

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERANCE  
SUCCEED

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. JULY 20, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 669

## Bell PIANOS AND ORGANS

ARE FAVORITES EVERYWHERE BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST

THE BELL Piano and Organ Company, LIMITED, QUELPH, - ONTARIO.

Catalogue No. 40 tells more about them. It is free to all who ask.

### LET US HELP

You by bringing our work into your home through our splendid MAIL COURSES

The cost is small. The results are good. Write for particulars to

W. H. Shaw, CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Toronto, Ont.

A First-class School. W. H. SHAW, Principal.

### Portland Cement

Farm Tiles, Culvert Pipes, Hard Wall Plaster, Calcined Plaster, Land Plaster, Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks, etc.

ALEX. BREMNER, Importer  
50 Bleury Street, Montreal.

Straight Goods is what the dairyman is looking for.

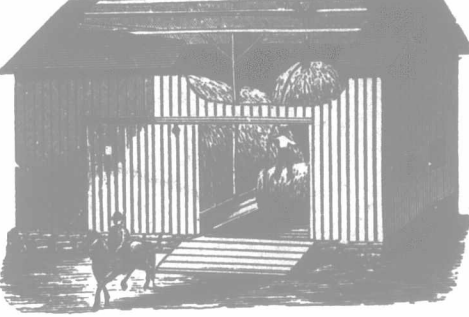
## DeLaval Cream Separators

Do what we promise.

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.  
77 York Street  
TORONTO

WINNIPEG MONTREAL

### The Wortman & Ward Co.'s Hay Fork Outfits



have been in the market for upwards of 25 years and have always been in the lead. There are many thousands in use in Canada, and they are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as reliable in every respect. Hundreds of them bought 20 to 25 years ago and are still doing as good service as when first bought. There are forks that are lower in price, but if an extra investment of only a few dollars will secure a rig that will last a lifetime, the extra expenditure is certainly in the interests of economy. Agents located in all the principal towns. Others wanted. Send for booklet with full particulars to

THE WORTMAN & WARD CO.,  
541 York Street, London, Ont.

Be sure and use the Street No. with address.

### WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.



Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.


OUR QUEEN CITY WAGON with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.  
E. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. 2., always carry a full stock of our "Bandy Wagons."

## HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

### Melotte CREAM SEPARATORS



Every part of the bowl opens to sunlight and sweet breezes. It has no cozy corners for microbes.

WRITE NOW FOR BOOKLET.

R. ALISTER & Co. L. MONTREAL.

### QUEENSTON CEMENT

Sold direct from the manufacturer to the consumer.

Don't be misled by statements of agents handling cement paying large commissions. Go yourself and see Queenston walls and floors built in your own locality. Our barrel contains as many cubic inches as any other cement, and as cement is gauged by measure, not by weight, your cement will go as far. Write us for all information. Freight rates and estimates cheerfully given. 70¢ per barrel, strictly cash, f.o.b. our Queenston. Go in with your neighbor and get benefit of carload rates.

ISAAC USHER, Queenston, Ont.

### NORTHERN Business College

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Reopens for the Fall Term Friday, Sept. 1st, 1905, for the reception and classification of students. Classes begin Monday, Sept. 4, 1905. Four fully equipped departments. Four complete and up-to-date courses of study. Write for a new illustrated Announcement and Journal showing our various departments at work—it is free.

Address—O. A. FLEMING, Principal.

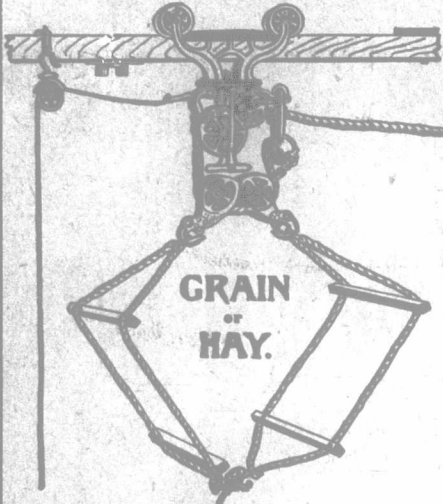
### BOYS FOR FARM HELP

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

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



ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION



TOLTON'S No. 5. Fork and Sling Carrier

The 12 reasons why this outfit is the best, given in previous issues, cover all that is good in a fork and sling carrier, and because of this it has become a favorite with the progressive and up-to-date farmer who knows what is needed to constitute an A1 sling and fork outfit.

Many testimonials there are to this effect. Would you not like to join hands and increase their number by getting the greatest benefit and most lasting good possible in this device which saves the labor, "the hardest of all," viz: unloading hay and grain? Our motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Send for descriptive catalogue, or see our local agent.

TOLTON BROS., Ltd. P. O. Box 476-B, GUELPH, Ont.

FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau. Write for application form to

Thos. Southworth Director of Colonization, Toronto.

WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders, Gas & Gasoline Engines, Tanks, Bee Supplies, Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

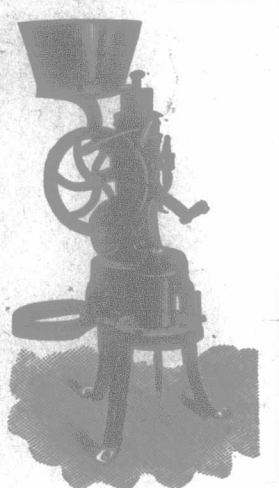
Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd. BRANTFORD, CANADA.



BOOK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

Advertise in the Advocate

The Successful Dairyman



4 sizes. National style B. National style No. 1. National style No. 1A. National style No. 5.

Is the one who is the happy possessor of The NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR

WHY? Because it makes money.

HOW? By saving cream. By saving time. By saving strength. By saving repairs.

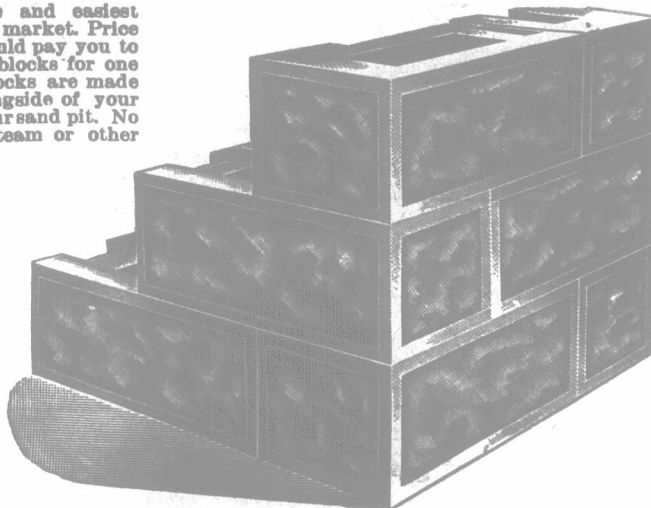
The RAYMOND MFG. COMPANY OF GUELPH, Limited GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

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

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

Write for particulars to Dept. O. om



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

Central Canada Fair AT OTTAWA

Sept. 8th to 16th, 1905

A Great Show for the Stockman

28 Gold Medals as Special Prizes in Horse and Cattle Classes

Enlarged Grounds New Buildings This Year, \$86,000 being Expended

Write Secretary E. McMAHON for a Prize List



Farmers' Boys Learning to Judge Beef Cattle at the O. A. C.

FARMERS' BOYS

may get a cheap and practical education at the

Ontario Agricultural College

Next course opens September 13th. Write for Calendar.

G. C. CREELMAN, B. S. A., M. S. President.



Systematic saving means insuring in this company.

You deposit yearly a premium of \$25, \$50, \$100 or more.

At the end of 15, 20 or 25 years you may draw your savings—and the extra money which we have earned for you.

All these years your life has been insured and your family protected against possible poverty.

Write us, giving your age at next birthday, and we will explain cost of an endowment policy.

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, CAN.

THREE NEW PATENTS FOR FARMERS



The Automatic Aerator. Driven by water. Will operate the whole night, and give to the milk its first quality.

Stone Lifter—Strong and durable. Can raise a stone weighing 18,000 lbs.

Snow Plow for making roads in winter. Will do more than 25 men and make better roads.

Address:

A. LEMIRE, Wotton, Quebec. OR WM. L. AMIRAU, 40 Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto.

WONDER OF THE AGE

Milne's Manure and Gravel Loader

To operate a platform is let down to the ground, gravel or dirt is hauled on to platform with large road shovel sufficient for a two-horse load, which is quickly lifted and automatically slipped into wagon. Time is saved, as team does not have to stand in pit. In handling manure a 9 horse fork is used instead of shovel. To use fork as litter carrier, strong horse is attached, and will wipe out the stable as fast as horse can walk, depositing wherever wanted.

One of these machines is loading 500 yards daily on James Bay Railroad.

Write for particulars. Orders promptly attended to. Manufactured by

A. S. MILNE, Leaskdale, Ont.

IF YOU SAW 4 H. P. Cuts 2,000 Feet Per Day.

lumber or saw wood, make lath or shingles or work lumber in any form you should know all about our improved AMERICAN MILLS. All sizes saw mills, planers, edgers, trimmers, engines, etc. Best and largest line wood working machinery. Write for free catalogue and name of Canadian agents. American Saw Mill Mch'y. Co., 624 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE

in Guelph Township. Containing 250 and 300 acres, respectively. These are first-class stock and grain farms, well fenced; good brick dwelling houses and first-class outbuildings. Seven miles from Guelph and the O. A. C.

G. D. HOOD, Guelph, Ont.

CIDER MAKING

Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used. WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.

Send for catalogue. BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., 368 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

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



The  
**Farmer's Advocate**  
and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY 20, 1905.

No. 669

EDITORIAL.

**The Question of Agricultural Schools.**

A deputation lately waited upon Hon. Mr. Monteith, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture in Ontario, asking that an agricultural school and experimental farm be established in the Eastern part of the Province. The usual consideration was promised. Press reports of the conference do not indicate clearly the king of school which the delegation had in mind, but it occurs to us that a few observations of a general character on the subject might not be inappropriate at this juncture. In a recent letter to the "Farmer's Advocate," Prof. Thomas Shaw, now of Minnesota, described the inception of what is known as the "Agricultural High School idea," in Marathon County, Wisconsin, in 1902, a second school of that character being opened at a later date, and provision made for two others—or, four in all for the State. By those directly interested it is believed that there is a good future for some of those schools, but from information to hand, it seems to us that they have yet to demonstrate their permanency in the scheme of State education. In the adjoining State of Minnesota the subject is only under consideration in a tentative way.

Off and on, during late years, we have heard more or less of indefinite proposals in Ontario, looking toward the establishment of local agricultural schools, and the suggestion was made a few months ago that the Strathroy Dairy School building might be utilized for such an experiment. It is difficult to see just how an agricultural high school would be successfully grafted into the present educational system of Ontario. We have been experimenting with agricultural text-books for the rural public schools and the teaching of agriculture, but thus far there is very little in the way of results to show for it. The Agricultural College at Guelph has steadily gained ground, and has now a solid foothold in the appreciation of the agricultural public of Ontario, but it is not overcrowded, and if it were it could be indefinitely enlarged for the accommodation of students and the necessary additions made to the staff and equipment. Until there are signs of Guelph getting more students than it can properly train, Ontario does not need any more agricultural colleges. Primarily, the character of the education received by the pupils of the rural public schools, if it is to be modified, must begin with the training of the public-school teachers, and it will receive further shape and bent by the curricula of the public and high schools. But this does not answer the question as to the supposed need in our system of some other schools than those we now have. Do we need agricultural high schools? If so, is the time ripe for their introduction? It does seem to us that their establishment would be commencing at the wrong end of the business entirely. If a solution is to be sought of the problem of educating the rural youth, either in new schools or modifications of those in existence, why not pause until the outcome is seen of the Macdonald consolidated rural-school demonstration at Guelph? If all expectations are realized, consolidated schools will multiply, and may revolutionize the little single-room country school of the present time. It has been longer and more thoroughly tried in the Maritime Provinces, and Dr. A. H. McKay, Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, gives it

very unqualified endorsement, as seen by his review of the subject in these columns a few months ago. In the village of Kingston, New Brunswick, seven small rural districts consolidated in 1902, and the results are described in an illustrated article by Mr. D. W. Hamilton, in the Home Magazine department of this issue. We are told that "the prospects for consolidation in New Brunswick are very bright," and that the opening of other consolidated schools will follow in rapid succession. Reading this account, and looking over the beautiful school and its gardens for pupil-work, one could almost wish to enjoy the privilege of living over again the days of school life amid such congenial surroundings, calculated to give the pupil a new outlook upon nature and to develop activities which the old-style school repressed and enveloped too often with the gloominess of a veritable Dotheboy's Hall, or the educational system of a Mr. Gradgrind. Professor Robertson has given these schools an agricultural bent, but there is no guarantee that under different inspiration they might not lapse into the routine of any other four or five teacher school. It is to be hoped that the results will indicate the wisdom of the present policy.

Now, with regard to agricultural schools in Ontario: It is hardly twelve months since the new school curriculum went into effect. Teachers and people need education and training to make the agricultural phases of the new course of study effective in public and high schools. Every high school and collegiate institute in Ontario can and should do something in this direction—even those in the largest cities—and the great majority of them should do much. We do not see that an agricultural high school is needed either at Strathroy or Napanee, but considerable agricultural education at every high school already in existence. It seems to the "Farmer's Advocate" that the duty of the Ontario Government is improvement of the existing means of agricultural education all along the line, rather than any new experimental institutions.

**The Scarcity of Sheep.**

The mistake of farmers in dropping one class of live stock from their list because for a time prices rule low for that class, and taking up some other owing to a rise in values which may be only temporary, has seldom been more generally illustrated than in the abandonment of sheep-raising, which was formerly common on most Canadian farms. And no sound reason is given in the majority of cases for this neglect. In the districts and on the farms where dairying has been made a specialty it is claimed that sheep infringe upon the pastures and rob the cows. There is a modicum of truth in this assertion, but it amounts to less than is generally supposed, as sheep are best satisfied with short, sweet grass, and, besides, eat many weeds and plants that cattle despise, and they will thrive on forage where cattle will not deign to graze. Besides, dairying is not a specialty in one-half the area of older Canada. For the purpose of cleaning and keeping the farm clean of weeds, sheep, therefore, serve a special purpose, and the land is enriched by their voidings wherever they go. No class of farm stock require so little labor or attention in their care and feeding in summer or winter as do sheep. They need no expensive housing; there is no tying up and unloosing; no daily cleaning out of stables, once or twice in a winter being sufficient, as a rule; no currying or brushing, or milking. They increase the stock

generally by one hundred and often by one hundred and fifty per cent. annually, and declare a dividend in their fleece that more than pays for their year's keep, even when the price is low—a crop that no other stock returns—and the surplus of the flock is always salable at a fair profit on the cost of production. And yet, one may ride a hundred miles on a summer day in old Ontario to-day and not see a single sheep, even if looking for them—a statement that applies equally to the more eastern Provinces—and this in a country peculiarly adapted in every way to the healthful and profitable production of the ovine race. The plea that dogs are a menace to sheep-breeding applies in no greater degree here than in any other country, and is, in most cases, a flimsy excuse, as a reasonable amount of precaution will ensure a tolerable immunity from loss in that regard. In an experience of over forty years with a flock averaging over one hundred head on a farm two miles from a village and three miles from a town, the writer suffered the loss of but two sheep by dogs, the flock being only once attacked, and in that case the owner of the dog paid full value for the sheep. This may be an exceptionally fortunate record, and is not cited in extenuation of the dog nuisance, for which a confirmed hatred is confessed, but as an illustration of the readiness of the many to adopt an untenable excuse in the absence of valid reason for a certain course of action, or inaction.

With unwashed wool selling up to twenty-five cents a pound in the neighboring States, and lambs up to seven and a half to eight dollars a hundred, the sheep trade is booming in that country, and if Canadian farmers had sheep to sell at present they might realize extra good prices for them, as United States breeders look to Canada for breeding stock, and are already buying freely in this country; but the trouble is that, now when demand is keen and prices are advancing, few of our farmers have sheep to sell, and those who would buy to start flocks, in view of the improved prospect for the trade, will have to purchase at higher figures than they could have done a year or two ago. Those who have any liking for sheep-raising and who think of founding flocks, will do well to make their purchases early this summer, as it is certain that breeding stock will be in great demand for the American trade, and all the best available will be bought up before the breeding season this fall. And the probability is that the improved prices prevailing will continue for some years, as sheep are scarce both in Britain and America, and wool values are likely to rule high for some time to come.

The U. S. tariff heavily handicaps the Canadian farmer in regard to that product, but a large percentage of our neighbors are now favorable to a revision of the tariff on reciprocal lines, and when the proposition comes from their Government for a readjustment, as we believe it will, the duty on wool will doubtless be lowered to a considerable extent. As it is, the price of wool in this country has advanced at least twenty-five per cent. in the last three years, and the tendency is still upward, while the value of lambs and sheep has risen in greater proportion. We are not disposed to advise a general rush into the founding of pure-bred flocks, though we believe there will be money in so doing for those who understand the management of sheep and who buy judiciously, but there is the opportunity open to many to do well by purchasing good grade ewes at moderate prices, and by using pure-bred rams, producing stock that will command paying prices with reasonable certainty.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

TWO DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS—EASTERN AND WESTERN

EASTERN OFFICE:  
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

WESTERN OFFICE:  
IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BATHURST AVE. AND MAIN ST.,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA, N.-W. T.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:  
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
London, W. C., England.

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (24 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
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),  
LONDON, CANADA.

### "Shall We Cut Out the Smaller Fairs?"

Resolutions passed by the Central Ontario and the Western District Fairs Associations have raised the question of the advisability of inserting in the Agriculture and Arts Act of the Ontario Statutes a clause to the effect that the Government should not make a grant to agricultural societies which expend less than \$300 or \$400 a year for agricultural purposes.

In the Northwest Territories a society is not entitled to a grant unless it expends at least \$250 in this way, whereas in Ontario we have some societies getting \$140 which give less than that amount for agricultural purposes, one society during the last three years having spent slightly less than \$50. The fact is that some of our annual fall fairs have degenerated into a sort of combination horse-race and circus, with just enough of the agricultural feature to entitle them to the Government sop. Indeed, it has often seemed to us that many of the fairs have outlived their usefulness. Just what benefit accrues to anyone from attending a township show, looking at the meagre display of farm products, or examining the very ordinary and often crudely classified sections of live stock, we would like to have pointed out by someone more enamored of such institutions than we are. Small affairs and ordinary exhibits tend to narrow ideas and low ideals. Now that cheap travelling has made the large centers accessible from nearly all parts, would it not be wise to let some of the smaller fairs go down, their places to be taken by the large ones, where the people can learn something and see things and people beyond the circles of their everyday acquaintance? Of course, in remote sections, such as parts of New Ontario, where there is a small show or none, the withholding of a grant might be a hardship, but even here it would seem that any show which could not afford at least \$300 for prizes for farm products was scarcely worth encouraging.

The aim and effect of the proposed clause

would be two-fold; it would ensure more attention to the agricultural end of certain exhibitions, and it would tend to eliminate some of the smaller ones, to the advantage of those remaining. The only doubt in our mind is whether it is well to attempt to bring this change about by legislation or allow it to be effected by natural means, although, seeing that Government funds are now being devoted to the maintenance of these shows, it is a pertinent subject for consideration whether the objects justify the outlay, and whether it would not be well to commit ourselves to the policy of withholding aid from those societies which do not offer a respectable amount of money for the encouragement of agriculture. Let every reader, particularly those who have had to do with the running of agricultural societies, ponder this matter in a broad public spirit, and ask himself if the small shows are worth the price.

As action along the line suggested at the beginning of this article is being contemplated, now is the time for an all-sided discussion through the "Farmer's Advocate," as we are informed that the views of individual farmers expressed through our columns will have an important influence in shaping whatever legislation may be eventually introduced.

### Hint to "Nature Study" Teachers.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Respecting Mr. H. Groh's interesting letter on page 974, July 6th issue, entitled "Nature Study and Birds-nesting," I beg to suggest that a subscriber in each school district—and there is probably one such in every Canadian school section—send or lend the letter, or a marked copy of the "Farmer's Advocate" containing it, to the teacher to read to the pupils, or otherwise use, shortly after school opens.

The kind of bird study which is based on collections of skins and eggs may be ornithology, but it is not nature study in the pedagogical sense. Emerson put the nature-study spirit in these words:

"Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?  
Then be my friend and teach me to be thine."

London Normal School. J. DEARNESS.

Commenting on the proposal to exempt farm wood-lots from taxation, set forth in the "Farmer's Advocate," the St. Paul Farmer says: "Since a large proportion of the forests has been cleared away, the winter winds pile up the deep snow that usually falls in that country into enormous drifts, which in many instances make traffic practically impossible for a time, not only on the railroads, but also on the public highways. The idea could well be applied to this country. It is simply alarming the extent to which our forests are being cut away. Everything legitimate should be done to encourage growing the trees and timber that are going to be so greatly needed in the future."

## HORSES.

### Fitting and Mannering Horses for the Show-ring.

The following article has been written for the "Farmer's Advocate" by Mr. R. P. Stericker, who is himself a breeder of horses, and known all over the continent as a light-horse judge at the leading exhibitions. A sequel to this article will be one on the Handling of Horses in the Ring.—Editor.

There is no question that a moderately good horse, well fitted, mannered and shown, will, before the average judge, come out ahead of a really first-class animal shown in plain, everyday condition, and lacking the requisite manners. It would, therefore, seem to me of paramount importance that animals intended for "showing" should have both condition and manners.

A colt, say up to three years of age, will probably be shown on the line, and whether of draft, coach, saddle or roadster breeding, he should for at least two or three months before the show be fed liberally and be given a half-hour's exercise every day (Sunday, of course, excepted) in the manner in which he will be shown. If to halter simply, he must be taught to "lead up," or, in other words, not to lag behind his groom, for nothing looks worse than the horse hanging back when he should be right up and a little ahead of his leader, who should walk

or run, as he may be required, on a level with the point of the horse's shoulder. In case a bridle is used, care should be taken that the colt is not afraid of the bit, which should not be of too severe a character. If the colt be of a naturally lazy disposition, the probabilities are that he will never make a high-class show horse, as nothing appeals more to any judge than a prompt, sprightly animal, that is always right up, willing and desirous of appearing at his best at all times when on exhibition. Some horses, even if of a sluggish disposition, can be greatly improved by good condition and judicious handling; it does no harm to such animals to have a man or a boy follow them with a whip when at their daily exercise, just to remind them it is necessary to keep where they belong, and that they must put their best foot forward, and show the best that is in them. Too often one hears in the show-ring "This colt has not been handled much." No colt should go to a show unless he has been handled, and I want to say that many a prize is lost for lack of a half-hour-per-day handling during the fitting period. I cannot too strongly impress this point upon your readers.

With regard to "conditioning," I could not lay down any hard-and-fast rules. Much depends, of course, on the kind of horse. If of the draft breeds, greater bulk of food should be given, if of the roadster or coaching type, less bulk and more dry feed. But whatever kind of horse is to be "fitted," it should not be turned out on pasture to fight flies and get sunburnt; a good roomy box-stall is the best place, with shaded windows so the flies don't bother. Then feed all the horse can reasonably eat three times a day, say of crushed oats and bran, with good clean hay twice a day, supplemented with a little fresh-cut grass or other green stuff once or twice daily; some feed milk, boiled feed, and condition powders. The two former I do not advocate, as there is danger of getting the digestive organs out of shape with both, and consequently a predisposition to colic, partial paralysis, and in some cases even death. No harm can ensue if good condition powders be used judiciously, or, in place of them, a pint of raw linseed oil, with a little sweet spirits of nitre, once every two or three weeks, preceded by a bran mash the night before, thus keeping the digestive and other organs in good order. Good, liberal, regular feeding is what counts, and with ordinary common sense and observation it is not hard to put any animal into good condition, when, as a matter of course, the hair or coat will naturally become soft and glossy. I do not advocate a great deal of currying or brushing until within, say, two or three weeks of the show, then go at him tooth and nail, and always rub the hair towards the tail.

I have indicated above that the colt should be handled for a half hour daily in the way he is to be shown, and should be encouraged in every way and not jerked round or whipped so he does not know what is required of him; a colt will soon learn if given the opportunity and his teacher be reasonably patient with him and not wish him to learn all at one lesson.

The continual handling every day is what is needed, and naturally makes manners. Of course, the horse should be taught to stand still when required, and show his paces properly when asked to do so. This is indispensable to successful showing.

In case of roadsters, a colt over two years old would best be driven a half hour daily, or even longer, but never so long as to tire him out. Mature horses should be worked about twice as long as colts, but never long enough to take off the condition you are seeking to put on. All harness horses should be driven daily, made to stand still, back when asked to, and start promptly. The same general rules in feeding apply as in the case of colts, only more "dry" or concentrated food may be used.

If, after two or three months' working and conditioning, some horses do not "come on" as they should, these should be discarded, or disappointments will result. Look well to individuality and soundness, and be sure not to show any horse unless he has good feet and legs; a man can build on a body, but unless the proper kind of legs and feet are there to commence with, it is little use to try to make a show horse of the animal in hand. Great care should also be taken in having the animal properly and suitably shod; spare no trouble in going to the best blacksmith within reach, study the horse's way of going, and have him shod accordingly.

To sum up, show nothing but good individuals, clear of blemishes; feed liberally, work regularly, and you will have "manners," and something that is a credit to yourself and the show at which you exhibit, whether you get to the front or not. R. P. STERICKER.

N. J.

At the last meeting of the board of regents of the Wisconsin University there was created a department of horse-breeding, and Dr. A. S. Alexander was placed in charge of it, with a full professorship.



**Horse Mangers.**

Many styles of horse mangers are in use, many of them are not very desirable when we consider the dangers associated with their use. The rack in front and above the horse's head is convenient to fill from the loft, but hard on the eyes and lungs of the horse, and most inconvenient when a person desires to sprinkle the hay to settle any dust, then there is the chute or box with opening in lowest end, and also the ordinary mangers about two feet wide and the same in depth, which are made with tight bottoms, slatted bottoms, and with slanting bottoms with one-inch space opening at lower edge—some of these slanting towards the stall, and some towards the feed aisle. There are none which will give as great all-round satisfaction as the latter, both in saving feed and the horse's health.

Let the bottom be tight, with eight to ten inches of fall towards the feed aisle, and have a one-inch space in the front board at lower edge of manger. The dust and chaff naturally seek the lower part, and gradually work their way back into feed passage along with any oats or chop, which are always spilled more or less. This can be shovelled up, and it makes first-rate feed for cattle, or, better still, to scatter on floor of henhouse, where there will be nothing wasted, as the hens are very fond of clover leaves, dead grasshoppers, crickets, etc..

If the manger is slatted bottom, or slanting towards the stall, refuse passes into stall with litter and on to the manure heap, where it is lost for food purposes. When tight bottom is used, the horse is constantly rumaging through the trash in search of stray grains, filling his lungs with dust and his stomach with indigestible substances, much to the disadvantage of himself and his owner. Besides, the search if often begun before the hay is eaten, and in this way the habit formed of rolling hay out of the manger, where it is tramped upon and wasted. J. R. H.

**English Breeders Pay High Fees.**

That English breeders appreciate the mistake that was made when they allowed the Thoroughbred, Flying Fox, to be sold and taken to France, is evident from the statement of an English writer, who says:

"The number of English mares that are sent every season to Flying Fox compensates in some measure for the loss the British stud sustained by the expatriation. Credit must be given to those breeders who have been enterprising enough to secure nominations to him at his enormous fee of 600 guineas. Not that there has been any lack of English applications for service. The horse's success has been so phenomenal that M. Blanc would probably have had no difficulty in doubling the number of mares from this country that have been subscribed for this year. I mentioned last week that Major Platt's Primrose had foaled a filly by Flying Fox, and that his mares Sea Air and Surprise-Me-Not had been sent on a visit to Mr. Blanc's horse. I learn now that Mr. R. A. Brice's Hampton mare, Lady Hayleigh, has foaled in France, where she is on a visit to the Son of Orme. The announcement is made, too, that the nomination secured by the King to Flying Fox this season will be filled by the young mare, Nadejda, who was a woeful disappointment when in training, but may make amends at the stud. She is a full sister to Persimmon, Diamond Jubilee and Florizel II., and mating her with Flying Fox is rather a daring experiment in in-breeding.

**STOCK.**

**Condimental Foods.**

Bulletin 184 of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station deals with condimental foods and condition powders. The conclusions of this bulletin are as follows:

A consideration of above data, together with the feeding experiments conducted at various experiment stations, leads to the following general conclusions:

1. A loss of appetite or a run-down condition, induced by overwork or insufficient feed, may often be remedied by the use of a stimulating or tonic food, the ingredients for making which the feeder should always keep at hand. In the majority of cases simply a change of food will bring about the desired effect, but when this is ineffective, a liberal use of common salt in the ration will generally prove beneficial. In the case of horses, the use of linseed meal will be frequently found of marked benefit as a laxative.

2. The brand name of a condimental food is no certain indication that it is effective for the animal specified.

3. The claims of the manufacturers of condimental foods, when not preposterous, are exaggerated and misleading. No one feed, however skillfully compounded, can serve as a remedy for all the ailments of all classes of live stock.

4. Instead of being prepared according to scientific formulas, as claimed, many condimen-

tal foods are heterogeneous mixtures, with little regard to the requirements of the animal, and in certain cases the drugs used have a counteracting effect on each other.

5. Even where effective drugs have been used, the amount of the mixture to be given to the animal, according to the instructions of the manufacturer, is generally so small that no possible benefit can be expected from its use.

6. Assuming that the condimental foods are scientifically-prepared mixtures of useful and effective ingredients, and their use as directed would confer upon the animals the benefits claimed, their excessive cost would prohibit their use by the careful and economical feeder. Such ingredients which they contain, and which might be a benefit, any feeder can obtain and mix for himself at from one-tenth to one-twentieth the cost of the prepared foods. He would have the added advantage of knowing just what drugs he was administering to his animals, and could give them such quantities of the needed medicines as veterinary experience has shown to be necessary.

**Beefing the Dairy Breeds.**

While on the lecture platform the question has been asked me on several occasions, "Do not heavy milkers of the dairy breeds fatten well and make good beef?" My reply has usually been to this effect: "No cow can be a heavy milker unless she is a good feeder and has the power of assimilation highly developed. It stands to reason that when a heavy milker and good feeder is dried off, she will still be able to assimilate her feed, and if it is not used in making milk it goes on her carcass, though not of necessity on her back. We all know by practical experience that, as a rule, a cow of the dairy breed, who is a heavy milker, will fatten

two pure-bred Holsteins, average age 24 months; and two pure-bred Jerseys, average age 18 months. Each of them was believed to be a fair type of the breed they represented. The animals were fed in the stable, and not put out to pasture at any time. Each was fed the same composition of food and fodder, but not the same quantity, which was regulated by appetite and digestion. They were fed hay, sorghum, bran, oil meal and gluten meal.

The greatest gain in weight was made by the Holstein—677 pounds—at a cost of feed of \$48.23; next came the two Herefords, who averaged 644 pounds, at a cost of \$48.93; the average gain of the two Angus was 568 pounds, cost \$45.60; and the two Jerseys averaged 518.5 pounds, at a cost of \$42.13.

Average grain required per pound of gain per steer: Holstein, 8.21 pounds, Hereford 8.76 pounds, Angus 9.18 pounds, Jersey 9.24 pounds. Roughage and hay was in about the same proportion.

Cost per pound of gain in live weight: Holstein, .0712 cents, Hereford .076 cents, Angus .0802 cents, and Jersey .0812. By this it will be seen that the Holsteins made the greatest gain in live weight at the least cost, next the Hereford, then the Angus, and lastly the Jersey. From the standpoint of fattening at the least cost, one of the dairy breeds—the Holstein—proved itself prominent.

But when the test of the block is applied the beef breeds assert their superiority. The percentage of dressed weight in the slaughter test was as follows: Angus 62.6, Hereford 60.8, Holstein 58.9, and that of the Jersey steers is not given.

The average live weight and beef per steer per dressed was as follows: Hereford, live weight, 1,329 pounds; beef, 784.5 pounds. Jersey, live weight, 1,141 pounds; beef, 614 pounds. Holstein, live weight, 1,203 pounds; beef, 687.5 pounds. Angus, live weight, 1,283 pounds; beef, 751 pounds.

When the tallow is weighed it is easily seen where the Jersey steers put their fat, as they average 118.50 pounds of tallow, to 83 pounds of the Herefords, 64.5 of the Angus, and only 45 pounds for the Holstein. The carcasses were cut up by an expert of 20 years' standing, from the Chicago market, and the prices were fixed by him on the different cuts. Here is where the dairy breeds as beefing animals fail, as the prices for different cuts are governed "by the demand of the consumer, as expressed through the slaughterers." The gains in weight of the dairy breeds were not distributed on the body in such a way as to command the highest price, hence we find that the rib portion of the dairy breed is valued at retail at 2 cents a pound less than that of the beef breeds, and the loins at from 2 to 3 cents less. The dairy breeds carried only 25.88 per cent. weight in the valuable cuts, while the beef breeds carried 26.82 per cent.

The wholesale price of each breed was fixed as follows: Herefords 5 cents per pound, Angus 4 1/2 cents, Holstein 3.85 cents, and Jersey 3.65 cents.

From what has been stated it will be seen that the quality of the meat, how it is distributed on the body, and the percentage of dressed weight are all factors which have to be counted.

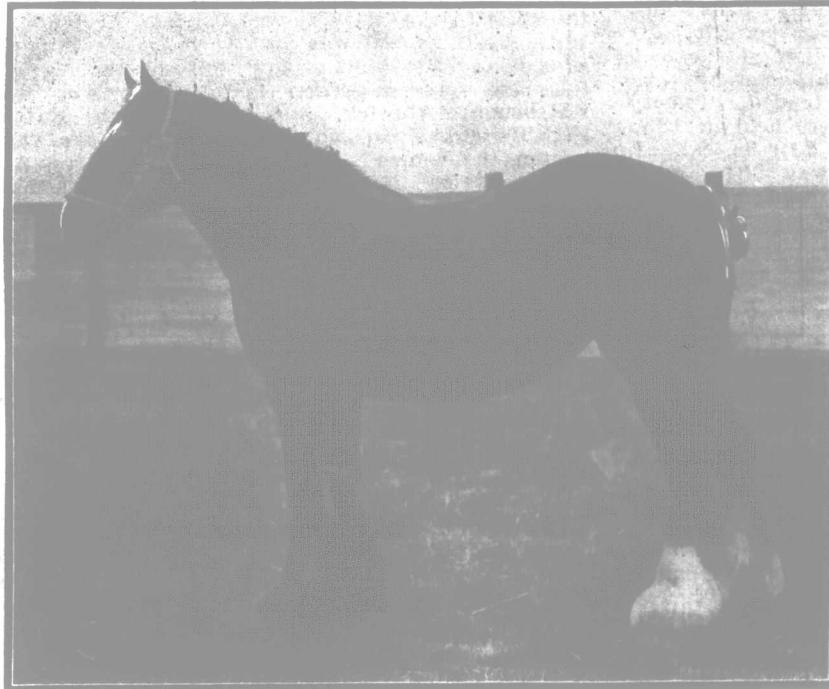
The summary concludes as follows: Dairy type steers show a considerably higher percentage of offal, and a lower dressing percentage. Dairy type steers carry higher percentage of fat on internal organs, thereby increasing the total weight of cheap parts. Beef-type steers carry higher percentage of valuable cuts.

Beef-type steers furnish heavier, thicker cuts; they are more evenly and neatly covered with outside fat, show superior marbling in flesh, are of a clearer white color in fat, and a brighter red in the lean meat; but there is little difference in fineness of grain.

The low price paid for dairy steers may be due partially to prejudice, and to the greater expense of carrying and selling the low-grade carcasses; but it is chiefly due to an actual inferiority in the carcasses.

It is neither profitable nor desirable to feed steers of dairy type for beef purposes. They are unsatisfactory to the consumer because they do not furnish thick and well-marbled cuts; they are unsatisfactory to the butcher because they furnish low-grade carcasses which are difficult to dispose of, and they are decidedly unsatisfactory to the feeder because they yield him little or no profit, and both breeder and feeder waste their time in producing such a type of steer for beef purposes.

VALANCEY E. FULLER.



**Dunsmore Fuchsia.**  
Two year-old Shire filly. Winner of female championship of the breed, Royal Show, England, 1905. Owned by Sir P. A. Muntz.

readily when she is dry. We have to stint her in her feed or she will be hog fat at calving time; therefore, such a cow will fatten readily, and, consequently, at a low cost of feed per pound of gain; yet if she is of the dairy breed, she will not be as profitable for the block as one of the beef breed. I am not a dual-purpose fender. I believe that all the improved breeds have a specific purpose to perform, and that no one of them can most profitably fill all the purposes for which the bovine race is used. Therefore, for beef purposes, let us use one of the breeds especially adapted to that purpose, by years of careful selection, feeding and coupling, and for dairy purposes one of the breeds especially bred for that purpose."

If pressed further to give reasons why a fat cow or steer of the dairy breeds is not as profitable for the block as one of the beef breeds, my answer has been to this effect: "Because the fat is not evenly distributed, nor in the right place to make the carcass sell at the highest price. There is too much fat internally, and, consequently, there is too much offal. Speaking for the Jersey breed, I know the fat is too yellow."

It was fortunate for me that the answer apparently satisfied the audience, for this was about the limit of my knowledge, and had I been pressed for further and more detailed information, I would have been obliged to plead, "I am not a butcher, nor the son of a butcher."

But a bulletin recently issued by the Iowa Experiment Station on this subject, exhausts every phase of the case, namely, the related profits in beef production in animals of the beef and dairy breeds, and their profitableness from the standpoint of the slaughterer or packer.

The experiment extended over one year. The steers consisted of two high-grade Herefords, average age 18 months; two pure-bred Angus, average age 18 months;



### Our Scottish Letter. THE ROYAL SHOW.

This is being written in London, where the Royal Show is in progress. Many Canadians are on the ground, including well-known horse importers like Messrs. Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Robert Ness, Howick; and Tom Graham, Claremont; also Professor Cumming, of Halifax, and many more. The visitors from abroad generally are numerous, and at the testimonial banquet to Mr. John Thornton, the noted live-stock auctioneer, on Tuesday evening, addresses were delivered by the Hon. Leslie Combs, from Kentucky; Hon. Wm. McCulloch, from Melbourne, Australia, and Mr. Cassares, from Argentina. Mr. Thornton has, for about forty years, been in front of the business of stock-breeding in this country. He has executed commissions for buyers and sellers in all lands, and enjoys a unique reputation among auctioneers for fairness and honesty. He has a unique acquaintance with the folk—one of Shorthorn history. He began work in the office of Mr. Stafford, who was both secretary of the Coates' Herdbook organization before the institution of the Breed Society, and an auctioneer and salesman. Mr. Thornton was afterwards for a time in the estate office of the Earl of Feversham, who had a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle of the Booth brigade. He afterwards began business on his own account, and enjoys the unique record of having never missed an engagement for thirty-five years. He began to sell on his own account in 1868, and only once—in 1903—was he unable, through illness, to ascend the rostrum and conduct an appointed sale. He sold the highest-priced bull on record in 1875, and has also, during the times of depression, conducted some sales of fine cattle with low averages. The testimonial took the form of the portrait of Mr. Thornton in oil, painted by Mr. Cope, A. R. A., and in acknowledging the gift, Mr. Thornton gave an interesting review of the pedigree-cattle trade during the half century over which his business career has extended. Twenty-two pedigree Shorthorn sales were held in 1850, the average price at which was £19 9s. 9d. In 1874 the average for all sales was £64, and in 1894 it was £28. There has been an upward tendency everywhere among breeds since, chiefly due to the foreign and colonial demand. Mr. Thornton thoroughly deserves all the compliments paid to him. In the course of the evening a letter was read from Sir Dighton Probyn, on behalf of His Majesty the King, in which his high appreciation was expressed for Mr. Thornton.

This long introduction is not out of place, for the Royal Show of 1905 is eminently a Shorthorn event. The quality of the red, white and roan exhibited could hardly be surpassed. Champion honors for males have come with Mr. Robert Taylor, Pitlivi, Carnoustie, taking the gold medal with his bull, Royal Emblem 82154, bred by Mr. James Durno, Jackstown, Rothie-Norman, and got by Lord Lyndoch 74900, from a British Leader cow. This is a wonderfully massive, gay, well-colored bull. He deserved his place, although hard enough pressed by Mr. Albert J. Marshall's Roan Conqueror 84519, the champion at Dublin, and also of north country breeding. He was bred by Messrs. Peterkin, Dunglass, Carson Bridge, and was got by the noted Collynie Conqueror. Mr. A. F. Nichol, Bradford House, Bedford, was third with Baron Butterfly, a son of the noted Baron Abbotsford.

Mr. J. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, Codford, St. Mary, Wilts, was first with the two-year-old bull, Doynton Brave Archer 85745, a wonderfully good-bodied roan, with fine straight lines. Mr. R. P. Cooper, Shenstone, Lichfield, was second with the white bull Meteor 86631, bred in Wales. Perhaps the greatest favorite in the class was Mr. Philo L. Mills' King Christian of Denmark 86316, which beat the winner at the recent show of the Bath & West Society, at Nottingham, where he was champion. This is an exceptionally sweet-quality bull. He has gait and style, with plenty of flesh and substance. Mr. F. Miller, La Belen, Birkenhead, the great Argentine exporter, was fourth with Limepark Champion 86399, an Irish-bred bull, which won first at Belfast and Dublin.

In an enormous class of yearling bulls, Lord Polworth, Mertoun House, St. Boswell's was first with a Booth bull, bred at Warlaby, and named British Renown. Although not free from the roughness of the family or tribe, especially behind, this is a remarkably well-fleshed, short-legged sort, and distinctly a better kind of bull than has been of the Booth cult for a long time. Mr. Deane Willis was second with the Irish-bred roan named Orphan Chief, a very gay and stylish youngster, and, perhaps, with some more of a favorite than the winner. One of the sweetest and best-bred bulls in the class was placed third. He is Mr. A. T. Gordon's Fascinator, from Combescausway, Inch. He was got by Lord Lyndoch, and was bred by Mr. James Durno, Jackstown, who also bred the champion Royal Emblem. Mr. Durno is one of the foremost stock-breeders in Aberdeenshire, and alike in Shorthorns and Clydesdales he has achieved high

distinction. Fascinator is one of the nicest bulls he has ever bred, and the young laird of Newton has made a fine start with so gay an animal. He was an April calf, and, therefore, had a good deal to give away to his more successful competitors which came into the world some months sooner. Mr. George Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, was fourth with the Duthie-bred white bull, Royal Ensign.

The championship for the females went to Mr. F. Miller, La Belen, Birkenhead, for the first-prize two-year-old heifer, Lady Amy 7th. She was bred by the Earl of Powis, Powis Castle, Welshpool, and last year was first here, while this year she has been unbeaten in her class at Dublin, Belfast, Nottingham, Birkenhead, etc. In symmetry and quality of flesh Lady Amy 7th is unsurpassed. She was got by Cornish Knight, and her full sister, Lady Hermoine, the property of the same owner, was fourth in the yearling class, while the Earl of Powis himself was third in that class with a half-sister that is a get of Cornish Knight 78641. The reserve female champion was His Majesty the King's first-prize yearling heifer Reception, a nice roan—a little weak across the loins. She was got by First Fruits 83482, while her dam was by Count Lavender. The second in the yearling class was from Cornwall. The cow-in-milk class was led by the celebrated White Heather, owned by Mr. Deane Willis, and first three, if not four, times at the Royal. She was bred by Mr. J. B. Manson, Kiblean, Oldmeldrum, Aberdeenshire, and was got by Merry Mason 67486. Not many cows like her have been seen these many years. She wears wonderfully, and stood second reserve for the female championship. Several excellent cows were shown, with greater appearance of milk than has been sometimes noticed among prize Shorthorns. Three-year-olds in milk were not thought to be well judged. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Ascott, was first with Lady's Slipper, a useful quality kind of cow, but the three which followed were in greater favor. Mr. Wm Bell, Ratcheugh, Alnwick, was second with Ratcheugh Witch, which, up to this time, has always beaten the winner. She was got by Baron Abbotsford. Mr. Herbert Leon, Bletchely, was third with Roseleaf, the H. & A. S. champion of last year. The two-year-old class, after the champion was taken out of it, was not extra strong. Second ticket went to Sir Alexander Henderson, Bart., M. P., for Lady Buscot Grace, whose sire was the Uppermill-bred bull Wanderer's Prince. The Earl of Northbrook was third with Clorinda, by Scottish Monarch, a Duthie-bred sire, and Mr. Robert Taylor, Pitlivi, was fourth with a red heifer by the famous Royal Star.

#### THE SHOW OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

At the Royal was worthy of the breed, and yet it came far short of the merit seen in the Shorthorn section. The Blacks are strongly represented in England, and one of the principal breeders there is Mr. R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, Great Marlow, in the County of Bucks. He was first with his nice level bull, Danesfield Jester, whose formation of head is perfection. There was high distinction in this victory, because the judge was Mr. Robert Bruce, Lenister House, Dublin, and the bull beaten, Mr. George Cran's Jeshurun 19257, the H. & A. S. second-prize winner of last year, which only lacks perfection of formation in head to make him one of the finest bulls ever shown. He was bred at Ballindalloch, and is wonderfully well covered with flesh over the hooks and hind quarters. Mr. Cran was plucky sending his bull so far south. His farm is Morlieh, Glenkindie, away in the Donside uplands of Aberdeenshire. A very successful breeder of black polled cattle in England is Rev. C. Bolden, of Preston, Besset, Bucks. He was third in the class with Publican of Preston 21178, and also won a large share of the prizes in other classes, taking first and second with two-year-old bulls bred by himself, and got by the famous Proud Duke of Ballindalloch. Another fairly successful breeder in the south was Sir James Duke, Bart., Laughton, Sussex. Mr. J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, Gloucester, was fourth in the old bull class, with Wizard of Maisemore 21465, which took champion honors at the Bath and West Show at Nottingham a month ago, beating the bulls in front of him, with the exception of Jeshurun, which was not there exhibited. The best female of the breed at the Royal was Mr. C. E. Hunter's first-prize two-year-old heifer Ruritania, from Selaby, Hull. Mr. Cridlan showed a pair of excellent cows, full sisters, and Mr. J. H. Bridges, Langshott, Horley, was well in front with a capital pair of heifers, got by Equerry of Ballindalloch. The championship of the breed went to Danesfield Jester.

#### GALLOWAYS.

Galloways were not numerous, but what was lacking in numbers was made up in quality. They were judged by Mr. Samuel Thomson, Manderston, Duns. The chief exhibitor of old bulls was Mr. John Cunningham, Tarbrooch, Dalbeattie, who led the class with Chancellor 9010, an Irish-bred Galloway. Mr. Andrew Montgomery, of Netherhall, Castle-Douglas, led the yearling class with an outstanding animal named Captain II. of Tarbrooch 9169. Sir R. W. Buchanan Jardine, Bart., is apparently going to carry on the good work of his late father, Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., Castle-milk, Lockerbie. He was first with the cow Alice II. of Castlemilk 16352, described by an expert as "a real

gem," which was followed in her class by Mr. John Cunningham's Dorsis of Kilquhanity, the daughter of Great Scot, and that phenomenal show cow, Dora of Durhamhill. Alice II. of Castlemilk was awarded the special gold medal as champion of the breed.

Highland cattle added picturesqueness to the show-yard. They were fewer in number even than the Galloways, but the quality was superb. A new exhibitor, Mr. Wm. Sopper, Dumnaglass, Inverness, was first for both bulls and cows, with the celebrated H. & A. S. champion, King Alaric 1712, and an Islay-bred cow, named Cattadale 5766, whose sire was Victor IX. 1069. She was bought at the Oban sale for about £50. A remarkably fine bull, named Calum Ban of Farr, from Mr. W. D. Mackenzie's fold in Inverness-shire, was second in his class.

#### AYRSHIRES.

The leading exhibitors of Ayrshires were Mr. Alexander Cross, of Knockdon, Ayr, whose beautiful dairy cow, Lady Jane of Knockdon 18820, winner of the Ayr Derby in 1903, and first in the cow in milk class at Ayr in 1904, was first in the cow class; Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, who was first with his bull, Waynflete 5441, and took other honors; Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, who won with his magnificent Handsome Nell, a two-year-old heifer that takes plenty beating and never succumbs; with Lt.-Colonel Ferguson-Buchanan, of Auchentorlie, Dumbarrow, who showed a pair of very fine dairy cows.

Perhaps the most notable thing in connection with the English breeds was the position assigned in the catalogue to the despised Lincoln Reds. They came after the Shorthorns, and are apparently being taken seriously as a breed. They are a variety of the Shorthorn breed, kept distinct in color and milking properties in a district of the great county of Lincoln. Most of them are eligible for registration in Coates' Herdbook, although some are not; hence the existence of a pedigree organization of their own. For a long time the Royal refused to recognize the Lincoln Reds as a distinct variety, but in more recent years they have come to be favored, and this year they were judged by Mr. C. W. Tindall, Wainfleet, who was manager at Aylesby when the great sale of Shorthorns took place there in 1875.

#### HEREFORDS.

Herefords made a notable display, the championship going to His Majesty the King, for the celebrated prize-winning bull Fire King. The most successful exhibitor of Devons was Mr. J. C. Williams, Caerhays, St. Austell.

#### HORSES.

Not much space need be occupied with an account of the horse section of this great exhibition. Shires and Hunters were easily the best displays in point of numbers. The former are still in the hands of the wealthy plutocrats of England, the championships going to Lord Rothschild, Tring, Herts, for stallions, and to Sir Philip Albert Muntz, M. P., for mares. The champion stallion was Delamere Chorister 21328, and the champion mare the gray two-year-old Dunamore Fuchsia 44795, with a Clydesdale strain in her veins, through that grand horse Willington Boy 13021. Suffolks were strongly represented, as was ever the case when the show was held near London. Mr. Alfred J. Smith, Rendlesham, Woodbridge, holds his own. The Clydesdale exhibits were highly creditable. The Messrs. Montgomery, Castle Douglas, were leading in the stallion section, with the fine two-year-old horses Baron Fyvie 12451, which took champion honors at Ayr in April. Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, Bart., showed several useful well-bred sorts. His three-year-old, Montrave Magnus 12255, led his class, and his brood mare, Montrave Rena, was second in her class. He had also second and fourth, with two-year-old fillies. Messrs. Montgomery led the yearling colt class, with their handsome bay colt, by Everlasting, which won at Castle-Douglas. The most successful exhibitor in the female classes was Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestoun, Dollar, who had three first prizes. His brood mare, Lady Garnet 14636, was champion female, while her daughter, Lady Rotha, was first-prize two-year-old. Both champions are by Baron's Pride 9122, and Lady Rotha is by Royal Favorite. The first-prize three-year-old was Mr. Kerr's Ambrosine, a strikingly handsome black mare, by Woodend Gartly. The Seaham Harbor Stud (Ltd.) showed several well-bred, good animals, one of the best being the second-prize two-year-old filly, Silver Princess, by Silver Cup.

#### A CLYDESDALE PEDIGREE FORGED.

Canadians have a right to be interested in the fact that a man named John Weir, Coatbridge, was this week convicted of forging a signature to a Clydesdale pedigree, whereby a certificate for export was obtained from the Clydesdale Horse Society. He was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment. The filly in question was one of a large shipment made by Mr. Hassard, Millbrook, last fall. She was exported in October, and when the account for registration of her dam and produce was rendered to the alleged breeder, Mr. William Miller, whose alleged signature the schedule bore, he repudiated liability, and on the schedule being presented to him, he at once asserted that the forgery was the work of Weir, with whose writing he was familiar. The filly in question was bought by Mr. Miller from Weir, in June, 1904, grazed by him during the season, and sold by him at public auction in Perth in September, where she was purchased by Weir, acting



as agent for Mr. Walter S. Park, from whom Mr. Hassard purchased her. Weir guaranteed the filly to Mr. Park as pedigreed. According to the evidence of Mr. Park, Weir got 10s. for each filly he bought on Mr. Park's behalf, the latter settling with the auctioneers, as Weir is an undischarged bankrupt. When Mr. MacNeillage, the Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society, received Mr. Miller's repudiation of the signature to the schedule, and learned the history of the case, consequent thereon, he, on January 3rd, 1905, wrote letters to Mr. Park and Mr. Hassard, cancelling the certificate issued in the fall for this particular filly, and giving the reason why this was done. The schedule bearing the forged signature was delivered by Weir to the cashier in the Studbook office, Mr. MacKenzie, on 30th September, 1904; the export certificate was issued by Mr. MacNeillage, the Secretary, in the course of the following week; the account for fees was rendered to Mr. Miller, whose alleged signature the schedule bore on 28th November, and repudiated by him finally, after examining the schedule on 31st December, 1904; and on 3rd January, 1905, simultaneous letters cancelling the certificate were addressed by Mr. MacNeillage to both Mr. Park, in Scotland, and Mr. Hassard, in Canada. The conviction and sentence will do good. It will make men more careful in the stories they retail regarding pedigrees, and there are other reasons, known to most men who handle Clydesdales in Scotland, why the conviction of Weir will have a salutary effect.

"SCOTLAND YET."

FARM.

Those members of the Canadian Parliament who are "actually out of pocket" at the end of a session, want their indemnity increased. As if that were a remedy! The more attractive the job, the keener will be the competition to get it. Besides, the maxim that the more a man makes the less he saves, finds no more convincing illustration than in the case of profligate M. P.'s.

Preparing to Sow Fall Wheat.

In those districts in which fall wheat can be successfully grown, advantage may well be taken at this season of a possible wet time, when haying or harvest cannot be prosecuted, to keep the teams at work plowing a pasture field or a clover stubble after the crop has been taken off, rolling and harrowing immediately after plowing so as to hasten decomposition of sod and roots in soil, to firm the seed-bed, and conserve the moisture necessary to start the plants well when seeding time comes, which will be about the first of September. Experience has proven that a good crop is far more surely ensured when the plowing is done early and surface cultivation repeated after each rain, than where the plowing is delayed till later and the land is dry and loose at seeding time. A barley stubble may be plowed down immediately after the crop is harvested, and, if the land is in fairly fertile condition, by frequent surface cultivation, may make a very satisfactory preparation for fall wheat. The same is true of pea stubble, which leaves the land in fine condition without the necessity of plowing if the field is fairly clear of weeds, surface cultivation alone being sufficient to ensure a prospect for a good crop. Of course, the crop depends much upon the conditions of the winter and spring, but a good start in the fall, giving the plants strength and a good hold of the soil, will go far towards carrying them safely through the risks they have to run.

There may not be much money in raising wheat in the East in competition with the Western product, but where it can be grown successfully it is worth trying for, as, even if it fails, owing to adverse winter conditions, a spring crop may be grown on the same land, only the seed and labor being lost. Fall wheat ripens, as a rule, between haying and the spring grain harvest, and can readily be attended to at that time. It is one of the best nurse crops with which to seed the land to timothy and clover, the former sown in the fall, and the latter in early spring; and the straw, which is generally clean and bright, if cut fairly early, may well be utilized as feed for cattle or other stock, especially if cut up and mixed with ensilage or other feeds. The chaff of fall wheat, if saved separately at threshing, serves an excellent purpose for mixing with oats for feeding horses, causing them to eat more slowly and to more thoroughly masticate the grain, while the straw, in any case, makes the best of bedding for stables, and adds greatly to the manure heap. When the combined thresher and straw-cutter and blower becomes more common, all the straw being stored in the barn in the chaffed form, and the bulk used as an absorbent in the stables, and distributed on the fields with the manure spreader, farmers will derive more immediate and satisfactory results from the manure made in the stables. This reform may come about somewhat slowly, but it is probably only a question of time when the practice will be common.

The Nurse Upheld.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the article written by "Nurse," in your June 29th issue, "An Open Letter to Men Folk." I agree with "Nurse" in what she writes. I, too, have seen scores of cases just exactly the same as she describes. Some men who are generally well thought of in the community are really brutes to their wives, treating them as though they were cattle. Not intentionally, as a rule, but carelessly, thoughtlessly. It is a pity indeed, that such conditions should exist in this fair country of

life, and he is indeed a boy any person would be proud of. He has been out in the stables, and has just found a group of young kittens, and, boylike, he picks up the prettiest of the group, and runs off to show it to "mother." Into the house he rushes, regardless of the fact that his feet are covered with barnyard litter and mud. He leaves great spots on the clean floors wherever he treads, and on his mother's skirts as well. The mother sees the muddy spots on her clean floor and sighs, but she loves her little son and hates to chide him, so instead she tells "Mary" to clean up the mess, and the boy stands by and smiles at her.

(2). Here is another home, as beautifully clean as the first, with a son as fair to look upon. He too rushes to mother with a new pet in his arms, and makes a trail of dirt on the spotless floor. The mother welcomes him as warmly as the first, and admires the pet to his full satisfaction, but then she doesn't tell Mary to clean the result of his careless impetuosity. She points to the ugly marks on the floor: "Johnny, where did those marks come from?" In a very kind and gentle voice, and Johnny, shamefacedly, looks at his shoes. "Now, my son, I am tired," she says, "so you must clean off those marks," and Johnny gets the brush and soap and water, and gets down on his knees to remedy his own thoughtlessness. Finally he has finished, and his mother calls him to her and kisses him, and he gives her a fond hug and rushes off to play again.

Now, reader, you see what I mean—"The child is father of the man." In the first case the child grows to manhood and becomes a husband, and treats his wife just as he treated mother and sister Mary. He upsets and dirties everything in his home, not thinking of the work it will take to clean and rearrange them, simply because he was allowed to go on in that way while a child until the habit was formed. In the case of number two, when he comes to man's estate and becomes a husband, he knows the work a wife has to do to keep her house tidy and everything in running order, and will not make more work than he can help. Both of these men probably love their wives, but the one knows from experience of her work, the other, through ignorance, makes her life a burden. As Napoleon once said, "Let France have good mothers, and she will have good sons"; so in "Our Canada," let us have wise mothers and we will see good husbands.

Now, just a word to the girls who are thinking of choosing husbands. If you want a tidy husband, don't take a slouch and try to reform him. You may succeed, but the chances are you will be heartbroken before you do. See how he treats his sister, and you will see how he will treat you after the honeymoon is over. While he is courting he will be very nice, of course, and you can't blame him either, but when he has you and has settled down to the stern realities of life, then the habits of youth will show themselves as surely as they exist.

This is a subject on which volumes might be written, taking too much valuable space.

Bruce Co., Ont.

**We Can Sell that Farm for You.**  
A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.



Royal Emblem (82154).

Champion Shorthorn bull, Royal Show, 1905.

ours. But they do exist, and it remains for us to correct them.

One very good reason for these conditions is this: As a rule farmers do not spend enough time on refining and elevating reading. There is so much to occupy their time that they neglect this very important duty, for duty it certainly is, as well as a privilege. Again, they spend too little time in associating with their friends and neighbors. The little rules of courtesy are neglected and forgotten, and gradually but surely their finer sensibilities become blunted. Men, wake up! I say wake up! There is no need for this degraded condition. You who are out among the beauties of nature every day of your lives should be refined and courteous in your manner.

But now comes the greatest and chiefest cause of this degradation. Now, ladies, don't say it is just the "Old Adam" in me trying to shift the blame on

her and kisses him, and he gives her a fond hug and rushes off to play again.

her and kisses him, and he gives her a fond hug and rushes off to play again.



Fire King.

Champion Herford bull, Royal Show, 1905. Owned by H. M. King Edward VII

"Eve." The greatest reason is this: The training the mother gives her child, or, perhaps, I should say parents, for the father has a right to stand by the mother and assist her in her efforts. Now, let me draw two pictures of home life in two well-kept homes.

(1). Here is a beautiful home; everything is in perfect order, everything in its proper place, and spotlessly clean and neat. The mother has just finished cleaning up, and just sat down to have a quiet "read," when the door opens and in rushes her little son, a cherub boy of ten summers. His eyes sparkle with

but I must close, or I will be unable space.



### Difficult Haymaking.

Anyone can make hay when the sun shines. All that is necessary in the most favorable weather is to cut the grass and let sun and wind do the curing, except where the crop is heavy, and it may need turning over to let the sun have a show on the under side. But it is in showery weather, such as has prevailed in many districts in the last week or two, that careful management is needed. There has been very little chance this season for green curing, or cutting and carrying in the same day, and we fear there is not a little damaged hay being stored. Those who commenced the clover harvest early enough to utilize the bright days of the last week in June did wisely, securing the best quality of hay in prime condition, and what a second crop they will have for pasture, for seed, or for another crop of hay! But with close, muggy weather, and the probability, generally realized, of a shower every other day, it is not so easy to decide what is best to do. One thing certain, under such circumstances, is that it is unsafe to cut down many acres at a time, but wiser to mow only as much as can be cared for in a day or a half a day, and get it put up in well-made, medium-sized coils as soon as all outside moisture is dried off and before evening dew falls on it, even if it be necessary to turn the coils over once or twice before carrying it to the barn. And, for safety, a great deal depends on how the coils are put up. The too-common practice of rolling the hay together with the fork and building on top of a roll is a grave mistake, as it will not secure the crop from damage by the rain. The proper plan is to build from the bottom, laying down one forkful upon another carefully, always keeping the center of the coil full and high until the cap forkful is laid on. Hay so put up will stand a good deal of rain without being seriously damaged, the bulk of it being at least fairly well preserved, while that carelessly rolled together will be saturated from top to bottom in the stress of a storm. We have knowledge of a piece of heavy clover cut in June this year, exposed to only one day's sun, and, owing to appearance of coming rain, put up in small, neat coils, and, though a heavy shower fell, the following days being bright and airy, the hay was taken in a few days later in prime condition, having in the meantime sweated and cured in the coils. But when the ground is damp and the air heavy, the only hope for quick curing is in keeping the hay tossed up by means of the tedder or fork, exposing it as much as possible to sun and air, and getting it into coils before the dew falls. When the grass gets matured, and brighter days come, hay may be cut and made in a day, but it will have neither the palatable nor the nutritive qualities of the early-cut and cured article.

### Milk for Paint-making.

In reply to the enquiry in the "Farmer's Advocate" about milk paint, I recommend the following: Take one gallon of new milk, three pounds of cement; add coloring to please the taste. It will set in six hours. Apply with a brush; keep well stirred to avoid the cement setting. Do not mix more than you will use in one day. F. E. PETTIT.

Oxford Co., Ont.

In reply to your question, page 993, last issue of "Farmer's Advocate," re milk paint: Made as follows, and no more should be mixed than is to be used that day: Stir into one gallon of milk about three pounds of Portland cement, and add sufficient Venetian red paint powder to impart a good color. Any other colored paint powder may be as well used. The milk will hold the paint in suspension, but the cement being very heavy, will sink to the bottom, so that it becomes necessary to keep the mixture well stirred with a paddle. Apply with an ordinary whitewash brush.

Mohawh Institution, Brantford, Ont.

### How Do You Kill Weeds?

In another column an esteemed correspondent requests other readers to describe briefly in these columns exactly how they have succeeded in eradicating ox-eye daisy and keeping it off their farms subsequently. We would be pleased to receive such letters, and also descriptions of how to eradicate wild mustard, Canada thistles, couch grass, ragweed and other pests with which they have had actual experience.

### Short-turning Rack.

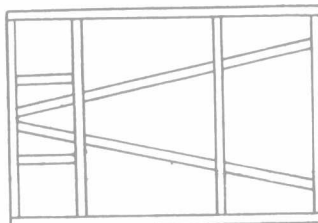
As regards question in this paper re short-turning rack, would say: Draw forward ends of bed pieces of rack together, so that the wheels when cramped will not touch them. Then bolt strong pieces 3x6 inches to bottom of bed pieces to lay on bolster to keep rack from swinging off. T. W. HUNTLEY.

York Co., Ont.

### Short-turning Hay Racks.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Enclosed you will find plan of hay rack. Dimensions: Two bed-pieces 2x8; length 13 feet. Two bed-pieces 2x8; length, 2 feet 10 inches. Four cross-pieces 2x6; length, 7 feet 6 inches.

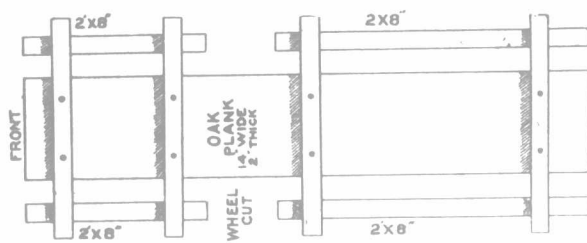


Six pieces covering 1x6; length, 13 feet. Long bed-pieces are bolted together at front end and spread out to stakes behind. Two front cross-pieces are clipped to short bed-pieces and bolted through long ones; covering to be bolted on cross-pieces. This cut does not show covering. The front wheels of wagon turn around the ends of short bed-pieces. We find this a very satisfactory rack. A SUBSCRIBER.

Dundas Co., Ont.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of June 29th I noticed a question regarding a short-turning rack. I would offer a pattern of my rack, which I made myself, and which proved to be satisfactory. The sides are



2 in. by 8 in., 16 feet long; 4 cross-pieces 2 in. by 6 in., 3 feet 4 in. long, mortised through the 2 by 8 in. The rack sides have a piece about 14 inches taken out to allow the wheel to pass through. I then have a plank, 14 inches wide, bolted on the under side of the cross-pieces level with the under sides so as to keep from rocking. The person can use any rack if the cross-pieces are 2 in. or 2 1/2 in. from the bottom of sides. The sides are pine, the cross-pieces and the plank are oak, bolted together, and the rack is bolted, instead of pinned, on the sides, 1/2 in. bolts 8 in. long in sides, and 1/2 in. by 4 1/2 in. in bottom. Essex Co., Ont. C. A. PULFORD.

### Nurse's Charges Repudiated.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Kindly allow me space in your valuable paper for a reply to that article in your June 29th issue, entitled, "Open Letter to the Men Folk."

The heart of every true farmer's wife and daughter must burn with righteous indignation at the erroneous idea left in the mind of many readers who know not otherwise, of the home-life on the farm. We would like to know the motive which prompted the writing of that article; then we might give credit for the motive, which alone makes any act moral. We cannot see any beneficial results in those for whose benefit it was likely written, for to those who have been reared on the farm and know that such a picture as has been presented is untrue of the average rural home, it has aroused only contempt and withering sarcasm.

Let us look at the subject in a logical way. The conclusion which one cannot fail to draw from the remarks of "Nurse" is that the majority of farmers are filthy in word and in deed, and utterly unfit for the companionship of their wives and daughters. On behalf of the farmer's wife and daughter, mother and sister, and the farmer himself, we repudiate the charge. To reach any correct logical conclusion three things are necessary, namely: All the data must be before the mind; there must be no bias of feeling; the reasoning faculties must be trained. Think you, did the writer have all the facts before her when she wrote that article? We appeal to the intelligence of your readers, whom we ask to take a few notes of what they have seen and heard. Can the majority of "hubbies"—more properly called husbands—be placed among these undesirable classes? Are not these the few extreme exceptions? We hope we are as refined and sensitive in our tastes as our fair (?) writer, yet we have never been so overcome by the odor of "barnyard muck" as to cause us to faint, nor has our dessert or coffee ever been delicately flavored with the essence of horse and cow hairs. We also wonder if that idea of the annual bath and change

of underclothing is not a product of a too-vivid imagination. From our knowledge of modern hygiene, we would not be surprised if the presence of a nurse were required at the anniversary of the bath. But if all farmers were of this class, we are afraid that the demand for nurses would be greater than the supply. On behalf of the poor, misrepresented farmers, we can truthfully say that they do appreciate any artistic decorations of table or home as much as the one who put them there.

Perhaps indiscretion on the part of some home-maker may have wearied an already wearied man, and, as stated by the writer, may have increased his vocabulary. We never knew of such a case, however. "Swearing," she says, "seems to be an accomplishment of these so-called men." This is contradictory to her opening remark, that those she condemned were "not unlettered nor ignorant men." We all know it is the man of limited vocabulary who tries to emphasize his speech by unseemly language. Thus we might deal with each case; but, while admitting that such may be found under careful, well-directed observation, yet we do say that these cases are the exceptions, not the rule. Therefore, a generalization has been made from insufficient data.

The writer informed us that she had no bias of feeling against farmers, but, from the attitude taken, how could we but think otherwise? Why did she hold before our mental gaze all that was repulsive, and hide from us the many pictures of bright homes, happy and loving wives, devoted, manly husbands. A principle of life is that one gets generally what he expects. We have read of the horticulturist who could not walk through a flower-garden and see a rose bush covered with blossoms without searching until he found at least one blighted leaf. Newell Dwight Hillis has said that men make their own world. "There are men who cannot look upon a great picture without scrutinizing every inch of the canvas for some light or shade to criticise, and afterwards recall only the blemish. Yet, there never was a tree so beautiful that it did not have one broken bough. There never was a book so wise but that it had one untruth or overstatement. Even Helen's brow held one little blemish. Alas for those who pass through life selecting the one unfortunate event of the day, and lifting it up so that gloom may overspread all the hours." If so inclined, we, too, in looking behind the screen, might see the exceptional cases mentioned.

Looking at this from a psychological standpoint, we cannot harmonize the man whom we are told is not unlettered nor ignorant with the described conditions. Unsteady, untidy, vacillating physical habits correspond with similar habits of mind. No one can deny that farming has become a science as well as an art, and as such has no place for unlettered men. The farmer of to-day can take his place wherever circumstances may place him, be it in the Legislature or humbly behind the plow—dignified in either place, and worthy of our pride. The free life on the farm from the beginning trains to responsibility, self-reliance and self-control—the elements of a strong character. What is the result? We could quote many instances of responsible positions in church, in state, in educational institutions, being filled by the bright boys of the farm. No longer are our fathers and brothers, husbands and sons satisfied with the meagre knowledge necessary to obtain a living on the farm, but their leisure hours are spent in satisfying their intellectual aspirations. From the books of our libraries they drink deep of the well of knowledge; in our literary societies they gain eloquence and mastery of language. Among such men would it not be impossible to find the unseemly language, the unmanly conduct and coarse habits which are but a remnant of the age of savagery?

As those who also have "seen and heard," we do not appreciate the sympathy so kindly extended, nor feel the degradation which we should feel in being an associate of such unwholesome surroundings. We are by no means enslaved; we are proud of the noble sons of toil, and under any circumstances will endeavor to correct false impressions conveyed to those who, knowing not the truth, might be prejudiced against us. With Nature's poet, Burns, we say:

"Long may the hardy sons of rustic toil,  
Be blessed with health, and peace, and sweet content!  
And, oh! may Heaven their simple lives prevent  
From luxury's contagion, weak and vile!  
Then, howe'er crown and coronets be rent,  
A virtuous populace may rise the while,  
And stand a wall of fire around their much-loved isle."

A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

### Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

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



## DAIRY.

**Preservatives Disapproved.**

Profs. H. H. Dean and R. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, have issued a bulletin on butter preservatives which may be injurious in their use, and which is not advised unless in cases where the necessity is clearly manifest.

Milk and cream do not come under this list, and it is not necessary to use preservatives in butter intended for home consumption. Preservatives do not improve the butter; they simply preserve for a longer time the flavor developed in the fresh article.

A number of experiments were made, and the following conclusions reached:

1. Powdered borax, in these experiments, has given as good results as the commercial preservatives, although manufacturers of the latter claim that borax is unsuitable as a preservative, as the following quotation from a letter received from one of the firms will show: "We know, from a number of experiments conducted under our personal supervision, provided well-made butter of a delicate flavor were in question, the treated butter must yield a finer flavor than borax-treated butter. Borax, as a matter of fact, is a most unsuitable preservative for butter, as any practical butter manufacturer must know, as borax is alkaline in its action, and would tend to saponify butter."

We do not find the foregoing results in our experiments, although further work is needed to settle the matter definitely. The borax costs about one-half as much per pound as the commercial preservatives.

2. One-quarter of one per cent. of powdered borax or of the commercial preservatives appears to be sufficient to hold the butter flavor under ordinary conditions, and it is not nearly so liable to give the "preservative taste" to the butter. Butter which is likely to be held over three months, or which may be exposed to high temperatures, may have one-half of one per cent. added.

3. The results indicated better keeping quality in the sweet-cream butter than in those lots made from ripened cream.

4. There was not much difference in the keeping quality of the butter treated with the different preservatives, boracic acid giving the poorest average, and commercial preservative No. 6 rather the highest.

5. All the boxes and prints of butter made during the summer to which the borax, boracic acid or commercial preservatives had been added developed mould very badly, while the samples which were salted were free from mould.

6. Under the severe test of December 6th, none of the preservatives may be considered as having given satisfactory results, although the flavor was very much better in those lots as compared with the lots treated with salt alone.

7. At the present time we are not prepared to recommend the use of milk or cream preservatives.

8. For the home trade, with proper means for pasteurizing the cream, and suitable cold-storage facilities, we do not consider that preservatives, other than salt, are needed to keep butter for a reasonable length of time.

9. For the export trade, which allows one-half of one per cent. boracic acid in butter, it would seem as if this amount might be used to advantage in some cases, but with suitable cold-storage, and especially where pasteurization is followed, less than this amount would preserve the butter and be less liable to injure the consumer.

10. Salicylic acid, sodium fluoride and formalin may not be recommended as butter preservatives. The first one is more or less harmful and gives an objectionable flavor to butter, while the latter two are considered quite harmful to the human system.

**Changing from Cheese to Butter.**

In the course of his address at Eketahuna, Mr. Kinsella, Chief Dairy Commissioner, said that so far as he could ascertain in the Old Country, New Zealand cheese was giving every satisfaction, and merchants had expressed the wish that they could get more of it. Last year a good many factories in New Zealand had abandoned their cheese plants for butter. He was not sure that this was a right course to pursue. He had had experience in Canada in connection with jumping from one product to another to suit the market prices. He was convinced that a factory keeping to the one thing throughout was just as well off in the long run. The Kaupokonui factory, he was aware, made butter one year and cheese the next. He was of opinion that if they had a large butter factory they should stick to butter, because the brand became recognized and established in the Home markets. He had heard complaints from merchants at Home that as soon as they had built up a connection for a certain brand of butter that brand was either withdrawn and sold elsewhere, or was substituted by cheese. They should endeavor to emulate the Danes, who sent their butter to the same merchants, and almost

to the same tradesmen each year. The merchants would pay a higher price if they could obtain a continuous and fixed supply of a good article. The Glasgow merchants complained bitterly about the cheese, and that direct shipments were not made to them. If they wished to build up a reputation and receive a high price for their produce they must adopt a uniform system of manufacture and selling.—[New Zealand Dairyman.]

**Material for and Size of Silos.**

The cement silo, writes Prof. C. S. Plumb, of Ohio State University, will keep silage perfectly if the corn is cut and placed there under satisfactory conditions. I should want corn that was well matured before cutting, and then, as placed in the silo, should want it uniformly distributed over the entire available surface and reasonably well tramped down.

One of the best arrangements that the writer knows of for accomplishing this distribution easily, is to attach a cloth chute from the point where the carrier or blower unloads into silo, letting it come down to within three feet of the bottom, if filling is to begin there. Such a chute may be made of common cotton cloth, or of bran sacks sewed together end to end to secure the desired length. The cut corn will pass down into the silo through this, and even a twelve-year-old boy can easily walk about in the silo and distribute the material uniformly and wherever wanted, not even requiring a fork in the work. As the contents of the silo become higher, the mouth of the chute may be rolled up on itself, or if sacks are used, they may be taken off at the lower end, and as often as desired.

This method has a great advantage besides that noted, of giving the man in the silo a chance to work without being constantly hit with heavy butt pieces of corn, or being showered with litter all the time, at the same time giving the most favorable conditions for filling uniformly and tramping.

In the opinion of the writer, the cement silo will surely grow more and more common in future. I know of such silos in Ohio, and I have never seen better silage than that taken from them. They are comparatively easy to construct and are far more durable than the wooden ones. They have been used but comparatively little in the United States until recently, Canada taking the lead in thus using cement. To be sure, the cost is more at first, but in durability and future promise, cement seems to be the coming silo material.

For a herd of about twenty cows I should recommend a round silo about 15 feet inside diameter, and 30 feet high. This will hold a little over 100 tons. The general opinion of the users of silage is that two smaller-sized silos are preferable to one large one, for unless it is kept fed down constantly and uniformly on the surface, more or less silage will become injured and perhaps mouldy in the big silos, a condition less likely to occur with the small one.

**Reduction of Freight on Australian Butter**

The Victorian Department of Agriculture, acting in conjunction with shippers representing £0 per cent. of the butter output of this State, has just completed a most important contract with the White Star, Aberdeen and London lines of steamers for the carriage of butter from Melbourne to London.

The contract entered into is to have a currency of three years, from October 1 next, provided the conditions will be satisfactorily performed by the shipping companies. The refrigerated butter tonnage of the combined fleets amounts to 35,000 tons, so allowing for a considerable increase in production, there will be ample accommodation for shippers. Victorian butter will, from the date indicated, be carried to London for 1/4d. (three-quarters of a cent) per pound, which is exactly half of what is at present being paid to the mail steamers, viz., 1/2d. (one and one-half cents) per pound. One effect of this contract will be to establish practically another weekly service to London—via South Africa—outside that of the subsidized mail steamers, via Suez.

**Irregular Supply as it Affects the Trade.**

A Manchester, Eng., firm has these words to say about the evils of irregular supply, words which Canadians should take to heart:

"We have often had reason to complain of the irregularity of shipments from many creameries, there being, of course, a large number of honorable exceptions. From every other source of supply in the world except Ireland we obtain shipments of the dairy's produce right through the season, or, as in the case of Denmark, throughout the year. We may say, in passing, we have Danish butter from dairies that we have never missed receiving a single week for the last 18 or 20 years, and have customers who have taken the same during that time! We would very strongly urge managers to give this matter their serious consideration. We have many a time been tempted to throw over the Irish creameries alto-

gether, and during the summer time take our supplies from Canada, where we can always get butter in quantity and with regularity, the quality now being equal in every respect, and packing superior; but feelings of loyalty prompt us to struggle on, even against our own interests, the Canadian butter being much more profitable to us to handle. We still have hopes that Ireland will come into line with other countries in respect of regularity of supply."

Customers using butter from the same dairies for twenty years! When Canadian creameries get customers in the Old Country who can depend upon receiving their produce the year round, there will be more money in keeping cows.

**The Dairy Cow.**

Someone has said that a "cow is partly born and partly made," and that will appeal to everyone as being exactly true. We hear a good deal about feeding and we hear a good deal about breeding, and the advocates of each claim for them about all the virtues that are discoverable. The fact is, however, that it is a combination of the two that will produce the kind of cow we must have. It is the combination of the two that has produced the cow we now have, whether she be good or bad.

A naturally poor dairy cow badly fed will prove continuously unprofitable. A poor dairy cow well fed may yield a small revenue. A good dairy cow badly fed will produce only a little revenue, and it is probable that she will never have her full capacity developed. One of the things that has been brought out by good feeding is that many cows that were supposed to be poor cows were simply cows that had been always so poorly fed that they had never had their full capacities developed.

The man that is bright enough to study breeding till he can get a herd of highly-bred cows, and study feeding till he can get every cow to giving milk to her full capacity, is the man that will make money out of his dairy herd.—[Farmers' Review.]

## POULTRY.

**Increasing the Size of Eggs.**

During the week we received from a Co. Cork correspondent, a query on a subject of importance to poultry-keepers. The terms of the problem are as follows: I would be glad to know if it might be possible to increase the size of eggs by any special feeding or by any means? My fowl are all in splendid condition, some being 2½ years and other 1 year; also pullets of 8 or 9 months; and the kind of fowl consists of pure-bred Faveroles and some of cross-breeds from good birds, i. e., White Leghorns, Golden Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. But none lay large eggs, and some not larger than bantam's. Their food consists in the morning of hot mashed potatoes mixed with barley meal and pollard, and some scraps from table (would cracked corn be a good addition?), the evening meal consisting of oats. They have a splendid field of good grass and a plentiful supply of fresh water daily; also grit. The laying fowl, each day, are in a very large, covered run until they lay, when they are turned out into the field; and while in the run they have a mangel or two to pick, and often cabbage, and plenty of fresh water. There house is always scrupulously clean, being done out daily and lime-washed regularly, and the birds themselves are dusted with sulphur, and are perfectly free from parasites. Having done all in my knowledge for them, I should be glad to know if you could suggest anything to increase the size of the eggs; the quantity is splendid while pullets. Should there be any special management?

Regarding these points, our poultry expert expresses the following views: "I cannot find any fault with your methods of feeding and general management, as described, and there is no alteration which I could suggest that would improve the size of the eggs. I would not advise the addition of cracked corn to the mash, as it is sufficiently heating and fattening with the potatoes and barley meal for a summer ration. In winter you might feed cracked corn, dry, two evenings per week. Oats are, however, excellent at this season. The breeds you mention ought to lay large eggs, but the size of the eggs depends more upon strain than on breed. A very great improvement can be effected in a few years by carefully selecting large eggs for hatching, and keeping the pullets hatched from these for stock. It is impossible to keep a flock up to a good standard if you set the eggs from all birds indiscriminately, and what I would advise you to do is this: Set up a separate breeding pen, which can be cheaply made of wire netting, and need not be larger than 15 or 20 yards square, and in it put a portable wooden house of small size, say 5x7 x 6 feet, high; then select eight or ten of your best-laying hens—those which lay large eggs and a good many of them—and keep them in the pen for breeding. Such a breeding-pen will furnish all the eggs you are likely to require for hatching, and it will not



be necessary to keep any male birds with the outside stock, but care should be taken to procure a cock or cockerel of a first-class laying strain to head the selected breeding pen. Many utility-poultry breeders now make a point of raising cockerels of this kind, and it should not be difficult to secure one. It is advisable that both cock and hens in the breeding pen should be pure breeds.—[Farmers' Gazette.

## GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

### Selling Fruit on Commission.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—An article on the sale of Canadian fruit in the British market makes no reference to the gross injustice and fraud often perpetrated by some of the commission men when dealing with fruit-growers in the home market.

A man takes a store to rent and sets up business, often without money or security to back him. He will dispose of your fruit at a certain commission, generally ten per cent., and at first often makes prompt payment, in order to bring more trade. After a while this is likely to relax, and he uses the money made from the sale of your fruit in order to further his business, or for any purpose of his own. You are fortunate if at the end of six or eight months you can collect from him even a part of your money, after going to the city and spending valuable time to attain this. There seems to be no law to reach the man who accepts carloads of goods that have been the summer earnings of the grower, and then, after speculating with the money they bring, he can fail or compromise. If he went into a store and stole a loaf of bread for his family who might be hungry, he would be promptly put into jail in the name of the law; but if he appropriates the proceeds of fifty boxes of oranges, a hundred barrels of apples and a few crates of Southern lettuce, by buying and selling, and then failing, he can get off Scot free.

It is high time there was some legislation in the matter, for if our Government is of any use to detect and suppress fraud and injustice, the Department of Agriculture should have power to search into and investigate the methods of sale and security, as well as protecting the center of the apple barrel. Closely watched by the Fruit Marks Act, that is useful in many instances, but puts the stamp of suspicion upon growers of fruit, it is a travesty of justice that, after they have passed muster as honest, the apples or other fruit are passed over to middlemen who may be without any adequate security.

Fruit-growers should not only combine, but demand legislation on this important subject, and require that laws be made and enforced, not only regulating the size of the apples in a barrel, but the size of the integrity and honesty of the men who handle the fruit. And as the dishonesty of some packers has brought discredit on the business and caused legislation, so the dishonesty of some middlemen brings disgrace on the honest dealers, and demands that they be obliged to pass muster according to a law that should be instituted for this purpose. ANNA L. JACK.

### Fruit Prospects in Annapolis County, N.S.

Theoretically, the present season has been one of the worst in our history for the successful setting and growth of fruit, and it is a matter of wondering remark that we have any fruit growing. During the whole blooming period the weather clerk gave us an almost unbroken succession of cold north-easterly rains and severe frosts. The night of June 6th saw the minimum temperature 28 F. Early potatoes and beans were killed to the surface of the ground, and the next day the petals of apple blossoms were beautifully rusted. However, there are many orchards with good promise, and most localities have a fair show. In our own orchard, Ribstons seem to be the only variety affected, while in other places Gravensteins suffered. Probably the varieties which happened to be in the most susceptible stage of bloom on the night of frost in each locality were the ones that suffered most. As a general thing, we may say that the early apples were struck the hardest. It is becoming a noteworthy factor in planting or buying orchards, in view of our late frosts in the spring, that the land adjacent should be on a lower level than that upon which the orchard is planted. Kings, Golden Russets, Greenings, Nonpareils (where sprayed), Spys and Stark are among the standard varieties which promise best. As to quantity, we feel that the grand total of the Province must fall considerably below that of last year. The quality, owing to much the same causes as loss in quantity, must be inferior. The past two weeks have been most perfect in giving us weather favorable to the development of black spot and other fungous diseases. The observing farmer remarked that he had not seen an apple this year that was free of spot. However, it is not so bad as that in orchards that have been sprayed,

though, as the same man remarked, "We have scarcely had a day this year fit to spray."

The plum crop is considered, locally, to promise very light. Plums are not raised commercially, and are a minor consideration. In the range of our knowledge they are setting very well.

Strawberries are also showing the effects of the cold, wet weather during pollination.

The handling of the fruit crop is becoming more each year a matter of dissatisfaction with the farmers, and here and there at different times the feeling that the middlemen are getting all the profits leads to disjointed efforts to organize into associations for the marketing of this commodity. The two chief causes of failure to accomplish this are the financially strong opposition of the operators or middlemen, who do not wish, naturally, to be deprived of the fleece they have been gathering from the dull-witted farmer; and, second, the deadness, want of confidence in each other, lack of business capacity, or whatever it is which keeps them from co-operating in such matters. An attempt is being made in this county to organize into a fruit-shipping association, but, in our opinion, nothing but the omnipotence of the Almighty can make it a success.

So far this has been a most remarkable season—dry all through April and up to May 20th, and simply a cold, rainy season since. All crops have been affected by it more or less, and with all very slow growth is being remarked. Last year at this time nothing grew because of the exceedingly dry weather; this year the unprecedented cold weather is retarding growth. Up to within the last week or two everyone predicted a heavy hay crop because of the frequent rains, but we have forgotten that warmth was also necessary. The ground is full of cold water, and though the grass lands have been green ever since the first of May, very little growth has been made, and our hay crop now promises to be very little better than last year. Especially is this true of the flat lands and marshes in this locality. The writer was surprised, in passing over a large dyked marsh, to find scores of acres with a promise of not more than one-quarter of a ton per acre. It is just possible, however, that the grass this year in these backward places may grow on later than usual. In our next letter we may be able to better this outlook. R. J. MESSENGER.

### Look Out for Brown Rot.

At this season a word of warning regarding preventive measures for the brown rot of peaches and plums may not be amiss. Early spraying for this may be done with Bordeaux mixture, but later applications should consist of ammoniacal copper carbonate, which has the advantage that it can be used freely upon maturing fruit without leaving any conspicuous stain. In effectiveness, it ranks close to Bordeaux mixture, and being cheap and easy to apply, should be promptly resorted to upon appearance of the first symptoms of rot. It should be borne in mind that rot is a fungous disease, hence must be combated by preventive measures. It is impossible to cure an affected fruit; the only hope lies in preventing the fungus which causes the rot from gaining entrance to the tissues of the fruit; therefore, the need of promptness to prevent the spread of infection.

The formula of ammoniacal copper carbonate is: Copper carbonate, 5 ounces; ammonia, 2 quarts; water, 50 gallons.

The copper carbonate may be dissolved in large bottles, and kept indefinitely; it should be diluted with water as required. Beginning with the first indications of rot, apply at intervals of 3 to 7 days. Promptness, thoroughness, and perseverance, are the secrets of success.

### Preparing Fruits for Exhibition.

The number of county and district fairs advertised for the coming fall suggests that fruit and vegetable growers should be getting the plans for horticultural exhibits under way.

The exhibitor should study carefully the premium lists, and note every class in which he can make entries, and then get his entries ready. Every fruit and vegetable that is to go on the exhibit tables should have the best possible opportunity for development. This will usually require thinning, and sometimes a little pruning, in order to give the fruits a chance to color. Every exhibitor must consider his exhibit from the judge's standpoint. While there are at present no authoritative standards, most expert judges have an outline they follow more or less closely. A general plan for all fruits, established by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, is used in its present or a slightly modified form by many judges. It is as follows: Quality, 20 points; form, 15 points; color, 15 points; size 10 points; uniformity in size, 20 points; freedom from imperfections, 20 points; total for perfection, 100 points.

Nearly all points are considered from a commercial standpoint. The oversized fruit is not wanted by the markets, and overgrown specimens are likely to be cut by the expert judge. Quality

is a hard point to handle, especially with fruit not yet ripe, and in such cases is often disregarded or estimated by the form and general appearance of specimens. In competitions of storage fruits, however, it is of special importance. Uniformity of specimens is a most important matter. Fair-sized fruits, or even form and color, of the proper type, make good plates. They show to much better advantage than uneven specimens. Freedom from blemishes should be insisted upon. A fruit injured by insect, disease or accident is not marketable and deserves a hard cut. Some older judges disqualify such fruit from the competition.

Fairs should be educational in character. Those who attend should see only good specimens, such as the world markets want, if they are to be benefited by their attendance. The grower should know what is wanted, and if he does not, the fair may be a valuable school for him. Kansas Agr. College. ALBERT DICKENS.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### Canadian.

A fine new station is to be erected at Winnipeg by the C. N. R.

Surveying parties on the Mettagami River report excellent land in that vicinity.

Owing to fear of its waters being depleted of fish, Whitefish Bay, near the Sault, has been closed to the Dominion Fishing Co., and left wholly to smaller fisheries.

### British and Foreign.

Major-Gen. Count Shuvaloff, Prefect of Police at Moscow, has been assassinated.

An explosion of fire-damp in one of the Welsh coal mines has caused the loss of 126 lives.

Several deaths occurred in New York as the result of the heat wave that passed over the city recently.

The piercing of the second bore of the Simplon Tunnel, between Switzerland and Italy, has been completed.

All of the men imprisoned in the French submarine Farfadet, which sank off the shore from Tunis, have died of suffocation.

Vice-Admiral Birilleff has been appointed head of the Russian Admiralty, in succession to Admiral Avellan, who resigned in June.

The news of the Black Sea mutiny was conveyed to the Russian Army in Manchuria in shells fired over into Russian territory.

An offer of the Norwegian throne has been made to King Edward's son-in-law, Prince Charles of Denmark, whose mother was a daughter of the King of Sweden.

The teachers of Pittsburg, Penn., have sent a committee of one to ask Mr. Carnegie for a grant, to be set apart for superannuated and worn-out schoolmistresses.

M. Muravieff has resigned his position as chief peace plenipotentiary, and will probably be replaced by M. Witte, who is generally regarded as the most skilful statesmen in Russia.

It is reported that a German-Swedish alliance is afoot. Several conferences between Emperor William and King Oscar have taken place on the Emperor's yacht, Hohenzollern.

By the overflowing of the Government reservoirs along the Upper Mississippi, hundreds of farmers in Northern Minnesota have lost their homes and property. Many people are reported drowned.

Two engagements have taken place on the Island of Sakhalin. In both the Japanese were victorious, and they now hold possession of the whole southern portion of the island. Latest despatches state that the Japanese are now investing Vladivostok.

On July 10th Premier Rouvier submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies the notes exchanged between him and Prince Von Radolin, re the Moroccan affair. He explained that the agreement reached interferes in no way with the arrangements France had previously concluded with England and Spain, and that it chiefly concerns the sovereignty of the Sultan, the independence of Morocco, and the open door without inequality, to all of which France has given assent. On the part of Germany, France's interest in Morocco, due to the proximity of Algiers, and her right to police the frontier with troops, are recognized. In consideration of this agreement, France now is willing to join in the conference, whose programme has been left to the Sultan. Further than this the whole question has been taken out of his hands. The Premier's announcement was received with much satisfaction with both sides of



the House. Nevertheless, the settlement is looked upon generally as a marked triumph for the Germans, to whom, it is rumored, important commercial concessions in Morocco will be assured once the "independence" of the kingdom has been assured by the conference. France evidently, now that her ally, Russia, has been broken, is not desirous of running the risk of a second Franco-German war.

## THE FARM BULLETIN

Mr. William Whyte, Second Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says that thirty thousand men will be required to harvest the hundred million bushel wheat crop of the Northwest.

Stormont Co., Ont., is bound to have good roads. \$30,000 are to be raised by the county to be expended on them. Road-making is being rapidly pushed in New Ontario, where about 3,000 men are at work, constructing roads, bridges, etc.

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, who will be at the head of the new Sir William Macdonald School of Agriculture, at St. Anne de Bellevue, recently received the distinction of a Companionship in the order of St. Michael and St. George, and can now affix "C. M. G." to his name.

A convention of United States farmers and stockmen will be held at Chicago, Ill., August 15th and 16th, with a view to inducing the Government to adopt a reciprocal policy in relation to other countries, where a market for U. S. animal and other farm products may be developed.

The rapid rise of our public men in the eyes of the Yankees is very well indicated by the following introductory reference to a letter in the Watertown, N. Y., Times: "Mrs. Helen Wells is now making a tour of Canada, speaking at farmers' institutes, under the direction of Hon. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of Ontario."

Twelve head of cattle owned by James Devlin, Madoc, Ont., were killed by lightning recently, and in the same storm eight horses belonging to a farmer in Rawdon township perished. This again shows the tendency for stock to bunch together during a storm, and is a reminder to all farmers who have wire fences to see that they are properly grounded.

Mr. W. A. McKinnon, Canadian Commercial Agent in Bristol, England, reports that the manufacturers in Great Britain have organized somewhat on the lines of the Canadian manufacturers. They call themselves the British Manufacturers' Association to Promote Colonial and Foreign Trade. They are appointing correspondents in all parts of the world, and will do their best to disseminate information regarding the conditions in the outside markets.

A Montreal despatch, of July 10th, reported F. W. Thompson, Vice-President of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., as saying that if present conditions are maintained for the balance of the season, a nominal wheat yield in the Canadian Pacific West would be 70,000,000 bushels, which would be 15,000,000 bushels more than last year. He had also learned that with good weather until harvest the spring wheat crop of Minnesota and North and South Dakota would reach 170,000,000 bushels.

"The County Calendar" is the name of a new publication issued by the Review of Reviews Book Company, New York, elaborately designed and executed to cater to wealthy town people who are now everywhere getting interested in country life, its pursuits, and, more particularly, its pleasures. The articles are excellent, mainly of a descriptive character, and the illustrations are as beautiful as they are profuse. This paper is issued monthly, at \$3.00 per year. It is bound to be appreciated, and will do good.

### Development and Selection.

"Favorable conditions of environment are essential to maximum excellence," was the topic brought out by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in a paper read last month before the Canadian Seed-growers' convention. To produce good seed the land should be in good tilth and rich; for this reason the stockmen, of all the members of the Association, would succeed in growing the best pedigreed seed.

A common principle underlying the breeding of animals and plants is the necessity of providing favorable conditions for development, in order to facilitate selection among individuals. With cattle, for instance, it is difficult to judge beef-carrying capacity and quality without bringing the animals up into good flesh by comparatively high feeding and care. Until we know the best that an animal or plant can do, it is useless to strive to effect improvement in strains or breeds by variation. Favorable conditions, by accentuating minor differences of individuals, facilitate selection, which, in both animals and plants, is the great means of improvement. Selection and the use of the best are the key to success in breeding.

### Notes from the Farmers' Institute Field.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

June is a very favorable month to visit any farming district, but this is especially true of New Ontario. During a trip extending over five weeks in the Algoma, Manitoulin and Nipissing districts, one should learn something of the farmers' condition.

I find that most of those who are farming in these districts have come in as poor men, with scarcely any means to start with. They shantied or mined in the winter, and made some clearance in the summer. They got good wages, and where they saved their wages they have in 15 or 20 years become quite comfortably fixed. The lumber and mining camps have furnished them with good markets, especially for hay, oats, potatoes and meat products. Farmers who are now the best off, and who are replacing the log cabins and log barns by the more commodious frame or brick structures (and there are many who are doing so), are those who are getting down to farming in earnest. They do little or no shanty work now, but find it pays to work their land better, and feed more of their hay and coarse grains to stock, instead of selling off all their fertility.

There is a certain fascination about lumber and mining camps which is very dissipating to the farming interests. Many stick to it because it is sure cash and ready money.

It is true that one can travel through miles and miles of rich forest wealth of both hard and soft woods, which, if taken proper care of, will be a source of perennial wealth to their owners; yet in many farming districts the best has been removed, and sooner or later the farmer must depend upon his land alone.

While there are many things to encourage the farmer in these newer districts, there are a number of drawbacks, as compared with farming in old Ontario.

The good land which can be plowed is limited in area, and very much broken by rocky outcrops and deposition of innumerable boulders. The soil is quite variable, even in localities. In Algoma clay soils predominate. This year the season was even more backward than in older Ontario, where we were a week to ten days behind. Some of the grain had a struggle to get through the hard clay. Recent rains have worked a revolution in the crop outlook, however. The hay crop in many parts will be heavy. In the moister bottom land especially is this true. On the uplands and lighter soils it is thickening up in the bottom, and will make a first-class quality of hay if properly harvested. The pasture has been excellent so far. The rich June grass and white clover, which flourishes even on the rocks, has made the stock look well. On Manitoulin Island, where they are giving a good deal of attention to grazing stock of late, they are especially thrifty. On the island there are thousands and thousands of acres unfit for anything else except pasture, which make excellent summer runs. Many farmers are buying up this land at 20 cents per acre and fencing it in. Usually enough fencing material can be obtained on the land, and in many parts good water is available. The farmers grow enough hay, roots and grain to carry their stock through the winter, and in summer turn them out on the ranges. There is only one factory for manufacturing milk, on the north shore, to my knowledge. That one is at Mindemoya, Manitoulin Island, owned and operated by Mr. Wagg, an O. A. C. graduate. Although it has been running for five years, this season is the first that is giving satisfaction to both owner and patrons, I believe. It is a creamery run on the cream-gathering plan; others have been started, but they have failed. The growing market for milk and butter at the Soo has been the chief cause for failure, coupled with the big expense in hauling the milk or cream. Most of the butter is produced in the home dairy. Many have cream separators, which are giving general satisfaction.

The lumbering interests seem to be in a healthy condition. A few mills were shut down, however. One is everywhere struck with the gigantic water-power now going to waste on the large rivers which are the lumberman's highways. At Slate Falls, on the Mississauga River, occurred a log jam, where it was estimated that between three and five million feet of lumber was involved. These falls and rapids represent in all one hundred feet of a fall for water-power. This is only one of many such power sites, of greater or less value, and which may be harnessed one of these days to produce electricity.

One is struck with the quality of the horses on the North Shore. They are mostly heavy draft, and Clydesdale bred. Of course, one would expect that the lumberman would bring in such horses. The farmers are awake to their interest, and they have some excellent brood mares. There has been quite a mortality among the colts in some localities, due to navel ill.

In cattle, especially in Algoma and Nipissing, the farmers are making the serious blunder of mixing the breeds and getting mongrels. On the roadside one can easily observe a nondescript of

Shorthorn, Jersey and Ayrshire mixture, or something else. There are entirely too many scrub bulls on the public highway. On Manitoulin Island, I am glad to say, they are doing much better. There they have an eye to beef, and Shorthorn blood is in strong evidence. Some Aberdeen-Angus are also noticeable, and the young stock are doing well. As the farmers become better off better stock will follow.

Sheep are frequently seen upon the farms up here; in fact, more so than in old Ontario. They are not, however, as a rule, keeping up the vigor of their flocks by the purchase of pure-bred rams, and there is too much indiscriminate breeding.

Pigs are not a plentiful stock. For the most part they are of the bacon type, and look healthy and quite thrifty. They have not grown enough hogs to induce outside buyers to come in, and are, therefore, at the mercy of the local trade, which is fair, notwithstanding. There does not appear to be very much of an awakening in the poultry interest either. It appears to me that New Ontario is the poor man's Paradise; but, for the farmer with some means, the West holds out much greater inducements. Wherever the secretaries of the farmers' institutes have done their duty in advertising and working up the meetings, we have had good meetings, which shows that the people continue to be interested in the work. Where missionary institute meetings have been held among the Indians, the French, and remote settlements, as at Ganlois Bay, on the shore of Lake Superior, it is surprising the interest that was taken.

The time of year being favorable for demonstration work, our afternoon meetings were largely given up to that class of work. Horses and cows served the men's purpose, while Miss L. D. Gray interested the ladies, who turned out in large numbers, with cooking demonstrations. In many places they were ripe for organization. Mr. Farmer, the energetic secretary for C. Algoma, organized a number of judging contests which proved very satisfactory.

The institute work is by no means dead on the North Shore,  
T. G. RAYNOR.

### A Rosy Outlook in Kent County.

After two or three seasons of dismal failure, the crop prospects of Kent were never brighter than at the present moment, and our farmers can be excused for wearing "the smile that won't come off." Although the early spring was cold and backward, the warm rainy weather of the past month has rushed plant growth at a marvellous rate, and the only fellow now who is really suffering is he with the poorly-drained farm. Pasture is abundant, stock of all kinds are consequently looking fine; creameries and cheese factories are doing a land-office business, and, as a result, good dairy butter is bringing only 18c. and 14c. per pound. Hay is an enormous crop. Haying operations are well advanced, but great difficulty is experienced in saving the crop, owing to the unsettled state of the weather. Wheat harvesting has begun, and promises a yield of from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. In some places rust may affect the yield. Barley, oats and other spring grain all look promising, are all out in head, and are so heavy that they will lodge badly unless the weather is favorable for the next two weeks or so.

The spring-sown clover in both spring and fall grains has made such a remarkable growth that it will prevent the rapid curing of sheaves. Owing to the heavy and continuous rains during the latter part of May a great percentage of our corn and beans were planted late, but both crops are making such wonderful growth that they will probably mature just as early as ever. The acreage of the former crop has greatly increased, while the latter has decreased.

In addition to the above, Kent's tobacco crop is one that is rapidly growing in importance, along with the sugar-beet industry. Some of our leading farmers are growing as high as 100 acres for the Wallaceburg factory. We have small fruits in abundance. Strawberry season is nearly over, with fruit large and good quality, and the price seldom below six cents per quart. Prospects are good for a bumper crop of all other small fruits. Apples are rather an irregular crop, with odd orchards heavily laden with Baldwin and Spy, while others apparently have none. Our Fruit-growers Association sprayed some 4,000 trees, both for scale and scab, with our power sprayer, and the trees never before looked so thrifty as the present season.

Owing to scarcity of feed in the spring, the supply of hogs for present delivery seems limited. Prices have reached as high as \$6.50 per cwt., but have lowered to \$6 at time of writing. Butchers' stuff seems scarce and dear, particularly sheep, lambs and calves, the latter commanding fabulous prices. Milch cows are a little lower, ranging from \$30 to \$45. Horses are in good demand, at strong prices; buyers from eastern points constantly scouring the country for suitable animals.

No better indication of the prosperity of the country is required than the remarkable growth of our city, Chatham. Over half a million dollars will be spent in building operations in the city alone the present season. This, together with the fact that two big electric railway companies are making the city their headquarters, and spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in power-houses, tracks and equipment, makes this quarter of the globe a particularly lively one at the present time.  
W. A. McGEACHY.



### A Breezy Letter from "Jonas."

We have been busy thinning turnips. It is so much easier when the ground has been well prepared, fine and mellow; then the young plants grow up before the weeds. It pays in every way to have the ground well prepared as early as possible for all kinds of crops. All our crops are looking well. We have not had better prospects for years. We cultivated all the ground for spring grain twice—first one way, then the other. And I think it pays. Fall wheat looks well; best where it was manured. Manure is really good medicine for a sick field; in fact, there is nothing better than good cultivation when the ground is in proper condition, and a moderate application of barnyard manure.

The roadwork is getting to be a great problem in our township. We still hang on to the old statute-labor system, but its days of usefulness or necessity are certainly ended, and we are ready for something better. There are so many farmers who go to the gravel pit mainly to lean on the shovel handle and gossip. We believe that the roads would be much better if the statute labor were commuted at say 50 cents per day. And, then, the most of us are paying wages, and find it hard enough to keep the work from getting behind, without going on the road to work. Will some readers who live in townships where the old system has been abolished write to the "Farmer's Advocate" and let us know what system they have adopted in its place, how the money is levied, how spent, and if the new systems are more satisfactory than the old.

We have just about finished going through our grain to cut thistles, pull yellow docks, etc. We are beginning to get some ox-eye daisy in our farms, and find the eradicating of that pest to be a very serious problem. That and mustard are, we believe, the two worst weeds in this country. It seems hard to get the better of them. We can handle wild oats and mustard without much difficulty, but when it comes to ox-eye daisy and mustard we feel like sitting down in despair. The "Farmer's Advocate" has done and is doing a very great work for the farmers of Canada. I would like some reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" to write a short letter describing a practical method by which ox-eye daisy has been eradicated and the ground kept free from it.

I don't know what we would do without the "Farmer's Advocate." It would be like trying to run a farm without a wife. Well, some of these old bachelors try to do that, but it is pretty tough; it is like sawing wood with a hammer. The Great Creator said that it was not good for man to be alone, but these bachelor farmers seem to say that they are wiser than their Maker. Perhaps they never thought of it in that light. The principal mission of your paper is to get its readers to think. The inspired writer said, "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." If a man carefully reads the "Farmer's Advocate," and thinks upon its teachings and works them out upon his farm, why of course he is bound, ultimately, to be a successful farmer.

The cheesemakers are continually telling farmers how to take care of their milk; how to keep it free from taints, germs and harmful bacteria. Now, we are grateful for all this, and try to do the best that we can; but sometimes we feel very much discouraged when we go into the cheese factory and find the cheesemaker smoking his tobacco pipe while his is working up the curd. And sometimes the ashes are dropping into the curd. I think that the Legislature ought to enact a statute making the cheesemaker liable to a fine of \$50 if he smokes or allows smoking in the cheese factory. I saw in the agricultural college cheese factory a notice posted up saying that smoking was strictly prohibited. Speaking of the college, I would like to say that we enjoyed the excursion there very much. It is about the best day's outing a farmer can take; but there is so much to be seen that a person cannot take it all in, intelligently, in one day.

The price of live hogs has been keeping up pretty good, about 6½ cents being the ruling price. Cheese is now a little higher, and is worth 9½ cents. The pasture is very good, and the rains keep it fresh. It is a good plan to have two pasture fields, so that the cattle can be changed from the one to the other every three weeks. The flow of milk is beginning to abate slightly now, consequent upon the appearance of the flies and hot weather. I noticed that the cattle at the college had been treated with a preparation for the flies, but in order to be of any effect, we presume that the cows would have to be sprayed with it every other day, and this would entail a great amount of labor. It is very doubtful if it would pay.

The importation of farm help from the Old Land has somewhat relieved the situation in regard to the labor problem, but, really, hired help costs too much more than the farmer can afford to pay.

The poultry business has been a profitable branch of the farm economy this season. The hens have laid well, and the eggs have been a good price. Since we commenced to burn coal

our hens have eaten a great portion of the coarser grit in the coal ashes. It is wonderful the amount of it they eat.

There has been little demand for stockers in our immediate neighborhood, and I have not heard of any grass beef being sold yet, except some old cows that were well forward before they left the stables. These sell at from \$30 to \$40, according to size and quality. That is one drawback of living in a purely dairy district—we have to eat up all the old cows; but some of them make nice juicy meat when properly fed.

Horses have been and are a good price, good Clydesdale grades bringing from \$150 to \$200, according to style and weight. There were a great many mares bred last season, but in this neighborhood the mortality amongst foals has been very heavy. The Clydesdale is the fashionable draft breed here. The best stallions get more than they ought to do at \$15, while good horses of other draft breeds do not get so much to do at \$10.

Many farmers have commenced haying. It is generally a good crop. The leaves on the fall wheat are rusted considerably. Small fruits have been fairly good. JONAS.

Clauver Ha Lea.

### East Prince, P. E. I.

After the hard, trying winter through which we have recently passed, on account of the shortage in last season's crop, the people of Prince Edward Island are enjoying this year a most perfect growing season. Farmers are jubilant over the prospect of an abundant crop. Rain has fallen in abundance, and all crops are looking most promising. The hay crop will be an excellent one, although few pieces are extra heavy, but on account of the deep snow of last winter the timothy and clover roots were well saved, and we will have an excellent quality of hay for next winter's feed. Grain, especially the early sown, never looked better, and we are likely to have a heavy growth of straw at least. Potatoes, of which a large acreage is planted, are looking nice, but the bugs are likely to be very thick, as they, like the grass roots, wintered well.

The farmers in general are not sowing so large an acreage of turnips as in former years. There are several reasons for this. There is a lot of labor in connection with a turnip crop, and the cutworm destroyed large fields in some sections the past few seasons. Turnips are objectionable for feeding milk cows, but I think this trouble could be overcome to a very great extent if cows were fed immediately after milking, but perhaps the greatest objection to raising turnips is that they are heavy feeders on the soil, and few, if any, of the ordinary farm crops raised take as much out of land as a heavy crop of turnips. More attention is being paid to raising clover, and instead of the bulk of our manure being used for growing turnips, we use it now for top dressing. I might mention the way the manure for top dressing is handled in this section of the Island. We take a field that has had a crop of sod oats last season, plow in as soon as harvest is off, harrow it well, and cross-plow it late in the fall or early the following spring; give it a scratch or two with a spike harrow to smooth it, then cart on the manure, spread it, and work the land and manure up well with a disk harrow. This makes an excellent seed-bed, and the manure is well mixed with the surface soil; then sow to grain and seed out. I prefer a mixture of oats, barley and peas to oats alone. We sow about two bushels of oats, one of barley and half bushel peas to an acre. This is sure to give us a good crop of grain, and a heavy crop of hay the following year.

The pastures this year so far are good, and our cheese and butter factories are doing a big business. On Monday, July 3rd, Dunk River factory received over 22,000 pounds of milk, and the amount is daily increasing. Butter (factory) sells for 20c. Cheese is also good, about 9½c. at present. Oats for local trade are very scarce and high; as high as 55 cents per bushel was paid in Summerside the other day. Old wheat is about all gone—\$1 to \$1.10 is about the price. Potatoes were not worth handling any time this spring, about 14 cents being the ruling price. The prospect for fruit is not so good as last year. The late frost did much damage to wild strawberry and cherry blossoms; many apple orchards which were full of fruit last year are almost bare this year, and vice versa. Farmers are not keeping nearly so many hogs as formerly. It seems strange that our farmers could raise pork for 4½ or 5 cents per pound a few years ago, and now they say there is no money in pork, when we can get 6½c. to 7c. per pound. There will likely be a lot of grass beef for sale shortly, as nearly all cattle are in excellent condition. C. C. CRAIG.

### C. S. G. A. Exhibit at Ontario Winter Fair.

It is expected that a feature this year in the Seed Department of the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, will be a creditable exhibit of seeds by the Canadian Seed-growers' Association. Besides the general prize-list, there will be a special list of premiums for the benefit of members of the Seed-growers' Association. As a result of a conference with Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Secretary-Treasurer L. H. Newman hopes to have the association's exhibit housed in the inner part of the building, instead of the annex, as last year; and to have at least half a day of the total time of the programme devoted to seed work.

### Cement Cistern Construction.

I wish to get some information in regard to building a cement cistern, all above ground, about twelve feet in diameter and fourteen feet in height; what thickness of wall, and how to prevent it from freezing to any great extent. Would wall twelve inches, and two-ply felt paper, with plank outside and well hooped, be sufficient to strengthen and make it frostproof? R. A.

Ans.—If Mr. A's cistern were inside a building where the water would not freeze, or if there were a continual flow of water, it would be better. About as good a way, and inexpensive also, as we know of to keep a cistern from cracking would be to make cable of four or five barbed wires, and build one in about every twelve inches in wall in the soft concrete, and put all the way round, fastening at the ends and putting as near the outside as possible. If Mr. A's cistern were built inside of barn there would not be much danger of frost injuring the walls, but if built outside it must be protected in some way or other from freezing, as the frozen water would be as liable to burst cistern as it would an ordinary rain barrel. ISAAC USHER.

[Editor's Note.—A few days ago one of our staff saw a cement-concrete cistern about 8 x 4 x 4 feet, inside measurement. The bottom was about four inches thick, and the walls ten inches thick at bottom and eight inches at top; about ten inches of bottom below surface of ground. It was built last fall, and came through the winter all right, carefully covered on top by planks. Walls were made of Portland cement, one part to ten of sharp gravel, and stone bedded in. It was supplied with water pumped by windmill from well through elevated tank in house, and then flowing from cistern to barn located on considerably lower ground. It was giving good satisfaction. In using Queenston cement, we presume about one part to six of gravel should be used for such a job.]

### Bright Crop Prospects in Lincoln.

Prospects for good crops are exceedingly bright at present for Lincoln County. Farmers seldom had the ground worked better than this spring, and favorable weather since has helped the crops to such an extent that it looks as though 1905 would be a banner year. Fall wheat is looking fairly well, and unless there is some drawback yet, the general opinion is that it will be a better sample than it has been for several years. Dawson's Golden Chaff is the leading variety here yet, although the Early Red Clawson is again coming into favor. Oats and peas will be a heavy crop; the wet weather in the spring hurt the peas to some extent in low land, but taking them as a crop they will yield the heaviest that they have for some years. Farmers have ceased sowing grass peas. They did well here for some years, but failed entirely. They do not seem to be a very reliable crop. Corn is looking fine. Roots will be better than usual, although they are not grown to a very large extent in some parts of the county. There seems to be a great mistake made by many farmers in not raising more roots and grain and feeding cattle, instead of raising hay and teaming it to market. The prospects for fruit are good. Cattle are selling quite briskly at present—stockers, about 4½c., and milch cows from \$35 to \$40. Veal calves are in good demand.

The horse market is a little slow, demand being mostly for heavy horses. A great many bronchos are being brought in, which will not likely enhance the quality of horses in this district.

The weather at present is not very favorable for haying, being too showery, but will undoubtedly help the grain. I. E. N.

### Big Creamery Project.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—We understand that London, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal capitalists are interested in the Canada Produce Company, which was recently organized, and is now seeking a Dominion charter. The company contemplates operating a large creamery in the vicinity of Montreal, with a daily capacity of 20,000 pounds of butter. The intention is to give particular attention to the export trade, which the company purpose developing on a large scale, the present idea being to send the bulk of the output to Great Britain. Considerable attention will also be devoted to the egg and poultry export trade. The collection of cream is proposed at a central creamery, the intention being to have farmers within a radius of 100 miles express it to the factory, a system which the promoters of the company say has been instrumental in building up the dairy industry in the Western States. It is understood that the bulk of the capital stock has already been subscribed, and the company say they will start operations immediately after receiving the charter. The head office will be located in Montreal, and if the creamery there proves a success, it is proposed to establish others on similar lines in Ontario and other portions of the Dominion.

H. C. Sparling, the Canadian manager of the Empire Cream Separator Company, is, I believe, at the head of the project. J. B. H.



MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—It is said exporters here and in Montreal are well supplied with stock. Choice, \$4.80 to \$5.10; good to medium, \$4.50 to \$4.80; others, \$4 to \$4.50; bulls and cows, \$3 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—Demand quiet, and slow. Picked, \$4.60 to \$4.80; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.60; fair to good, \$3.60 to \$4; common, \$2.75 to \$3.50; cows and bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.75.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade quiet. Stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.80, and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.25.

Milch Cows—The demand for good cows continues active, but few are coming forward; \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves—\$2 to \$10 each, and 3/4c. to 5/4c. per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep firm at \$3 to \$4 per cwt., and culls at \$2.50 to \$4. Lambs, unchanged, at \$2.50 to \$5.25 each.

Hogs—\$6.25 per cwt. for selects, and \$6 for lights and fats.

HORSE MARKETS.

The recent declines have brought the level of values down to a more attractive basis, and there is now a degree of steadiness in the market that was lacking in the past few weeks. The outside demand at the moment is a negligible factor, though one car was shipped to the West this week to meet the harvesting demand, at prices ranging up to \$245.

The Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, report the current range of prices as follows:

Table listing horse market prices for single drivers, cobs, carriage horses, and various other categories with price ranges.

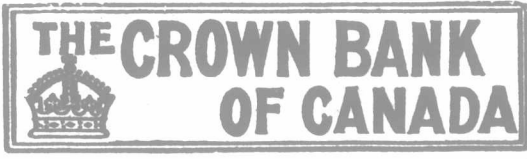
BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—Reports of cutting of fall wheat are shutting off all demand by millers for old wheat. 92c. to 94c. for No. 2 red and white, east and west; goose, nominal, 78c. Manitoba—Local quotations for higher grades are nominal, and No. 3 is easier: No. 1 northern, \$1.11 to \$1.12; No. 2 northern, \$1.08 to \$1.09; No. 3, 90c. to 91c., lake ports.

Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents, \$4.15 to \$4.25, buyers' sacks, east and west, 15c. to 20c. more for choice. Manitoba quotations are unchanged: First patents, \$5 to \$5.30; bakers', \$4.90 to \$5.10.

Milfeed—Ontario—Bran dull, \$11.50 to \$12. Shorts hold firm, because of active local demand at the mills, \$18 to \$18.50. Manitoba bran, \$17; shorts, \$19, at Toronto and equal Ontario points.

Oats—Demand good, with some sales at 44c. to 45c., west, and 45c. to 47c., east.



Capital Authorized. \$2,000,000.00. Head Office, Toronto, Ont. Edward Gurney, President.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security. Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of Twenty cents and upwards received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit. G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

Barley—Firm, with a good demand for feeding, 47c. to 48c. for No. 2, 45c. to 46c. for No. 3 extra, and 44c. to 45c. for No. 3, outside. Corn—Canadian, nominal, at 54c. to 55c., Chatham freights. American, unchanged, at 64c. for No. 2 yellow, and 64c. for No. 3 yellow, lake and rail freights, Ontario points, and 63c. to 63 1/2c. on track, Toronto. Peas—Scarce and in demand, 72c. to 73c. bid for No. 2, outside, 75c. for milling.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts in all lines are large. The export demand for creamery keeps the market firm. Dairy butter is not so firm. The receipts are larger than the demand warrants, and owing to the wet weather, the quality is frequently poor. Creamery, prints ... 19c. to 21c. do, solids ... 18c. to 19c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice ... 15c. to 16 1/2c. do, medium ... 14c. to 15c. do, tubs, good to choice ... 15c. to 15 1/2c. do, inferior ... 13c. to 14c. Cheese—Holds steady at 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c. per lb. for job lots, here. Eggs—Receipts are heavy, and although the shrinkage is large, the market is easier in tone at 16 1/2c. to 17c. Potatoes—New are quoted unchanged at \$2.50 per barrel. Receipts are growing heavier.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Table listing prices for various farm products including wheat, corn, oats, hay, straw, and various meats.

Buffalo.

Hogs—Heavy, \$5.95 to \$6; Yorkers, \$6 to \$6.05; pigs, \$6.05 to \$6.15; roughs, \$4.80 to \$5; stags, \$3 to \$3.50; dairies, \$6 to \$6.05. Sheep and lambs—Dull; lambs, \$6.50 to \$8; yearlings, \$6.25 to \$6.75; wethers, \$5.85 to \$6; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$2.55.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. per lb.; sheep, 13c. to 14c. per lb.

Montreal.

Butter—Light receipts, particularly from Siberia and Denmark, have strengthened the British demand for Canadian butter. The English seem to be taking to Canadian butter more and more, especially the saltless or light-salted makes, and the quality that has gone over this season appears to have given better satisfaction than was the case in former years. Consequently, prices have been well maintained in this butter-exporting port. Figures are a little hard to quote. Choice to fancy makes of light-salted creamery, 20 1/2c. to 21c.; good to fine, 20c. to 20 1/2c.

Cheese—There is an undercurrent of strength in the market that is a little hard to account for on mere statistical grounds. Quotations: 9c. to 9 1/2c. for Easterns, and 9 1/2c. to 10c. for Westerns. Eggs—Sultry, humid weather has had a bad effect upon the quality of eggs. Selects are quoted at 18c. to 19c.; No. 2 not in demand, selling at 14c. to 14 1/2c. Potatoes—Old are practically off the market. New Canadians, \$2.25 to \$2.50 bbl. Quality appears pretty fine, and a good crop is expected.

Beans—\$1.65 to \$1.70 for prime pea beans. Honey—New honey not yet figuring in the market. Finest, strained, old, light clover, 6c. in 60-lb. tins; dark, strained, almost as high. Live Stock—Export market was firmer last week, and exporters evidently expect to do a brisk trade the next few months, as the demand for ocean freight space keeps up well. Considerable space for August shipment to Liverpool, London and Manchester has been taken at 85c. per head. Grass-feds are coming into condition. Last week choicest cattle on the local market brought from 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c.; fine from 5c. to 5 1/2c., and good butchers' stock, 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.; medium, 3 1/2c. to 4c., and common, 2 1/2c. to 3c.

Hogs were easier, owing to the increased arrivals and somewhat dull demand, which resulted from the hot weather. Prices were consequently lower, at 6 1/2c. for select hogs, and 6c. to 6 1/2c. for mixed, off cars. Sheep were in fair demand at 3 1/2c. to 4c., and lambs at \$2.50 to \$5 each; calves ranging from \$2 to \$10 each, according to quality. Milch cows were steady at \$30 to \$45 each, the market being dull.

Horses—Market dull, but prices fairly steady. Riding horses, \$250 to \$400 each, and fine carriage animals, \$225 to \$500. Ordinary, cheap animals may be had at \$75 to \$125 each, and broken-down horses at \$50 to \$75 each. Good carters' horses, 1,400 to \$1,700 lbs., \$200 to \$225 each; heavy draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. each, \$200 to \$250 each, and 1,500 to 1,600, selling at about \$50 more each.

Hay—The growing crop promises well, and it is expected that there will be an abundance. Prices are, consequently, not very firm, but are steady, at \$8.50 for No. 1, \$7 to \$7.50 for No. 2, and \$6 to \$6.50 per ton for clover and clover-mixed. Oats—Canadian oats, 49c. per bushel for No. 3, store, and 50c. for No. 2.

Cheese Board Prices.

Sales reported from the cheese boards, Friday and Saturday last week, were: Perth, 9c.; Ottawa, 9c.; Brantford, 9 1/2c.; Farnham, Que., 9 7/16c., butter 20 1/2c. to 21c.; Athabasca Station, 9 1/2c.; London (Ont.), 9c.; Cornwall, 9c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 9 5/16c., salted butter, 20 1/2c.; Belleville, 9 11/16c.; Vankleek Hill, 9 7/16c.; Alexandria, Que., 9c. to 9 5/16c., butter, ruling price, 21 1/2c.; Canton, N. Y., twin cheese, 9c., butter in tubs, 20 1/2c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$4.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.60 to \$5.80; good to choice, heavy, \$5.60 to \$5.75; heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.45; light, \$5.50 to \$5.80; bulk of sales at \$5 to \$5.67 1/2. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, shorn, \$5.25 to \$5.75; fair to choice, mixed, \$4.50 to \$5.20; native lambs, \$5 to \$7.75.

Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS. Dunsmore Fuchsia ... 1029 Royal Emblem (82154) ... 1031 Fire King ... 1031 EDITORIAL. The Question of Agricultural Schools ... 1027 The Scarcity of Sheep ... 1027 Shall We Cut Out the Smaller Fairs? ... 1028 Hints to "Nature Study" Teachers ... 1028 HORSES. Fitting and Mannered Horses for the Show-ring ... 1023 Horse Mangers ... 1029 English Breeders Pay High Fees ... 1029 STOCK. Condimental Foods ... 1029 Beefing the Dairy Breeds ... 1029 Our Scottish Letter ... 1030 FARM. Preparing to Sow Fall Wheat ... 1031 The Nurse Upheld ... 1031 Difficult Haymaking ... 1032 Milk for Paint-making ... 1032 How Do You Kill Weeds? ... 1032 Short-turning Rack ... 1032 Short-turning Hay Racks (Illustrated) ... 1032 Nurse's Charges Reputed ... 1032 DAIRY. Preservatives Disapproved ... 1033 Changing from Cheese to Butter ... 1033 Material for and Size of Silos ... 1033 Reduction of Freight on Australian Butter ... 1033 Irregular Supply as it Affects the Trade ... 1033 The Dairy Cow ... 1033 POULTRY. Increasing the Size of Eggs ... 1033 GARDEN AND ORCHARD. Selling Fruit on Commission ... 1034 Fruit Prospects in Annapolis County, N. S. ... 1034 Look Out for Brown Rot ... 1034 Preparing Fruits for Exhibition ... 1034 THE FARM BULLETIN. Development and Selection; Notes from the Farmers' Institute Field; A Rosy Outlook in Kent County ... 1035 A Breezy Letter from "Jonas"; East Prince, P. E. I.; C. S. G. A. Exhibit at Ontario Winter Fair; Cement Cistern Construction; Bright Crop Prospects in Lincoln; Big Creamery Project ... 1036 MARKETS ... 1036 to 1043 HOME MAGAZINE ... 1036 to 1043 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous. Flax; lime for wall; blackleg; common and tufted vetch ... 1045 Which side of hoe or spade to sharpen; Pan-American Model Dairy Awards ... 1046 Cow-stall fixtures; black medick; roup; to locate a well siphon ... 1048 Manuring for wheat; cows fail to breed; daisy troublesome in meadow ... 1049 Ontario automobile law; alsike poisoning; statute labor; damages for misrepresentation; a box social; poor hatches and weak chicks ... 1050 Veterinary. Excessive salivation; obstruction in milk duct, and lame colt; wolf teeth—nervous colt ... 1046 Tumor; weak feet—eczema; blindness—lameness ... 1047

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





# HOME MAGAZINE

## Life, Literature and Education.

### Macdonald Consolidated School Kingston, N. B.

On a beautiful plateau, almost midway between the Kennebecasis and St. John rivers, stands the Kingston Consolidated School. For nearly three-quarters of a century the locality was known as the shire-town of the county, and here were situated the court-house and jail, and all the offices appertaining to the administration of justice; but when Hampton was made the shire-town, the glory of Kingston departed, and now a more quiet rural neighborhood could not be found within the boundaries of our Province. But though, until recently, shorn of its local importance, the historical associations that cluster around Kingston will ever render the place an object of veneration to every lover of our Provincial history.

Around the locality linger the names and memories of many of the Loyalist founders of our Province. The old parish church still stands, which they built in 1789, and in which they worshipped during the early, weary and toilsome years of settlement; and in the graveyard in the shadow of the old church they sleep in British soil.

Professor Jas. W. Robertson chose Kingston for the New Brunswick Consolidated School because it represented a typical rural center, considered from the standpoint of paucity of population, inefficiency of the district schools, and need of educational and agricultural awakening. From the standpoint of wealth, accessibility and general character of the farms and roads, it is not typical of N. B. rural centers. There are few men of wealth in the districts, the farms are, in general, rough and rocky, although the soil is good, and the roads are hilly. Considered from all standpoints, perhaps there could not be found a center in New Brunswick which would offer more natural obstacles to the success of a consolidated school than Kingston.

Professor Robertson visited Kingston in the summer of 1902, and addressed an enthusiastic meeting of ratepayers. A few days later he promised the school to Kingston if a sufficient number of adjoining districts could be induced to join the consolidation. Seven districts, within a radius of five miles from Kingston as a center, voted to consolidate, and preparations were soon begun for the erection of a building. On the old public square at Kingston, on the very site of the old court-house in which the notorious Henry More Smith was once confined, the building was erected. The contract price was \$14,700. The building is two and one-half stories high. The general appearance is fine. The roof is steep pitched, terminating with ventilating turrets; the walls are covered with clapboards and fancy cut shingles, painted with pleasing colors. There are many large windows. Surrounding the building are beautiful grounds, laid off in lawns, gravel walks, gar-

dens and playgrounds. Trees, shrubs, hedges and flowers are seen here and there about the grounds, arranged in such a way as to give natural artistic views. Entering the building, one treads on hardwood floors. The woodwork is finished in cherry stain and varnished. In the halls are cloak-rooms made of heavy wire, six and a half feet high, permitting drying and ventilation of the children's clothing. On the ground, or first floor, besides cloak and store rooms, there are two school-rooms for primary grades, and a "manual training" room. These rooms are all lighted from the rear and the left. The size of each is 33x26. On the second floor are two schoolrooms for intermediate and advanced grades, a "Household Science" room, a laboratory, and library or reading-room. On the third floor is a spacious Assembly Hall. The basement is airy and well lighted, and contains large play-rooms for wet and cold weather, a storeroom and furnaces. All the rooms of the building are spacious, warm, well lighted, with good ventilation, clean and attractive. The school is furnished with all necessary and no unnecessary equipment. The apparatus in the laboratory is of the simplest nature.

One acre of the school-ground is given to garden and orchard purposes. There is a small orchard containing twenty apple and sixteen plum trees. These are set in four rows, the apple trees being thirty feet apart each way, and plum trees used as "fillers." The garden contains ten large illustration plots, each 10 feet 5 inches by 20 feet 10 inches, or 1-200 of an acre. The first eight will illustrate a three-year rotation. This year they are planted as follows:

No. 1, crimson clover; No. 2, timothy; No. 3, potatoes, sprayed; No. 4, potatoes, not sprayed; No. 5, wheat, selected, with clover; No. 7, oats with clover; No. 8, oats without clover; No. 9, cow peas; No. 10—nursery—seeds of shrubs and trees planted.

There are ten plots, each 10 feet by 5 feet, in which are planted the different clovers and principal grasses. There are a dozen or more il-

lustration plots started with different field crops. Each pupil in Grades VIII. and IX. has a plot ten feet by 8 feet, in which are planted beans, corn, potatoes, carrots—one row of each. In grades VI. and VII. each plot is 10 feet by 6 feet, with three rows, viz., peas, turnips, and onions. In Grades III., IV. and V. two pupils have a plot 10 feet by 4 feet, with three rows, viz., beets, cabbages or tomatoes, and lettuce. In the Primary Grades I. and II., three or four pupils work a plot 10 feet by

rows of flowers, and plots containing pumpkins, cucumbers, etc. Each pupil keeps an account, showing value of seeds planted, value of labor at so much an hour, and receipts. On the grounds and lawns about the building there are several flower-beds containing perennials and annuals. This year about two hundred native trees and shrubs were planted. The children brought the trees and helped to set them. All the trees are growing and look well.

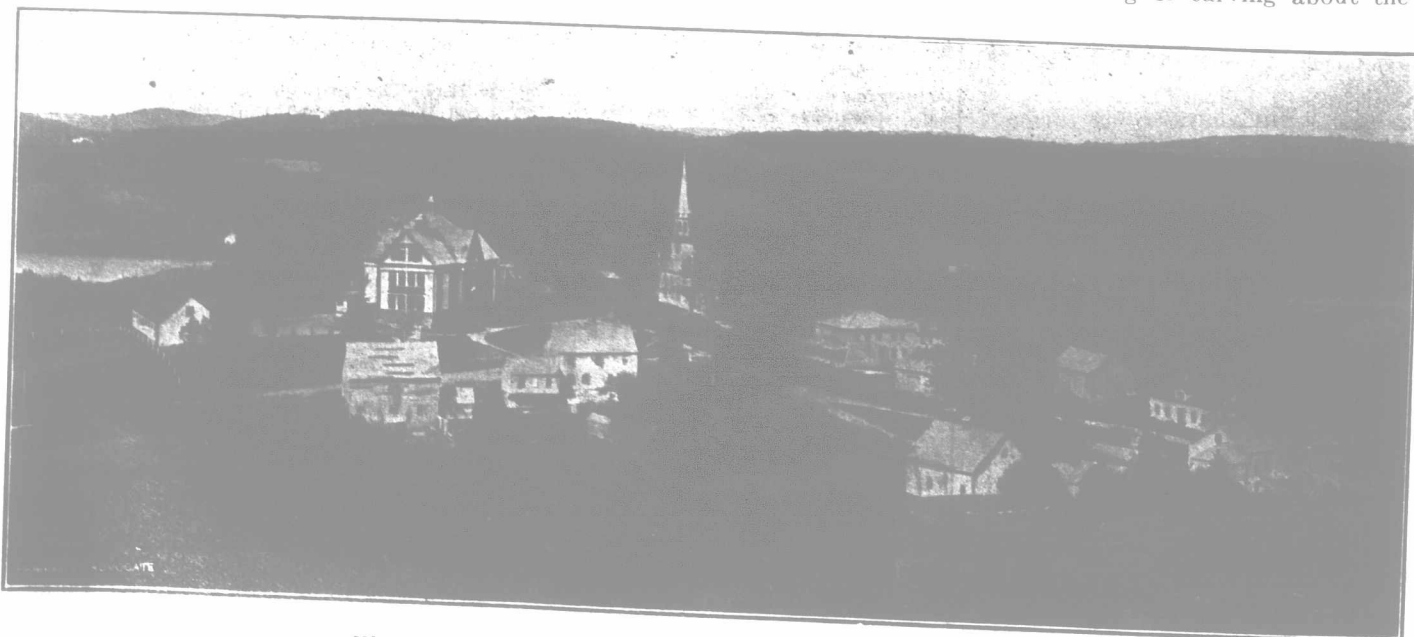
On Monday, August 29th, 1904, the school opened with a large attendance, which gradually increased, until, at the close of the first term, the enrolment was 166, of whom about twenty were from different parts of the Province outside the consolidated districts. The enrolment of pupils in the seven districts previous to consolidation was 125; after consolidation, first term, it was 166, an increase of 41 pupils, or 33 per cent. For the second term the enrolment is 175. The total average daily attendance in the seven small schools was about 55, or 44 per cent. of the enrolment; in the consolidated school for the first term it was 140, or 84 per cent. of enrolment. The actual daily attendance has been trebled, and the percentage of enrolment doubled. For the first two months of the term the daily attendance was nearly 95 per cent. of enrolment. The percentage for the whole term was lower, because a great many of the older boys and girls did not enroll until near the end of the term. For the term about to close the attendance has been excellent. Among those enrolled are twelve over twenty years of age. Many who had been absent from home and school for several years returned in order to take advantage of the school privileges offered. The interest of the pupils in their work, particularly in nature-study and school-garden work, in manual training and in household science, has been excellent. The problem of interest and discipline has been solved. In a school of 175 pupils, during a whole school-year, the Principal has not used a stick once, has not seen one fight, and has not seen any evidence of intentional marking or carving about the



D. W. Hamilton, M. A.

Principal Macdonald Consolidated Public School, Kingston, N. B.

3 feet, and they have in each plot three rows, one of radishes, one of onions, and one row of easily-grown flowers. All the work on the plots is done by the pupils after the ground has been plowed and harrowed and the large stones removed. All the plots have corner stakes, each two inches square; these are painted white. The paths between plots vary from two to four feet in width, according to position. Surrounding all the individual plots are



Kingston, King's Co., N. B., Seat of a Consolidated School.



building. The pupils take as much pride and interest in the building and in everything pertaining to it as could possibly be expected. It cannot be said of this school:

"Within the master's desk is seen,  
Deep scarred by raps official,  
The warping floor, the battered seats,  
The jack-knife's carved initial;  
The charcoal frescoes on its wall,  
Its door's worn sill, betraying  
The feet that creeping slow to school  
Went storming out to playing."

Seven vans, which cost about \$135 each, convey the pupils from outlying districts to the school. There has been no serious difficulty as regards transportation. Last winter was the most severe ever experienced in this section of the Province. At several points on the roads the snow was twenty feet deep. It stormed nearly every day during the months of January and February, yet on only one day was school closed. On every other school day the attendance was never less than fifty per cent. of enrolment, except on one day. Individual vans missed occasionally, but chiefly during one week in the spring when the snow melted rapidly and the roads were almost impassable. The children, even on the coldest and most stormy days, were comfortable; only those who walked had wet feet or frozen ears. Transportation has been successful even beyond our most sanguine expectations. This year the cost of transportation has been high, because nearly all the drivers had to buy horses and harness. It is hoped that next year the cost will be less. The routes, cost, etc., are as follows:

	Miles travelled one way.	Children carried.	Cost per day.
Route No. 1...	7	16	\$2.50
Route No. 2...	5	23	2.00
Route No. 3...	7	19	2.50
Route No. 4...	5	17	1.80
Route No. 5...	5	18	2.50
Route No. 6...	7	9	1.90
Route No. 7...	3	23	1.80

At present there are six teachers on the staff—two men and four ladies. The Principal has charge of all the nature-study and school-garden-work, and also teaches other subjects in the upper grades. The manual-training teacher has charge of mathematics and other subjects in the advanced grades. Three of the staff are university graduates. All the subjects of the ordinary course of instruction for N. B. are taught, in addition to the special subjects. All the grades have some form of manual training. The pupils of the primary grades have paper-cutting, paper-folding, modelling from clay, etc. In Grades III., IV. and V. there is cardboard construction and mechanical drawing. In Grade VI., or at about the age of 12, the wood-work begins. In addition to the regular graded course of models, every boy makes stakes and articles required for use in connection with other subjects. The older girls have household science, which includes sewing, cooking, laundry work, home nursing, sanitation, etc. In nature study, in addition to the school-garden work, during the spring and autumn months there is field work, in the study of plants, rocks, birds, insects, etc. Except on wet days, nearly all the work is done out of doors, in actual contact with the material. This outdoor work may be termed unsystematic. During the winter months the indoor laboratory is used, and short elementary courses in physics, chemistry, selection of seeds, mineralogy, etc., are given. Each pupil has a separate set of apparatus, and performs all experiments. Not only do the special subjects referred to never fail to interest the pupils, but they are of great practical, everyday value, and the mental and moral training that they give is equal to or greater than that given by the older subjects.

The advantages of a consolidated school cannot be overestimated. One cannot visit this school, watch the

children at work in their different rooms or assembled together in the hall, see the bright, attractive, artistic surroundings, and note the character of the work being done without saying that there can be no comparison made that would do justice to the consolidated school, it is so far superior in every way to the

ly the dearest when all things are considered. A little fourth-rate school, with a third-class teacher, means a serious waste of money and an alarming waste of precious child-life. At good centers, where many of the children can walk, and in a section where the van routes are not long and difficult, it may be cheaper

rather go to school than stay at home—certainly a new condition of affairs.

It is expected, and the indications so far are good, that consolidated schools will, to a great extent, help to check the rural exodus.

The Kingston school has had hundreds of visitors during the past year. The Governor of the Province, the ex-Governor, Premier, members of the Provincial Legislature, the leading educationists of N. B., and many delegations of trustees and ratepayers have inspected the school, and all expressed themselves as being delighted with the school and the scheme. The prospects for consolidation in N. B. are very bright. At least two other consolidated schools will open this year, and several others are in different stages of development. I prophesy that in a few years there will be many in this Province, and their work will transform rural practices and rural life.

D. W. H.

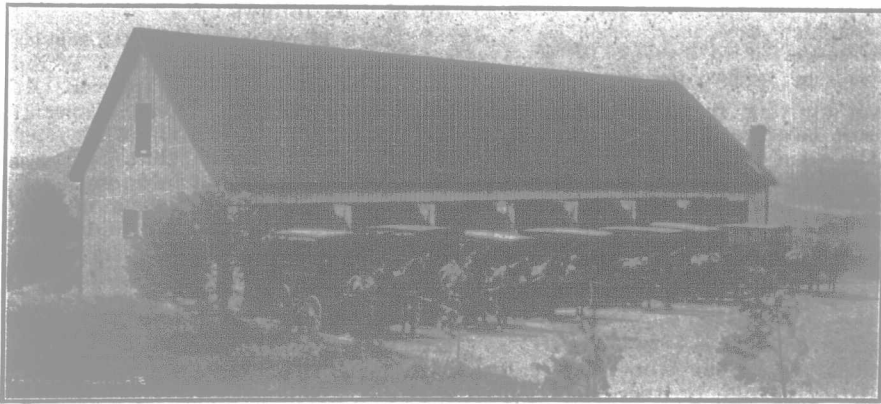
Self-culture is the acquisition of that which adds to our happiness by enlarging our environments.—Helen Wilmans.

The power to do great things generally arises from the willingness to do small things.—Emerson.

Duty is a prickly shrub, but its flower will be happiness and glory.—M. F. Tupper.



The Macdonald Consolidated School, Kingston, N. B.



Van Shed, Macdonald Consolidated School.

little district school. The only argument of any weight that can possibly be brought against consolidation of schools in N. B. is that in some sections it may cost more to run an up-to-date consolidated school than to run the little schools. The cheapest articles, though, are usual-

financially to consolidate, as has been the experience in the United States.

The popularity of the school among parents, pupils and ratepayers is great. It is the truth, in connection with the school, that the great majority of pupils would much



Pupils Working in Macdonald Consolidated School Garden.



## An Unsightly Blemish



OF ANY KIND—  
Moles, Warts,  
Ruptured Veins,  
Birthmarks—  
causes extreme  
annoyance to a  
sensitive woman,  
but no disfigure-  
ment on the face  
is so troublesome  
or annoying as

**Superfluous  
Hair.**

We made a specialty of this work for nearly fourteen years and guarantee satisfaction in every case. Electrolysis is positively the only cure—our method is superior to others. If afflicted don't use depilatories, but come during the summer or at Fair time (Aug. 28th to Sept. 9th) and have our reliable operators treat you and avoid scars and pain.

## Pimples and Blotches

unless given attention leave behind a coarse and scarred complexion. We have a home treatment that never fails to cure. Write or call for full information and booklet "F."

**GRAMAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE**  
Dept. F. 502 Church St., Toronto.

## "MUSICAL"

The tone of the  
POPULAR

## Sherlock-Manning ORGANS

is pronounced by experts  
to be perfect.

Characteristically  
**Sweet yet Powerful**

A rare combination,  
backed up by

**Durability**

It will be a pleasure to  
send you a descriptive  
Catalogue.

The Sherlock-Manning  
Organ Co.,  
London, - - Canada.

## FERTILITY!

"To the south, east, west  
and north of Edmonton  
there is a great area of  
the blackest and richest  
land I ever saw."

This is what one of Canada's leading  
journalists wrote in the Toronto Globe,  
after spending a whole season examin-  
ing the resources of the entire West.

There are 20,000 square miles of this  
land around Edmonton.

A line to the Secretary

**BOARD OF TRADE,  
Edmonton, Alta.,**

will bring you interesting information  
about it.

Please mention this paper.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



## The Claim and Power of Brotherhood.

The man did solemnly protest unto us,  
saying: Ye shall not see my face, ex-  
cept your brother be with you.—Gen.  
xliii. : 8.

"Brother clasps the hand of brother,  
Stepping fearless through the night."

You see it is a case of cause and effect. The "effect" is the fearlessness, and the "cause" is the active brotherliness. A pilgrim may well walk with confident steps, even through the darkness when he can feel, warm within his own—for the soul has senses as well as the body—the kindly clasp of a real brother's hand.

Our Elder Brother's hand is always clasping ours, and shall we in our turn be slow to "stretch out a loving hand to wrestlers with the troubled sea?" Like Joseph, He solemnly protests unto us that we shall not see His face unless we have at least earnestly tried to bring our brother with us. A self-centered religion is certainly not Christianity, whatever else it may be, for it is utterly foreign to the Spirit of Him who is continually seeking and saving the lost, strengthening the weak, and sanctifying the souls which are burning with a never-satisfied thirst after God and hunger after holiness. The first necessity of brotherhood—without which it is as powerless as a connecting wire that lacks the living force of electricity—is brotherly affection. I think it is Emerson who says:

"Gifts from one who loved me,  
'Twas high time they came;  
When he ceased to love me  
Time they stopped for shame."

I am quoting from memory, and may not have got the words exactly, but the idea is plain that a gift may be sometimes next thing to an insult. Those who complain that other people are ungrateful, might find, if they looked at home, that the favors which are unappreciated are only superficial. "The gift without the giver" is very bare and worthless in man's eyes as well as in God's. But one who does really wish to bring his brother nearer to God, will probably do more harm than good if he fails to use common-sense methods. The sledge-hammer plan of saying to strangers, or even to acquaintances, "Are you saved?" is pretty sure to irritate any self-respecting person. No one has any right to pry impudently into the secret recesses of another soul. Besides, everybody is not sent out to be a John the Baptist—a preacher of repentance—although the life of every man is an "epistle" which is constantly being "known and read of all men." We are always drawing others nearer to God or drawing them away from Him, not so much by what we say or do, as by what we are. If we want our influence to be exerted for good it is not enough to make the outside conduct clean; the inside—the thoughts and desires of the soul—must be clean also. Human personality can never be neutral, but it will only be a mighty power for good if God is living in it and working through it. As the Spirit of Jehovah clothed Himself with Gideon (see marginal reading of revised version), so He is willing to clothe Himself with you. The Incarnation is always a present reality—God continually manifests Himself in flesh.

One of the first questions addressed to a man was: "Where is thy brother?" and the reckless answer: "I know not; Am I my brother's keeper?" was a murderer's daring denial of the sacred claim of brotherhood. Its "claim" is as wide as

our race, but who can estimate its "power" when the man who is reaching out to help his brother has laid open his whole personality—body, mind and spirit—to be a channel of power for the Holy Spirit of God? To be full of the Holy Ghost is always to be full of power.

It is a miserable pretence of humility to say—as people sometimes venture to do—"I have no talents." No talents! when each of us will be called to account for the use or neglect of at least one mighty talent, a talent which is infinite in its far-reaching, potential energy, because it places at our disposal the infinite resources of God. I mean the power of intercessory prayer. More swift and sure than any wireless telegraphy, it goes straight to the mark, ignoring with calm indifference any obstacles of time or space, clasping a brother's hand even across the dread barrier we call Death. When the incense of unselfish prayer is blended with the fragrance of our High Priest's continual effectual intercession, it can never fail to bring down richest blessing on both the intercessor and the brothers and sisters interceded for. When we leave this talent unused it is not only our brother who will suffer loss. Anyone who has any practical experience of prayer at all does not need to consult his Bible to discover that his love to God never fails to grow stronger and brighter when he is pleading with Him for a brother's good.

The power of intercession is forcibly set forth in "With God in the World," as follows:

"There is no more delicate service in the whole round of human action than that of intercessory prayer. It is so hidden as to have a special beauty on that account. While men are all unconscious that we are thinking of them, we fold our arms about them and bring them up before God for blessing and guidance." And again: "Intercession rises to sublime heights when it claims the privilege and the power for each child of God to gather up in his arms the whole family to which he belongs, and carry it with its multifold needs and its glorious possibilities into the presence of the common Father for blessing and protection. It is grand to feel that the Christian can lift, by the power of prayer, a myriad as easily as one, that he can hold in his grasp the whole Church as firmly as a single parish, and can bring down showers of blessing on an entire race as readily as the few drops needed for his own little plot."

This priceless talent, this glorious opportunity, brings with it a correspondingly solemn responsibility. How often our Lord has declared that sins of omission will bring sure punishment. Dare we leave this sacred power, which God has solemnly entrusted to us, buried and unused? When He returns to reckon with us, will He not require at our hands His own "with usury"?

And one thing more: Surely I have a special claim on your prayers—a claim, I mean, that you will ask God to breathe His own messages into this Quiet Hour, speaking through me words "quick and powerful" that will go straight home to the heart of each reader. I don't want them to be merely "words"—words that may please and interest, and be forgotten as soon as read. If they are never translated into action, but only serve to while away an idle hour on a Sunday afternoon, they will indeed fail of their purpose. I prize this weekly opportunity as a great privilege; but it also is a heavy responsibility, a responsibility that I dare not shoulder

alone—it rests on your shoulders, too.

"I charge thee, Friend, by all below  
That knit our hearts in one. . . .  
Entreat for me! for thou hast drawn  
more near

God's gracious heart, and closer to His ear,—  
Nay! thou dost pray for me, I need not ask."

I heard to-day from the Toronto Fresh-Air Mission that help was still coming in from the "Farmer's Advocate" readers. You have more than doubled your last year's contributions, and, in thanking you again for your generous answer to my appeal, I gladly remind you of our Divine Brother's gracious declaration: "Whoso shall receive one such little child in My Name receiveth ME." HOPE.

## Young Wives.

There are few young wives of our farmers who begin their married life with luxury. Generally, the young husband has just started to make the farm pay after a few years of patient working, clearing the land, and building the little home, making things comfortable for the wife who comes to help him.

It is upon this subject of helpmate, that is the keynote of a happy married life, that one desires to speak. When a girl marries, she must not expect the romance of courtship to continue. She is not loved the less for its departure. She now belongs to her husband, and all that interests him and everything he does for her comfort in the home should be appreciated.

During the first year she has much to learn, hitherto they have seen each other at their best, each desiring to appear most pleasing. Now, left to themselves, many little flaws in the character of each will show themselves—but no one is perfect. Do not worry a man with little trifles, things that annoy a woman are not always understood by a man. Meet him cheerfully, he will always appreciate your welcome, and his home made bright and pretty will be more to him than a grander away from you.

Learn all you can during your first year about the careful management of housekeeping. You will take quite a pride in your attempts at any new dish you serve.

You need not be lonely on a farm; there are so many little duties which fill the day. You can always go on making your home pretty. In the spring, there is your garden and chickens—plenty of time to welcome a friendly caller. Whenever one hears of a housewife feeling lonesome and wanting some friend or relations forever with her, one feels she has few resources. Who can be lonely, when there is a book to read or needlework to be done after the morning's work. Keep up your correspondence, it is a pleasure to hear from friends. Try and take a few papers, and exchange with your neighbors.

Get your husband to make things easy for you in and about the house: shelves and cupboards so that your kitchen may look neat and snug. Many a really good fellow has become careless and indifferent when he found his young wife careless of her personal appearance and the house untidy; no system! no management in her work! Make up your mind from the start to help your husband to succeed in all his undertakings, it can be done. Trials will come, but be brave, and always loving. Love is a mighty weapon, use it at all times for good.

When one thinks of the many mothers who have been the mainstay of the home, of the example they show their children, of the endurance under suffering, and the many trials that mothers of large families must pass through, we can only wish to bring into the early married life the spirit of true comradeship without which no such life is complete. B. C.

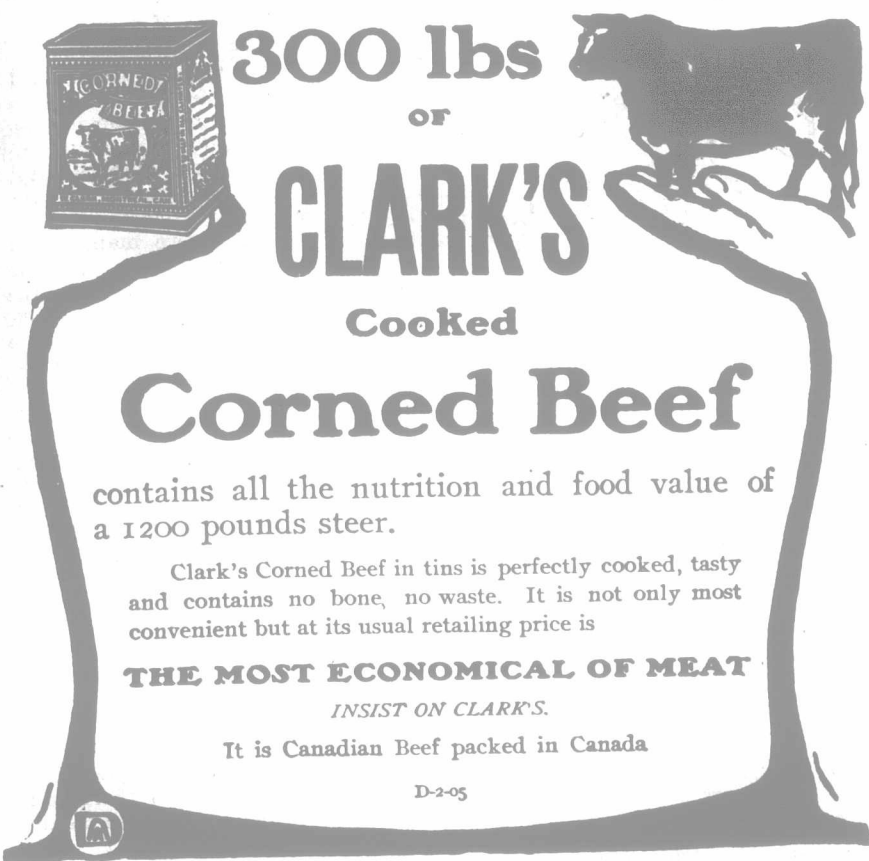
## Recipes.

Pancakes: One quart sweet milk, add bread crumbs to make a thin batter, three well-beaten eggs, a pinch of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of "Five Roses" flour.

Breakfast Cake: Two cups corn meal, three cups "Five Roses" flour, two cups buttermilk, four tablespoonfuls molasses, and two teaspoonfuls soda; bake in a well-greased tin, and eat hot with butter.

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





**300 lbs**  
or  
**CLARK'S**  
Cooked  
**Corned Beef**

contains all the nutrition and food value of a 1200 pounds steer.

Clark's Corned Beef in tins is perfectly cooked, tasty and contains no bone, no waste. It is not only most convenient but at its usual retailing price is

**THE MOST ECONOMICAL OF MEAT**  
INSIST ON CLARK'S.  
It is Canadian Beef packed in Canada

D-2-05

# IF

you do not use "Five Roses" Flour, then there is room for improvement in the quality and nutritive value of your bread and pastry. Make sure of good results on Baking Day by using this brand. It is the only one which never fails.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.

## THE BUSINESS

# Department

OF THE

**FOREST CITY BUSINESS & SHORTHAND COLLEGE**  
LONDON, ONT.,

Is equipped with Loose Leaf Ledgers, Roller Copier, Filing Cabinets, etc., without which we could not guarantee a thorough and practical drilling.

Every farmer's boy, and daughter too, should have a knowledge of business methods such as we impart.

COLLEGE REOPENS SEPT. 5th.

Booklet free.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

"Can you tell me," said the seeker after knowledge to the showman, "what the hump on the camel's back is for?" "What's it for?" "Yes. Of what value is it?" "Well, it's lots of value. The camel would be no good without it." "Why not?" "Why not? Y'er don't suppose people 'ud pay sixpence to see a camel without a hump, do yer?"

### Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

It is 16, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

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

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



### The Poor Black Chicken.

Out of the barn one morning  
Old Whitey came strutting down;  
No common inferior hen was she,  
But a Dorking of great renown.

And after her came ten chickens;  
Running with all their might;  
Nine had their mother's complexion fair,  
But one was as black as night.

Old Whitey looked over her shoulder  
And clucked to each little pet;  
But suddenly, angrily, stretched her neck  
And flew at a small brunette.

All day she pecked at the chicken  
Whenever she saw it near,  
And Dinah, the cook, at the kitchen door,  
Heard its pitiful peeps of fear.

"I'm blessed if that stuck-up Dorkin'  
Don't hate yer for bein' black!  
But one culled pusson can feel for another—  
We'll pay your old mudder back."

So, laughing, good-natured, Dinah  
Quick lifted the little wight,  
And shaking the dredging-box carefully  
O'er him,  
Lo! presently black was white.

Then away ran the floury chicken,  
Looking like all the rest;  
And slyly old Whitey contentedly clucked  
As he nestled beneath her breast.

Dinah nodded and laughed at the mother;  
"Yer fooled, honey, sure, but den  
When folks every day take appearance fer truf,  
Why shouldn't a foolish old hen?"

### Why Charley Lost the Place.

Whistling a merry tune, Charley came down the road, with his hands in his pockets, his cap pushed back on his head, and a general air of good-fellowship with the world.

He was on his way to apply for a position in a stationer's store that he was very anxious to obtain, and in his pockets were the best of references concerning his character for willingness and honesty. He felt sure that there would not be much doubt about his obtaining the place when he presented these credentials.

A few drops of rain fell, as the bright sky was overcast with clouds, and he began to wish that he had brought an umbrella. From a house just a little before him two little children were starting out for school, and the mother stood in the door smiling approval as the boy raised the umbrella and took the little sister under its shelter in a manly fashion.

Charley was a great tease, and, like most boys who indulge in teasing or rough practical jokes, he always took care to select for his victim someone weaker or younger than himself.

"I'll have some fun with those children," he said to himself; and before they had gone very far down the road he crept up behind them, and snatched the umbrella out of the boy's hands.

In vain the little fellow pleaded with him to return it. Charley took a malicious delight in pretending that he was going to break it or throw it over the fence; and, as the rain had stopped, he amused himself in this way for some distance, making the children run after him and plead with him tearfully for their umbrella.

Tired of this sport at last, he relinquished the umbrella as a carriage approached, and, leaving the children to dry their tears, went on towards the store.

Mr. Mercer was not in, so Charley sat down on the steps to wait for him. An old gray cat was basking in the sun, and Charley amused him-

self by pinching the poor animal's tail till she mewed pitifully and struggled to escape.

While he was enjoying this sport Mr. Mercer drove up in his carriage, and passed Charley on his way into the store. The boy released the cat, and, following the gentleman in, respectfully presented his references.

"These do very well," Mr. Mercer said, returning the papers to Charley. "If I had not seen some of your other references, I might have engaged you."

"Other references? What do you mean, sir?" asked Charley in astonishment.

"I drove past you this morning when you were on your way here, and saw you diverting yourself by teasing two little children. A little later a dog passed you, and you cut him with a switch you had in your hand. You shied a stone at a bird, and just now you were delighting yourself in tormenting another defenceless animal. These are the references that have decided me to have nothing to do with you. I don't want a cruel boy about me."

As Charley turned away crestfallen over his disappointment, he determined that wanton cruelty, even though it seemed to him to be only "fun," should not cost him another good place.

### The Little Gentleman.

I knew him for a gentleman  
By signs that never fail;  
His coat was rough and rather worn,  
His cheeks were thin and pale—  
A lad who had his way to make,  
With little time to play;  
I knew him for a gentleman  
By certain signs to-day.

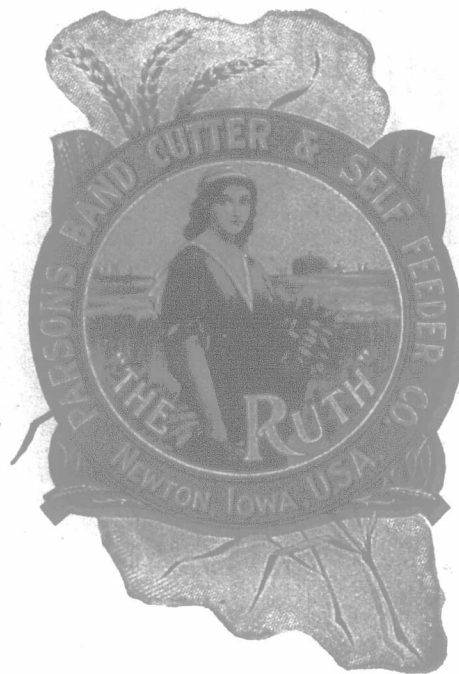
He met his mother on the street;  
Off came his little cap.  
My door was shut; he waited there  
Until I heard his rap.  
He took the bundle from my hand,  
And when I dropped my pen  
He sprang to pick it up for me,  
This gentleman of ten.

He does not push or crowd along;  
His voice is gently pitched;  
He does not fling his books about  
As if he were bewitched.  
He stands aside to let you pass;  
He always shuts the door;  
He runs on errands willingly,  
To forge and mill and store.  
He thinks of you before himself;  
He serves you if he can,  
For in whatever company  
The manners make the man.  
At ten or forty 'tis the same;  
The manner tells the tale,  
And I discern the gentleman  
By signs that never fail.

### A Kitchen Slate.

A kitchen slate has proved a very useful article in my home; in fact, to me it is worth its weight in gold. There is no clasp of despairing hands over a forgotten loaf of cake. There is no, "Oh, I forgot it," when the children find holes in their stockings and buttons off their clothing; for there it is on the slate, "Stockings to darn," "Buttons to sew on." Such notes can be added while the ironing is under way or while one is battling with the dishpan. Buy a good slate, take off the frame, and have the slate framed in an attractive oak frame. Upon the back place screw eyes—two for hanging, one for a stout cord for the pencil, and one for another cord to hold the sponge. A slate of this kind is very convenient if one keeps a servant or kitchen maid, for one may leave in writing directions for the day's duties or the menu for the day. Many other duties may be entrusted to the slate, which has a better memory than the housewife. The slate makes a much appreciated gift for a bride.—[G. B., Mich.]





## For Long Tangled Bundles

This will be a harvest of long straw. Already much grain has "lodged," fallen down. This will make rough, badly-tangled sheaves. They will make the work of feeding the thresher slower and more difficult. A good band cutter and self-feeder will save more time and do more threshing in bad grain.

The **RELIABLE RUTH FEEDER** can be depended upon to satisfactorily feed such tangled bundles as may be expected this season.

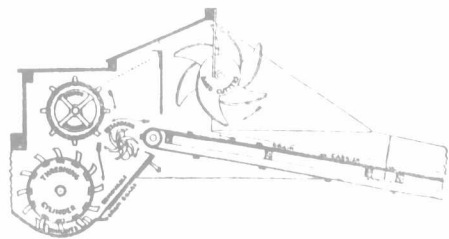
It feeds mildewed peas, long tough rye and tangled oats, and does it right.

The **RUTH FEEDER** is safely guarded against winding in tough straw. It goes right along and does its work in all kinds and conditions of grain. When the grain is long, tangled, and tough, its positive retarder and feeder cylinder hold the bundles and thin them out till they go in without slugging the thresher cylinder.

The **RUTH FEEDER** is not simply a fair-weather and fine-grain machine. It takes all kinds and conditions just as they come, and does its work right. It is strong and durable, and stands the supreme test of the hardest work.

Get your thresher fitted with a **RUTH FEEDER** for this season's work. There is yet time, but not too much time, before threshing will actually begin. Labor is scarce, and good hand feeders hard to get at any price, reasons why you should fit your thresher with a reliable **RUTH FEEDER** to take the place of hand feeders and band cutters.

**RUTH SELF-FEEDERS** and repairs are kept in stock in London. Write for descriptive catalogue and full information to us, or ask any Thresher manufacturers to put on a **RUTH FEEDER** for you.



**PARSONS BAND CUTTER & SELF-FEEDER CO.**

P. O. Box 433,  
LONDON, ONTARIO.



### A Few Hot-weather Hints and Recipes.

**Cucumber Sauce.**—Whip stiff  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup heavy cream. Season with salt and Cayenne, and add gradually  $2\frac{1}{2}$  table-spoonfuls vinegar. Pare and grate one large cucumber (remove seeds). Season with a little onion juice, and fold into the mixture.

**Fruit Salad.**—Place two or three kinds of fruit, fresh or canned, in layers. Sprinkle with sugar, pour the juice if any over, and cover the top thickly with grated cocoanut. This salad, which is a very good one for using up left-overs, should be prepared the night before using. Some like it with a salad dressing, made with lemon juice instead of vinegar, poured over.

**Sticky Fly Paper.** (From Ottawa Valley Journal).—Mix together equal parts by measure of resin and castor oil. Stir till thoroughly mixed, and while yet a little warm spread thinly and evenly upon any strong paper that is not porous—foolscap, catalogue covers, etc. Spread with a table knife, slightly warmed, and leave a narrow border to handle with.

Pyrethrum powder dusted about through the air and over the walls is also very effectual in killing flies.

### A "Dream" Dining-room.

Dear Dame Durden,—I was much interested in your request some time ago for an article on an ideal dining-room. I wondered what response it would bring, but, as yet, I find no one has ventured forth. I am afraid that farmers' wives, as a rule, are not apt to spend much time dreaming of ideals at this busy season of the year; but if they should happen to find, accidentally, a dreamy hour, lying around, I think it would be filled with thoughts such as these: "Oh, just give me some cool, quiet, shady place; where I cannot see, hear or smell the cook stove, and its stews, fries and bakes; where I cannot hear the rattle of one pot or pan; a place where we can eat our meals in rest and enjoyment, forgetting the things that are behind, also those that are before (for instance, dishes)."

Now, I have always had a kind of dream dining-room in my mind, which so far I have been able to enjoy only in dreams. I will tell you about it. First, I want a room in some corner all by itself, because I wish to keep the table always ready for a lunch or meal at any time. I want a small hall or pantry between it and the kitchen. Next, it must face the east or south, and have an outside door on porch or veranda, with vines, of course, and two large windows. For the windows I want a few flowers. Next, we must have a smooth, bare, polished floor, with perhaps a few rugs.

Now, as to colors—I am afraid I have not studied up that subject enough. I want the room large enough for a couch—a broad, cool, comfortable one. It must have a cover, so that the walls must be the same color. I would like the walls green for summer; but what about winter? Then, I do not think I would like my couch cover green. I guess I will have to come to the Ingle Nook and talk it over when we make this dream-room a reality. Now, I want a little, low table for my couch, so that when one comes in too tired and weary to sit up, one can just lie down and enjoy a little refreshing lunch, and be happy and comfortable. Our table must be extension—plenty wide enough—with always some pretty, fresh flowers or plant upon it. Then, my chairs must be comfortable, with backs just high enough for comfort. A little side table, on wheels, that will move with a touch, and some sort of sideboard or china closet, or both, will also be necessities. A

rocking-chair and a few nice pictures will complete the whole. I cannot be very definite in anything further, as this is only a dream, you know. I suppose you, dear Dame Durden, could add plenty of other "things," but as a dream we will let it stand as it is.

Just a word about color schemes: I am afraid we, as farmers' wives, do not pay enough attention to these things; our homes might be much improved if we did. If we are not up in the subject, let us study it, and perhaps our kind hostess will occasionally give us some useful hints. Hoping I have not taken up too much space,

"INDEPENDENCE."

### A Tribute to Western Women.

Dear Dame Durden,—May I, too, send a short message to your Ingle Nook? I shall be glad if some of the thoughts which have helped me may also be of use to some other of the women-workers of this great Northwest. Notwithstanding the many difficulties of farm life here, I think it has a wonderfully developing effect on the natures of those women who undertake it. Even in the hardest cases one reads about, we can only "wonder and admire" when noting the many-sided ability possessed by some of our sisters, who can turn from such work as milking the cow to writing for the press, and from caring for little children to feeding the horses. Again, the cooking—to mention nothing else—that is done in the simplest of these Canadian homes is quite beyond praise. The ability, too, to do the outdoor work implies excellent health and vigor, and speaks well for the climate of the country. The thought of this work should prove a stimulus, rather than a terror, to the newcomers. Still, "moderation in all things" is a good rule, and all cannot do alike.

As a rule, women who come out here are not those who shrink from difficulty; in fact, they must have overcome many difficulties in order to get here at all. But, at home, there were those who could sympathize, encourage, and possibly admire. Here, one must wade alone through unexpected predicaments, and learn to struggle on without the accustomed pleasures and interests intervening. Necessary duties, too, must be undertaken, often under circumstances entirely uncongenial, and, for a time at least, it seems that the best of one's powers are entirely without scope. We are inclined to wonder if the coming-out at all has been one huge mistake.

No, someone must pioneer, and, naturally, only those can go forward and lead who have already made a way to the front in some line. The forging ahead must be lonely, often disagreeable and wearisome, but only so can a path be made for others to follow. A nature which has been trained to deal with many hearts, to express itself in many ways, may be compelled for a time to expend itself on vegetable and animal life mainly. But, even if these appear unresponsive (and they are not by any means entirely so), the mere fact of studying them and providing for them will greatly strengthen the powers of the worker. Ability will become stronger, instead of weaker, if the opportunity of setting it to work in solitude and without appreciation has been faithfully used. M. E.

Manitoba.  
[Note.—By the way, is not Octavia going to write again to all the enquirers who have been asking for her, and referring to her?]

### A Men Among the Amazons.

Dear Dame Durden,—I suppose I really have no business to address my letters to your page, considering that I am not a lady, but belong to the "worse" portion of humanity, and am not blessed with a better half yet. My only excuse is that, although I am a "mere man," still I follow the same calling as the learned matrons who write for the Ingle Nook, being the head cook, bottle-washer, manager and entire family of a small shack in Alberta. So, being in that predicament, I most religiously study the Ingle Nook letters, and, alas, sometimes make the fatal mistake of trying my hand at some of the recipes, which, after being subjected to my own special treatment, resemble paper-weights more than cakes. For this reason I should recommend all fellows starting to batch to keep a pig or two; mine actually seem to thrive, thanks to my experiments.

Dough! that awful stuff! How lovingly it clings to one! How difficult to get a finger clear when a fly happens to settle on your nose!

With what almost supernatural care buttons fly off when there is no one around to fasten them on again!

How dirty the floor looks; and how new and clean the scrubbing-brush!

How cold, dreary and miserable the whole place looks when returning home at night!

How grand to have no squalling kids around; no one to worry about you, and when you do happen to feel a little lonely, isn't there the dog to pour one's superfluous affection upon? What would we poor fellows do without a dog?

I would like to wind up with a few hints for beginners:

1. Sew buttons on with fine wire.

2. Don't fill lamp with oil just before making bread; its taste might be a little curious.

3. Never scrub the floor; it always gets just as dirty again.

4. Boil potatoes in their skins; it saves washing them beforehand.

5. Don't view marriage by the one nagging wife you happen to know; remember the others. J. W.

Your case is really pitiable, J. W. Truly, you'll have to set out hunting for a solution to all your difficulties. But wait until our competition is over; then you'll know whether to fix your binocular apparatus on a blooming maid of sixteen, or on a practiced old house-keeper of forty-seven. Your household hints are excellent—under the circumstances. Tried recipes, are they?

### The Patter of Little Feet.

I sit by my table writing;  
And far down the village street,  
Comes the babble of childish voices  
And the patter of little feet.  
I know they are hastening homeward,  
I know that the school is out;  
And I list to the rhythmic patter  
Which mingles with joyous shout.

I sit by my desk, and wonder  
Where the little feet will be led—  
Whether 'mid thorns and briars,  
Or in flowery paths instead;  
Whether in ways of virtue  
And innocence, pure and sweet,  
Or whether in sin and folly  
Will journey the little feet.

And up to the merciful Father,  
A swift-winged prayer I send:  
"O, guide the wee feet safely  
Till the journey of life shall end.  
And, O, when the school is over,  
And the lessons are learned, I pray  
That the coming home be as joyous  
As ever it is to-day.

O, when by the silvery waters  
Of the glorious river of life,  
When done is the toil and conflict  
And over the noise and strife,  
Then sweeter far to the Master  
Than the heavenly music sweet,  
Will sound the rhythmic patter—  
The patter of little feet.

—[Selected.]

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



The LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Continued.

"Don't you? Not when you consider that by it we seem to be deprived of all opportunity of tracing this sheet back to the quire of paper from which it was taken?"

"No." "Humph! then you are more of an amateur than I thought you. Don't you see that as Hannah could have had no motive for concealing where the paper came from on which she wrote her dying words, this sheet must have been prepared by someone else?"

"No," said I, "I cannot say I see all that."

"Can't! Well, then, answer me this. Why should Hannah, a girl about to commit suicide, care whether any clue was furnished in her confession, to the actual desk, drawer, or paper from which the sheet was taken on which she writes it?"

"She wouldn't."

"Yet especial pains have been taken to destroy that clue. Then there is another thing. Read the confession itself, Mr. Raymond, and tell me what you gather from it."

"Why," said I, after complying, "that the girl, worn out with constant apprehension, has made up her mind to do away with herself, and that Henry Clavering—"

"Ah, I didn't know that Mr. Clavering's name was mentioned there; excuse me."

"His name is not mentioned, but a description is given so strikingly in accordance—"

Here Mr. Gryce interrupted me. "Does it not seem to you a little surprising, that a girl like Hannah should have stopped to describe a man she knew by name?"

I started; it was unnatural, surely.

"You believe Mrs. Belden's story, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Must believe, then, that Hannah, the go-between, was acquainted with Mr. Clavering, and with his name?"

"Undoubtedly."

"Then why didn't she use it? If her intention was as she here professes, to save Eleanore Leavenworth, she would naturally take the most direct method of doing it. But that is not all. Mrs. Belden, according to you, maintains that Hannah told her upon entering the house, that Mary Leavenworth sent her here. But in this document, she declares it to have been the work of Black Mustache."

"I know, but could they not have both been parties to the transaction?"

"Yes," said he; "yet it is always a suspicious circumstance when there is any discrepancy between the written and spoken declaration of a person. But why do we stand here fooling, when a few words from Mrs. Belden will probably settle the whole matter! Fetch her in, Mr. Raymond."

Mr. Gryce received Mrs. Belden with just that show of respectful courtesy likely to impress a woman as dependent as she upon the good opinion of others.

"Ah! and this is the lady in whose house this very disagreeable event has occurred," exclaimed he. But perhaps we can right matters. This sudden death ought to be easily explainable. You say you have had no poison in the house?"

"No, sir."

"And that the girl never went out?"

"Never, sir."

"And that no one has ever been here to see her?"

"No one, sir."

"So that she could not have procured any such thing if she had wished?"

"No, sir."

"Unless," he added suavely, "she had it with her when she came here?"

"That couldn't have been, sir. She brought no baggage; and I know everything there was in her pocket, for I looked."

"And what did you find there?"

"Some money in bills, more than you would have expected such a girl to have, some loose pennies, and a handkerchief."

"Well, then, it is proved that the girl didn't die of poison, there being none in the house."



BY ROYAL WARRANT MILLERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

What is the Meaning of "Well Balanced" Flour.

A perfectly "balanced" flour is one which contains the greatest amount of nutriment in its most easily digestible form. No single variety of wheat will produce "well balanced" flour. It requires the careful selection of different kinds.

The makers of ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR have more than a hundred elevators, scattered throughout the greatest wheat growing country in the world, which enables them to secure the very pick of the wheat that will yield perfectly balanced flour—

—The kind of flour that produces the best, the largest and the strongest loaf—

—The loaf which contains the greatest amount of bone, muscle and brain-making protein and the lowest percentage of waste.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD makes bread which reduces the labor of digestion—and gives greatest nutrition for least stomach effort.

It's the "balance" in flour that makes bread easier to digest and gives it many other qualities which are usually attributed to other causes.

Ogilvie's "Royal Household" Flour.



"That is just what I have been telling Mr. Raymond."

"Must have been heart disease," he went on. "You say she was well yesterday?"

"Yes, sir; or seemed so."

"Though not cheerful?"

"I did not say that; she was, sir very."

"What, ma'am, this girl? I don't understand that. I should think her anxiety about those she had left behind her in the city would have been enough to keep her from being very cheerful."

"So you would," returned Mrs. Belden; "but it wasn't so. On the contrary, she never seemed to worry about them at all."

"What!" cried he, "not about Eleanore, who, according to the papers, stands in so cruel a position before the world? But perhaps she didn't know

anything about that—Miss Leavenworth's position, I mean?"

"Yes, she did, for I told her. I was so astonished I could not keep it to myself. I went to Hannah and read the article aloud and watched her face to see how she took it."

"And how did she?"

"She looked as if she didn't understand; asked me why I read such things to her, and told me she didn't want to hear any more."

"Humph! and what else?"

"Nothing else. She put her hand over her ears and frowned in such a sullen way I left the room."

"That was when?"

"About three weeks ago."

"She has, however, mentioned the subject since?"

"No, sir; not once."

"She has shown, however, that some-

thing was preying on her mind—fear, remorse, or anxiety?"

"No, sir; on the contrary, she has oftener appeared like one secretly elated."

"But," exclaimed Mr. Gryce, "that was very strange and unnatural; I cannot account for it."

(To be continued.)

The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties.

Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; let cheerfulness abound with industry.

Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep. Amen.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

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



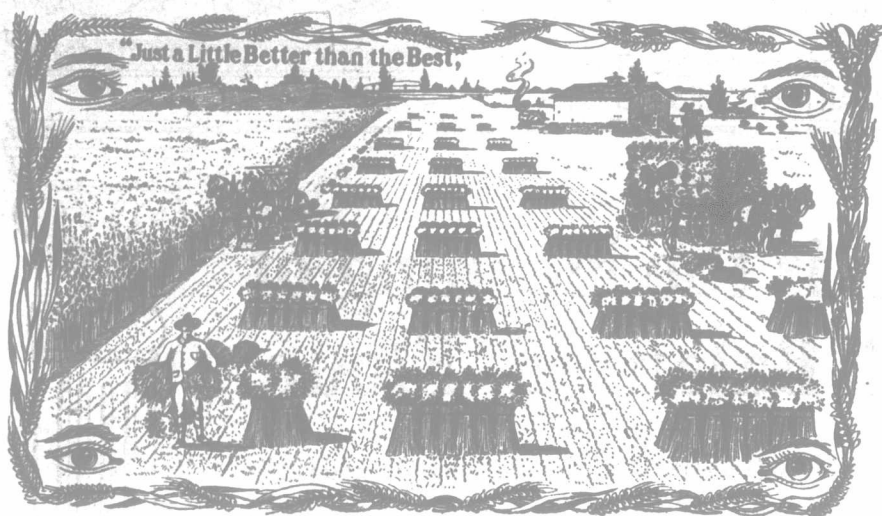
"Just a Little Better than the Best"

DESCRIBES FULLY

# Binder Twine

MADE BY

## Canadian Cordage and Mfg. Co., Limited



**The Longest! The Best Made!**  
**The Strongest! The Best Balled!**  
 Consequently the Cheapest.

**Every Ball Guaranteed to the Farmer**

If your dealer does not carry our Twine in stock, send your order direct to the Works. We make a special Rope for hay-fork purposes. Ask your dealer for it.

**CANADIAN CORDAGE & MFG. CO., Limited**  
 Peterborough, Canada.

The oldest and best of the agricultural exhibitions.  
 Practical information for stock-raiser, dairyman,  
 poultry breeder and farmer generally.

# WESTERN FAIR

LONDON

September 8 to 16, 1905

The horse and cattle classes the finest to be found at any exhibition. Large regular prizes and valuable specials. For prize lists and information address:

**W. J. REID,** President. **JOHN A. NELLES,** Secretary.

### Bright Prospects in King's County, N. B.

The prospects for good crops in this section are very bright at present. The spring was cold and damp, and many were late getting seed in, but with the warmth and rain following everything grew very fast. Hay is a splendid crop, with lots of clover, which came through the winter fine, and farmers who have to buy are more encouraged, as all old hay was cleaned up in the spring. Oats are doing well and about heading out. Wheat is a secondary crop here, but more has been sown this year, the high price of flour, no doubt, being the cause. This crop is good too. Potatoes and root crops are all coming on well; bugs are now to be looked after; the cutworm is about through with his ravages for the season—he is getting worse every year. Strawberry season is now on, and the yield is quite abundant. Many are contracted for at 9 and 10 cents, f.o.b., which prices make about as good return as can be obtained from any farm crop.

The cannery will soon begin operations. Peas are almost fit, and look well. Corn was a failure last year, all killed with frost, but many have planted again; also beans and tomatoes, so this year will no doubt decide somewhat the future of this business. Pastures are extra good, and cows are milking well. Butter prices still hold good, with better ones expected soon. Farm help is scarce and high, \$1.25 per day being asked with board.

July 13th.

### Pictou County, N. S.

The annual meeting of the Pictou County Farmers' Association was held at Hopewell, on Thursday afternoon, July 6th, for the election of officers for ensuing year and the transaction of other business. The usual excuses, always ready when required, kept those who should be there away from the meeting. We wonder if the time will ever come when men who make their liv-

ing by farming will take interest enough in their business to attend those meetings and hear subjects discussed relating to their chosen profession. A circus will always bring them out, so will a picnic or a political meeting, but an agricultural meeting hardly ever. If, to use the words of the retiring President, the association in the dozen years of its existence did nothing else but inaugurate and successfully carry through the movement to obtain cheap hay to enable the farmers to take their stock through one of the worst winters on record, it should be entitled to their warmest gratitude. But more has been done. The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance, a plan whereby farm buildings can be insured for about one-third the amount now charged by commercial companies, has been successfully launched by the association, and is well patronized by the farmers of Pictou County. Then there is the annual excursion to one or the other of the Experimental Farms. From the railway very low rates are obtained, of which every year from 500 to 1,000 farmers and their families take advantage. A. McP.

### GOSSIP.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., left on Saturday, July 15th, for Winnipeg Exhibition, where he is to officiate as judge of Shorthorn cattle.

An auction sale of Shorthorns held on the Park Royal Show grounds, the week of the Royal Show, and conducted by Messrs. John Thornton & Co., auctioneers, some stiff prices were paid, South America buyers securing the best things offered. The bull, Doynton Brave Archer, winner of first prize in the two-year-old class, shown by J. Deane Willis, sold for 1,000 guineas to Mr. F. Miller, of Birkenhead, for export to Argentina. Lord Middleton's Birdsall Artless brought \$410 guineas, and Birdsall Armada, from the same herd, made 305 guineas. The average price for 60 head sold was \$505.

Messrs. Thos. Allin & Bros., Oshawa, Ont., advertise young Shorthorn bulls that should find ready buyers, judging from their breeding and description, and the moderate prices asked; one, a roan, fourteen months old, having all imported crosses and being of the Miss Ramsden family that has produced many of the most noted prizewinning animals of the breed in Britain and America, including Mr. Harrison's Bright Archer, and Mr. Kelly's \$6,000 Brave Archer. Parties looking for good young bulls will do well to write Messrs. Allin for prices and particulars, or better call and see the stock.

Greenock Stock Farm, the property of Mr. John McFarlane, is situated two miles east of Dutton in Elgin Co., Ont. Here Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep and Berkshire pigs are very successfully bred. Most of the young Shorthorns are by Imp. Royal Prince =45223=, a handsome, smooth, lengthy, red three-year-old bull, now offered for sale, as Mr. McFarlane is about through with him. He has proven very successful, and has transmitted his good qualities to his get, as his calves bear witness. Among them is a beautiful ten-months-old roan bull, Sanders McGlachen, recently sold to Mr. E. V. Docker, Wallacetown. There is still left Mackintosh, a thick, soggy red, now thirteen months old and ready for service. There is also an eight-months-old red bull calf, which gives promise of being a fine individual. In this herd are to be seen six imported females, very richly bred and of good quality. The Canadian-bred females, which number eighteen, are very choice and from noted sires. The proprietor has choice Berkshires of both sexes for sale. On this farm are some very nice, richly-bred Oxford Down sheep. Ram lambs are now offered for sale, being from such noted sires as Vanity 2nd (imp.) and Bryan's 20th, also imported.

### LINCOLN SHEEP SELL HIGH.

At the Royal Show, Messrs. Wright, of Nocton, sold their first-prize shearing ram for 1,000 guineas to Mr. Miller for Argentina, and their first-prize pen of five shearing rams to the same purchaser for 1,500 guineas. At Mr. Henry Dudding's annual auction sale the same week, Mr. Miller gave 500 guineas for the second-prize winner at the Royal, and Mr. Casares, 420 guineas for another. Thirty-one shearing rams made an average of £90 7s. 6d., or over \$450 each.

### Grand Trunk Railway System

## Second Bowler Personally-Conducted EXCURSION

TO  
**California and Lewis-Clark Exposition**

**PORTLAND, ORE.**  
**Aug. 29 to Sept. 24, '05**

**\$150.00**—including transportation, meals in dining car, sleeping-car accommodation on train and at hotels for above period.

A party will be limited to 125, early reservation is necessary.

For full particulars call on Grand Trunk Agents, or address

E. C. ROWLER,  
 Room 308, Union Station, Toronto

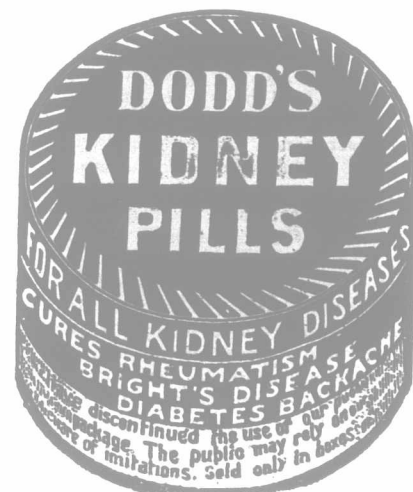
Native lambs sold at Chicago Stockyards on July 12th up to \$8 and \$8.25, and one lot at \$8.30.

Mr. James Wilson, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture of that country, says the corn acreage this year is 94,011,000 acres, an increase of 2,080,000 acres over 1904. The crop condition at present is 87.3, indicating a yield of 2,463,000,000 bushels.

At a public sale of sheep held on the Royal Show grounds, London, England, last month, by Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., auctioneers, on June 29th, thirty-nine yearlings brought an average of £26 15s. 5d., and the ewe lambs, £14 8s. 9d. Mr. R. P. Cooper's yearling ram, No. 1348A, went to Mr. P. L. Mills at 90 guineas; another to Mr. Cavendis at 82 guineas, and a third to Mr. Lumsden at 56 guineas.

"You may judge the character of the man by what he thinks laughable." There is nothing amusing about any form of profanity to a man who has kept his instincts true. It is a cheap wit which requires to be reinforced by phrases either meaningless or shocking or both. It is a crippled vocabulary which finds an oath necessary for emphasis or clear expression.

Fortunately, this is growing more and more clear, and manly pull: sentiment is less tolerant daily of a habit which disgraces mankind's sense of reverence and good breeding.



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



Time,  
O my friend,  
is money!

DULWER-LYTTON

**ELGIN**

**TIME**

is used by those  
whose minutes  
are most  
valuable

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. Timekeepers and Timekeepers. An illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request.  
Elgin National Watch Co. Elgin, Ill.

TRADE TOPICS.

**WESTERN MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—In efficiency, facilities and standing, the medical department of the Western University, London, Ont., ranks at the top. At the recent examinations of the Ontario Medical Council 100 per cent. of the Final and Intermediate students and 80 per cent. of those writing on the primary were successful, a unique record, it is believed, in this Province. A double course, leading to the degree of B. A., M. D., is provided. Write for announcement to W. H. Moorehouse, B. A., M. B., Dean, or W. Waugh, M. D., C. M., Registrar.

**SEND YOUR BOY TO THE FARMERS' COLLEGE.**—Never before in the history of the Province has agriculture stood so high in the estimation of the people; never before has farming offered so many substantial attractions to intelligent young men; never before has the Ontario Agricultural College better deserved the patronage of our best farmers' sons, and never before has it succeeded in drawing so large a proportion of the right class of students. No longer is it a mere stepping-stone to professional positions, but an increasing proportion of its students are returning to the farm, and demonstrating by practical success the utility of the college course. The moral tone of the institution is high, the environment and associations uplifting, progressive and helpful. Impractical theory is being more and more thoroughly eliminated, and the course is accordingly improving in the direction of practical benefit. There is no better place to send a boy. Applications are pouring in, and those who wish to get into the college residence, should apply at once to President G. C. Creelman, B. S. A., O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

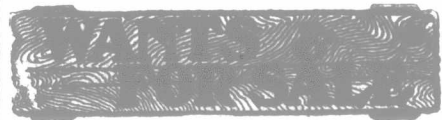
THE CLASSIK KIDS.

This Chirpy Pair Have High-class Goods Which They are Quickly Popularizing.

The Classik Kids are a chirpy little pair who have succeeded in placing Sure-Grip shingles, steel siding and Classik ceilings, made by the Galt Art Metal Co., Limited, in the very front row of popularity in this Dominion.

Little more than six months have elapsed since these goods were first introduced, but the demand for them has been enormous. The goods themselves are largely responsible for this. Made only of the highest grade materials, by competent workmen, on modern scientific principles, they have found ready buyers wherever they have been exhibited. This success is built on a sound basis, and is sure to be more than doubled in the remaining half year. In the first place, Galt steel sidings and Sure-Grip shingles, applied to any building, make it practically fireproof from without. If it is a farmer's barn, there is no danger from a flying spark from a passing locomotive or a threshing machine, and lightning has absolutely no effect on a building thus clad in a coat of Galt steel, the latter acting as a perfect conductor. Then they make a barn, or any other building, perfectly wind, rain and storm proof.

For interior decoration, nothing surpasses Classik ceilings and panels in beauty or durability.



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.

**BARGAIN.**—\$3,500 for 200-acre farm, about 40 miles from Toronto. Good buildings and stream. F. A. Mason, 168 Bay St., Toronto.

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

**FOR SALE.**—First-class Dairy or Stock Farm, 180 acres; well watered; 8 miles from Toronto; large new bank barn, hog-pen, poultry-house, new solid brick house. Possession next spring. For further information address, F. G. Garbutt, 234 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Desirable homestead of 159 acres, 140 under cultivation; balance timber and pasture; first-class brick house, bark barns and out-buildings; well fenced and watered. Adjoining Killworth village and C. P. R. station. Must be sold. O'iver Hayward, Killworth P. O., Wellington Co.

**FOR SALE.**—Two of the best ranches located in Chinook Belt, in Southern Alberta. One with improvements and one without. Good grass, plenty of shelter and water. Large leases in connection. Range for several thousand head. W. M. Loch, Lethbridge, Alta.

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

**GINSBERG.**—Canadian roots best. Write E. Beattie, Highgate.

**IMPROVED FARMS.**—Best part Perry Sound District; send for list. Jac. Carter, Sundridge, Ontario.

**INCUBATOR** and brooder for sale—Chatham, 50-egg capacity, new in sewing, in good condition; 85 per cent. hatches. H. Fowler, Brownsville, Oxford Co.

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

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

**WANTED.**—Single man, experienced with Short-horns and fattening cattle. Yearly engagement. References required. W. H., Easterbrook, Ont.

**WANTED.**—Improved stock and grain farm; good buildings; no noxious weeds; good locality. T. Geddes, Manotick, Ont.

**100 ACRE FARM.** Good farm, Lot 23, Con. 5, Markham P. O. Apply to John Trudgeon, Markham P. O.

Learn Telegraphy and R. R. Accounting

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

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

COMMON AND TUFTED VETCH.

C. H. W. sends us for identification two plants labelled respectively No. 1 and 2. No. 1 is the tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*), distinguished from other species of the same genus by its downy, pubescent stem. Number: long peduncles, bearing a dense, one-sided raceme of blue flowers bent downward in the spike and turning purple before withering. No. 2 is the common vetch (*Vicia sativa*); stem simple, somewhat pubescent leaflets, 20 to 14, varying from obovate-oblong to linear; flowers purple, large, one or two together, sessile in the axils or nearly so.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FLAX.

Will you please tell me the name of the enclosed plant? It came with some seed barley I bought.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The plant enclosed is a stalk of the cultivated flax.

LIME FOR WALL.

1. Give an estimate of the quantity of lime it would take for a wall 110 feet long and 2 or 2½ feet thick, with a height of about 7 feet; wall to be built of cobblestone.

2. Do you think that a wall built on a hill, where exposed to the wind and cold, should be more than two feet thick? H. H.

Hastings Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Using cobblestone, a little extra lime would be needed. For a two-foot wall of the length and height specified (not allowing anything extra for foundation), get 70 or 75 bushels; for the two-and-a-half-foot wall, get 85 or 90 bushels. A little lime left over is handy to have around. Estimate one and a half barrels or four and a half bushels lime for each 100 cubic feet of wall.

2. For ordinary purposes two feet should be sufficient; many walls are built eighteen inches thick.

BLACKLEG.

1. What is blackleg in cattle?
2. How does it affect a beast?
3. How can a farmer tell when an animal has it?
4. How long is a beast sick before you notice it, and what are the symptoms?
5. How long does a beast live after he comes down with it?
6. Is there any cure?
7. Is there any preventive?
8. What age of cattle does it usually affect?
9. Does it affect cows or big cattle?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Blackleg, also known as symptomatic anthrax, symptomatic charbon, quarter evil, etc., is distinctly a cattle disease, although at times sheep and goats are affected by it. It is infectious, being caused by a micro-organism, which invades the system through wounds of the skin or mucous membrane. The germ resides in the soil, and is not transmitted directly from animal to animal.

2, 3, 4 and 5. The first noticeable symptom will be lameness either in front or behind, which rapidly increases in severity, making progression impossible. Appetite and rumination are lost; the animal becomes very weak and shows signs of high fever. If the animal is down and unable to rise, an examination will reveal a tumor or swelling of the fore or hind quarters, generally the latter, though sometimes in other parts of the body. The central part of swelling is insensitive, feels cold to the touch, and on passing the hand over it, emits a crackling sound. The disease runs a variable course. Sometimes the swellings are most marked, and other times the general symptoms. It is generally fatal, death taking place between 36 hours and three days following first noticeable symptoms. The post-mortem examination will show the skin covering the swelling to be mortified. On cutting the tumor, the subcutaneous connective tissue is found infiltrated with blood and serum, distended by foul-smelling gases, which give the tissues a frothy appearance. The muscles of the affected region are black or dirty brown, streaked with yellow bands of fibrous exudate. They break easily and crepitate on being incised. By pressing the tissues, turbid blood mixed with bad-smelling gas comes out. The blood coagulates, and outside of the regions affected by the tumor the muscles appear normal. The spleen is not affected, appearing to be in normal condition. Unless necessary to obtain a certain diagnosis, a post-mortem should not be made, as bleeding is a means of spreading the infection. Better to burn the body, or bury deeply, covering with quicklime.

6. No.  
7. Yes, vaccinating, as prescribed in last issue in reply to S. F., is an effectual preventive.  
8 and 9. It attacks principally animals of from six months to two years of age, but younger and older cattle are also liable to the disease.

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER



With the ROLLER BEARINGS and low-draught bracket. It runs like a bird. Light of draught and easy on horses' necks. It will pay any farmer to learn all about the "BISSELL" before ordering a land roller. Send us your name and address for full particulars. T. E. BISSELL, DEPT. W., ELORA, ONT. None genuine without the name "Bissell."

"INGLESIDE"

The finest collection of

IMPROVED HEREFORDS IN CANADA



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

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

Reliable information given to Landowners in the

EDMONTON ALBERTA DISTRICTS

Write us to-day for our Northern Alberta and Edmonton City Maps, Crown Report Literature, Booklet and Lists. The finest climate and soil in the Dominion. For Improved or Unimproved Farms and City Property, now is the time to buy; get in on the ground floor. THE SETON SMITH CO., Real-Estate Brokers, Box 368, Edmonton, Alta.

**Barrd Plymouth Rocks.**—Eggs from pen No. 1 of E. B. Thompson's pullets, \$1.50, and from No. 2, headed by cock whose sire was winner at New York, at \$1 per setting. These are from good laying strains. C. J. CARPENTER, Coburg, Ont.

Breeding inferior lambs is poor business to be in. The Chicago market has been full of them recently. All sections of the country have contributed their quota and results have been discouraging.

As a rule the man who raises an inferior lamb does so in expectation of securing the price of a good one. Failing, he gets disgusted with the sheep business. Thousands of spring lambs have been marketed recently at \$6 and under, that cost fully as much to raise as the \$7 kind, and the difference means profit or loss.

In getting into sheep the country should avoid stocking up with scrubs. A mongrel mutton is as useless as a scrub steer or a trashy hog.—[Live-stock World.]

HIS GRAVEL WAS SURELY CURED

Dodd's Kidney Pills Removed the Stones.

And Now Reuben Draper is Well and Strong After His Long Suffering.

BRISTOL, Que., July 19.—(Special).—Reuben Draper, a well-known resident here, keeps the proof right with him that Dodd's Kidney Pills will surely cure the much-dreaded Gravel. The proof consists of two stones, one the size of a small bean and the other as big as a grain of barley. He passed these stones and was relieved of all the terrible pains they caused after using Dodd's Kidney Pills for a short time.

Mr. Draper is confident that Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else caused his cure, as he tried two doctors without getting help, and was fast getting weak and despondent when he stopped all other treatment and started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. In a week he passed the large stone and four days later the smaller one.

This cure causes a feeling of relief over people in these parts, as it shows those terrible operations, long thought to be unavoidable in case of Gravel, are no longer necessary.

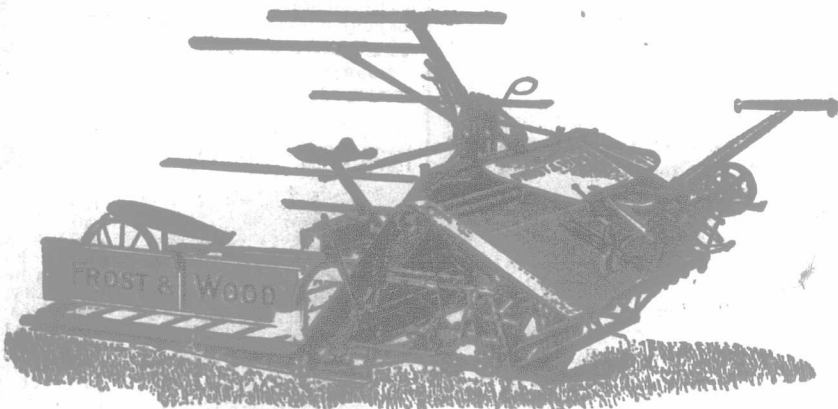
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



# OUR CLAIMS ARE FACTS

Facts which our customers have proven time and time again. A firm could never last if it did not fulfil its claims and live up to its preaching.

FROST & WOOD Machinery has stood the test for over 50 years



F. & W. No. 3 Binder—Cuts 5 ft., 6 ft. and 7 ft. wide.

Examine it in every detail—there are no complicated parts which you cannot understand. You will find that it is light and has no neck weight.

**CUTS AND TIES** grain, no matter how tangled or down it is. The force-feed principle as found on the No. 3 has decided advantages over the old way, especially where the grain does not come on the table evenly.

The **ECCENTRIC SPROCKET WHEEL** is found exclusively on the F. & W. No. 3. A description of its action and many other important points are found in our Catalogue "F." It's free.



HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro, Charlottetown.

24 YEARS WEAR NO REPAIRS

## SEPARATOR FACTS

43 YEARS WEAR 75¢ REPAIRS

Just facts—that's all you want. Facts can't hurt you nor Tubular Cream Separators. Facts prove Tubulars outwear all other makes five to ten times over. On August 2d, 1904, we started a No. 9 hand driven Dairy Tubular, rated capacity 900 lbs. per hour, on the hardest test a separator was ever put to—an endurance test to last until the wearing parts give way. This Tubular has now run 50 hours a week for 43 weeks—and is still running. Every week of this test is equal to a year's service in a ten cow dairy. No other separator made could stand such a test.

24 Years' Work—No Repairs	
Hours run	1,200
Pounds separated	1,080,000
Turns of crank	2,152,700
Turns of bowl	1,152,000,000
Oil used	5 quarts
Time oiling	About 4 min.
Time adjusting	None
Repairs	None

43 Years' Work—75¢ Repairs	
Hours run	2,150
Pounds separated	1,985,000
Turns of crank	5,652,070
Turns of bowl	1,864,000,000
Oil used	5 1/2 quarts
Time oiling	About 7 min.
Time adjusting	10 min.
Repairs	75 cents

After 24 weeks, the balls in the frictionless bearing supporting the bowl showed wear. This was natural, for each had rolled over 32,000 miles. Renewing balls cost only 75 cents and ten minutes adjusting, yet made this Tubular as good as new. All Tubulars are equally durable. Catalogue P-193 tells about them. Write for it today.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Toronto, Canada West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Illinois

**Stock Farm for Sale**—Burnbrae Stock Farm containing 149 acres, basement barn, dairy, hen, ice and engine houses, two dwellings, up to date in all respects, together with all thoroughbred stock, implements, etc. Holstein and Jersey stock for sale. Write for particulars. Apply J. W. ROBERTSON, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

### \$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure, we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, Windsor, Ont.

### ARE YOU EARNING MONEY?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

30 days only studying **BOYD'S SHORT-HAND** brings the CASE to YOU. Master Harold Bannerman, 8 McGill College Ave., Montreal, and only 12 years old, increased his salary from \$12 to \$30 per month in 24 days. So can you.

Moon's Correspondence School, 2362 St. Catherine St., Montreal. W. T. Moon, Pres.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### EXCESSIVE SALIVATION.

Cow out on pasture during the day and in stable at night slavers profusely when chewing her cud. She was all right before she was turned on grass. She gives little milk in the morning.

W. C. T.

Ans.—It is possible her teeth need dressing, and I would advise you to have them examined; but I am of the opinion the salivation is due to the nature of the grass and will probably soon cease.

V.

#### OBSTRUCTION IN MILK DUCT, AND LAME COLT.

1. Cow had small lump in teat last year. This year the lump is larger, and I cannot get any milk.

2. Colt, three weeks old, has soft lump on each side of hock, and is very lame.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. This is a little tumor, and the only successful mode of treatment is an operation by a veterinarian with an instrument especially designed for the purpose, and even this is not always successful. Bungling operations cause serious complications. It is probable the quarter will be nearly inactive by the time you see this, and if so, or if there is no inflammatory action, I would advise you to leave it alone.

2. Keep as quiet as possible, bathe frequently with hot water, and after bathing rub well with camphorated liniment, which you can get from any druggist.

V.

#### WOLF TEETH—NERVOUS COLT.

1. Do wolf teeth injure colts, and should they be removed?

2. I have a 3-year-old colt trained to go in double harness. He is nervous and high-strung, champs the bit, frets, prances, etc. I want to break him to go in single harness, and would like to know the best way to do so without spoiling him.

H. H.

Ans.—1. Wolf teeth seldom do any harm, but they are supernumerary, and it is well to extract them. In rare cases they interfere with mastication by irritating the tongue or cheeks.

2. This colt must be very carefully handled by a man with great patience and skill in such matters. I would recommend driving him with the harness on, but not hitched until he becomes used to going alone and will obey the words of command, as whoa, get up, back, steady, etc.; when he goes well this way, hitch him to a two-wheeled cart and drive him a few miles every day. He must be handled with extreme kindness, as slight abuse, or even loud talking, will excite and rattle him; while if kindly treated, he will get over his nervousness in time.

V.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### WHICH SIDE OF HOE OR SPADE TO SHARPEN.

I would like the opinion of men who do considerable hoeing, on which is the proper side of a spade or hoe to sharpen? The manufacturers send the hoe sharpened on the front.

G. H. A.

Ans.—Having done considerable work with hoes sharpened each way, we unhesitatingly recommend bevelling the front or upper side, as the blade will enter hard ground better. This is also the way to sharpen a hoe used for cutting corn. We never had occasion to sharpen a spade.

##### PAN-AMERICAN MODEL DAIRY AWARDS.

Can you give the standing of the breeds in the Pan-American Model Dairy as officially announced?

D. S.

Ans.—Following is a copy of the official announcement of awards in the Model Dairy test at the Pan-American, issued by the Supt. of Live Stock, and dated Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 3rd, 1901:

I hereby announce the awards in the breed test in the Model Dairy as follows: The prize of net profit in butter-fat is won by the Guernseys by a net profit of \$4.66.

The prize for net profit in churned butter is won by the Guernseys by a net profit of \$5.86.

The prize for net profit in total solids is won by the Holsteins by a net profit of \$26.44.

The prize for net profit in total solids and gain in live weight is won by the Holsteins by a net profit of \$31.63.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

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

## SHOE BOILS Are hard to cure, yet ABSORBINE

Will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7-B Free. ABSORBINE, JR.—for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Etc. Manufactured only by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

## Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavin, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringbone on Cattle, and to remove all natural enlargements and swellings. (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than cauterizing. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Spavin or any other growth, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDERICK A. PAGE & SONS, 7 and 9 Yungue's Row, London, E. C. Sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

For the cure of Spavin, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringbone on Cattle, and to remove all natural enlargements and swellings. (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than cauterizing. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Spavin or any other growth, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDERICK A. PAGE & SONS, 7 and 9 Yungue's Row, London, E. C. Sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

## IMPORTED Clydesdales

My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Hair, Lord Loyd, Prince of Carrohan (8161), Moncreiffe Marquis (9858) and others noted for their high visual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.

## THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

ROBERT DAVIES

Has two-year-olds, three-year-olds and aged mares for sale, in foal to "Right Forward," imp. Please write for prices. City address:

36 Toronto St. TORONTO, ONT.

## IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions

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

## Pacific Coast Excursions.

During June, July, August and September the Chicago and North-Western Ry. will sell from Chicago, round-trip excursion tickets to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore. (Lewis & Clarke Exposition), Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver at very low rates. Correspondingly cheap rates from all points in Canada. Choice of routes; best of train service; favorable stopovers, and liberal return limits. Rates, folders and full information can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

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



# INSIST

on having

## STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, once, and you will always insist on having it. It is a reliable article. Veterinary doctors to the Royal Stables use it. Cures



### Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone,

and all enlargements in horses and cattle. 75c. small, \$1.50 large box, at Chemists, or direct from

Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Agents for Canada.

## JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

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

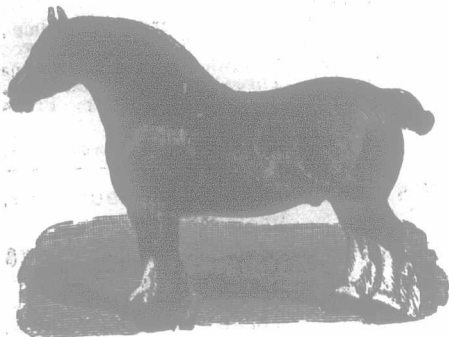
### SHIRE HORSE

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

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

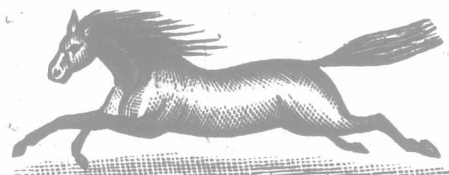
No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.W. Ry



## "THE REPOSITORY"

Burns & Shoppard, Proprietors,



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 on Wednesdays. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

## Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Imported and Canadian-bred. For sale: Three 2-year-old stallions and imported mares with foals at foot, from imp. sire and dams. Also SHORTHORN Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to

JAS. W. INNES, Cityview Farm, Woodstock, Ont.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicester—Present offering: One choice mare, 4 years old, from imp. sire and dam. Two young bulls (sired by Golden Count 28440). Prices reasonable.

WM. McINTOSH, Prop. Burgoyne P. O. Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

## IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.

Also HACKNEY STALLIONS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

We are offering an excellent pair of SHORTHORN BULLS, 14 and 15 months, weighing about 1100 lbs., a roan and dark red, bred from imp. sire. A bargain at \$85.00 and \$90.00.

W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.

## THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Imp. Onward in service. Six choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 2-year-olds, all of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. We can yet spare some cows and heifers. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont.

Hderton Sta., L. H. & E.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

## HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Our present offering is seven young bulls, 8 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull Goderich Chief 37437. All stock registered in the American Herdbook. Also offering the young coach stallion Godolier, winner of 1st at London this year.

H. BUTT & SONS, Clinton, Ont.

W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.

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

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

For Sale—Some Young Cows, with calves at foot, and heifers.

BELL BROS., The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

GLENCAIRN COLLIE KENNELS are offering Holyrood Production, 70785, A. K. C., at stud. Also young pups for sale. R. E. CLARKE, West Lorne, Ont.

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

JAS. BOWMAN, Guelph, Ont.

FOREST VIEW FARM Herefords, choice individuals, for sale. JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

W. Doherty, Farm—Clinton, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM BROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, or

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

W. Doherty, Farm—Clinton, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM BROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, or

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

W. Doherty, Farm—Clinton, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM BROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, or

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

W. Doherty, Farm—Clinton, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM BROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, or

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

W. Doherty, Farm—Clinton, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM BROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, or

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

W. Doherty, Farm—Clinton, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM BROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, or

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

W. Doherty, Farm—Clinton, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM BROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, or

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

W. Doherty, Farm—Clinton, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM BROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, or

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

W. Doherty, Farm—Clinton, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM BROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, or

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

### TUMOR.

Mare had soft lump on her breast, caused by leaning on the manger. I lanced it several times, but it filled up again, and now is a hard lump as large as two fists.

Ans.—You did not make the opening large enough when you lanced. The lump is now a fibrous tumor. The mare must be cast and secured, and the tumor carefully dissected out, the wound stitched, except an opening at the bottom, and dressed twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. External applications have little effect on tumors of this kind.

### WEAK FEET—ECZEMA.

1. Heavy mare has poor feet. Inside wall of fore feet is thin and brittle, and bars are small.

2. Horse has disease in his tail. The hair falls out in spots, and the parts become covered with white scales.

Ans.—1. The mare no doubt has congenital weakness of the feet. Use bar shoes, and blister the coronets repeatedly with 2 drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off, rub blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let her head loose now, and oil every day. Blister as above every month, for 4 or 5 times. This will encourage the growth of horn, but she will never have strong feet.

2. Rub well once daily with a lotion, composed of 15 grains corrosive sublimate to a pint of water.

### BLINDNESS LAMENESS

A year ago my four-year-old colt had some irritation in his legs, which yielded to treatment with zinc lotion. Now he is quite blind, and his eyes have a bluish look.

2. A year ago another horse showed slight lameness at times, which would disappear when rested. Now he is very lame. The trouble seems to be in the shoulder joint.

Ans.—1. The blindness has no connection with the disease of the legs a year ago. I think it probable he has amaurosis, and it is very doubtful if a cure can be effected. Give him 2 drams nux vomica three times daily, and put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye twice daily, viz., nitrate of silver, 10 grams; distilled water, 2 ozs.

2. The symptoms indicate navicular disease, and if alteration of structure has taken place he will not thoroughly recover. Give him a long rest, clip the hair off the coronets of the affected foot and blister with 2 drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Apply in the ordinary way so often described in these columns. I think you would be wise to call your veterinarian to examine these two cases, as my diagnosis may not be correct.

First Village Dame—Did I bring you back that basket you lent me last week?

Second Dame (emphatically)—No, indeed; you did not.

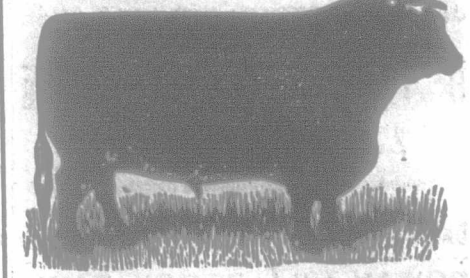
First Dame—That's a pity, for I just came round to borrow it again.

Messrs. W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont., write: "Our Shorthorns are all on the pasture and doing splendidly. We have a few really good young bulls for this season's trade. Special mention might be made of a roan calf from the Brawith Bud cow, Ruby of Pine Grove III., and sired by the Lavender-bred bull, Wanderer's Star =48585=, now at the head of the herd. This is a very deep-bodied, thick-fleshed calf of the low-down kind, and should be an excellent proposition for some one. Another good son of Wanderer's Star is a red-roan calf, richly bred, of the Fashion family, with a double cross of Indian Chief (Imp.), followed by the Duke of Lavender (Imp.). The first of this season's crop of calves goes to Dr. J. G. M. Sloan, of Lion's Head, Ont., in the worthy son of the Lustre-bred bull, Lucerne (Imp.), and from a Fashion-bred cow. We have some very nice young females and could spare a few of them."

## Horse Owners! Use

# GOUBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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



## Arthur Johnston GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:  
5 imp. bulls, all registered in R. H. B.  
7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.  
7 imp. cows and heifers.  
7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams.

## MAPLE SHADE

One Cruickshank Lavender bull, ready for service. A number of shearing Shropshire show rams.

## JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations Brooklin, G. T. R. Myrtle, O. P. R. Long-distance telephone.

## SHORTHORNS

Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy. CATALOGUE.

H. GARGILL & SON, GARGILL, ONT. JOHN CLAWY, Manager.

## MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

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

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep. All at reasonable prices. JOHN McFARLANE, Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont. Stations M. C. R. and P. M.

## Shorthorns

Of choice quality and breeding. Young stock of either sex usually for sale. Inspection of herd invited.

N. S. ROBERTSON, Arrnprior, Ont.

## SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

A few young cows and heifers, either with calf or calves at foot. At a bargain if taken soon.

JOHN FORGIE, Proprietor, Claremont Sta. and P. O.

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



AN OPPORTUNITY

We have decided to offer for sale our imported SHOW and BREEDING BULL, Prime Favorite, bred by W. S. Marr; one junior yearling bull, one senior yearling heifer, one junior yearling heifer, two senior heifer calves. All in good show form. Also 20 yearling Shropshire rams.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta. Telephone in house.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

One pair registered Clyde mares, 3 and 5 years old; one pair Clyde geldings, 4 and 5 years old (show team.) Shorthorn heifers, cows and bulls.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont. Pine Grove Stock Farm.

8 First-Class Young Bulls

And an excellent lot of cows and heifers. Scotch cattle, imp. and home-bred. Rich man's outfit at poor man's prices. Also high-class Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont., Huron Co.

ROWAN HILL STOCK FARM OF SHORTHORNS

Greengill Archer (imp.) 45184, at head of herd. Present offering: Young cows and heifers at reasonable prices. Correspondence or inspection invited.

A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

Salem P.O. Elora Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R. Telephone in house.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Four young bulls, including 22-months son of Mayflower 3rd, champion female at Winnipeg and Toronto, 1904; also a few good heifers of same family. Primrose Day (imp.) at head of herd.

W.M. McDERMOTT, Living Springs, Ont., Fergus Station.

Forest Hill Stock Farm Shorthorns—3 choice bulls of serviceable age, and a few good heifer calves. For particulars apply

G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park P. O., Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE Two young bulls 12 and 16 months old, both royally bred; also fifteen heifers and cows, most of them in calf to a son of Lord Gloucester, No. 26985. DR. T. S. SPROGLE, Cedarvale Farm, Markdale P.O. and Station

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM 4 Choice Young Bulls For Sale.

Also some cows and heifer and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

ISABEL GHOFF, Alma P.O. & Sta., G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS and DORSETS

Write for what you want. Also a number of young Yorkshire sows for sale.

D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns—Three young bulls. One dam Lady Ythan 5th, imp.; 2 others by Invincible, second prize, Toronto, 1904; also heifers of like breeding and quality.

H. O'KEE, Alvinston, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale my imp. bull, 13 months old, and two red bull calves (one of them is a Golden Drop) ready to wean. Also two good heifer calves.

Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

Cedar Vale Stock Farm is offering for sale a few Shorthorn Bulls of excellent breeding and quality at low prices for the next 30 days. For particulars, write to JOHN SCOTT, Dumbiane P.O., Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

River View Stock Farm—Present offering: A couple of thick young Shorthorn Bulls; ready for service, of excellent breeding; price extremely low considering quality. For particulars, write to A. J. ROWAND, Dumbiane P. O., Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

J. WAIT & SON—Some very superior Bulls and Heifers for sale. Apply for particulars.

Salem P. O., Elora station, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Shorthorns—We have for sale several young bulls ready for service, sired by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.) Also a few heifers and cows, bred to Wandering Count, by Wanderer's Last (imp.)

J. R. McALLUM & SONS, Iona Stn., Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls—I have for sale two good young roan Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, sired by imported Scottish Peer—10424—Come and see, or address

JAMES SNELL, Clinton, Ont.

Neglect the Liver and You Will Suffer

Scarcely an Organ in the Body but Feels the Effect of a Disordered Liver.

When the liver gets torpid and inactive, bile is left in the blood—causing jaundice. Indigestion results, because the liver is an important organ of digestion. Constipation arises, because bile from the liver is nature's own cathartic. A torpid liver means a poisoned system—pain, suffering, chronic disease. By their extraordinary influence on the liver Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively remove the cause of such disorders. Biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation—headaches, backaches and bodily pains disappear when the digestive, filtering and excretory systems are set right by the use of this great medicine. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), bred by W. Duthie, and Ardlethen Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal

James Smith, Manager. W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

The choice breeding bull (imp.) Lord Roseberry, a Broadhook, now heads the herd. Our present offering consists of three extra good young bulls, ready for service, from imp. cows; also 40 females bred or with calves at foot, either imp. or home-bred, all of the purest Scotch breeding.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junctions St.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE: Bull and Heifer Calves, from one to seven months; also heifers and young cows. A few young Berkshires of both sexes. CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont., P.O. and Station

Scotch Shorthorns

YOUNG BULLS and HEIFERS sired by Marengo's Heydon Duke, imp. =36063=, for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to W. J. SHEAN & CO., Rosevale Stock Farm, Owen Sound, Ont.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS 20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application. H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Two choice nine-months-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to L. H. POWELL, Elmira Stn. & Tel., Wallenstein P. O.

Shorthorns—Prince Banff (imp.) =45212= at head of herd. Young stock of either sex for sale. Visitors welcome. DAVID HILL, Staffa P.O., Ont.

Shorthorns and Leicesters—Present offering: Some choice young bulls and heifers of the best Scotch families. Also yearling rams and yearling and two-shear ewes, and this season's crop of lambs at reasonable prices. Address: W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.

Green Grove Shorthorns and Lincoln Sheep Herd headed by Royal Prince (imp.) =36092=, W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

COW-STALL FIXTURES.

Can you inform me where patent cow bail clips and fixtures or furnishings are manufactured? Several farmers in this section have put in patent stanchions and used fixtures of their own contrivance, but which come quite expensive.

J. H. K.

Ans.—Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Preston, Ont.

BLACK MEDICK.

S. H. Kerr, Grey Co., Ont., sends us for identification a plant of black medick (Medicago lupulina). This belongs to the Leguminosae family, and is related to the clovers, from which it is distinguished by its inflorescence, its pinnate leaves and its kidney-shaped pods. The flowers are yellow, in axillary spikes, instead of in heads, and the stem is procumbent. It usually occurs in waste places, and is sometimes included in pasture mixtures, especially for sheep. Being a nitrogen-gatherer, it is a first-rate kind of weed.

ROUP

Our young turkeys, about three weeks old, become mopey, their heads become swollen; a discharge comes out of the eyes, and at last the eyes close up, after a few days the bird dies. Is this the disease called "swelled head," and is there any remedy for it? E. C. C.

Ans.—A case of roup, for which the best treatment is to kill and bury deeply or burn affected birds. If, however, our correspondent wishes to doctor his birds, one of the proprietary remedies, such as Morgan's Roup Cure, may be used. In the book, Poultry Craft, Robinson offers the following formula, though at the same time advising destruction instead of treatment: One ounce oil of sassafras, one ounce best Jamaica ginger, one ounce tincture of iron, one ounce alcohol, a half-ounce prickly ash fluid extract, one-fourth ounce oil of anise. Dose: fifteen drops to one teaspoonful in each gallon of drinking water.

TO LOCATE A WELL SIPHON.

1. Is cedar growing on high land, water grass, or milk weed, any indication of water being near the surface of the ground, and how far from the surface might they indicate the presence of a stream, and also whether you consider there is any virtue in trying the crotch of the apple, beech or cherry tree to find water?

2. If we got water at 40 feet deep on a hill, would it be a satisfactory way to convey it to a barn by a siphon, ground at barn about 50 feet lower than hill, which would be about 10 feet lower than stream? What size of pipe would give best satisfaction? Would it require to be strictly air-tight right through?

D. H. G.

Ans.—1. There is nothing positive about the occurrence of cedars as an indication of water beneath, although they usually prefer moist soil. The presence of water grass we would regard as a more likely indication. Milk weed grows mostly on dry soil. Many people have faith in crotches of the trees mentioned as a means of locating a water supply, but scientists discredit the idea, and we opine that the cases where water is discovered by this means are mere coincidences, and that the crotched stick turns in the wizard's hands because of some other "impulse" than the desire for a drink.

2. We should expect a siphon to prove satisfactory in this case, though we have had no experience with this means of conveying water. The pipe would require to be air-tight, and we would suggest a tap to control the flow and prevent the well from being drained out to low that air might be admitted at the end in the well. Has any reader had experience with siphons? Precautions and pointers from such are invited.

Representatives of the Japanese Government have purchased five high-bred stallions in Kentucky, to be sent to the Royal stud. Three are Thoroughbreds and two are registered trotters.

Hay Fever and Asthma Cured to Stay Cured

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 53,000 patients. Book \$1 Free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y.

1864 - HILLHURST FARM - 1905

SHORTHORN BULLS

ready for service; also bull calves, Scotch-topped, from good milking families, for sale at low prices. Write for catalogue and particulars. Inspection invited. JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., F. O.

Belvoir Stock Farm

SHORTHORN BULLS, various ages; imported and home-bred, by imp. Gay Lothario, a Cruickshank Lavender.

OLYDE STALLION, 2 years old; sire imp., dam a winner, grandam 1st Highland Show.

YORKSHIRES—Sows and boars, various ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 5 imp. sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

WM. D. DYER, COLUMBUS, ONT. BREEDER OF

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydesdales

Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.

THREE IMPORTED

Shorthorn Bulls

Four imported cows in calf, home-bred cows, heifers and young bulls, all of straight Scotch families. Four imported Shropshire rams, eight imported ewes and any number of Shropshire and Cotswold ram and ewe lambs of the highest class, is what I can show you now, and all will be priced at moderate prices.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two bull calves, 6 and 3 months, by Derby (imp.) and from good milking dams. Bargains for quick sale. Also a few young cows and heifers.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

A. EDWARD MEYER

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

a specialty. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary; Lovely Prince, a Cruickshank Lovely. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

Two Grand Scotch Bulls

One dark roan Missie, 11 months, by Aberdeen Hero. One light roan, 8 months, from imp. Marr Roan Lady cow and by imp. sire. Both bulls of choicest quality, at very reasonable prices.

A. D. MCGUGAN, Rodney, Ont.

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77363) =32075=; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) =50071=; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (31773) =45202=. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. An ong the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sex for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P.O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

Shorthorn Bull—Provoost =37865=, 4 years sure and active; a grand stock bull. Will sell or exchange for another. RICHARD WILKIN Springfield Stock Farm, O. Harriston, Ont.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. JAMES BOWES, Strathnairn P.O., Weaford Ont.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Young stock of both sexes for sale; sired by Scottish Baron 40421 (imp.). H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

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





DO YOU KNOW THAT BACKACHE IS THE FIRST SYMPTOM OF KIDNEY TROUBLE.

It is! and you cannot be too careful about it.

A little backache let run will finally cause serious kidney trouble. Stop it in time.

TAKE DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They cure where all others fail. As a specific for Backaches and Kidney Troubles they have no equal. Here is what

MR. GEO. H. SOMERVILLE,

of Stewarton, N.B., writes: "I was so troubled with a sore back I could not get out of bed in the mornings for over a year. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had them half taken I could see I was deriving some benefit from them, and before I had taken them all my back was O.K. and I have not been troubled since."

Ridgewood Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Present offerings: Rhythsome Ruler - 52236 - sire (imp.) Chief Ruler - 45165 - dam (imp.) Missie 159th - 34154 - young stock, either sex. H. O. ATTRILL, GODFRICH, ONTARIO.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Imp. Bapton Chancellor - 40359 - (78286) heads the herd. Imported and Canadian-bred stock of the leading Scotch families for sale at all times. Apply to KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn Herd of deep-milking SHROTHORNS, Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two grand young bulls by Prince Misty - 37864 - Also a few females. Londonboro Sta. and P.O.

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.

J.A. Lattimer, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont. High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited.

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont. Breeder and importer of CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.

YOUNG SHORTHORNS for sale, either sex, got by that grand Golden Drop show bull, Kinellar Stamp (imp.). Inquiries cheerfully answered. SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville P. O. Plum Grove Stock Farm. o Baden Sta.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM Established 1855 Large and old-established herd of SHORT-HORNS. Good milking qualities. Splendid offering of either sex. Scotch and Scotch-topped. o JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

Jerseys - Present offering: Some good young cows and a choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered). WILLIAM WILLIS, o Newmarket, Ont.

Brampton Jersey Herd - We have now for immediate sale ten Bu 1s, from 6 to 12 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

AYRSHIRES, 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH, Prices right Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT Apple Hill, C. P. E. o

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Sta. o Meile P.O., Ont.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock. W. H. TEAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

Springbrook Ayrshires are heavy milkers and high testers. For sale: Three bulls, 9 months old; 2 bull calves, dropped in January last; also females of all ages. W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que

MAPLE CREEK DAIRY AND STOCK FARM Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs Young stock for sale at all times. K. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjacent Central Experimental Farm.

Ayrshire Bulls for sale - One 2-year-old, one 1-year-old, one 10 months old. All bred from long-teated, deep milking stock. Also Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. Orpingtons and B. P. Rocks. Address: A. R. YULL, Carleton Place, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins Over 50 head to choose from. A number of young cows and heifers for sale. Six young bulls from 8 to 11 months old. BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Poesch, absolutely the best official backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pound butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Poesch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record - 8.6 pounds butter. Young bull of the choicest quality for sale. Ayr, C. P. R. A. Kennedy, Ayr, Ont.

Maple Glen Holsteins - Select bull calves from producing dams now for sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to Canary Merodes' Son, and one to Merodes' Julp Pietertje Paul. Secure the best o C. J. GILKROY & SON, Glenora, Ont.

Holstein Bulls - MAPLE GROVE still has a few richly-bred Bulls of serviceable ages, which are offered at prices that nobody can afford to use a scrub. For particulars address, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont. o

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MANURING FOR WHEAT.

I have a field of ten acres, half mixed hay, which is cut now, the other half alsike. I intend putting fall wheat on it, and intend manuring it with well-rotted manure. Which would you advise doing, plowing first and then manure, or manure first and then plow, as I only intend to plow once, and then work on top with cultivator and harrow? J. S.

Ans. - We would certainly advise plowing first, and as early as possible, roll and harrow, then work the manure on surface. This will hasten decomposition of the sod, retain moisture, and firm the land, all of which will tend to insure a good crop.

COWS FAIL TO BREED.

I have some cows which have not come in season this year. Some of them are strippers, they never came in last year; are in good condition. Can there be anything done for them that will cause them to get with calf? W. D.

Ans. - It is very uncommon for cows to fail to come in heat, and we cannot suggest any treatment that would be likely to bring them in season. A young bull running with the cows might have some influence in causing them to show oestrus. Opening the os, or neck of the womb, as advised in the case of a sterile heifer in this issue, might be helpful, but is scarcely practicable at any other time than when the animal is in season.

DAISY TROUBLESOME IN MEADOW.

Bought some clover seed from a merchant, who said it was the best he had and pure and free from all weed seeds. I willingly paid a much higher price for it. Last year, when the hay came, I found it to be full of daisy. We picked all the daisy last year, going over the fields a number of times, and pulling it carefully so as to get, as we thought, all the roots. This year it is up worse than ever.

- 1. How can I get rid of it? 2. Can I collect any damages from the merchant? 3. Will it spread to other fields?

Ans. - 1. You do not state whether it is ox-eye or yellow daisy that you have. Yellow daisy is a biennial and sometimes annual weed found in pastures and meadows. It grows about 1 to 3 feet high. The stems are sparingly branched and very bristly. The leaves are thick, hairy, oblong, and tapering towards the point. The flower is about 1 inch across, with orange-yellow rays or petals (10 to 20 in number), and dark-purple brown discs, almost spherical or cone-shaped. An average plant produces about 2,000 seeds; time of flowering, June to August; time of seeding, July to September. It is dispersed as an impurity in seed grain. It can generally be killed by mowing, but sometimes it is necessary to break up meadow or pasture land, and follow with a thoroughly-cultivated hoed crop.

The ox-eye daisy is a perennial with short, thick root-stocks, possessed of much vitality. Many stems spring from one root, and the plant grows from 6 inches to 3 feet high. The leaves are slightly aromatic, more so if bruised. The flowers are one to two inches broad, on long stalks, with from twenty to thirty white rays and bright yellow disc. An average plant produces 7,500 seeds; time of flowering, June to August; seeding, June to September; dispersal chiefly in grass seeds and by birds. It is most troublesome in pastures, and can be got rid of only by breaking up the sod. It can be eradicated by methods similar to those used for Canada thistle. Would suggest a hoed crop, followed by barley seeded to clover, clover to be cut early for hay, before the daisy goes to seed. If the weed remains, break up the clover stubble after the first crop of hay, cultivate thoroughly, and prepare for corn or roots again, or for wheat. 2. We believe not. The Seed Control Act of 1905, which is to come into force in September this year, will afford a much-needed means of protection against fraud in the seed trade. 3. Not to any extent, unless you allow the plant to mature seeds to be carried from the barn in the manure.

Ring-Bone

So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone. No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee - money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the bunch, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering - write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows which official test average 24 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (9 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 28 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 12 mos., for sale.

GEO. HUGH, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM 6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 6 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Fort Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Shipping Stations, Ontario County. o B. W. Walker, Utica P. O., Ont.

HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTHS One choice yearling bull, excellent quality and breeding. Will be sold at a bargain to a quick buyer; also a few bull calves. One boar ready for service. Young pigs ready to wean. Write at once for bargains. A. O. HALEMAN, Waterloo Co. o Berlin, Ont.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS. For Sale: Four bull calves, 6 months old, whose sire's three nearest dams average 21.70 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also young bulls by the sire of first prize bull at London. o W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

BARREN COW OURE makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in food twice a day. Particulars from I. F. SHELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association. Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society. Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: HOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cable - Sheepcote, London.

Sheep Breeders' Associations. American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lakyside, Indiana, U.S.A.

SHROPSHIRE 20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from Imp. ram. For particulars write to GEO. HINDMARSH, Allen Craig P. O., Ont.

Champion Cotswolds - Silver medal ram, silver medal ewe. Won all first prizes except one at Toronto, 1904. A number of choice ewes, bred to imported ram, for sale. H. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont. o

LINDEN OXFORDS I have some good yearling rams; also a choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, sired by first-class imp. rams. Come and see them, or write. R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

Leicesters heep - Choice ram and ewe lambs; also a few yearlings for sale. For particulars write to CHAS. F. HAW, Milton Stn and Tel. o Oranah P.O.

Hampshire Sheep - We have a few choice ram lambs for sale, from imp. stock. Sire first-prize winner at St. Louis. Correspondence invited. FREEBORN BROS., Denfield Sta. and P.O.

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



# Don't Deceive Yourself



If you are losing the strength of youth and can see evidence, from day to day, that your physical system is going to decay, you should, in common justice to your future happiness, take steps to check this.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that this can't be done; it can and has been done in thousands of cases.

Don't deceive yourself into believing that it is natural for any person to thus exhaust his strength.

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

No matter what ails you there is a cure for you in Nature's remedy—Electricity. The greatest cures on record have been performed by this famous Belt, and it is recognized to-day as the greatest remedial agent known to mankind. It cures every form of weakness, restores the fire and vigor of youth, cures all forms of Nervous Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago and many other complaints, after every other known system of medical treatment has failed.

### EVIDENCE LIKE THIS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.

"I have found a complete cure of sciatica, rheumatism and back trouble from the use of your Belt, a few three and a half years' suffering and do-toring. I am also restored completely from that tired feeling."—JOSEPH G. ARMSTRONG, 175 Beatty Street, London, Ont.

MR. WM. G. BIRDSELL, Clinton, Huron Co., Ont., says:—"Your Belt cured me of lame back in two weeks' use, and I cannot say too much for it. It was far beyond my expectations."

Any man or woman who will give me reasonable security I will send them the Belt with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and

### IT COSTS NOTHING TILL CURED.

I don't want your money without giving you value for it. I know it will cure in any case that I undertake. If I can't cure I will tell you so frankly.

**FREE BOOK.** Call and test my Belt free, or if you can't do that, send for my Free Book about it. No charge for consultation. Don't delay, as I can help you. My Belts not sold in drug stores.

**DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto.**

OFFICE HOURS: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

## HILLOREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

JOHN LAMMER, VINE P. O.

Now is the time to book your orders for young pigs for May and June delivery. A few good young boars on hand.

## DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

John A. McMillivray, North Toronto, Ont.

## FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have retired from showing at fall fairs. But show sheep are up fitting. FOR SALE. For 22 years won more firsts than all competitors. At St. Louis won more than any three flocks. At last International won 9 of 14 firsts offered. Including champion ram and reserve to same. All making the greatest winnings on record. Have now the best breeding stock ever offered. Who wants good ones to strengthen their flocks?

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ontario

## "BROAD LEA OXFORDS"

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs out of imported ram. One imported three-year-old ram, which has proved to be an excellent sire, and which I have used myself for the last two seasons. Also a few choice Yorkshire pigs of good bacon type.

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

R.R. Stns—Mildmay, G. T. R.; Teeswater, C. P. R.

## Farnham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 20 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.

# WOOL

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

## Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, Telegraph & R. R. station. LUCAN, ONT.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

## NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworths, consisting of boars ready for service, young sows bred and ready to breed. A whole lot of beauties, from 6 weeks to 3 and 4 months old, both sexes. Pairs not akin. These are nearly all the direct get of Owlwill's Choice, our sweepstakes bear at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful red Shorthorn bull calf, ready for service. Several calves of both sexes, and a number of heifers about ready to breed, and others well forward in calf. All at moderate prices. Daily mail at our door. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

## COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

**TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS**  
I have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prizewinning sows, a few sows bred and ready to breed, and my stock hog Elmdale Ned 2503. Also two cows and a choice lot of bull calves from one to eight months old.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G.T.R. The Gully P.O.

## TAMWORTHS

2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.

Glensira Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

## LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in

Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all Silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

Summer Offering of LARGE WHITE

## YORKSHIRES

Fine lot of Imported Young Sows in pig. A grand lot of Sp Ing Boars and Sows from Imported Sows and Boars of the best breeding. Pairs supplied not akin.

Prices reasonable. M. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

C. P. R. & G. T. R.

## YORKSHIRES

Fine lot of Imported Young Sows in pig. A grand lot of Sp Ing Boars and Sows from Imported Sows and Boars of the best breeding. Pairs supplied not akin.

Prices reasonable. M. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

C. P. R. & G. T. R.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### ONTARIO AUTOMOBILE LAW.

Where should the number appear on an automobile? How large should figures be? What fine is there for a conviction of too fast running, or neglecting to stop when signalled? In what way can drivers protect themselves from automobilists?

Ans.—These questions were all answered in an article on the "Editorial" page of the "Farmer's Advocate" for July 6th.

### ALSIKE POISONING.

Colt pasturing on alsike has swollen legs, and they have broken out in the fetlocks?

Ans.—This is not an uncommon result in horses pastured on alsike. Remove to other pasture; purge with 2 to 6 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, according to size; give 2 to 4 drams hyposulphite of soda twice daily, and dress the sores three times daily with a lotion composed of 1 ounce each sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead and carbolic acid, mixed with a quart of water.

### STATUTE LABOR.

1. Can a pathmaster clean out ditches with the road work to drain his and another man's land, the dirt being piled against the side of the road and outside of the ditch (no benefit to the road whatever), taking men and teams into his own field, opening a hitch ten chains long?  
2. Has not a ratepayer a right to see his list and instructions when asked for?

Ans.—1. No.  
2. Under such circumstances we should say that he has.

### DAMAGES FOR MISREPRESENTATION.

I bought two cows last December, and the man told me that one was to calve in January and the other in March, and neither one has calved yet. The way he told me: he said, the one was not to be later than January, and the other not later than March. What can I do, or can I do anything to get damages? It is now six months since I got them.

Ans.—It is possible that you have a good claim in law to damages for misrepresentation, but sufficient facts to bear same up are not disclosed by your statement, and if your case be no stronger than the statement would indicate, we would not advise you to sue.

### A BOX SOCIAL.

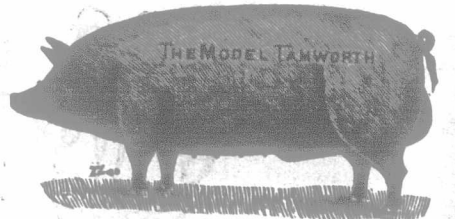
A box social is given in a country school one evening. The teacher and the pupils get it up, and engage outside help. The teacher pays all expenses out of the proceeds and buys books, etc., for the children. The trustees agree to all the teacher's actions. Some claim that the money should go into the treasury and pay teacher's salary and the other necessary expenses of the section. To whom do the proceeds of a box social, held in a country school at night, belong?

Ans.—As may be arranged. Under the circumstances of the case stated, we would say that the proceeds were quite properly applied in being disbursed, as they were, in payment of the expenses and the cost of the books, etc., by the teacher direct.

### POOR HATCHES AND WEAK CHICKS.

I have had great trouble this year with chickens, both in incubator and with hatching with the hen. Chickens seemed to live till 19th or 21st day, then died; others pipped, but were unable to get out of shells; others lived only a few days and never seemed at all lively. Would like to know cause and cure, if any.

Ans.—We surmise that from some cause or other, quite probably inbreeding, the germs of the eggs have been weak. The first essential to a good hatch is vigorous parentage, not incestuously bred or mated. The fact that the trouble occurred both with eggs under hens and in the machine, points to the fact that the fault was not in the incubation. Examine your stock, cull out the weaklings, and mate them next spring to vigorous males unrelated to them. Pay attention to the quarters and general needs of your flock, and we think you will avoid the trouble next year.



## Improved Chester Whites and Tamworths

From this herd have been winners at leading exhibitions of Ontario and Quebec for a number of years. New importations, direct from England, will arrive in May. We have for sale choice lot of young sows, bred; also boars, 3 to 4 months old. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigree and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont.

## GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew P. O.

## Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P.O.

## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boars. Also a few boars ready for service. Have some nice things 3, 4 and 5 months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.

WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

## Present Offering

A few choice BERKSHIRE SOWS due to farrow first part of September; also some excellent YORKSHIRE BOARS and SOWS two to four months old. Our stock are of the highest standard and have given our customers the utmost satisfaction. We take stock back if not satisfactory, paying all express charges. We can supply you something good. Write to S. D. CRANDALL & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.

## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

For those the business of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Pologate Dawn, Pologate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

## SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

A number of large, good sows in farrow; also some choice young pigs for sale. Now is a good time to order. Our herd has won more first prizes at leading shows in Ontario than any other. Pigs of different ages for sale. Write for prices.

SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont.

## BARGAINS IN YORKSHIRES

during March and April. Orders booked for Holsteins calves of both sexes. For description, price, etc., write

R. HONEY, Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.

## CHESTER WHITES

Good bacon type, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.

## Large English Berkshires—Boars fit for ser-

vice. Also sows bred and ready to breed. Choice stock, both sexes, from 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs and prices not akin. Express prepaid. JOHN BOYES, JR., Rosebank Stock Farm, Churchill, 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; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, I have been unable to supply customers for

## Poland Chinas

Write me if you want any. For sale, cheap, pure-bred Berkshire boar, registered. F. S. Wetherhall, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

## YORKSHIRES

for sale, all ages, from imported prize-winning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.

GEO. W. SMITH, Raysville P. O., Ont.

## English Berkshires

for sale. A fine lot of young Boars of good size and form—from March and Apr. litters. Write for prices.

JOHN RAOY, JR., Leavenworth, Que.

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



GOSSEP.

The Canadian horse, Sidney, sire of the fast new pacer, Gertie Hunter, 2.18½, was owned for several years near Seaforth, Ont. He was sired by a horse called Doctor, a son of Field's Royal George, so says Mr. E. M. Stewart, of Guelph. There are several good sons and daughters of Sidney racing in the Dominion this year. A quarter of a century ago the Royal George horses were quite popular, but nowadays we hear but little of them. Indeed this Canadian horse, Sidney, is the only grandson known that is producing speed at the present time.

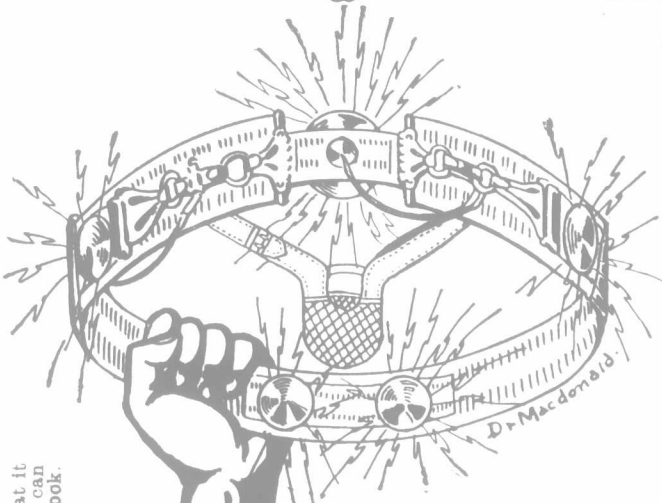
Mr. H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., writing of his fine herd of Holsteins, says he has something unusually promising in the yearling daughter of Tidy Abbekirk. Though not yet bred, she has developed an udder, teats and milk veins that would do credit to a two-year-old. This is the second of Tidy's daughters that has come to milk before being bred, and it does not seem to injure them, as the first one at five years old in official test gave 97½ lbs. milk in a day. Among the most notable or recent sales was that of Maple Grove Belle and a daughter of Tidy Pauline De Kol to Mr. D. W. Field, of Brockton, Mass. He was so well pleased with Tidy Abbekirk that he wanted more Canadian Holsteins. To Mr. W. M. Hallock, of Spencer, N. Y., Tidy Abbekirk's bull calf, a grand individual and with such rich backing as few possess.

One of the best of Canada's free-for-all horses is the chestnut gelding, Chestnut, 2.07½, son of Glenarm Jr., now owned by A. & E. Brown, of Portage la Prairie, a winner at Winnipeg's recent race meeting. They also have the good mare Natalia Brown that won the \$350 cup in the gentleman's road race to wagon the same day, driven by Adam Brown.

After the reports in the different turf journals in regard to the racing of Harold H., 2.03½, down the Grand Circuit this year it will be disappointing to the many admirers of that game race horse to learn that his legs have again given out, and that he will probably be fired and laid up. His trainer, Dick Roche, worked faithfully with him all winter and spring and had him in apparently superb condition, hard as tacks, and going better than he ever did in his life, as the writer can testify, having seen him work out recently.—Quartermark, in Horse World.

Mr. J. G. Truman, manager of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois, writes, under date July 11th: "Our first importation for this fall, consisting of Shire and Percheron stallions, arrived here this morning, and came through by express without a scratch. It is a question whether we ever imported a more select lot of stallions than this shipment. They were selected by my brother, Mr. H. H. Truman, M.R.C.V.S., from the leading breeders of France and England, two of the Shires having been used by himself in his stud at March, Cambridgeshire. All being well, our Mr. H. W. Truman will have on exhibition at the Western Fair in London this fall twenty head of our Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions, and the same will be kept by him at our branch stables in London for the coming season's business. We are going to make every effort to ship to your country some of the very best stallions of the breeds we import, and to this end will give the Canadian buyers an opportunity of seeing them at the Fair. Late notices from our Mr. J. H. Truman, who resides in England, say he has already bought a few very choice Shire and Hackney stallions, which will come out as soon as we have the room for them here, but this last importation and those left from our April shipment leaves out terms full of the best horses of their respective breeds to be found on the American continent. We shall be pleased to send our catalogue to any Farmer's Advocate readers interested in first-class horses."

Your Belt has given me much Relief



I would not be without it for a good deal.

This is an emphatic statement from a man who was almost at death's door, suffering from a complication of diseases. After wearing Dr. Macdonald's Electric Belt for a few months, he writes as above. In the same way it brings relief first and then a cure to thousands of sufferers who cannot be cured by drugs or by any other method, but only by an electric current as applied by my process.

I have cured 10,000 weak men. Some of these were born weak and ailing, some became weak and ill through overwork, worry or perhaps youthful indiscretions and losses, or from some other simple cause. They became debilitated, lacking in nerve vigor, Dyspepsia, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, etc., fastened their claws on the weakened system.

I apply in a modern manner the greatest power on earth to cure you. No disease can exist in a wearer of my famous belt, which brings the sources of all life into contact with your skin. It acts directly on the run-down and sick nerves. It has a specific quality which makes it very acceptable and easily absorbed by the system, a quality possessed by no other kind.

April 1st, 1896.  
DEAR SIR—I have worn your belt for 7 or 8 months and find that it has given me much relief. I would not be without it for a good deal. I can strongly recommend it for all those ailments of which you speak in your book.  
Yours truly,  
J. M. CARROL.

My book should be in the hands of all. It is free. Write for it now. It contains valuable information. Why doubt when I offer to every responsible person a free trial of the marvellous curative properties of my Belt for 30 days. Do not hesitate. This shows that once you come under my treatment you will be cured.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

**Sunshine Furnace**

Will Save your Dollars

**McClary's**

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

WE CAN SELL THAT FARM FOR YOU

A small advertisement in our "WANT AND FOR SALE" column will be read by thousands of people throughout Canada and other parts of the world. Full particulars and terms under "Want and For Sale" heading in this issue. Address:

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON

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

DISPERSION SHORTHORN SALE.

Mr. E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont., desires the "Farmer's Advocate" to announce that some time in the autumn of this year, probably in October or November, date to be stated later, he will hold a dispersion auction sale of his entire herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle. This decision is the result of the necessity of Mr. Attrill's purpose to be absent from home for the next year or two, and the dispersion of this fine herd will afford a rare opportunity to secure good Shorthorns at the buyer's price.

The most extravagant "economy" for a breeder is to use a poor sire. The adage, "The bull is half the herd," is everlastingly true, and to reduce the standard of the bull is to reduce the value of the herd by the same percentage. Hence, to reduce the investment in a bull twenty-five per cent. might save say \$50 on the bull, but twenty-five per cent. resulting reduction in the value of the herd would mean a reduction or loss amounting probably to hundreds of dollars. Too many breeders are so short-sighted that they can only see the \$50 saved on the purchase of the bull, but cannot see in the succeeding seasons why output falls in value by \$500 or \$1,000 under what it would have been with a first-class, full-blooded sire.—[Holstein Register.

If you have a young cow that gives promise of becoming a large milk producer, milk her at seven o'clock five mornings of the week and at nine on the other two. If you do, you will very shortly make a cow boarder out of a milk producer. In the large dairy it is, of course, more important to milk on time, and where there is a lot of one thing to be done, it is generally easier to adopt a regular system of doing it. It is, nevertheless, attention to the little things that counts in every department of business, and on the average farm where only a few cows are kept they ought to be milked as nearly as possible on time, if they are going to pay a profit at the end of the year.

Messrs. W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound, Ont., report recent sales of Shorthorns from their Rosevale herd as follows: "To Jacob Holler, McIver, Ont., a beautiful Raspberry cow and her heifer calf by Marengo's Heydon Duke (imp.), son of the Royal champion, Marengo (69068), also a grand show and stock bull, one year old, by Marengo's Heydon Duke (imp.); to Mr. Robt. Minion, Holland Centre, Ont., an extra good breeding cow and her heifer calf by Golden Abel (imp.), by the prize-winning Golden Fame. Mr. Minion also got a nice young bull by Marengo's Heydon Duke (imp.). F. Farrow, Park Head; D. M. Naismith, Holstein; J. J. Jones, Kemble; J. S. Lackey, Colenso; Clarke Bros., Blantyre, each purchased a bull sired by Marengo's Heydon Duke (imp.). Our new stock bull, Derby (imp.), is doing well. We have still for sale several young heifers, some by Marengo's Heydon Duke (imp.), one by Famous Pride (imp.), and out of Buchan Lass (imp.), dam of Mr. E. C. Attrill's show bull. Also three young bulls will soon be ready for sale. One out of a Marr Missie cow and from Marquis of Zenda (imp.); another out of Orange Blossom 2nd (imp.), a Marr Roan Lady, and by Famous Pride (imp.); the other one by the Cruickshank Secret bull, Derby (imp.)."

A RELIABLE DIP—"Your letter received, and I am pleased to tell you that we are still using the old-reliable sheep dip, Zenoleum. We have had 10 gals. already this spring from your Brampton warehouse. Ever since it has been on the market we have been using Zenoleum on our Lincoln flocks, and during that time have dipped thousands of range rams, besides our ewe flocks and lambs. We have never found it to fail in doing its work thoroughly, not only in exterminating ticks and lice, but also used internally as a remedy for intestinal worms, and as a disinfectant around and about the stables."

H. NEIL & SONS,  
London, Ont., July 3rd, 1905.



# LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

A SECTION IS A FORTUNE

Railway track laid to  
Strassburg.

LAND **\$9.10** PER ACRE.

EASY TERMS.



The Richest District in the Whole Northwest.

Steamboats in operation on the Lakes.

LAND **\$9.10** PER ACRE.

EASY TERMS.

**WM. PEARSON & CO.,** Winnipeg.

FREE MAPS AND BOOKS.

## The Classic Kids

Have made Galt Steel Siding the popular sheeting for all Barns and Farm Buildings.

It absolutely guarantees freedom from fire from exterior causes and prevents it spreading if it originates inside.

Is rain, storm and wind proof as well, cheaper than lumber and will outlast it several times.

It gives a building the solid and handsome appearance of carved marble, and requires no expert knowledge to apply.

Just as applicable for Dwellings, Stores, Factories, Warehouses or any kind of building.

Illustrated catalogue and all information for a postal card addressed to THE GALT METAL CO., Limited, Galt

### Galt Steel Siding

## Pedlar's Steel Siding and Shingles

At \$2.00 and \$2.55 per 100 Square Feet

Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribbs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high-grade steel. Brick or Stone Siding at \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles at \$2.55 per 100 Square Feet. Also Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 36 inches long. Beaded and Embossed Ceilings. V Crimped Roofing. 2,000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods, making them

**FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.**

Send in your order for as many squares (10x10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply Knee Trough, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Round, Conductor Pipes, Shoes, Elbows, Spikes, Tubes.

All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British flag. Established 1861. Capital invested \$150,000.00.

**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONT., CANADA.**

MONTREAL, Que., OTTAWA, TORONTO, CALGARY, Alta., VANCOUVER, B.C.  
767 Craig St. 423 Sussex St. 50 Yonge St. 201 7th Ave., E. 615 Pender St.

Write Your Nearest Office.

**U. S. Cream Separators**

Which hold World's Record for Close Skimming.

A very short use of those cheap "job-lot" machines proves it costs so much to keep them "going" during their short life that they're not "cheap"—even as a gift—(not to mention their poor results). Time has conclusively proven that U. S. Separators

**ARE LEAST EXPENSIVE**

because the cost to maintain them is so small in comparison with their long and unequalled service.

FOND DU LAC, WIS., September 15, 1904.

"To whom it may concern:—I have used one of your U. S. Separators for the past twelve years and it has given the very best satisfaction. I have paid 75 cents for extras since getting the machine. I cannot recommend the U. S. too highly.—J. BALSON."

Our handsome Dairy Separator catalogue tells all about the splendid construction that makes possible such testimony as this. Get it now, it's free, and you'll find it interesting, we know.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,** Bellows Falls, Vt.

408 Prompt Deliveries, from 18 Distributing Warehouses throughout United States and Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA

## KELOWNA

The largest Fruit-growing Valley in the FAR-FAMED OKANAGAN. Apply to us for all information regarding Fruit and Farm lands, town and residential lots with lake frontage. Land at \$10 per acre up. Choice fruit lots in and joining town, ample water for irrigation. All information possible willingly given. Write for prices.

**CARRUTHERS & POOLEY,**  
Real Estate Agents. Kelowna, B. C.

### Our Metal Ceilings

Decorative design, always look neat and clean. They do not crack or get loose, are fireproof, and can be put on over old ceilings. They are not expensive. They are made to order for you, and if you are interested, take an account of them.

METAL SHEETING CO., Toronto, Ont., Dept. 3.

## 2 Tons in 1 Hour with 1 Good Horse

4 Strokes to 1 Revolution Automatic Feed and Hopper  
Horse Power and Belt Power Combined, at Price of One,  
Twice the Capacity of other Balers at half the price, is

**Four to One which Equals Our "Big 4"**

Also to make Hand Feed Presses 2 1/2 Strokes to 1 Revolution; Saw Mills; Shingle Mills; Planers; Pumps; Lath Mills; Corn Mills; Water Wheels, etc. Write for Catalogue.

**DeLoach Mill Manufacturing Co.,** Box 487 Atlanta, Ga.

For more information on this and other subjects mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.