that we need all the help we can get, as it is impossible to get hired help to make the work easier.

I quite agree with your suggestion to make our country homes neat and attractive, and that having them so seems to lessen some of the work.

I think everyone will find Polly's bread and yeast recipe good; perhaps Tenderfoot and New Ontario Boy will find it takes less time than mixing bread in the morning. In making the yeast, I wonder if Polly ever tried adding the salt while grating the potatoes; it prevents the potatoes from discoloring, and the yeast will be much whiter. . . . I have not seen any brown bread recipe yet, so I am sending one.

Make a thin porridge of one cup each of oatmeal and corn meal (mixing the two meals together before adding to the water) with a tablespoonful of salt. Pour this into a quart of flour, put in one cup of molasses, stir together, and when lukewarm add one cup of yeast, and flour enough to knead a little with your hands, but not as much as for white bread. Then form into loaves, place in pans, and set in a warm place to rise; or it can be mixed at night, and baked by the breakfast fire.

A NEW BRUNSWICK GIRL.

The Birds' Petition.

(From Our Dumb Animals.)

From the sunny South, as the days grow long,
We come to cheer you with beauty and song.

In melodious measures, sweet and free,
O'er the glorious land from sea to sea.
We come in peace with no angry words,
And pray you to spare all the bonny birds,

We ask no help, we have pleasure to give,
All that we want is the right to live.
Ye beautiful ladies, so kind and true,
We present the "Birds' Petition" to you.

Let no bonnie birds on your hats be worn,
No more sweet singers be mangled and torn.

There's a stain of blood on every bonnet
Which has a dead bird stitched upon it.

A Few Words to Young Men.

By Rev. Albert C. White, of Southend, England.

I am always delighted to see the "Farmer's Advocate" bringing news, as it does, of that land which is to be, as I believe, largely responsible for the future of the Empire. And as I read its cheering and useful columns, I feel how good it is that the young men of Canada have such a messenger coming to them week by week. And now I am permitted, through the kindness of the editor, to address a few words to the young men who are my brothers across the sea. A word of cheer; a word of hope; a word of warning, and a word of love.

A WORD OF CHEER, that is, be cheerful. How many are the difficulties and the trying situations which come to each one of us in the course of our earthly experience, and how much damage these trials do us unless we meet them with a grand display of moral cheerfulness! By that I mean that we should go right up to the difficulty, should look it straight in the eye, and should concentrate our every power upon vanquishing it. Never doubt your own ability in the strength of a higher power to achieve the right. You do not know what you can do until you have tried to do something which at first appears impossible. God did not make man for failure. He made him for success. He did not intend him for misery, but for joy. And in all those moral struggles, and in each of these dark moments, when the evil within seems likely to conquer, God is calling. You are never tempted to do wrong without a sense that that to which you are tempted is wrong. You, therefore, never do wrong without the knowledge that there was the possibility of doing right. And so, when you sin, you simply lay down your moral armor in despair before the hosts of evil. Is that manly? Are men who do that the stuff that can make an empire? Not a bit of it! My brother, if you have fallen a victim to temptation, cheer up! Right is possible. Gird on that armor you have allowed the wrong to tear from you. Drive out by the strength, through God, of your own desperate struggle after good the evil which at times seems uppermost within you. Be cheerful! and you will make the angels glad, the devils sad, and the world brighter.

A WORD OF HOPE, that is, be hopeful. There is, even though we may not at first see it, some good which we can glean from the most evil experience of life. There is a time ahead for every individual who strives for the mastery over wrong, when he shall see the reward for his labors. For every man living, in whatever circumstances, there is hope. Times may be depressing; everything may appear to be wrong, and yet in the midst of the darkest despair your better nature will lead you to

"Stretch lame hands of faith, and grope,
And gather dust and chaff, and call
To what I feel is Lord of all,
And faintly trust the larger hope."

And trusting that hope, the eternal hope which there is in righteousness, hope shall bring you holiness; you shall find rest unto your souls if you but hope on and remain free from apathy, indifference and discontent. "While there is life, there is hope," is a true proverb. Seek to prove its truth in your own experience.

A WORD OF WARNING, that is, be careful. Train yourself to be thoughtful, for thought can do great things. Avoid carelessness, if it be in the most insignificant duties which fall to your lot. Carelessness is the mother of failure. Take care! Never suppose that anything is good enough. Never think that you have reached a stage of living and working which is perfectly satisfactory. You can achieve more than you think, and can reach to higher heights of life than you imagine. Have faith in great possibilities. Seek to dig deep into the mine of truth, and never, oh, if you would be men, never rest satisfied with what you have done. Have faith—

"The faith, the vigor, bold to dwell
On doubts that drive the coward back,
And keen through wordy snares to track
Suggestion to her inmost cells."

Live a life of battle. My warning is

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

that the sleepy, and the dull, and the apathetic, shall miss the truest life. Be men, and fight the evils of your nature and of your time, and evil shall fall before you, conquered by the ever-conquering good.

A WORD OF LOVE, that is, be loving. Oh, how infinite is the power of love. You, my brother, have felt it, have you not, that love which intermingles with the breath of purity and drives dread hell away. Settle down a minute to think over your past: cannot you see, close by your side, yet may be far away, the face of some sweet mother; that good soul to whom you owe your all and all in life. Listen! She whispers love. Her voice thrills with the emotion of her soul, and, as across the ocean wide, she peeps upon you in your rougher life; she pleads, she yearns, to see you cultivate the spirit of love. Or you remember some good sister's heart with which you found it difficult to part. You see the goodness gleaming in her eyes. You see in her the life of Paradise lived on the earth below. And, list again, she speaks: "If you would reach the noblest things, if you would harp upon the sweetest strings, learn how to live in love—in pure and holy love."

Or look again across the waters' space and you may see another charming face. The face, perchance, of her who is the echo of your soul; of her whom you have learned to love. A third time list, for she speaks: "If you would know the richness of this earth, the beauty and the song of things; if you would meet each season as it brings some fresh delight from nature's tractless store, live on and love. And what do I mean by love? I mean that you learn to love the God and Father of us all, to fear Him, to do His will; that you learn to live the life of love; that you easily seize every opportunity to make another happy, that you may know the peace of the unselfish. I mean to teach the lesson that was in the mind of Byron when he wrote:

"All who joy would win,
Must share it—
Happiness was born a twin."

And now, ere I lay down my pen, let me say: God bless every reader of the "Farmer's Advocate." May this paper do its work in making men more useful and more good, until in the eternal world of good, Goodness Incarnate shall reign in undisputed sway forever.

The Horse's Plea.

Up hill—whip me not.
Down hill—hurry me not.
Loose in the stable—forget me not.
Of hay and corn—rob me not.
Of clean water—stint me not.
With sponge and brush—neglect me not.
Of soft, dry bed—deprive me not.
Tired or hot—leave me not.
Sick or cold—chill me not.
With bits and reins—oh, jerk me not.
When you are angry—strike me not.
With tight check rein—torture me not.



The Cineraria.

Few people try to grow house plants from seed, yet many varieties may be grown in this way, even by amateur florists, quite successfully, and with much less expense than by buying the rooted plants. One of the most beautiful species which may be started thus is the Cineraria. Have you ever seen it during the late winter, when its immense clusters of daisy-like flowers are in all their glory, spreading like a canopy of white, mauve, purple or crimson, over the peculiar gray-green foliage from which the plant gets its name Cineraria—"ash-colored?" If so, you must surely have admired it, and coveted such a "pot" for your table. If you want to have just such a one, however, this is the time for thinking about it; you must sow the seed in August.

Get some shallow boxes, well supplied with holes for drainage. Fill them with fine soil composed of one part good loam, one part leaf mold, and one part sharp sand. Make the surface very fine and sow the seed carefully over it, covering them with a sprinkling of clean sand; water with a fine spray, and put the boxes in some cool, shaded place, where there will be no danger of drafts. The seed will germinate in about ten days. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, remove them to thumb-pots, and shift repeatedly into larger pots, according as the roots fill the smaller ones. When winter comes the plants should occupy pots about five inches in diameter. In the later shiftings, the soil should be somewhat richer, having added to it one-fourth part of well-decayed manure. Remember to keep the Cinerarias at all times in a cool, airy, shaded place, free from drafts, and do not give them too much water. When the flower buds appear, which should be during the late winter and early spring, give the plants liquid manure once a week. Above all things keep a sharp look-out for aphids or plant lice. These may be prevented by the application of a little tobacco dust, but as this spoils the foliage somewhat, a more satisfactory way is to brush the lice off and kill them as soon as they appear. Washing with warm water is also helpful.

When the plants have done blooming, throw them away, and raise new ones for the following year. They may be propagated in other ways, but the more satisfactory method has proved to be to treat these beautiful plants as annuals.

Country Patient—"I didn't expect that you would call again before to-morrow, doctor."

Doctor—"Well, you see, I had to visit another patient in the neighborhood, and I thought I might as well kill two birds with one stone."

Camera Competition.

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

Our offer is:

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

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

RULES GUIDING COMPETITORS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A dentist was saved from drowning by a laborer, and from the depths of his grateful heart exclaimed:

"Noble, brave, gallant man, how shall I reward you? Only come to my house, and I will cheerfully pull out every tooth you have in your head, and not charge you a sixpence!"

Domestic Economy.

TOILET HELPS.

A hot-water bath in which has been dissolved about two ounces of coarse salt will cure tired, swollen feet.

Tender feet should be rubbed with spirits of camphor after being washed in warm water and thoroughly dried.

For moist hands put three grains of alum in a pint of elder-flower water and after drying anoint the palms.

The glass of hot water taken for laxative purposes should be drunk twenty or thirty minutes before the meal.

When bathing and drying the face, always rub and make the strokes upward, as the muscles of the face relax downward.

Hands that perspire too freely should be dusted with the following powder: Precipitated chalk, four ounces; powdered starch, two ounces; iris powder, two ounces. Wash the hands in water that has had a pinch of borax added, and after drying, dust with the powder.

To develop the chest, breathing exercises should be taken both morning and evening. Stand straight and clasp the hands at the back of the neck, elbows touching in front. Inhale, force elbows out and back, exhale, bring elbows forward until they meet. This is an excellent exercise for chest and lung expansion and to strengthen the muscles of the back.

Never use soap on oilcloth. Wash oilcloth with a sponge and cold water and polish with a flannel. To improve the color and repolish when dim, beeswax and turpentine mixed and well rubbed in, very sparingly, will be found to greatly improve and restore both the coloring and smoothness of surface.

GOOSEBERRY PUDDING.

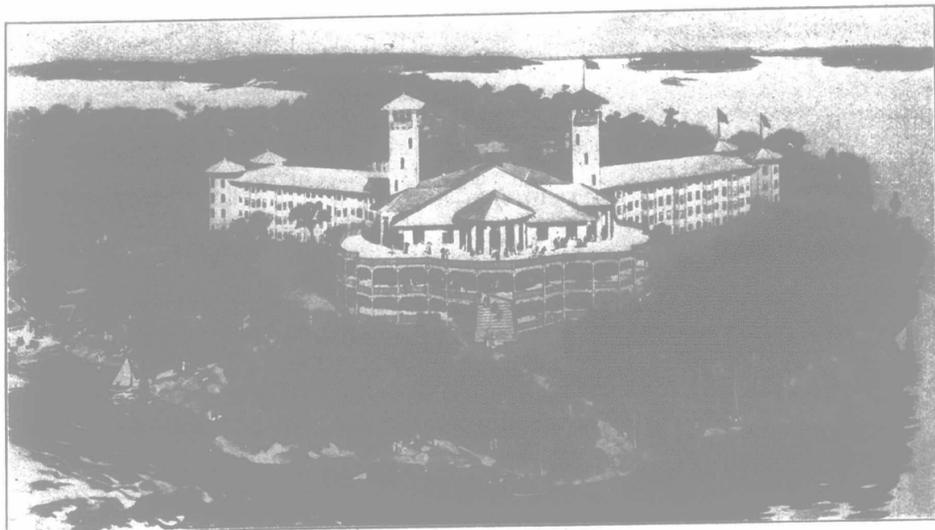
A delicious gooseberry pudding, which may be made either from fresh or bottled fruit, is prepared as follows: Stew the fruit gently till it will pulp, then beat it up. To every pint of pulp add a quarter of a pound of sugar, two well-beaten eggs, one ounce of butter, and a quarter of a pound of bread crumbs. Mix all together except the eggs, which should not be added till the mixture is quite cool, and then stirred in thoroughly. Put the mixture into a buttered dish and bake for half an hour. Strew a little sifted sugar over the pudding before serving.

FRUIT SYRUP DELICIOUS FOR COOL SUMMER DRINKS.

The following process may be applied to cherries, grapes, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries. Express the clear juice of the fruit in the usual manner, and boil it with sugar in the proportions of one pound of sugar to one pint of juice. Boil five minutes; stir constantly while cooling and seal in glass jars or bottles. This juice is now ready for use at any time, mixed with a little water and sugar.

What There's Time For.

Lots of time for lots of things,
Though it's said that time has wings;
There is always time to find
Ways of being sweet and kind;
There is always time to share
Smiles and goodness everywhere;
Time to send the flowers away,
Time a gentle word to say,
Time for helpfulness, and time
To assist the weak to climb;
Time to give a little flower,
Time for friendship any hour,
But there is no time to spare
For unkindness anywhere.



Royal Muskoka Hotel, Grand Trunk Railway System.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Veterinary.

INDIGESTION IN YOUNG PIGS.

My sow, perfectly healthy, had a litter of six pigs; weaned at six weeks old and all doing well. They were fed a finely ground mixture of oats, barley, wheat and flaxseed; one pailful, mixed with whey, to 19 pigs, including the six mentioned. About two weeks after weaning one of the six lost the power of its hind feet and legs, dragging them after it. I thought it came from kidneys. What was the cause, and the treatment for such a case?

Ans.—The trouble arose from indigestion, likely caused by feeding the oats, a fruitful cause of such cases in young pigs. Turn them out on pasture, if confined, and change the diet to milk and bran. Give charcoal and salts in the feed. A teaspoonful of salts is enough for a pig of that age.

CHRONIC COUGH

A ten-year-old horse has a bad cough sometimes; not well since last spring. When idle, there is nothing to be seen, and he is in a good condition; but as soon as I put him to work plays out in a couple of hours, and staggers on his feet. Seems there is some weakness in the nerves, and sometimes little blood running out of his nose; breathes heavily when worked. I feed him oats, chop, bran and flax and good hay.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If possible, have your horse examined carefully by a veterinary surgeon; the occasional bleeding from the nose is not a quieting symptom. Get the following powders, if you cannot get veterinary advice and examination conveniently: Iodide of potash and powdered nux vomica, of each two ounces. Mix, and divide into twelve powders, one to be given in the feed morning and night. Get a pint of Fowler's solution, and give two tablespoonfuls in the drinking water every day at noon.

LUMPS IN THROAT AND COUGH.

Milch cow has a lump as large as a walnut on each side of windpipe, well forward under the jaw. She has a husky cough, and is in low condition. I cannot say how long this condition has existed, as I have had her only a short time.

M. J. M.

Ans.—The lumps are enlarged glands, which, when accompanied by low condition and a cough, indicate tuberculosis. You had better get your veterinarian to test her with tuberculin. If she reacts, destroy her, and if not, rub the lumps well once daily with compound iodine ointment, and give one dram iodide of potash night and morning for a week. If she has tuberculosis, as I suspect, no treatment will effect a cure.

Miscellaneous.

SPRAYING POTATOES.

Would you kindly tell me if Bordeaux mixed with Paris green is good for potato blight; if so, what proportions would you use, or is there any better mixture?

Ans.—Yes, see last issue, page 1,000, instructions are very full.

REMOVING CHATTLES FROM FARM SOLD.

Sold my farm this spring. Was it lawful for me to remove old lumber that was taken out of old log barn that I pulled down and cut up for wood a year ago last winter? Can I remove cedar posts that I cut and never used, and wood that was cut? There was no agreement about these.

GIVING EFFECT TO WILL.

A farmer died, having willed to his daughter a farm clear of incumbrance; the deed, however, being drawn up in the father's name. Should the deed now be changed to the daughter's name, or is it legal as it is?

Ans.—There could be no change made in the deed; but the will or probate thereof should be registered, and if it be

desired by the daughter to deal with the property in the way of sale or mortgage, or otherwise, within three years from the date of her father's death, a deed of conveyance of the farm should be granted and executed in her favor by the executor.

A FICKLE EMPLOYEE.

Farmer hired man in March for eight months at \$20 per month. On June 27th man went home sick with cold; remained home for one week, when he returned to work, but only worked one day. He said he did not feel well enough to continue, so would go home for a few days until feeling better. On July 11th, I went to his home and found he had been hosing two days for another man at one dollar per day. He told me he was not well enough to pitch hay; and I told him if he could not pitch, he could hoe for me as well as he could hoe for another man, and I would not ask him to do anything he could not do before he felt real well. But he refuses to come back at all and finish his time. He doesn't claim to have any reason for not coming back, and it is only pure fickleness. This man has drawn part of his wages. Now to get another man in harvest time I will have to pay probably \$30 per month, and difficult to find one at all. How far am I, under these circumstances, protected? Can I keep out of his wages the additional price I will have to pay another man, or need I pay him any of the balance, when I only ask him to come back and finish his time, and don't ask him to do any more for me than he could do for the other man before he feels real well?

G. A.

Ans.—You are certainly entitled to retain the difference in wages mentioned, and should only pay the balance of wages remaining after deducting what has already been paid and the amount of such difference.

COLTS EATING GRAIN.

A feed of bran and oats, mixed, is fed daily to a mare that foaled 1st of July. Foal seems to enjoy the mixture as well as the mother. Is it safe to allow it to eat this when so young? If so, would oatmeal and bran be better, or say rolled oatmeal and bran?

N. M.

Ans.—Yes, ground oats would be better than whole grain; equal parts, by weight, oats and bran would be a good mixture.

GOSSIP.

Ashleigh C. Halliwell, editor of the Chicago Live-stock World, who is studying agricultural and live-stock conditions in Great Britain and other foreign countries, recently asked a representative in London, of one of the largest meat concerns in the world, "Which is the most formidable rival of American dressed beef?" and received this reply: "Argentine chilled beef undoubtedly is the greatest competitor."

The grand pair of registered Clydesdale mares, illustrated on another page of this issue, owned by Mr. J. L. Clark, Norval, Peel Co., Ontario, are bays, full sisters, four and five years old, sired by Topgallant [2211], by General Arthur (imp.), dam Gallant Lass (imp.). They won two second prizes at the Canadian Horse Show, in Toronto, last April, namely, for a pair of draft mares or geldings, any breed, shown in harness, and pair sired by a registered Clydesdale stallion. They are being exhibited this week by Mr. Clark at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, where he is showing other stock as well.

PERCHERON RECORDS.

The American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association has purchased from S. D. Thompson all the stud-books, records, pedigrees and all other property used by him for years, under the name of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association. Under the terms of sale, Mr. Thompson agrees not to engage directly or indirectly in the registration of Percheron pedigrees for ten years.

COLLIE PUPS

Pure-bred, sable and white. Straight from imported stock. Write for prices and particulars.

ANDREW WIER.
Masonville, Ontario.

GOSSIP.

The preliminary classification and prize list of the International Live-stock Exposition to be held at Chicago, Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, has been issued, and may be had on application to the General Manager, Mr. W. E. Skinner, Union Stock-yards, Chicago. The prizes offered are liberal, and in many breeds are supplemented by specials donated by the breed associations. In the sheep division a new rule (100) reads: "Where there is one exhibitor in this division one prize may be awarded; where two, two prizes may be awarded; and where three or more, three prizes may be awarded. In the swine division no prizes are offered for breeding swine. Exhibits will be confined strictly to pure-bred barrows from registered sires and dams of the different breeds, and weighing 150 to 300 pounds.

A few miles from Caledonia, G. T. R., along the Grand River, is the home of Mr. W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora P. O., who has about 20 head of up-to-date Short-horns, including the following strains: Lavenders, Clarets, Symes, Isabellas, Strathallans, Nonpareils and others. The youngsters are by Rosicrucian of Dalmeny (imp.), bred by the Earl of Roseberry, and sired by Villager. They are a promising lot, noticeable among them being a dark roan Lavender Star bull calf, also a red bull calf of the Syme family, and a red bull calf, a pure Scotch Claret.

One of the most important branches of stock kept is the flock of Leicester sheep, numbering about 50 head, an up-to-date lot of the very best breeding. We noticed a bunch of yearling rams that are for sale, got by a Snell sire, and good enough to head any flock. The lambs are mostly by Bismarck 7256. They are thriving well, and some show lambs could be selected from among them. The flock was established many years ago with imported stock; the best of imported and Canadian-bred sires being used continually, keeping the flock in the very front rank, so far as quality is concerned.

Breeding Berkshire pigs is another branch of pure-bred stock that is receiving some attention, a small but select herd being kept. There were a few good young things on hand that will be disposed of at prices suiting the times.

LARGE CIRCULATION DEMONSTRATED.

We have much pleasure in thanking you for the insertion of the notice regarding the booklet, descriptive of Vancouver, issued by our Association, and may state that it brought a very large number of enquiries from all over Canada, and many from the States, demonstrating the wide-spread interest in the "Farmer's Advocate" circulation, and its value as an advertising medium.

WHAT A SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURIST IS.

Prof. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Agricultural Department and something of a humorist, was before the house agriculture committee while the recent Congress was in session. "What is a scientific agriculturist?" inquired one of the rural members, desirous of enlightenment and also of drawing the professor out. "A scientific agriculturist," replied Prof. Wiley, sagely, "is a gentleman in the employ of the government who can make two dollars grow on an appropriation bill where only one dollar grew before."—[Rural Californian.

\$50 to California and Return

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Line, from Chicago, Aug. 15th to Sept. 10th. Choice of routes going and returning. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Two trains a day from Chicago through without change. Daily and personally-conducted tourist car excursions. Write for itinerary and full particulars regarding special train leaving Chicago Aug. 18th and 25th. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA

Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. Book 5¢ Free. Write at once for it, to

P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.



Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

For Strenuous Life

it is necessary to have your system in good working order—to have an energy born of perfect health and strength—it is imperative that each organ be kept in free action, and BEECHAM'S PILLS are foremost of the few things that will do it.

For Active Brains

your liver must be right, your stomach in a healthy condition and your kidneys properly performing their peculiar functions, or your body won't stand the strain and your brain won't be active. If you would have a clear head and keen perception, get a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS, use them and see how much more alive you will be.

For Perfect Health

there is no greater promoter than these famous Pills. You will find it so all over the world, and, mark you, the most perfect specimens of manhood, womanhood and childhood are the users of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

WANTED, a FAIRLY EXPERIENCED COOK or HOUSEKEEPER in small family. No washing. Good wages, and a desirable situation. Apply to Miss Evelyn Jarvis, care of Merchants' Bank, Galt, Ont.

WANTED, COTTAGE IN COUNTRY for light summer housekeeping for several months of year. Must not be too far from London, and must have facilities of easy access to city. Proximity to water of some kind preferred. Address, giving particulars, Box 600, London P. O., Ont.

"PERKINS' AMERICAN HERBS

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
is guaranteed to cure Constipation, Rheumatism, Sick Headaches, Nervous Troubles, Kidney Disorder, Liver Complaint, Stomach Troubles, Female Complaints, Neuralgia, and all skin diseases. Price 50c and \$1. Write for free booklet and samples. The National Herb Co., Limited, 173 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Can.

RUPTURE

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

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

London's Big Show

The Western Fair

SEPT. 9th to 17th, 1904

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

BETTER PRIZES, GRANDER ATTRACTIONS.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL ROADS.

For Prize Lists and all information, apply
LIEUT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, President. J. A. NELLES, Sec'y.

GOSSIP.

The 1904 prize list of the Canadian National Exposition (the Toronto Industrial) is being distributed, and may be obtained by applying to Dr. J. O. Orr, Secretary and Manager, Toronto.

Do not fail to note our liberal premium offers on the back cover pages. The "Farmer's Advocate" is proving an immense benefit to its thousands of readers, and we should like to see thousands more enjoying the fruits of its practical suggestions. Ask the neighbors to subscribe.

A fatal accident occurred last week at the farm of T. Hope & Sons, Scugog, Ont., whereby Wakeby Hope, the manager and business member of the firm, lost his life. He and his brother John were shingling a hip-roof barn, and had a pole as a foot rest, tied with a rope at each end and fastened to the peak of the barn, one of which broke from the weight of the shingles, and the men were precipitated to the ground, 30 feet below; Wakeby being so severely injured that he died a few hours later. His brother, though terribly injured, may recover. The firm were progressive farmers, breeders of Shorthorns and feeders of beef cattle. The deceased leaves a widow and two young sons.

ONTARIO STOCK REACHES B. C.

L. W. Paisley, Reeve of the Municipality of Chilliwack and Secretary of the Dairymen's and Live-stock Associations, who recently travelled to the East, returned last week. He left Chilliwack on the 18th of April, and on the outward bound journey took orders from ranchers at various places along the C. P. Railway. The shipment of animals, as may be seen by the preceding details, was a bulky one, occupying four cars; the stock being distributed amongst stock breeders in the Province of British Columbia from Nelson to North Saanish, on Victoria Island. Among the choicest of the shipment may be mentioned an eight-months-old bull, purchased from the Hon. John Dryden for T. W. Patterson, Ladner's Landing, the price running over \$700. This bull is descended from the Cruickshank and Missie families, a cut of which appeared recently in the "Farmer's Advocate," and he is considered by stockmen who have inspected him in B. C. to be the finest individual of his age ever imported into this Province. He weighs 920 lbs. Mr. Patterson is a good feeder and breeder, and should be commended for getting this sire at the head of his well-bred herd of Shorthorns, and will, no doubt, be heard of later. Geo. Sangster, of Vancouver Island, also secured a fine individual of the Polled Angus breed in College King, bought from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. Another purchase worthy of recording is a Shorthorn heifer of the Miss Ramsden family for W. D. Woodward, of Nicola, B. C., two years old, costing over \$200. The stock was selected on the return journey from 40 miles west of London, Ont.; and the entire shipment has given the greatest satisfaction. Mr. John Teasdale, supplied by the Live-stock Associations of Ontario rendered great service to Mr. Paisley through his untiring efforts to assist in the care of the cattle, etc. As an example of the great care taken, Mr. McKay, who had ordered a sow, was presented with not only his coveted prize, but also with a litter of nine, which had been farrowed on the road. Secretary Paisley, who might have come through in a "Pullman," did not go in for such luxuries as do some of our Government officials, but stayed personally with the stock and attended to all their wants. He certainly deserves great credit for using excellent judgment in the handling of private individual capital. The trip was very successful, and without accidents, further than a horn broken on one bull.

\$30.00 to Colorado and Return Via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo daily throughout the summer. Correspondingly low rates from all points east. Only one night to Denver from Chicago. Two fast trains daily. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

"THE REPOSITORY"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

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

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

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50

SHIRE HORSES

AND MARES to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

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

Smith & Richardson,

Columbus, Ont.

Myrtle Sta., C. P. R.; Brooklin Sta., G. T. R.

SKY LIGHT



THE SAFE LOCK SHINGLE



BABY SHINGLE MAILED FREE



CORNICE



Going to Build or REPAIR?

We can help you with our Sheet Metal goods in

Roofing, Siding, Ceilings, etc.

They are fire and lightning proof, handsome and durable. Send rafter and ridge lengths for roofing estimate; outside measurements for siding estimate, and careful diagram for ceiling estimate and free catalogues.

SIDING



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ELBOWS



CRIMPED SHEET



METAL PUMP



METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LIMITED PRESTON, ONT.

PARIS IMPLEMENTS

HONESTY



ACCURACY



PERFECTION



OUR AIM

PARIS PLOW CO. LIMITED.

PARIS, CAN.

THE MOST MODERN LINE OF

PLOWS, HARROWS, SCUFFLERS, MANURE SPREADERS, BLOWERS, GRINDERS, FEED CUTTERS, ROOT PULPERS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, ETC.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have just returned from Scotland with a fine lot of Clydesdale stallions of great breeding and individuality. They are indeed a fine lot and just the kind the country needs. Write for prices and description, or, better still, come and see and be convinced of what I say.

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell P. O. and Station (G. T. R.), Ont.

RUPTURED Horses, Colts & Calves CURED.

17 Circulars and Testimonials Free. MOORE BROS., V. S., Albany, N. Y.

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed



NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers. Mailer Ex. paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

SULPHUR.

Kindly let me know through your columns what flowers of sulphur are.
W. E. B.

Ans.—The ordinary powdered sulphur as sold by the druggist or grocer.

BREEDING YOUNG STALLION.

1. To how many mares should a vigorous stallion, two years old in June, be bred this season?

2. Can any of your readers give me information as to the breeding and history of a draft horse named Barrister?

NOVA SCOTIA.

Ans.—1. Not more than eight or ten at the outside, and never more than one in a day.

2. Some of our Maritime horsemen can send us the desired information.

CLOVER-THRESHING ATTACHMENT.

Could you, or any of your readers, give me an idea of where I could get a machine for threshing clover that could be attached to a common threshing separator that will thresh clover successfully, and what the cost of the same would be? Please give full particulars.
J. C.

Ans.—Geo. White & Sons, London, Ont., make a clover threshing attachment adapted to their own machines at a cost of about \$10, f. o. b. London, which has given satisfaction. By communicating with them or the American-Abell Co., Toronto, or Sawyer-Massey, Hamilton, Ont., you can probably secure the desired information. What has been the experience of our readers with clover mills of the kind?

MANAGING BEES.

Can you give me the name of some book or books on bee culture from beginning to end, also let me know the best way of transferring bees which have been for a year or more in a small hive to a newer and better abode.
W. A.

Ans.—1. "The Honeybee" is perhaps one of the most exhaustive books on the subject; price, through this office, \$1.40.

2. Secure a hive, the desired size, put in frames with foundation; set the new hive in the position of the old one and empty the bees into the new one, being sure to transfer the queen; put the top on the new hive; take the old one away, and the bees will do the rest. Make sure to have the new hive exactly in the position of the old one, so that bees that are on the wing will find the entrance when they return.

STERILE RAM.

About the first of November, last, I bought a registered Shropshire ram lamb, paying a very high price for him, and left him with the flock two weeks before taking him home. When I brought him home, I put him in the barn and left him there all night; in the morning I let him with the sheep, but did not like his action when with them. However, I let him run with the sheep all winter until June. My sheep have had no lambs. On examination I found that the lamb had been knifed (i. e., "swarmed" or "split") and this must have been done before I got him.

1. Could I collect damages for those ewes not being with lamb?

2. Could I collect damages for the ruined ram?
J. F.

Ans.—It is quite possible that you are mistaken about the ram having been tampered with. Any way, you would probably fail to prove it, to fix the responsibility, or to show a reasonable motive. We think your chances for recovering damages are slim. You should have notified the seller when it was evident the ram was not fulfilling his purpose, and asked him to exchange another for him. If the matter is explained to him yet and no imputation of fraud, he may be willing to help you out on your loss.

GOSSIP.

The noted Hereford bull, Sir Bredwell, bought by Geo. M. Slaughter, of Roswell, N. M., for \$5,000 at the Omaha Exposition in 1898, where he took first prize, and for which was refused \$7,500, died recently of gastritis. He was bred by T. F. B. Sotham, at Chillicothe, Mo., was born March 4th, 1895, and sired by Corrector 48976.

Veterinarians and Stockmen

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

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

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.

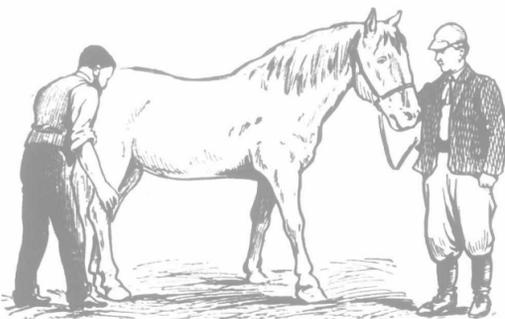
WINNIPEG. TORONTO.

Is Your Horse Blemished?

I want every Horseman, Stockman and Farmer to write me about their lame and blemished horses. Tell me all you can about the trouble—go into details. I will write you just what should be done—prescribe the treatment, internal and external, that will effect a speedy and permanent cure.

Veterinary Service Free

I make no charge. I want to help you—and you can help me. There are hundreds of horse owners who owe their success to the first letter they wrote me. They had animals suffering with **Swellings, Soft Bunches, Bog Spavin, Sprains, Bruises, etc.**, that they couldn't cure. I told them what to



do, and their horses are sound to-day. I have written a booklet: **"How to Take Care of the Horse."**

You ought to have it. I'll send you a copy free, if you write to-day.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 66 MONMOUTH ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.
"Absorbine" is sold by nearly all druggists in Canada at \$2.00 per bottle, but if unable to get it send direct to my Canadian agents,
LYMAN, SONS & CO., 380 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

TORONTO, ONT.

AUG. 29th TO SEPT. 10th, 1904

In Premiums **\$30,000** and Prizes For all kinds of Live Stock.

SUPERIOR ATTRACTIONS

Including, by special permission of His Gracious Majesty the King, the
Three **BAND OF THE BLACK WATCH** No Extra Charge
Concerts
Daily.
And the Gorgeous and Glorious Spectacle with Brilliant Fireworks.

THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW

Entries Close August 8th.

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

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

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

From Now to Sept. 1st.

Siredby imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go.

Near Orangeville, Ont.
W. H. HUNTER, The Maples P. O.



INGLESIDE HEREFORDS
100 Head.

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

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS AT HOME CARDS VISITING CARDS

All the latest specialties and up-to-date styles. Write us.

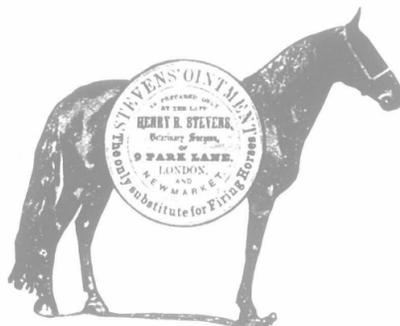
THE LONDON PTG. & LITHO. CO.
London, Ontario.

WHY NOT IN CANADA?

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

The Trainer of Ormonde

Writes: Kindly send me one dozen pots of your valuable ointment.
JOHN PORTER.



Veterinary Doctor to His Majesty the King of Italy

Writes: I have always had splendid results from its employment.
DR. LUIGI VICCHI.

AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year.
CURES: Split, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements.
Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now.

If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

EVANS & SONS, LTD., MONTREAL, Agents for Canada.

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

THERE'S NOTHING HANDSOMER

Woodwork is costly and mural decorations far beyond the average purse.

Pedlar Metal Ceilings

are both economical and artistic.

For churches, halls and other places of public gathering they are indispensable. Easily put up, possess excellent acoustic powers, and are attractive to the most critical eye.

They answer far better than any other form of interior decoration.

They are practically indestructible.

Complete catalogue will be sent on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.



NO CURE, NO PAY!



I want to talk to men who have pains and aches, who feel run down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which were so evident in youth are absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

If it were not for the prejudice due to the great number of fakes in the land I would not be able to handle the business that would come to me. The "Free Belt" fraud and the "Free Drug" scheme, which

are not free at all, have made every one skeptical, but I know that I have a good thing, and I'll hammer away until you know it:

Rheumatism Cured in One Night.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN,
Dear Sir.—I have worn your Belt for about six weeks and can say that my health is improving, and I had a slight attack of rheumatism this spring as usual, but your Belt cured it in one night. My stomach is better and my back is completely cured. Yours truly, JOHN SWAN, Dauphin, Man.

Nature is appealing to you every moment to save yourself. The slight pains that you feel, the momentary spells of weakness, the periodical loss of memory, dullness of brain, drowsiness—all point to the necessity of curing yourself now. I have a positive cure for you in my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

This is the treatment that has restored over 50,000 people to the highest standard of manhood and womanhood. It is adapted especially to this trouble and never fails in its grand work.

I have a cure in every town. Tell me where you live and I will give you the name of a man I've cured.

Tell me your trouble and I will tell you honestly whether I can cure you or not. If I can't cure you I don't want your money. I have been in this business 22 years, and I am the biggest man in it to-day by long odds, and I am growing yet, because I give every man all he pays for.

FREE BOOK—If you will come and see me I'll explain it to you. If you can't call let me send you my book, full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage.

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

WHITMAN'S "WORLDS" LARGEST & MOST PERFECT GUARANTEED TO ALSO LARGE LINE FIRST CLASS SEND FOR WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY CATALOGUE. ST. LOUIS, MO.

VICTORIOUS IN USE THE WORLD OVER

STANDARD "BALING PRESSES" LINE IN AMERICA. HAVE NO EQUAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY CATALOGUE. ST. LOUIS, MO.

GOSSIP.

Prof. W. B. Richards, assistant in animal husbandry at the Wisconsin Agricultural College, goes to North Dakota College, where he will have entire charge of similar work as soon as it is made a separate department.

Dr. G. Howard Davison, of Millbrook, N. Y., is named by Western Stockmen for the position of assistant secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Davison is a graduate of Yale, and of the Cornell Agricultural College, studied agricultural chemistry in Heidelberg, Germany, and is a practical veterinarian. He was for several years secretary of the New York State Society, and is thoroughly familiar with agricultural and live-stock conditions both east and west.

CLYDESDALES ABROAD.

Striking evidence of the increasing demand for Clydesdales outside their native country is afforded by the fact that last year no fewer than 411 animals of the breed were granted export certificates, as against 266 in 1902, and 167 the year before. The 411 exports during 1903 were distributed as follows: Canada, 275; Russia, 68; United States of America, 34; South America, 10; Italy, 8; South Africa, 6; Germany, 6; New Zealand, 4. The foregoing list indicates something of how widely appreciated is this useful breed of horses.

SUGAR AS A FOOD FOR HORSES.

The value of sugar and sugary compounds as a stock food has long been recognized by feeders of all classes of stock. For horses, as for other animals, this substance has been found to produce very satisfactory results. A striking illustration of this is afforded by the case reported from the Argentine of some horses that, owing to the imperfect roads and severe transport work, became exhausted, and fell ready victims to disease. Sugar was added to the food of these animals and the effects thereof were quite surprising, as it is stated that not only was fatigue overcome by the inclusion of a small quantity of sugar in the daily ration, but that several animals that had become quite useless regained strength and capacity for the work.—[British Exchange.]

WHITE MARKINGS ON HORSES.

A writer in the Live-stock Journal says: "A short time ago a correspondent asked which of a horse's four feet was most likely to be white, supposing it had only one thus marked. Nobody answered the question satisfactorily, perhaps for the reason that nobody can.

At the London Shire Horse Show I thought I would notice the white heel marks, and it was astonishing to see the small number of animals without a white foot, but I came to the conclusion that one is far less common than either two, three, or four, and where the one does exist, it is more often the near hind foot than any other.

If three are white, the odd one is most likely to be the near fore foot; but, as I have said, a complete set of white socks existed on the majority, and especially among the winners.

Some horseowners may prefer black points, but there is no doubt that a pair of white hind heels—to midway between the fetlocks and hocks—adds a smartness to the appearance of a draft horse which attracts the eye before whole-colored heels.

In this writer's opinion, this is chiefly owing to the "silky" touch and appearance (especially the latter) of white locks, by the side of which black ones appear to be coarse and wiry.

From the prevalence of such markings it seems reasonable to suppose that they are readily transmitted, and that in a few years' time a Shire with black points all round will be quite a rarity. But there is one satisfactory feature, which is that the white is quite as salable, and in reality is a distinct sign of improvement in the quality of bone and feather. The old-time round-boned, stilty Shire stallion which we remember at the early London Shows, was not conspicuous for white markings, or freedom from grease, mallenders, etc., but his successors can show "a clean pair of heels" in more than one sense, and white won easily at the last Shire Show."

Pains in Back Now all Gone.

After Twenty Years of Suffering from Kidney Disease and Dyspepsia, a Perfect Cure is Made by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

A medicine which will cure such a severe form of kidney disease as that described below can certainly be relied upon for any ordinary case of this ailment.

It seems folly to experiment with new and untried remedies when there are thousands ready to certify that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have positively cured them of this painful and fatal malady.

Mr. John Gearin, an old resident of Thorold, Ont., states: "For twenty years I was badly afflicted with kidney troubles, indigestion and bladder derangements. During that time I was a great sufferer and had to get up six to twelve times nightly to pass water. I tried different doctors, and used all sorts of medicines to no avail.

"Finally, I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and soon found relief. Thus encouraged, I continued to use these pills, and after having taken twelve boxes was again in perfect health and vigor. I can now sleep undisturbed, the pains in the kidneys and back are gone, and I am feeling well and strong. I consider Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a great boon to suffering humanity and had I known about them when I was a young man could have escaped suffering all the best years of my life."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

Appointed Canadian Agents.

Having secured control of the old reliable McDougall's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash, manufactured by Messrs. McDougall Bros., London, England, for Eastern Canada, our territory including the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, we will be in a position to supply this well-known Sheep Dip direct or through the trade at prices much below any such preparation at present in the market.

THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO.,
Mfrs. Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, Guelph, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS
Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 48, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

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

LEICESTERS

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

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

WANTED: AGENTS

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



SCIENTIFIC SUMMER FEEDING

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.
 DEAR SIRS—About Feb. 4th I received a 50 cent package of "International Stock Food" from Upper Canada, Kings Co., N. B. I put it in their middlings you. I commenced feeding it about Feb. 10th to two Durham calves. I put in their middlings (dry) twice per day. In reference to it I can say "International Stock Food" will make calves great feeders. It gives them a better appetite; it will prevent and cure scours in calves; it will make calves grow very, very rapidly; it makes them very active and bright. Calves call for it as a calf does for its milk. There is something in "International Stock Food" that calves like very much. My calves did better while feeding it than they had been doing before, and got the same feed as they did before feeding "International Stock Food." I think "International Stock Food" is just the thing.
 Yours respectfully, FRED. M. DICKEY.

Beware of imitations and substitutes. We have thousands of testimonials like this on file in our office, and we will pay you \$1000 cash if they are not genuine.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"—3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT—is a purely medicinal, vegetable preparation, composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities, in addition to the regular grain feed, for the purpose of aiding digestion and insuring perfect assimilation. It is entirely harmless, even if taken into the human system, and is prepared by a practical stockman, who is a thorough master of scientific stock feeding.

Extra Profits are made by feeding "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" to Cattle, Calves and Pigs during the Summer Season.

You can secure a greater growth of your pigs, colts and calves in warm weather than any other time, and the use of "International Stock Food" will make you a large extra profit during the Summer season.

It will make your young stock grow rapidly and keep them healthy and vigorous.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

It Contains 183 Large Engravings.

The cover of this book is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six brilliant colors and without any advertising on it. The book is 6 1/2 inches wide by 8 1/2 inches long, and cost our engraving department over \$3000 to produce. It gives history, illustrations and descriptions of the various breeds of horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, goats and poultry. It contains an UP-TO-DATE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, which treats of the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells you how to cure them. This department alone will save you hundreds of dollars.

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

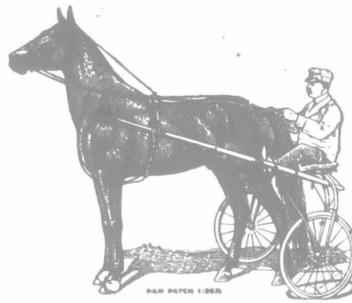
This Dan Patch lithograph is printed in six brilliant colors, and is worthy of a place in any home.

Write us at once and answer the following questions:

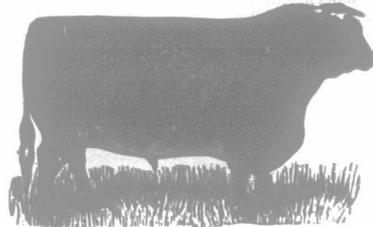
1. WHERE DID YOU READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT? 2. HOW MANY HEAD OF STOCK HAVE YOU?

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,
 TORONTO, CAN.

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



DAN PATCH 1888.
 World's Champion Harness Horse.
 Eats "International Stock Food" every day.



30

First-class **Shorthorn Heifers** For Sale

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS.
 High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

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

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
 STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,

BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An offering of a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** as well as something VERY attractive in **Leicesters.**

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

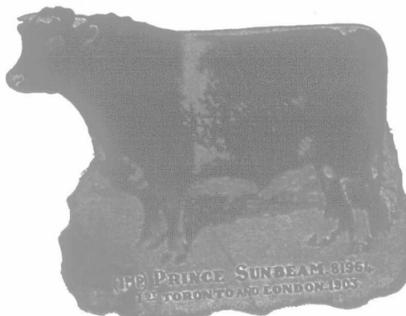
SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCOY, Manager. om

H. CARGILL & SON, ONTARIO.
CARGILL, ONTARIO.
 Sunnyside Stock Farm. **JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ontario.**

Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. om



TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING:

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

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

Sunshine Furnace

Easy to Shake.

More than half the drudgery of tending a furnace is in the shaking down. Enough to break a man's back, and certainly no work for a woman, is the job of shaking down some furnaces.

With a Sunshine Furnace you stand up and oscillate a gently working lever that a child could handle. It's so easy you won't believe it, if you've been used to the common back-breakers.

And the Sunshine is a hygienic, coal-saving, practical housewarmer in every way that a good furnace ought to be.

Sold by all Enterprising Dealers. Write for booklet.

McClary's

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, Ont., who is now in Scotland selecting Clydesdales for another importation, writes the "Farmer's Advocate" from Glasgow under date July 11th, stating that he will be on hand with a fine lot of horses for the fall shows.

PACKERS OFFER PRIZES FOR HOGS.

Swift & Co. offer a special for a pen of five barrows at the International, Chicago, next December. The hogs are to be judged from the packers' standpoint, and are to weigh 250 to 300 lbs. Try it.—[Western Swine Review.]

WHERE THE BULLOCK GOES TO.

An expert in the Chicago Stock-yards explains that ribs and loins, considered the best part of the animal, bring on an average 13 cents a pound; from these the butcher cuts the porterhouse and sirloin steaks, which of late have been sold in Chicago at prices varying from 18 cents, the lowest, to 26 cents, the highest, price. The ribs form 10 per cent. of the carcass and the loins not quite 17. Most of the rest of the beef goes into cheap cuts; the round steak sold by the packer at 6 1/2 cents a pound, retails at 12 cents, and sometimes higher. "We have to sell much of the remainder of the bullock for less than it costs us," said the expert. "There is a constantly increasing demand for the best cuts, too, and this results in greater loss to the packer, as the cheaper parts of the carcass go begging."

THE "OCEAN LIMITED"

ONE NIGHT ON THE ROAD BETWEEN MONTREAL AND HALIFAX BY THE NEW I. C. R. FLYER WHICH MAKES THE TRIP IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Speed, comfort and luxury are the distinguishing marks of the lately inaugurated "Ocean Limited" train on the Intercolonial Railway. Since this fast flyer was put on less than two weeks ago, it has become immensely popular with the travelling public, and the accommodation on it is always pretty fully taken up. There is a reason why this train should be popular with travellers outside of the sumptuous character of its furnishings and comfort provided for its patrons. The fast time made by the "Ocean Limited" is a very great improvement, and one that the tourist and traveling public is largely availing itself of. "One night on the road" between Montreal and Halifax is the legend of the "Ocean Limited," and the trip is made in twenty-four hours. The train leaves Montreal at 7.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, and arrives at Halifax at 8.15 p. m. the following day. The train passes Levis at midnight, making a stop of only a few minutes. Returning the train leaves Halifax at 8.45 a. m. daily except Sunday, arrives at Montreal at 7.45 a. m. the following day. One of the attractions also of the "Ocean Limited" is a trip through the famous Metapedia Valley, in daytime.

The make-up of the "Ocean Limited" is of the most perfect description, from the powerful engine which drives it, to the fairy-like magnificence of the Pullman sleeper. The cars are all of the very latest pattern, and the fittings and furnishings are of the richest description. The dining car service is a special feature. The many innovations introduced to contribute to the comfort of the traveller are of such a nature as to make the "Ocean Limited" one of the most up-to-date trains at present running in America. The sleepers are in twelve sections, with bath-room, smoker, etc., and the finest that the Pullmans can turn out. They are fitted out on a scale of magnificence that fits the term palatial with perfect truthfulness. The interiors are handsomely finished in mahogany, and the toilet rooms, smokers, etc., are models of their kind. The first- and second-class cars are also fitted out on a corresponding scale of elegance, and nothing has been left undone to make the traveller as comfortable as human ingenuity can devise. The "Ocean Limited" is a solid train of magnificence, and the fast time made between the commercial metropolis and the city down by the sea has made it already a popular one for travellers.

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

WE HAVE FOR SALE

7 Shorthorn Bulls

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

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

IMPORTED BULL FOR SALE

ABERDEEN HERO 28850.

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

A. D. MCGUGAN, - RODNEY, ONT.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

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

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

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

SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

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

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding.

Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to **T. J. T. COLE,** Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

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

SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: Roan Robin 29575, a Watt bull; Prince Charlie 56412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write to **W. H. WALLACE,** Woodland Farm, Mount Forest, Ont.

Shorthorns,

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

SHORTHORNS.

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

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

Burlington Jct. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

IMPORTED

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and AI quality.

ALEX. ISAAC, o Cobourg P. O. and Station

Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine

AT VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM.

For Sale—Stock of all ages, of both sexes. Our young Shorthorns are the thick-fleshed sort, of choice breeding and quality. Also young Berkshires of AI breeding. Stations: Meadowvale or Streetsville Junction, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R. Visitors welcomed.

B. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale P. O. and Telegraph.

Ogilvie's Ayrshires

A herd of 85 head, composed of cows and heifers, prizewinners at the leading shows. The cows are imported from the best Scottish herds. Imported Douglassdale, champion at the Pan-American Exhibition at Chicago. Also Black Prince, champion at Toronto and Ottawa, 1903, and imported Black Prince, champion at Toronto and Ottawa, 1903, head the herd. Choice stock of both sexes for sale.

Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que.
Farm near Montreal.

One mile from electric cars.

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGPENS, HENHOUSES; AND SEWERS, TILE, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

HILLHURST FARM

(ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.)

SHORTHORN herd numbers 30, with Imp. Broad Scotch (Sittlyton Butterfly) in service. Some choice young bulls and heifers for sale, by Joy of Morning, Scottish Beau, and Lord Mountstephen, from imported and Canadian-bred dams of **HAMPSHIRE** flock 80 ewes; milk strains. **108 lambs** sold

Jas. A. Cochrane
HILLHURST P. O., o COMPTON Co., P. Q.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD CLASS DOWN SHEEP

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to **JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.**

High-class Shorthorns—Two bills ready for service.

Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavinia and Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to **BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R.**

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM, BREEDER OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families, such as Cruickshanks, Orange Blossoms, Mysies, Crimson Flowers, Nonpareils, and several others, and none are more noted than our present stock bull, Imp. Joy of Morning 32070, winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Stock of either sex, almost any age, for sale.

HIGH-BRED Shorthorn Cattle

AND LEICESTER SHEEP.

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For description, etc., write to **WM. MCINTOSH, BURGOYNE P. O.**

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

FOR SALE—Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. **E. E. PUGH,** Claremont P. O. and C. P. E. Sta.

SHORTHORNS for sale, either sex.

Also Scotch collie pups now ready for shipment; color, sable and white, well bred and well marked. Write for particulars. **J. K. HUX, Rodney, Ont., P. O. & Sta.**

3 Choice Young Shorthorns and a number of FERS with calves at foot or bred to Scotland's Fame, Imp. Also BERKSHIRE PIGS nearly ready to wean.

DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1855.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex, from Rosicrucian of Dalmeny (imp.) 4329, and Christopher (imp.) 28859, also heifers bred to Scotland's Challenge (Vol. 20, imp.). Also first-class Leicesters. For particulars write to **JAS. DOUGLAS, Prop., Caledonia, Ont.**

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

2 strictly high-class bulls, fit to head o any herd.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

FOR SALE—Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweetstake prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON,** "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. M. T. Stafford, Renfrew, Ont., was in the vicinity of London during the past week selecting some choice young mares and geldings, which he intends shipping to Renfrew the coming week. He was accompanied by Dr. O'Neil in his travels, and visited many of the best breeders of horses in Middlesex Co.

We have received a copy of Vol. 1, South Devon Sheep Flockbook, of which Mr. W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., Strand, London W. C., England, is secretary and editor. The preliminary meeting for the founding of the society only took place in April, 1903, but already 154 members are in the book, and particulars of 134 flocks and 905 rams are recorded. The first volume of the record is handsomely and substantially issued by Geo. Reveirs for the Association.

Volume 26 of the British Clydesdale Studbook has been received at this office. It is uniform in make-up with the rest of the series, and contains pedigrees of mares having produce previous to September 30th, 1903, and numbering from 15,352 to 15,908, and pedigrees of stallions foaled before January 1st, 1903, numbering from 11,986 to 12,410, inclusive, with four appendices, and a list of the members of the Society as at January 1st, 1904. The secretary and editor is Mr. Arch. McNeilage, 93 Hope Street, Glasgow.

Messrs. R. & C. Paling, North Seneca P. O., Ont., Caledonia Station, are breeding some excellent quality Clydesdale horses. Their surplus in that line just now is two two-year-old stallions and a pair of fillies, besides their brood mares. The stallions are: General Buller 3674, a big, sappy chestnut, by Alexandria's Heir (imp.) 2557 16151, dam Ellen 2198, by Argyle Chief (imp.), grandam Maggie Strath (imp.). General Buller is a colt of great substance. His dam, Lady Ellen, being a strong, well-developed mare, weighing in the neighborhood of 1,800 lbs., with good quality combined, one would naturally expect good ones from her. She has a filly foal by the same sire that is going to be hard to beat, if it continues along the same lines as at present. Alexander 3675, another two-year-old bay, with dark points, by the same sire, dam Lady Rose 4063, by Brougham (imp.), is, to the writer's mind, even a better one than General Buller, but from what we could learn, many select the chestnut as first choice. They are a pair of colts that are good actors for horses of their class, and should not be long-waiting purchasers. This firm are newcomers into the advertising columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," and we solicit for them a share of the patronage of our readers. Anyone wanting young Clydesdales will do well to inspect what they have before purchasing elsewhere.

THE BRANTFORD SALE.

Wednesday, August 10th, is the date of the dispersion sale of Hackney horses, Shorthorn, Galloway and Holstein cattle, Shorthorn grade steers, dairy cows and Berkshire pigs, over 80 head, all told, belonging to Messrs. T. A. Cox and A. L. Lewin, of Brantford, Ont. The terms of the sale are three months' credit, and the catalogue, which will be sent on application, gives all necessary information. Those who cannot attend may send their bids by mail, or wire to Mr. J. A. Smith, Brantford, clerk of the sale, or to the auctioneer, Mr. Welby Almas, Brantford.

MR. O'BRIEN'S JERSEY SALE.

Attention is again called to the announcement of the dispersion sale, on Thursday, August 18th, of the entire herd of 32 registered Jersey cattle belonging to Mr. John O'Brien, of West London, Ont., at his Lake Roy Stock Farm, three miles from the city of London, and one and a half miles from Hyde Park Station. Breeders, dairymen and city people wanting family cows will do well to apply for the catalogue and attend the sale where deep-milking and rich butter cows may be secured, or young stock bred in the best-producing lines.

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

EVERY TUBULAR STARTS A FORTUNE

If you had a gold mine would you throw half the gold away? Properly managed dairies are surer than gold mines, yet many farmers throw half the gold away every day. The butter fat is the gold—worth twenty to thirty cents a pound. Gravity process skimmers—pans and cans—lose half the cream. Your dairy can't pay that way.

Like a Crowbar

Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows. Write for catalogue F-108.



Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address **THE SHARPLES CO., CHICAGO, ILL.** **P. M. SHARPLES, WEST CHESTER, PA.**

SPRINGBURN STOCK FARM.

North Williamsburg. **H. J. WHITEHEAD & SON, PROPS.** Breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire pigs, Toulouse geese and Buff Orpington fowls. Prices reasonable.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

Four yearling bulls and 6 heifers, and spring calves of both sexes, all sired by Minto (10490). Bred by A. Hume, Menie P. O., Ont. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.**

SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES are bred for profit. Heavy milkers, high test, a, have good udders and large teats. Orders booked for bull calves. **W. F. STEPHEN, Spring Brook Farm, Trout River, Que. Carr's Crossing, G. T. R., 1 mile; Huntingdon, N. Y. C., 5 miles.**

AYRSHIRES

From winners in the dairy test, five years in succession. Dairy man of Glenora, bred from imp. sire and dam, at head of herd. Young bulls fit for service and bull calves and females for sale.

O. N. DYMENT, CLAPPISSON, ONT.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

YORKSHIRE

Boars and sows, four to eight weeks old, \$5.00 each at farm, \$1.00 extra crated and shipped.

YEARLING AYRSHIRE BULL, fit for service, \$65.00.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

J. G. CLARK,

Woodroffe D. and S. Farm, Ottawa.

3 Ayrshire Bulls one year old, fit for service, all prizewinners last fall at Ottawa Exhibition. Females any age. Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs; a fine lot of young ones, both sexes, and B. P. Rocks. Eggs for hatching. **J. YULL & SONS, o Carleton Place, Ont.**

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 35 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to **JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 23 miles west of Montreal.**

Special Offering in JERSEYS

1 cow, Zinka Nuna, 8 years old, fresh; 1 cow, Mid-day, 3 years old, fresh; 1 cow, Miss Midget, 3 years old, in calf; 1 bull, not akin to cows, 18 months old; 1 bull, not akin to cows, 16 months old. Special prices if taken at once, either one or more. For particulars write

W. W. EVERITT
Box 559, o Chatham, Ont.

JERSEYS For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to **E. E. BULL & SON, o O. P. R. and G. T. R., Brantford, Ont.**

ZENOLEUM
Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip.
 For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$4.25.
ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

BARREN COW CURE
 makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from **L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

Holstein Bull Calves
 Sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose sire's dam has an official record of 27 lbs. 14 ozs. in 7 days. His sire's sire, De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, is sire of 32 cows with official records averaging over 20 lbs. each. Bull calves for sale.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.
 Lyndale Stock Farm.

Brookbank Holsteins
 16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEORGE RICE, TILSONBURG, ONT.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins Bull and heifer calves, bred from rich milking strains, on hand for sale. Prices right. Write for what you want.
R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ontario.
 Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Ontario County.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4
 For sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inks, Betherland, Royal Aggie, and Triskia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.**

If You Want a Bull (under 1 year) to show and win with this fall, bred from officially tested stock, write **H. BOLLEBT, Cassel, Ont.**

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS
 Present offering: Bull calf, 8 mos., won 4 first prizes. Litter 3-months old pigs, and younger ones; choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams; perfect covering. **E. O. MORROW, Hilton, Ont., Brighton Sta., G. T. R.**

Riverside Holsteins
 80 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pietertje and Johanna Rue 4th Lad. Write for prices.

Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P. O. and Station.

Dorset Sheep and lambs, also Large Yorkshire pigs from imp. boars, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars write to **ELMFRUYMENT, Copetown P. O.**

FARNHAM OXFORDS
 We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importations annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE
 Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and mutton and the type that pleases. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 94.
W. B. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.
 Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **JOHN COUSINS & SONS, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

The Burford Flock of Shropshires won eleven prizes at the International. Choice yearlings and lambs, both sexes, by the famous Mansell ram, or lambs by Silver Medal ram at Toronto, 100 ewes bred to the above rams. **LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.**

Oak Lodge YORKSHIRES

are the recognized type of the ideal bacon hog, and are the profitable kind from a feeder's standpoint. A large number of pigs at different ages now on hand for sale. We can supply high-class exhibition stock. Write for prices.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

HILLCREST HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

A few Boars ready for service, and youngsters, of an excellent type, at very reasonable prices.
JNO. LAHMER, Vine P. O., Ont.
 Vine Station, G. T. R., Near Barrie.

I Will Import:

Show or breeding rams or ewes, bulls or heifers, horses or pigs, of the improved breeds. Send orders soon to me:

ROBERT MILLER,
 Care of **ALFRED MANSELL & CO.,**
 Live stock Exporters, Shrewsbury, Eng.

RAMS WANTED

Lincolns, Shrops, Oxfords and Hampshires suitable for Western trade. Must be in good condition and price reasonable.

J. H. PATRICK, - Ilderton, Ont.

Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORN
 A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by imp. Ruyard ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable.
HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS

30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices.
D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

TAMWORTHS—DORSET HORN SHEEP.

Choice boars and sows of different ages at very reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock.
JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont.
 "Glenalra Farm."

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

One bull calf sired by an imported bull. Boars fit for service. Sows bred and ready to breed. 50 boars and sows from 2 to 5 months old. Pairs not akin.
BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P. O.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones.
F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G. T. R.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For quick sale, 6 beautiful Sows, some bred and others ready to breed; also 4 nice Boars ready for service, the direct produce of our Toronto Sweepstakes Boar, COLWILL'S CHOICE, winner of First Prize 5 years in succession at Toronto, and has won the Silver Medal for Best Tam Boar, any age, for three straight years. We also have a grand lot of April and May pigs for quick sale. Also several beautiful Shorthorn Heifers from 8 to 18 months old and one 3 years old, due to calve in July to Donald of Hillhurst, son of imported Joy of Morning, winner of First Prize at Toronto, 1903, aged class. **COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.**

PINE GROVE FARM BRED OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest established registered herd in America. Having sold all boars and sows that were fit for breeding, we are now booking orders for spring pigs. Having a good number of imported sows and boars, also several choice home-bred sows, we are able to mate pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville P. O., Ont. C. P. R. station, Streetsville; G. T. R. station, Clarkson.**

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

For Sale: Young boars of Bacon-type. Choice young pigs; pairs not akin supplied. Short-horn bulls, also calves of both sexes.
JOHN RACEY, Jr., - Lennoxville, Que.

YORKSHIRES Boars fit for service, at reduced prices. Sows in farrow and ready to breed, and young stock on hand. Write for prices.
WM. HOWE, - North Bruce, Ont.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE

From the pioneer herd of the Province of Quebec. Both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed on all mail orders. Also Pekin Duck Eggs for sale, \$1.00 a setting, or \$1.75 for two settings. Address,
A. GILMORE & SONS, Athelstan, Que.
 Railroad stations: Athelstan, N. Y. C.; Huntingdon, G. T. R.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

Six May litters from show sows, five of them Toronto winners, pairs not akin. Also young sows in farrow. Dalmeny Cavalier (imported) and Maple Grove Vanguard at head of herd.
T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.

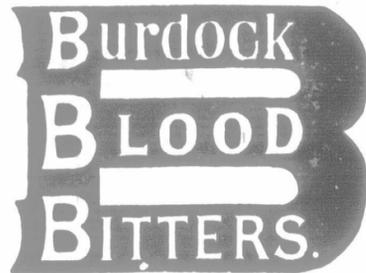
GOSSIP.

SHEEP-DOG TRIALS AT TORONTO.

A new feature of interest to every farmer at the Toronto Exhibition this year will be a class for sheep dogs, for which money prizes will be given. The dogs will be tested as to their ability to herd sheep. The first trial will take place on farmers' day, Sept. 6th, the second on Sept. 7th, and the final trial on Thursday, Sept. 8th. The contest will take place on the exhibition grounds.

A World's Fair bulletin recently issued says of the live-stock buildings at the St. Louis Exposition: "Ample provision is made for the displays of live stock by a well-located site, situated on the highest point of the grounds and adjoining one of the main entrances. The floor space of all the Exposition palaces covers less than 120 acres, while the several live-stock shows will occupy about 200 acres, or 60 acres more than all the balance of the World's Fair exhibits under roof. The barns provided for the exhibits of live stock are mainly 200 feet long by 46 feet wide, and provide for 3,000 stalls, 5 feet wide and 10 feet deep, and 350 box stalls, 10 x 10 feet, five at each end of and on opposite sides of each barn. They are well ventilated, with good day lighting by windows, and electric lights by night.

A "Farmer's Advocate" field man on the wing recently made a brief call at the comfortable home of Messrs. Wm. Grainger & Son, at Londesborough, Ont., a station on the London & Wingham branch of the G. T. R., some fifty miles north of the city of London, and had a look over their widely-known herd of Shorthorn cattle, which is now headed by the richly-bred sire, Prince Misty =37864=, a red three-year-old son of the Princess Royal bull, Imp. Prince Bosquet =32080=, bred by the late-lamented Mr. W. S. Marr, of Uppermill, and sired by Wanderer. The dam of Prince Misty, Mistletoe 21st, of the Marr Missie family, was bred by Mr. Duthie, of Collynie, and sired by Nonpareil Victor, his grandam being by Scottish Archer, and his great-grandam by William of Orange. His breeding, it will thus be seen, is second to none, a strong list of the most notable and prepotent of Cruickshank sires being at the back of him, while, individually, he is smooth and level in conformation, with long quarters, deep flanks, smooth shoulders, and a good head; and, best of all, he is proving an exceptionally good sire, as his calves, the first of his progeny in the herd, amply attest, being uniform in color and character. One red bull calf, born in Christmas week last December, is worthy of special mention, being one of the best, if not the very best, we have seen this year. Smooth, level, strong-backed, straight in upper and lower lines, with a fine head, and full of quality. He was well named on the night of his birth by the senior member of the firm, "You're the Boy for Me," and he is good enough for any one. This useful herd, established many years ago on a sound foundation of good feeding and good milking families, has constantly had the benefit of high-class sires, no reasonable expense being spared to secure the class of bulls fitted to improve the stock. The splendid record of the grand cow, Fair Maid of Hullet, selected from the herd for the World's Fair Dairy Test at Chicago, in 1893, has created a demand for her descendants from all over the continent, which has taxed the herd to its limit to supply, many sales having been made, even in the last year, of bulls and heifers to go to different States, and to nearly every province in the Dominion. The demand for young bulls has been so active that only one old enough for service remains for sale, a straight, shapely youngster of about fourteen months, that should soon find a place in some dual-purpose herd, owing to the deep-milking lines in the breeding of his dam, and the good-feeding qualities of his forebears on both sides. With a rich and fertile farm, and commodious stabling, this firm is well fixed for carrying on the breeding and rearing of their favorite Shorthorns, and visitors may be assured of a hearty welcome at their beautiful home, one of the most complete farmhouses it has been our privilege to see in Canada, but none too good for a farmer who has worked hard and paid for it, and is well entitled to its comforts.



Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

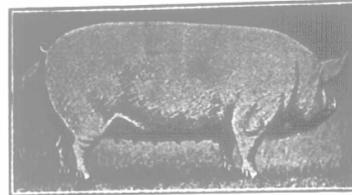
This spring you will need something to take away that tired, listless feeling brought on by the system being clogged with impurities which have accumulated during the winter. Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy you require.

It has no equal as a spring medicine. It has been used by thousands for a quarter of a century with unequalled success.

HERE IS PROOF.

Mrs. J. T. Skine of Shigawake, Que., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring medicine for the past four years and don't think there is its equal. When I feel drowsy, tired and have no desire to eat I get a bottle of B.B.B. It purifies the blood and builds up the constitution better than any other remedy."

Improved Yorkshires



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable.
D. O. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

YORKSHIRES

SPRING OFFERING: Show pigs of March farrow from imported sows. Boars and sows of breeding age, of great length and quality. Also some good imported sows bred to show boars. Write **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.**

LARGE YORKSHIRES

GLENBURN HERD—upwards of 100 fine spring pigs, sired by imported Holywell Hewson. Also a few 6 month s'boars. Prices reasonable.
DAVID BARR, JR., RENFRW, ONT.

YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.

FOR SALE: Sows safe in pig and ready to breed. Boars 2 to 5 months old, of the long, deep-sided type. At bargain prices if taken soon. Write **C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.**

FOR SALE—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin. Address: **WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.**

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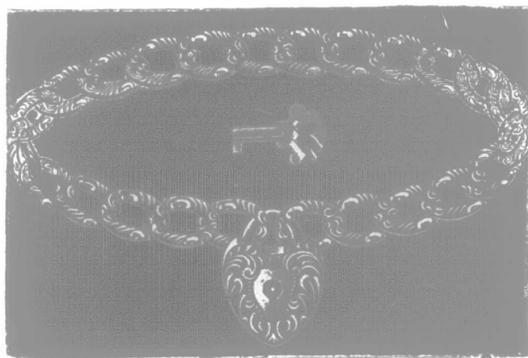


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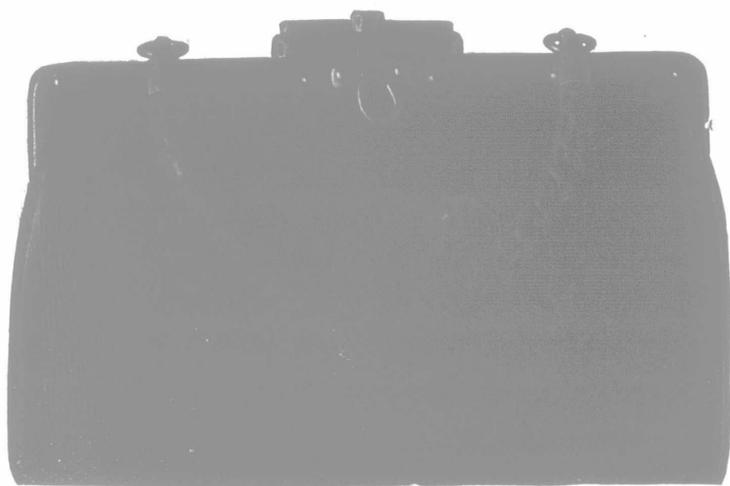
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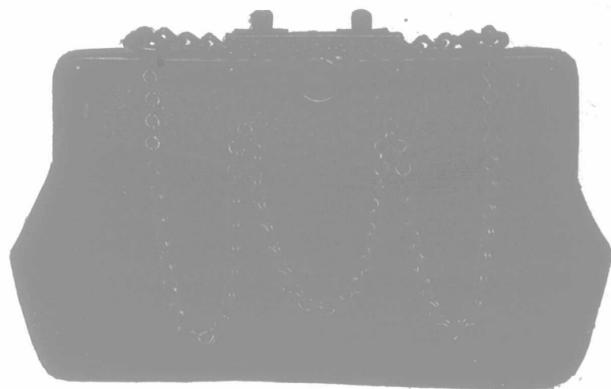
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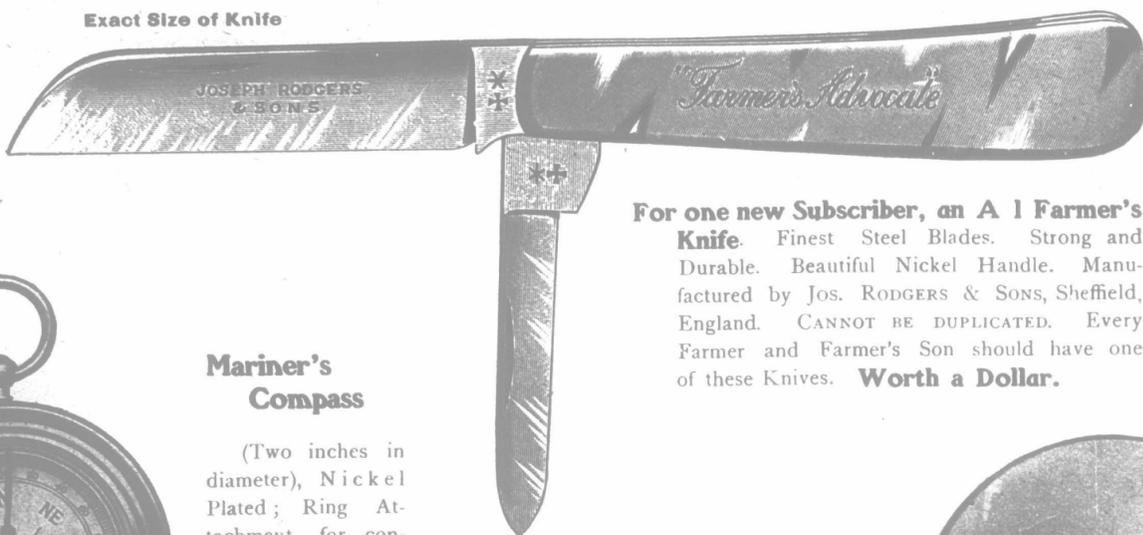
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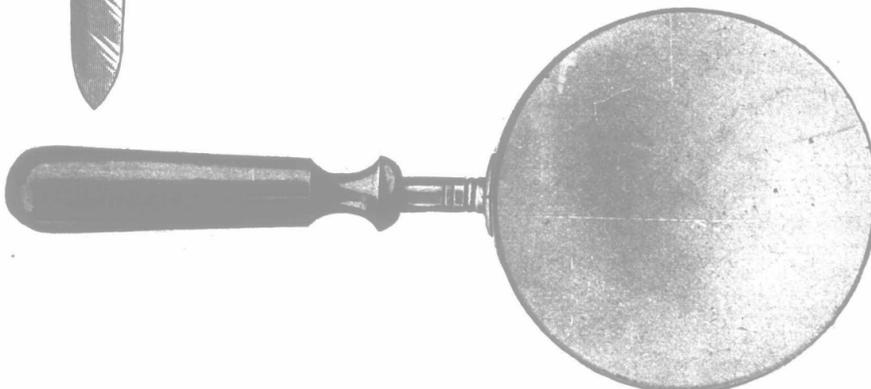


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I enclose herewith my subscription, \$1.50, to your splendid magazine. It seems to be improving in every department. I find more instruction in the weekly than I have time to follow up, but will wish you every success in your work of distributing information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

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 MRS. G. O. TAYLOR, Aylmer East, Que.
 July 2nd.

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