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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
FOUNDED

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. AUGUST 31, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 675

Bell PIANOS AND ORGANS

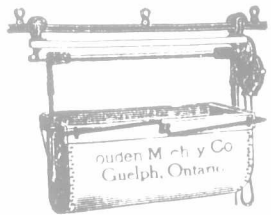
ARE
FAVORITES EVERYWHERE
BECAUSE
THEY ARE THE BEST

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

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

Louden's Feed and Litter Carrier.

THE BEST ON THE MARKET. No modern cow
ladders complete without one of our Feed and
Litter Carriers. It is fitted to run on our Double-
Booted Steel Track, and by using switches and
curves can be run
in any direction.
It is made of the
Best Material,
and is finished in
the most manner,
in fact, no expense
has been spared to
make it the very
best that can be
made. We have
installed this Litter
Carrier in over 500



farms in the Dominion of Canada, and every one
of them is giving excellent satisfaction. We will
be pleased to quote prices on application, and to
furnish specifications and estimates to fit any
type of stable. Write for circulars.
LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Guelph, Ont.
Manufacturers of Hay Tools, Barn Door Hammers
and Hardware Specialties.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY & R. R. ACCOUNTING

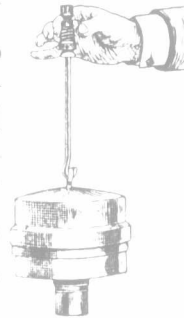
\$5.00 to \$100 per month salary assured our
graduates under bond. You don't pay us
until you have a position. Large system
of telegraph schools in America. The
Force by all railway officials. Operators
always in demand. Ladies also admitted.
Write for catalogue.

MORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY
Buffalo, N. Y., Atlantic City, Pa.,
Chicago, Wis., Toronto, Ont.,
San Francisco, Cal.

MELOTTE Cream Separators

have the following points of superiority:

1. Wide Bowl, permitting moderate speed and consequently avoiding the excessive wear and oil consumption of the long, narrow bowl machines, the speed of which is 15,000 revolutions per minute.
2. Self-balancing Suspended Bowl, avoiding the necessity for all bowl-bearings but one.
3. Shallow bowl opening into two equal divisions, permitting easy cleaning and examination. No tubes—no corners—no dirt.
4. A spiral skimmer of two pieces only; strongly made, easily cleaned and put together in an instant.
5. Upright gear spindles, turning in oil on ball bearings.
6. In sizes 1 to 6, a bowl-casing lined with porcelain enamel—the most durable lining, and the easiest to clean.
7. A simple brake, by means of which the bowl may be stopped in two minutes.



OVER 120,000 IN USE DAILY
(Outside the U. S.)

TURN EASIEST, SKIM CLEANEST,
LAST LONGEST.

There is no Cream Separator near equal to the MELOTTE in simplicity of construction or durability. Comparison invited. Write for booklet to

R. A. LISTER & CO., Ltd., Montreal

"Leave the Boys on the Farm"

Is the slogan of many to-day. We say "Leave some of them on the farm" by all means, but because the great majority of our most successful men in business to-day were "brought up" on the farm, and are now doing a thousand times better than if they had remained on the farm, we believe there are now hundreds of young men on the farms of Canada who ought not to stay there. In any event, every farmer's son ought to have a good business training whether he stays on the farm or goes into business, and our suggestion is that every bright, wide-awake young Canadian farmer should plan to spend a few months in our school,

The Central Business College of Toronto

A post-card request will bring you our new catalogue by return mail, and then you can take time to think the matter over.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS



Did you ever examine Boyd's Self

Instructor and Dictionary. For only \$1.50 you can have this complete self instruction book and one complete lesson by return mail. We are sole publishers, and you get the benefit. If you happen to require further lessons, write us.

MOON'S CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL,
Karn Hall, 266 St. Catherine St., Montreal.
W. T. Moon, Pres.

A Thorough Knowledge

Of Bookkeeping, Correspondence, Arithmetic and Letter Writing, is essential to the Farmer as well as to the Business Man.

These courses are taught in the regular

NORTHERN Business College
OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Personal attention given to those who need it. Catalogue sent to any address free.
C. A. FLEMING, Principal.

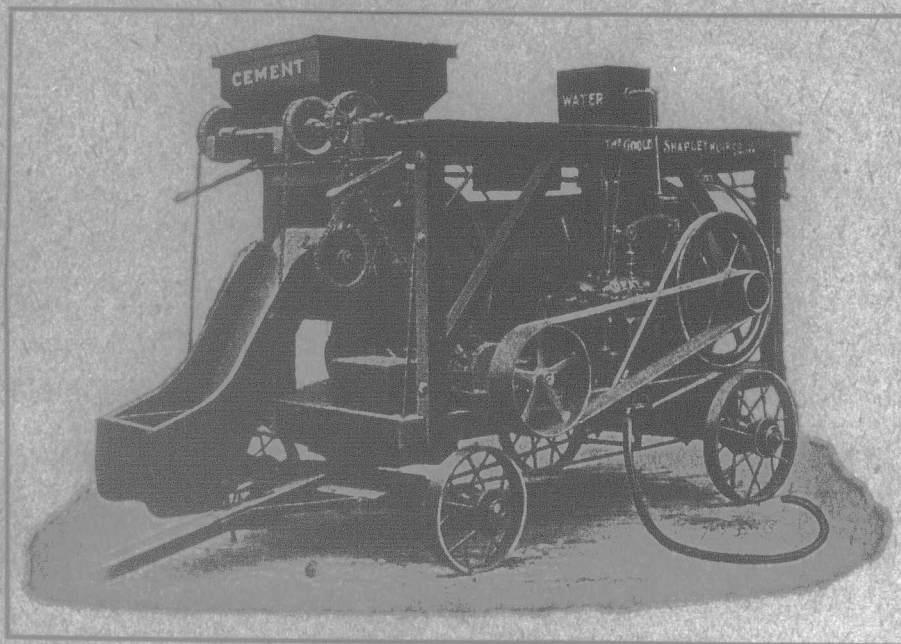
Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.,

BRANTFORD,

LIMITED

CANADA.

Windmills
 Grain Grinders
 Tanks
 Pumps
 Water Boxes
 Bee Supplies, etc.



Ideal Automatic Concrete Mixer.

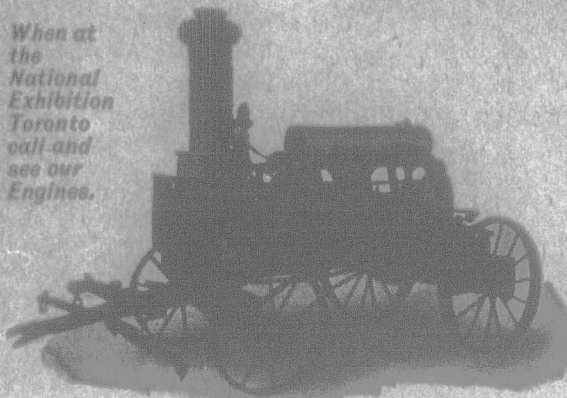
IDEAL Gas and
 Gasoline Engines,
 2 to 25 h.-p.
 (Stationary or Mounted.)

See our exhibits at
 Toronto, London, Ot-
 tawa and Montreal.

If interested in any of our lines, write for catalogue.

Threshing Engines

When at
 the
 National
 Exhibition
 Toronto
 call and
 see our
 Engines.



The threshing season will soon
 be here. You should not delay
 if you intend purchasing an
 Engine this season. If you have
 investigated the merits of

McLachlan Engines

you should send your order in at
 once. If you have not done so,
 a post card will bring you our
 catalogue. State about what
 power you think you require

STATIONARY
 PORTABLE
 TRACTION
 MARINE

Gas and
 Gasoline
 Engines.

THE McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
 Mail address, 1500 King St., W. Office and factory, Lakeshore Road
 W. C. WILCOX & CO., Box 218, WINNIPEG (our Western Agents).

BUILT FOR YOU

Our 6 H.-P. Special Gasoline Engine

Nothing better for the farm.
 Let us send cuts and prices.

GEORGIAN BAY ENGINEERING WORKS,
 MIDLAND, ONT.

A Word to Stock-owners

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

Waverly Farm, Howmanville, Oct. 28th, 1901.

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

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

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

To owners of high-class horses we can cheerfully recommend Carnefac.
 (Signed) ROBERT BEITH,
 Per Duncan Beith, Manager of Farm and Stock.

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

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.,
 TORONTO, ONT.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

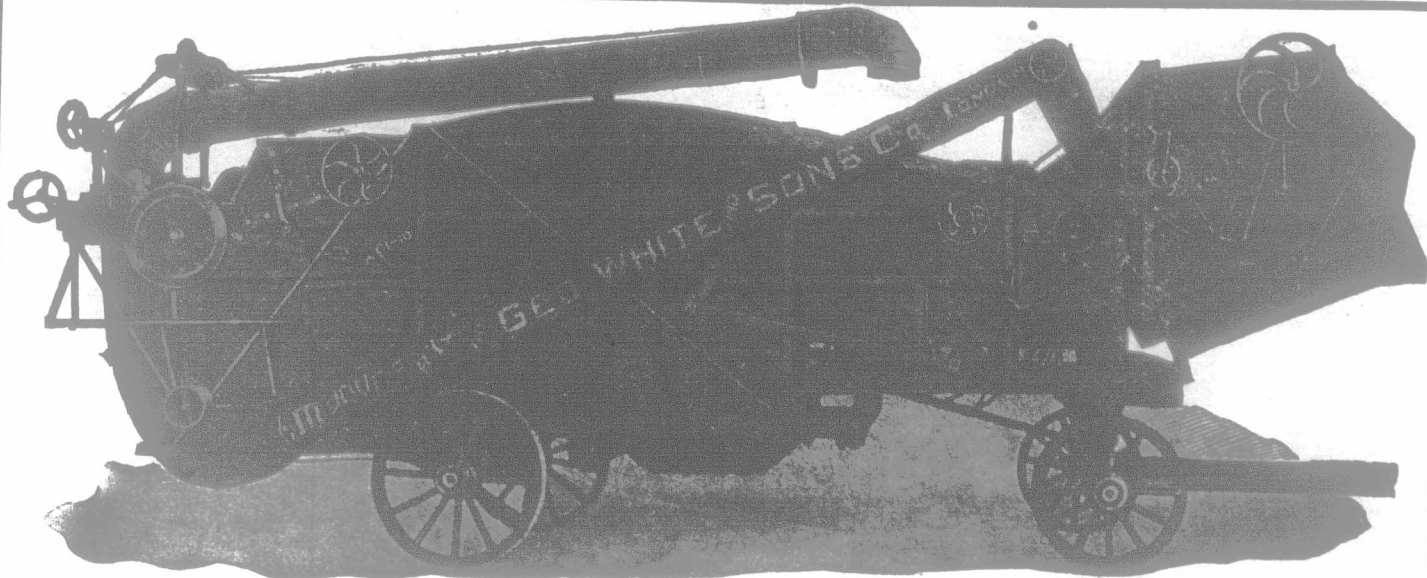
When writing any advertiser in this issue kindly state plainly that you saw Ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

THRESHERMEN!

You are coming to the Western Fair.

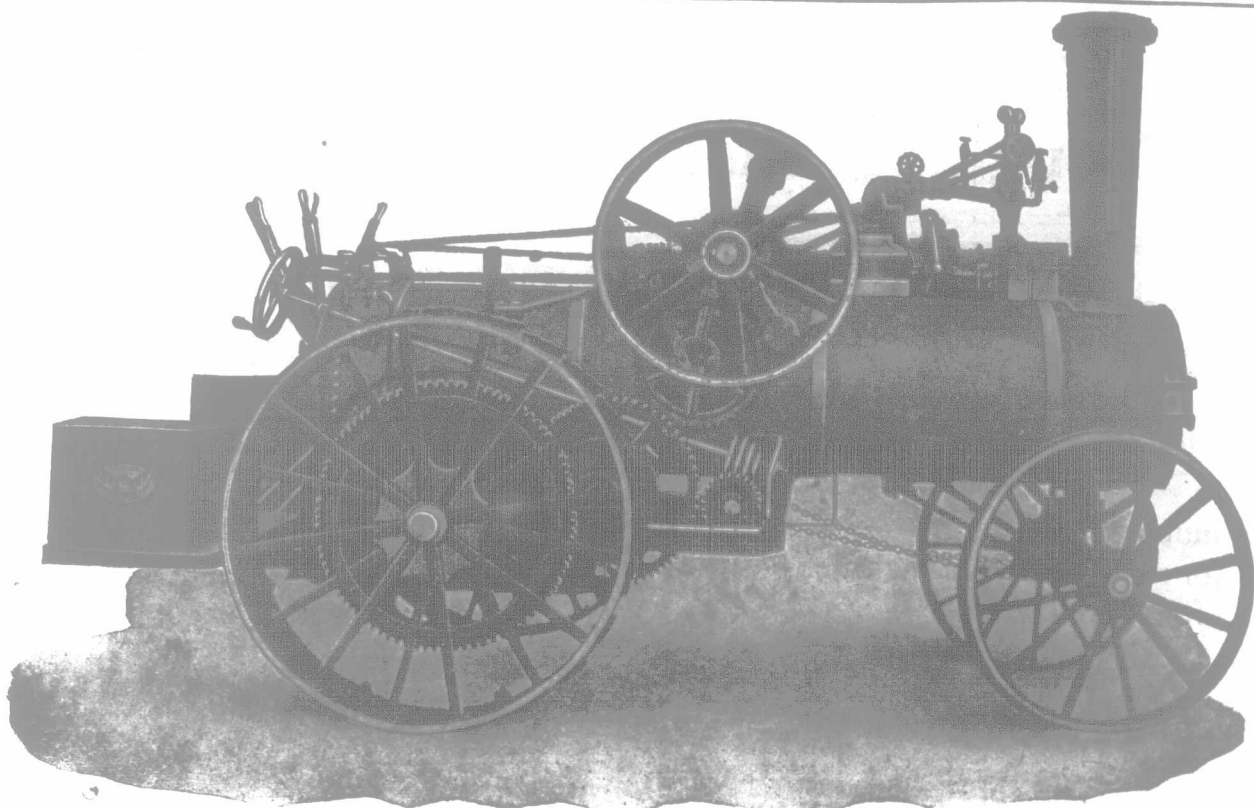
We will be pleased to give you any information wanted.



THE WHITE CHALLENGE, WITH CUTTING-BOX ATTACHMENT

Make our office your headquarters.

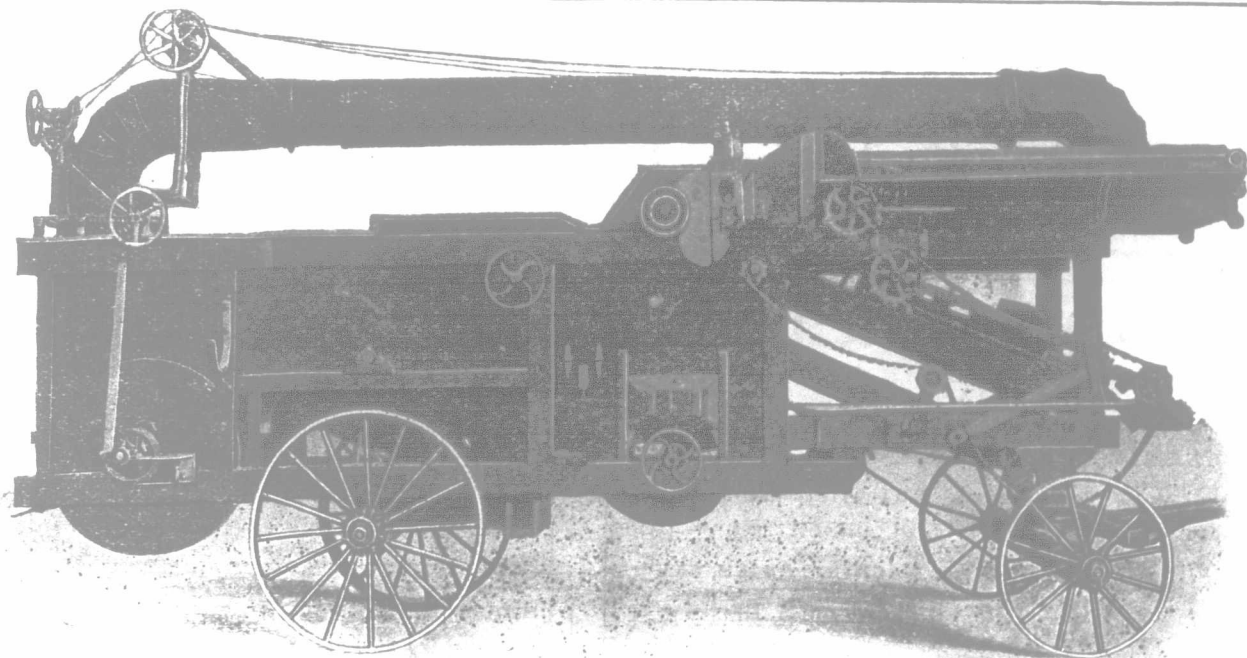
We are preparing for late buyers. Don't fail to see our **FIRST QUALITY LINE.**



THE WHITE TRACTION ENGINE

1905 has been good to us. Come and get acquainted.

The corn crop looks big. Are you ready?



THE WHITE CORN-HUSKER

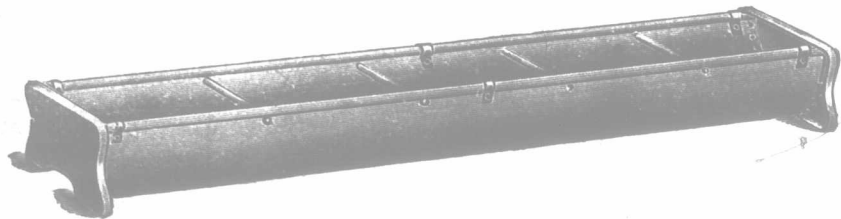
This is the only Canadian-built machine. It will pay you to investigate

THE GEORGE WHITE & SONS CO., Limited, - - LONDON, CANADA.

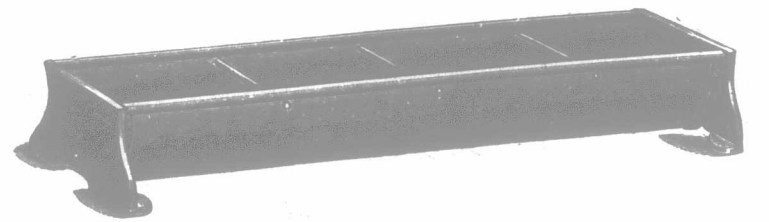
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Now Ready for the Fall Trade

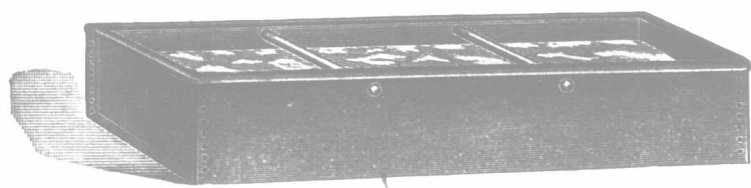
4 LEADERS OF THEIR LINE



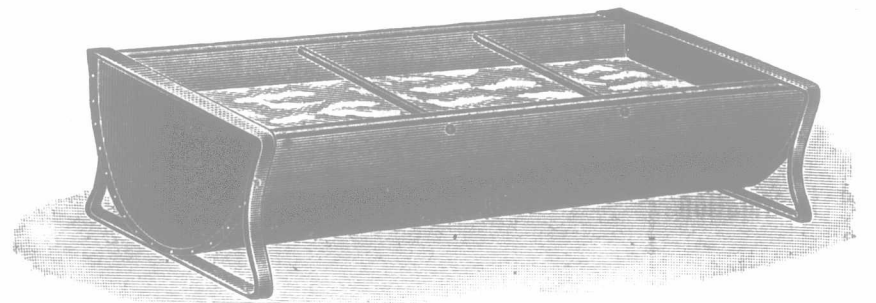
OUR UP-TO-DATE HOG TROUGH—All steel, now unbreakable. Notice our Patent Steel Head.



STEEL WATER TROUGH—Something every farmer wants. Neat, strong and made to wear.



We build Square Tanks like this, any size, to suit our customers. Made of 14-gauge steel.



Our latest Tank made similar to our Water Troughs, only with steel ends and steel frame. A great tank for use at Windmills.

We make only first-class goods such as we can warrant. Our goods are all made neat and natty as well as heavy and strong. Quality is worked right into them. We want agents in every hamlet in Canada. Write for our Free Catalogue.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Limited, Tweed, Ont.

WESTERN FAIR

The Exhibition that Made Fall Fairs Popular

The large number of exhibitors who are applying for space this year indicates a banner year for exhibits.

To be sure of a suitable location for your exhibit no time should be lost in making your entry.

Entries close Sept. 7. Prize list and programmes are now ready, and can be had on application to

W. J. REID,
President.

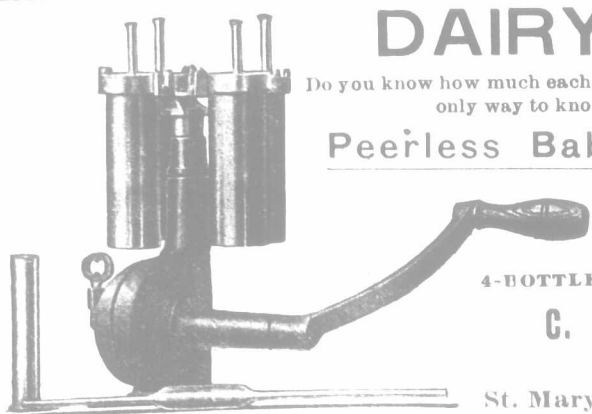
JOHN A. NELLES,
Secretary.

LONDON, Sept. 8 to 16, 1905.

DAIRYMEN

Do you know how much each cow is earning for you? The only way to know this is to buy a

Peerless Babcock Tester



IT WILL TELL YOU
ORDER TO-DAY

4-BOTTLE MACHINE, PRICE, \$5.00

G. Richardson & Co.,

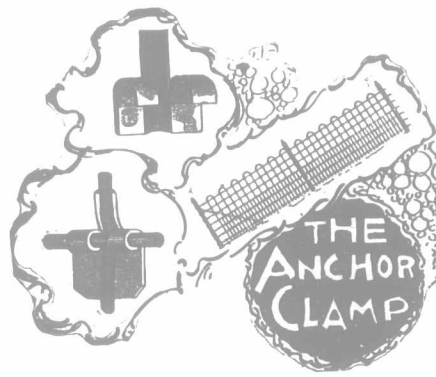
Box 500

St. Mary's, Ontario.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

THE PROBLEM OF GOOD FENCING

is one of the main problems of the farm to-day. This problem has been successfully solved by progressive farmers who have decided in favor of the famous



Anchor Fence

This fence is made throughout of No. 9 galvanized steel wire (either plain or coiled), but heavier uprights may be used if desired. Our Anchor Steel Clamp (japanned or galvanized) securely fastens at right angles the horizontal and cross wires, thus consolidating the strength of the fence. The Anchor is decidedly the neatest, strongest and best fence on the market.

See our exhibit at London and Toronto Exhibitions.

Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts.

ONTARIO ANCHOR FENCE CO.,

(Formerly, Esplen, F. ame & Co.)

Stratford,

Ontario.



FARMERS' BOYS

may get a cheap and practical education at the

Ontario Agricultural College

Next course opens September 13th. Write for Calendar.

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

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

Since commencing in

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

we have sold more City lots than any other two firms in Calgary. Our customers make big profits, then buy from us again. We have some money-making propositions now in both City Property and Farm Lands, of which we have 20,000 acres best winter wheat lands in Alberta, with deep soil and never-failing springs, for sale in any quantity, from \$7 to \$15 per acre, on easy terms.

Write us for Particulars

Ferguson & Mitchell,

Real Estate Brokers,

P. O. BOX 663,

812 CENTRE ST., CALGARY, ALBERTA.

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



All Household Roads Lead to Kitchen Work

NINE-TENTHS of kitchen labor and worry is caused by ill-working cook stoves and ranges; by ranges that draw poorly; that have such complicated drafts that only a skilled mechanic can manage them; whose grates are so constructed that it is a strong man's work to shake them down; ranges which work well when the wind is in a certain direction, but act like a fiend at other times; ranges whose work is so unreliable that the housekeeper is in a constant nerve-racking worry lest the meals be late or the baking spoiled.

The Pandora range is built to make work easy, a child can shake it down; its drafts are so simple that one learns them in a minute; its heat is kept in the range so effectively that you can do a big baking and hardly know there is a fire in it two feet away; it keeps the kitchen cool; it saves you worry; it saves you time and money; it saves you backaches and headaches, because it is so easy to manage and so reliable.

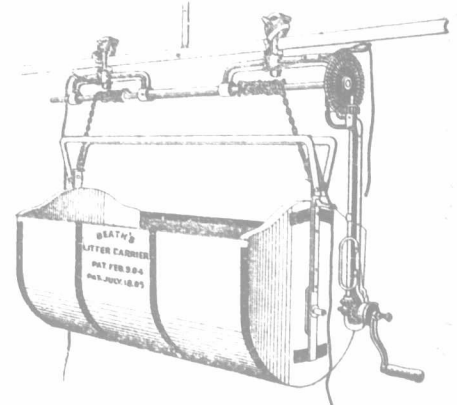
The Pandora makes kitchen work easy.

McClary's Pandora Range

Warehouses and Factories:
London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton

Beath's Feed & Litter Carrier

Awarded Diploma at Central Fair, Lindsay, 1904.



It is absolutely the most durable, best made and easiest working Litter Carrier on the market.

This machine is designed for the purpose of removing Litter from stables and for carrying feed. It runs on overhead steel track which can be curved and switched in any direction to suit any stable. It is one of the greatest labor-saving machines of the 20th century. Read:—

Beath's Litter Carrier is the most useful and most used implement on the farm.—J. Bath (900 ft. track).
It is strongly built and works easily. With the Litter Carrier one man can do the work of three.—John Burnett, Brooklin.
All farmers should have one where it is possible to work one advantageously.—John Dryden & Son, Brooklin (700 ft. track).
Will be pleased to quote prices on application and furnish specifications and estimates to fit any barn or stable. All inquiries will have prompt attention. Address

W. D. Beath & Son
Columbus, Ont.
Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.

Portland Cement

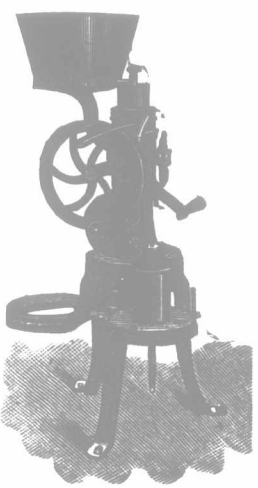
Farm Tiles, Culvert Pipes, Hard Wall Plaster, Cal-cined Plaster, Land Plas-ter, Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks, etc.

ALEX. BREMNER, Importer
50 Bleury Street, Montreal. o
FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 5th.

OTTAWA BUSINESS COLLEGE

OTTAWA, ONT.
40th year. Send for our new cata-logue. o
W. E. GOWLING, - Principal.

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. o

SEED WHEATS of MERIT

We offer the following varieties of Fall Wheat, all of which have given satisfactory results after careful trials. All successful farmers realize the importance of a change of seed, also the necessity of growing the newest and best sorts, and we can recommend with confidence these varieties, which have been grown for us by careful farmers and thoroughly re-cleaned for our trade. All excellent samples.

NEW PARIS PRIZE—Jones' latest introduction. A magnificent bald, white variety, with white chaff and sturdy straw; large, plump, white grain, of splendid milling quality. It grows upright, strongly and evenly, is hardy, and has large, wide, square-built heads. Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

NEW SILVER SHEAF—A very hardy bearded wheat, of splendid milling quality. Straw thick-walled and strong; heads long, wide, and full; chaff white; grain large, dark and flinty. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

NEW ABUNDANCE—A splendid bald white wheat and a great yielder; splendid quality grain, very hardy, and a great stooler; straw stiff, and stands up well. We highly recommend this fine variety. Peck, 45c.; \$1.35 per bushel.

NEW RED CHIEF—A grand variety, which will do well even under unfavorable circumstances. Strong fall growth, stands winter well, and comes along rapidly in the spring. Heads are long, erect, bald, of a reddish brown color; grain large and red in color; straw strong and thick-walled; a very heavy yielder. Peck, 45c.; \$1.35 per bushel.

New Auburn, per bushel.....\$1.40	Clawson Longberry, per bushel.....\$1.10
Mogul, " " ".....1.25	Dawson's Gold Chaff, " ".....1.10
Prosperity, " " ".....1.20	Red Clawson, " ".....1.10
Arcadian, " " ".....1.10	Genesee Giant, " ".....1.10

We also offer choicest grades of the following, specially re-cleaned for seed

Fall Rye.....85c per bushel	Crimson Clover.....\$6.50 per bushel
Timothy.....\$2.50 " "	Bruce's Lawn Grass.....20c " pound
Hairy Vetches.....5.00 " "	White Lawn Clover.....25c " "

Two-bushel Cotton Bags, 20c. each, extra.
Our descriptive Price List of W heats, Poultry Supplies, and Seeds for Fall Sowing, is now ready and will be mailed free of charge to all applicants.

Our New Bulb List will be issued early in September—send for it—FREE.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Seed Merchants, Established 1850, **HAMILTON, ONT.**

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

Grand Prize St. Louis—Paris—Highest Award Buffalo



TIME IS MONEY

DeLAVAL

Cream Separators

SAVE TIME

AND THAT'S NOT ALL CATALOGUE TELLS

THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
77 York Street
TORONTO

WINNIPEG MONTREAL

A BOUNTIFUL HAY CROP

Should give plenty of work for Hay Presses




THE DAIN HAY PRESS


has all the features which go to make up a practical machine.
Is built entirely of steel.
Is a pull power, not a push, as on others.
Is a full circle, with two feeds to the circle.
Is light draft because it has a compound leverage.
Wiring can be done from one side of the Press.
Guaranteed as represented.
Has pressed as high as 18 tons in 10 hours; will easily do from 10 to 12.
Puts full weight into ordinary car.
Write to-day if interested.
Press can be seen at Ottawa, Toronto and London Fairs.

Address, **DAIN MFG. CO'Y, Preston, Ont.**
THE FAIRCHILD CO'Y, Winnipeg, Man., Western Agents

Highway Bridges



This Fellow is a dandy.




This also is a Dandy.

Beam Spans Riveted Spans Through Spans Pin Spans Swing Bridges Deck Spans

Prices, Estimates, Plans and other information cheerfully given on application.

HAMILTON BRIDGE WORKS CO.
Limited,
HAMILTON, CANADA.

A SOUND CANADIAN INSTITUTION IS



ITS STANDING AND OBJECTS

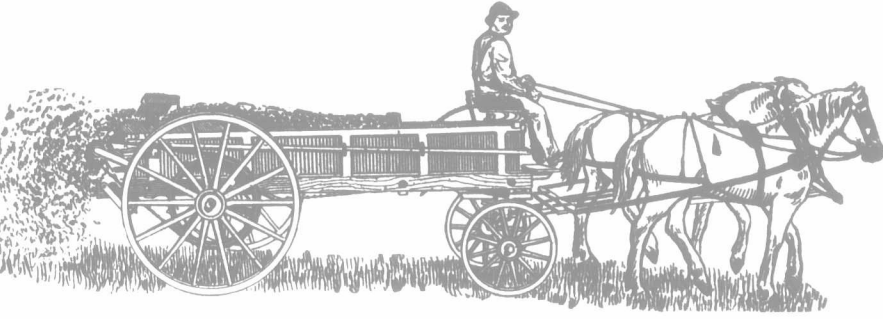
The sole object of this Company's existence is to furnish absolutely perfect protection to its Policyholders at the lowest possible cost.
Total assets, over eight millions; and surplus, over \$750,000, on Company standard of valuation and over \$1,500,000 on Government standard.
Over Forty Million Dollars Assurance in force; the year 1904 showing a net increase of over two millions.
This Company holds a higher Reserve than the Government standard calls for, invested in absolutely safe and non-speculative securities.

SOME ATTRACTIVE FEATURES

Lower expense rate than any other Canadian Company.
A very gratifying interest rate (5.09 per cent.), and funds all invested in gilt-edge Canadian securities.
Death rate in 1904 only 41 per cent. of the expected, showing great care exercised in acceptance of risks.
The Mutual Life produces all its business in Canada and Newfoundland, thus protecting its Policyholders against the heavy death losses sustained by some Companies in foreign countries.
The Mutual Life is controlled by its Policyholders—a source of great satisfaction in these days of stock manipulation.

Head Office, - Waterloo, Ont.
ROBERT MELVIN, President. A. HOSKIN, K. C.,
GEO. WEGENAST, Manager. HON. JUSTICE BRITTON, } Vice Presidents.
W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary.

Remember the **"Success"** The Best Manure Spreader Made in the World.



HERE is a machine that does the most objectionable and disagreeable work that a farmer has to do, and relieves him of the heavy toil of spreading manures and fertilizers of all kinds.
The utility of the "Success" Spreader lies in its ability to economically distribute the manure over the farmer's acres. The manure is thoroughly pulverized and so evenly distributed that it is immediately available for the plant food. The "Success" is completely automatic—a small boy can operate from the seat—will spread a load in less than four minutes.
Made in four sizes, 30, 40, 50 and 70 bushels capacity.
Some reasons why the "Success" has the largest sale:
LIGHTEST DRAFT—direct chain drive makes draft 25% less.
DRIVE CHAIN is very heavy steel pinned and not a link is ever broken.
BEATER FREEING DEVICE insures easy and safe start and dispenses with the cumbersome end board.
REAR AXLE is larger than all others and one-third stronger.
GEAR AND SPROCKET keyed on axle at either end and machine drives from both ends.
ADJUSTABLE RAKE makes manure fine or coarse as desired. Will permit stones or other foreign substances to pass over the beater without causing a break.
APRON RETURN cause bottom to automatically return after load is discharged.
FOLLOW BOARD carries load against cylinder and insures even spread from start to finish.
CHANGE OF FEED made by a single movement of one lever.
STRENGTH—The "Success" is famous for durability and is strongly guaranteed.
You must buy a "Success" to get the best. It is the result of twenty-seven years' experience of the oldest and largest makers of manure spreaders in the world.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Paris Plow Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont.

EASTERN AGENTS:
The Frost & Wood Co., Limited, - - - Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro.

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

366.

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

ESTABLISHED 1866

VOL. XL.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 31, 1905.

No. 675

EDITORIAL.

The Secret of Success.

The following communication so fully explains itself that it requires no further introduction or explanation on our part, and the moral of it lies in the application:

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Over a month ago my business, which involves a good deal of travelling upon the country roads, took me through one of the oldest settled sections of a well-known township. A son of the soil myself, having dealings with those engaged in farming, I am naturally an interested observer of the condition and progress of farming and farm life. What naturally arrested my attention in the neighborhood through which I was passing was, first of all, the prevalence of various weeds. I never before saw anything quite so bad. There must have been fertility in the soil to produce such a variety and luxuriance of weed growth. For miles the fields were yellow with wild mustard, then in its final stages of bloom, and sandwiched between the grain fields, in pastures and so-called meadows and skirting the road allowances, was a growth of ox-eye daisy that had practically put the owners or tenants of those farms out of business. In the struggle for existence this pest seems to distance all competitors. The omnipresent Canada thistle was there, of course, flaunting his ugly form more or less in every field; and then there were docks, nettles, mulleins, pigweeds, wild morning glory climbing up by the fences, and many others with which I was not familiar. It would be a paradise for some of your professional botanists. What chance had the crops in the face of such opposition? It was disheartening! Even the fences were falling down in dismay, and the barn doors swung pathetically by one hinge, and the half-fed chickens, pigs and scrub calves disputed for the freedom of the house-yard and what had been intended for a garden, while on all sides agricultural implements were rusting out their existence for want of something to do. I passed by the local store and post office where the mail for this large community of farmers was distributed, and subsequently learned, which your subscription books will, no doubt, unfortunately, verify, that only three men in the whole district were receiving your paper. Had I had the time to have hunted up those men, no doubt their places would have been in pleasing contrast to the general ramshackle appearance of the majority. Farming was a failure there, and no wonder! The farmers, if such they might be called, were not sufficiently concerned about their own business to take a paper filled with practical information and devoted to their best interests. I was pleased to get away from such a hopeless outlook, and the next day found myself in the neighborhood of —, where the contrast was as great as between night and day. The farms here were clean and the fields waving with crops, the equal of which I have rarely seen. The lanes and fence allowances were free from weeds, most of the well-kept fences were of cedar posts and wire, nearly all the barns were either upon stone or concrete walls, the gardens were apparently well filled with fruit and vegetables, and the houses commodious and comfortable—model Canadian farm homes I would call them, which are not surpassed anywhere else in the wide world to-day. The big cheese factory and surroundings were in model condition. It did not surprise me to find out that over sixty copies of the "yellow-backed old 'Farmer's Advocate'" lined the pigeon-holes in the local post office

every week of the year. These people believed in intelligence, and they were steadily applying in the work and home-life the principles and the practice which are thus brought within their reach. I am quite sure there is no way in which the general prosperity of this agricultural country could be so quickly and thoroughly promoted as by the careful reading of the "Farmer's Advocate" in every home. There is no doubt but that \$75 per year invested in your paper in the first neighborhood to which I referred would repay the farmers there a thousand-fold. This has been the experience of every community where it has been tried, and I recommend them to put it to the test. Though too busy to spend much time writing letters outside my own vocation, I felt in duty bound to say this much by way of commendation of the grand work in which you are engaged.

Value and Weakness of Agricultural Collegiate Education.

Within a few weeks the agricultural colleges will open their doors, and already a good many prospective freshmen are anticipating the privileges offered, while not a few boys doubtless are wondering whether the practical benefit to be derived is worth the expenditure of time and money.

Is an agricultural college course of much pecuniary value, and is it an unmixed good? In answering these queries, we are justified in passing by the imposing representations of college announcements to consider actual results. In doing so, however, it is only fair to bear in mind one axiomatic fact, viz., that the best-balanced men are seldom the most enterprising. Consequently, some of the ultra-progressives who, in the experimental days of agricultural collegiate education, were first to take up with the idea, lacked the business judgment, the mechanical aptitude, the physical capacity, the capital or some other requisites to insure financial success in the farming operations they subsequently undertook. No doubt even such graduates did some good, indirectly, by helping to introduce into their respective localities progressive ideas—for instance, corn-growing and ensilage, rotation, improved methods of cultivation, etc.—which, being afterwards taken up by sounder business men, were applied with profit, to the great advantage of the communities. But the students themselves did not always prosper; sometimes, indeed, they plunged their fathers into debt, and an unsympathetic public derided their education because of their failure. In those pioneer days the main hope of the colleges was that, by patient work, they might eventually entrench themselves in the confidence of the people, and secure as students some of the more steady-going young men, who, though slower to appreciate its value, would be certain to win prestige for it by their after success.

Gradually this is coming to pass. At the Ontario Agricultural College an almost complete change has occurred in the student material; the visitor of recent years sees there as solid and sensible a lot of young farmers as could be found anywhere, and most of those returning to the farms demonstrate that an agricultural-college course is a splendid investment for the right kind of a man.

It is true the colleges are not perfect, not even the O. A. C., which ranks highest, perhaps, on the continent in point of benefit to students. Every effort is taken to make this course practical. Practical men are secured, particularly in the agricultural branches, and practical information is emphasized all through; and yet there re-

mains, perhaps, one weakness in agricultural collegiate education, a weakness which may best be guarded against by intelligent recognition on the part of the student body. That is the fact that, although the teachers are capable of imparting much valuable information which it is the students' privilege to appropriate, still, in their recommendations and advice they are liable to err the same as is anyone else. In fact, being wholly or partially deprived of daily experience with ordinary conditions, they are the more prone to error in this respect. It is so of all professional educators, writers and lecturers as well as college teachers. The only man who can be thoroughly practical in farming or anything else is the one who is every day at it—not merely seeing things done, but doing them. We say this in no spirit of disparagement, but simply in candid recognition, which, we hold, is the best way to promote intelligent confidence.

The student who can most safely attend an agricultural college is the one who has had a thorough farm experience to develop in him a discriminating mind that will enable him to sift things, size them up for himself, and accept, reject or adapt according to his judgment and experience; otherwise, he must simply get loaded up, parrot-like, with a lot of theories, regarding the soundness of which he is uncertain, the inevitable result being misapprehension, confusion and failure. Farming cannot be learned by rote, and it is always unwise to take opinions for granted, even from the most reliable source. Rather should we assimilate the ideas advanced. By so doing we make them our own, develop habits of thought and observation, train our judgment, and grow in mental power.

Go to the agricultural college, young man, but don't be in a hurry about it; wait until you are at least nineteen or twenty years old. Meantime, read, study and think, gain all the practical experience you can, and, if you are the right stamp, when you do go you will make the most possible out of the course, and certainly never regret the step you took.

A Last Word.

The hue and cry raised over what has been termed the salary grab at Ottawa, is nothing more than was to be expected after such a sensational dip into the public purse. Now we must witness a latter-day repentance, as the members, taking fright at the uproar, proceed to disgorge, and agricultural societies, hospitals for sick children, and various other more or less needy institutions receive a portion of the conscience-money from the palsied holders.

But cannot something be said in defense of the poor M. P. We believe there can. From the beginning to the end of his political life he is taught the science of "graft." No sooner is he nominated than he is besieged for donations for every possible purpose, and on the platform the cry is frequently raised against the sitting member: "What has he ever got for this constituency?" The idea that the member must live for the interest of the entire Dominion, and not specially for the purpose of grafting, a new building or bridge for his own constituency, never seems to cross the minds of the electors. Is it any wonder that, trained in this school and taught every day by examples, the member should yield to the temptation and do a little grafting for his personal benefit? How true the words of a recent poem, slightly adapted to fit the case:

"Oh people of Earth, the nettles you sow
In the hearts of the members, they grow, they grow."
There is only one remedy—an aroused national

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 BANNATYNE 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.

2. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
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self-respect, a sacrifice of the spirit of localism, the inculcation of a spirit of nationalism. The electors must cease their efforts to graft the members if they hope for a higher standard among the members themselves. The reform must be started among the people, and from them will grow up a purer national life, built upon the enduring foundations of honesty and self-respect.

Let Every Subscriber Do His Duty.

We want to double the circulation of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" before next spring. From present indications money will flow freely this fall, and many will take the paper as a luxury who have not learned to regard it as a necessity. That it is a neighborhood as well as an individual necessity, is vividly illustrated by the letter under heading, "The Secret of Success," elsewhere in our editorial columns. Every time you persuade a man to take the "Farmer's Advocate" you are performing a public service, and doing the man a good turn. As in previous years, some friends will roll up large lists of names. These we are always glad to receive, but that canvassing counts the most in which everybody exerts himself a little. We don't want any old subscribers to send us their own subscriptions alone this year. Instead, let everybody send two new names accompanied by \$3.00, thereby getting his own paper free for the ensuing year. Those who send more than two names will be amply rewarded by valuable premiums.

While at the Toronto Exhibition this fall don't fail to call at the "Farmer's Advocate" tent.

Better Late than Never.

It is but a short time since I subscribed for the "Farmer's Advocate," and I think there is no other farm paper equal to it. I am only sorry I did not subscribe sooner. Yours for success,
STARR L. P. CHASE.
Renfrew Co., Ont.

Live-stock Markets Not Encouraging.

The present season is, all things considered, rather an unfavorable one, when the outturns to the breeder of pure-bred stock and of market cattle are considered.

Beef cattle prices, in spite of the high prices extorted by the retailer for his meats, are at a low ebb and not at all a profitable figure for the grower. The reasons for such a condition of affairs are not easy of explanation, but one may be advanced, namely, the marketing of such inferior stuff as Mexicans has, undoubtedly, a deteriorating effect on the market. As it is, there is little encouragement to men to improve their stock, yet for all that it would not be wise to let it retrogress. Amongst other things needed before the Western markets for commercial live stock are satisfactory to farmers, is more competition.

In spite of a beef trust or combination among packers in the U. S., reports from the markets there show good prices and plenty of demand, rangers bringing per cwt. \$3.90 to \$4.40 at Chicago, at Liverpool 9c., Winnipeg 3c. to 3½c. It is not cattle prices alone that are unsatisfactory, but prices for hogs also, which, while, quoted at Montreal \$7.25 to 7.50, and at Toronto \$7.10 to \$7.35, fed and watered, the top price, same date, at Winnipeg, for select weights off cars was \$6.25, and the rate for live hogs from Winnipeg to Montreal being 60½c. per cwt. Only a few days ago (August 16th) \$5.75 was the top price, off cars, Winnipeg, which means that at a few country points the price would be perhaps 5c., at the majority less; and then the packers wonder why the supply of hogs is not greater. A constant supply of hogs of the right weight and



His Majesty the King.

Patron of agriculture and owner of studs, herds and flocks at Windsor, Sandringham and Balmoral.

type cannot be expected from farmers in Manitoba if the price gets much below 5c.

At the present time prospects look favorable for a maintenance of present prices for hogs, as in the U. S. prices are firm and supply not heavy.

When prices for commercial live stock are low or unremunerative the grower of such stock starts to economize in pure-bred males, as he thinks, an economy which hits the breeder of pure-breds pretty hard, the grower of market stuff holding that it's little use trying to improve—prices are too low, and the buyers do not discriminate between his good stuff and his neighbor's inferior stuff.

The above is a common argument, and might seem reasonable were it not for this fact, that it costs as much to feed, breed and market inferior live stock as it does the improved stuff, and that it is less expensive, cost of feed and labor considered, to handle good cattle and hogs than those of a lower grade.

So that, while appearances at present are not the brightest, now is not the time to throw up the sponge or cry quits in the campaign of live-stock improvement.

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.

HORSES.

Types Seen at Fairs.

[From our Manitoba and Western edition.]

The large fairs are over, and those who had an opportunity of witnessing the judging in the heavy-draft horse rings, or who have seen the horse which stood within the money, or whose only acquaintance with the prizewinners is gathered from illustrations, have had placed before them a type of horse which experience teaches is best adapted for draft purposes. When most of us were boys it was no uncommon circumstance to hear the remark that the model horse should be "low down and wide as a wagon." To-day that type is not favored. The guiding principle in heavy horse breeding is utility, and the type of horse that does most work, and does it most easily, is the type of horse which the leading breeders try to produce, and which competent judges favor in the show-ring. Horses of this type must first have sufficient size and scale, but instead of being set near the ground, they must have sufficient range so that their strides may be long and their movements smart and easy.

It is strange with what tenacity the idea that hairy legs are desirable in the modern Clydesdale and Shire clings to the minds of some. Breeders of these British breeds long ago recognized that masses of long, coarse hair do not make a draft horse, but are rather a detriment to him, and instead of rushing blindly after representatives of some other breed with clean legs to correct the evil, they persistently and intelligently set to work to eliminate it by selection, and by this process of weeding out the objectionable legs there has been developed in the Clydesdale bone of a quality unexcelled in any draft breed. The Shire breeders are moving in the same direction, but on account of there being more to accomplish than with the Clydes, they are scarcely so far advanced in this particular.

We would be glad if we could point to like improvement in the Percheron breed. Simultaneously with the improvement in Clydesdales and Shires referred to above, the Percheron breeders endeavored to improve their horses for draft purposes by developing more size, and this they have done, the average Percheron in America to-day being much bigger than his progenitor of twenty years ago, but the improvement has been in size only. During the whole time in which the effort to improve was going on, the breeders apparently never took their eyes off the bodies of their horses, with the result that to-day the legs, pasterns and feet of many Percherons are the most imperfect of those of any of the draft breeds with which we have to do.

Our Scottish Letter.

By far the most valuable shipment of Clydesdales made to Canada for many years was that of Mr. William Bryce, Arcola, Assa., N.-W. T., who sailed on July 29th from Glasgow. The shipment was selected by Mr. Bryce personally, and included the Cawdor Cup mare of this season, Rosadora; the first-prize three-year-old stallion at the Highland, Perpetual Motion; and the first-prize two-year-old filly at the Royal, Lady Rotha, whose sire was the successful breeding horse, Royal Favorite, and her dam the champion mare, Lady Garnet, also at the Royal this year and many other shows in the past. Besides these outstanding show-yard animals Mr. Bryce had several fillies by good breeding horses from studs of approved reputation, and bred by gentlemen some of whom have acted as judges at the Highland and other shows. Sires like Hiawatha, Lord Fauntleroy, Marmion, Sylvander—all great winning horses—are represented. One almost fears that Mr. Bryce has taken away horses and mares for which part of the world to which they have gone is scarcely ripe. In any case, that is his own affair; but his pluck and determination merit a full reward.

Mr. John Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont., was also a shipper in the same week. He was with us last year, and his shipment this year numbers six head, purchased from noted studs.

The first week in August is always a busy one with shippers, and this season has been no exception to the rule. The Donaldson & Allan line steamers sailing in the forenoon of the first Saturday of August this year had very heavy shipments of Clydesdales for Nova Scotia and Ontario. Professor Cumming, of the Agricultural College, Halifax, sailed by the former line steamer with 17 head of Clydesdales, 2 Thoroughbred stallions, and 1 Hackney stallion. The Professor was acting for the Government of the great Maritime Province, and his Clydesdale lot included three stallions, one colt foal and thirteen mares and fillies. He chose animals of the best breeding, having produce by Pride of Blacon 10837, Prince Shapoly 10111, his full brother Prince Sturdy 10112, the Great Baron's Pride 9122, the strong, big premium horse Prince of Balmanno 9976, and a really fine brood mare by Baron's Pride with her horse foal at foot. The Thoroughbreds were selected in England, and one of them is a specially handsome and attractive

horse which has won a good many prizes in the best of company and races across country. He has also been breeding well in the chief hunting district in England. The other Thoroughbred is a thick, strong-boned horse, like breeding horses which the market has always in demand. The Hackney is a stylish nag whose career at the stud should be highly profitable to breeders in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Thomas Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., a new shipper, took away eleven colts and fillies. Like Professor Cumming, he purchased most from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, but he had also stock from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dumfries, and Mr. A. W. Law, Mains of Sanquhar, Forres, an eminent Shorthorn breeder who also goes somewhat into Clydesdales. Mr. Mercer chose good breeding and well-bred stock. Three Glasgow premium horses are represented among those shipped, viz., Moneycorn, which was thrice awarded the coveted Glasgow premium; Royal Carrick, which not only won it, but also stood second at the Highland; and Clan Chattan, the sire of Royal Chattan, the H. & A. S.'s champion horse of this year. Mr. Mercer is a new shipper, and not many new shippers make as good a start.

Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., are old hands at the export trade, although not by any means old men. Mr. Tom Graham was with us for the best of six weeks, and sailed with sixteen Clydesdales, of which ten were stallions. One was a filly foal, champion at Kirkcudbright the day before he sailed, and five were fillies, one of these being the second-prize two-year-old filly at Castle-Douglas in spring, and got by the H. & A. S.'s champion horse, King of the Roses (9927). Another filly of the same age was got by that noted breeding horse, Woodend Gartly (10663), first at Ayr when a three-year-old, and sire of many prizewinning animals. One of the yearling fillies is a daughter of Baron's Pride and own sister to the first-prize yearling filly at Ayr three years ago. Still others of the fillies were a two-year-old by Rozelle, which stood second at Dumfries two years ago, and a three-year-old by Baron's Pride which stood first at Kirkcudbright the day before they sailed. Nothing more need be said to indicate the high excellence of the fillies selected by Mr. Tom Graham for the Canadian market. The stallions are quite as noteworthy. One of the best is Baron Wallace, a Baron's Pride two-year-old, own brother to the H. & A. S.'s prize horse, Baron's Chief. This colt has not been shown on this side of the water, but he is one that will make a stir in any show-yard. Others in the shipment are Reformer, the champion stallion at the Royal in 1904; Baron Alister, and the first-prize three-year-old stallion at Ayr in the same year, while quite a number are by noted breeding horses like Woodend Gartly, Pride of Blacon and Baron's Pride.

Dalgaty Bros., London, Ont., shipped eight stallions, seven useful Clydesdales and one Hackney, and Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., a veteran shipper, had four extra-well-bred fillies.

This week, so far as I know at present, the only shipper is Mr. William Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., who is a host in himself. He has three thick, blocky, big horses, well-bred and good useful breeders. You can always depend on Mr. Colquhoun taking the kind of horse which Canadian farmers believe in.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Canadian Trotters at Buffalo.

In looking over the money-winning stables at the Buffalo races in the week ending August 12th, says the Horse World, one cannot but be impressed with the fact that at the head of the list stands that comparatively young breeding establishment, Cruickston Park Farm, of Galt, Ont.

This establishment is owned by Miss K. L. Wilks, a lady who loves the American light-harness race-horse for the sport that may be derived from breeding and racing him. Her success in this field began when she secured for a trainer that straightforward, hard-working young trainer, Harry Stinson, to take charge of the racing department of her farm, and to whose selection she is indebted for the ownership of her two Buffalo winners, Sadie Mac, 2.06½, and Katherine L., 2.14½.

Sadie Mac is, by many of the best judges, regarded as the equal if not the superior of any trotter that has been or is now on the turf. She was naturally great as a two-year-old, was greater as a three-year-old, and last season as a four-year-old demonstrated her capacity for training on by going a mile in 2.08½ to wagon.

When Mr. Stinson began casting about last fall for a high-class trotter, Sadie Mac was his choice, and Miss Wilks sensibly told him to go and buy her. The daughter of Peter the Great cost her present owner \$15,000, and how well that amount of money was invested is shown from the fact that a few days ago an offer of \$30,000 was refused for her.

There was at the time of Miss Wilks' purchase of Sadie Mac some criticism as to her course in placing the great mare unreservedly in Stinson's

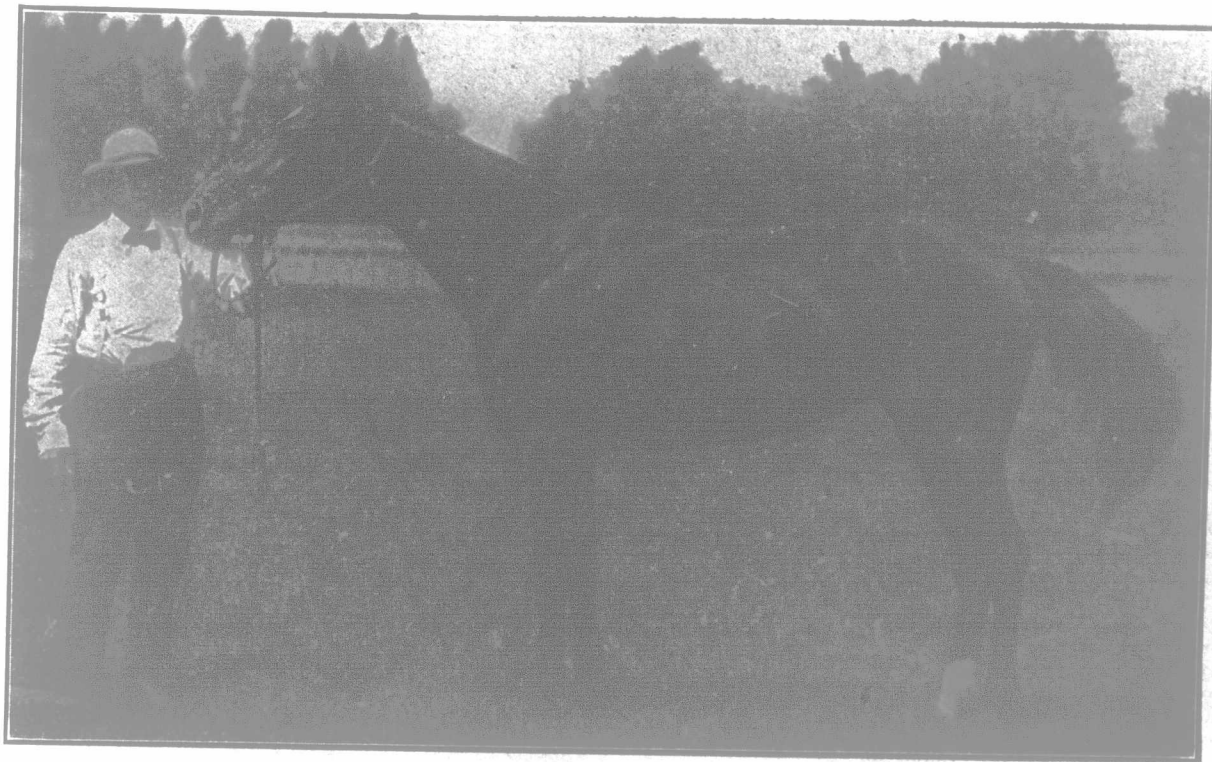
hands. No one could say a thing against him from any viewpoint, but in the peculiar way horsemen have of regarding only the trainers of wide repute as proper persons to train and drive a horse that has attained an extraordinary reputation, they seemed to think the new owner of Sadie Mac ought to turn her over to some of the trainers whose name is known from one coast to the other.

Miss Wilks, however, had faith in Mr. Stinson's skill as a trainer and driver, and it has already

been fully justified. In her first race in Stinson's hands Sadie Mac showed herself a greatly-improved mare, not alone as regards speed, but it was plainly seen that her gait and action had been improved. In that race she lowered her record from 2.11½ to 2.06½, and stamped herself as one of the really great trotters thus far produced.

was won by Katherine L., another great young trotter that Stinson selected for Miss Wilks. This race was won by Stinson by a drive that would have done credit to any driver the turf has known. After winning the first heat Katherine L. was beaten in the second by Susie N. in the fastest heat trotted by a three-year-old in a race this year, and she looked to be good only for second money.

In the third heat Stinson and his baby trotter were subject to an ordeal such as only a game,



Sadie Mac, 2.06½.

Owned by Miss K. L. Wilks, Cruickston Park Stock Farm, Galt, Ont. Winner of the Empire State \$10,000 purse in the 2.10 trot at Buffalo, August 8th. Also the Massachusetts \$10,000 at Reading, Aug. 23rd.

been fully justified. In her first race in Stinson's hands Sadie Mac showed herself a greatly-improved mare, not alone as regards speed, but it was plainly seen that her gait and action had been improved. In that race she lowered her record from 2.11½ to 2.06½, and stamped herself as one of the really great trotters thus far produced.

At Buffalo Sadie Mac was in the Empire State \$10,000 purse, and the many favorable expressions of opinion heard from horsemen on the mare's magnificent condition and her faultless gait may be taken as indicating that no trainer could have brought her to the starting post in any better form to demonstrate her greatness than Stinson has her.

She did not, it is true, have to show a tittle of her racing ability to beat her field at Buffalo, but in another race Mr. Stinson showed what may be expected of him when his skill as a reinsman shall be demanded when Sadie Mac is called upon to meet some of the faster trotters. That race was in the class for three-year-old trotters, which

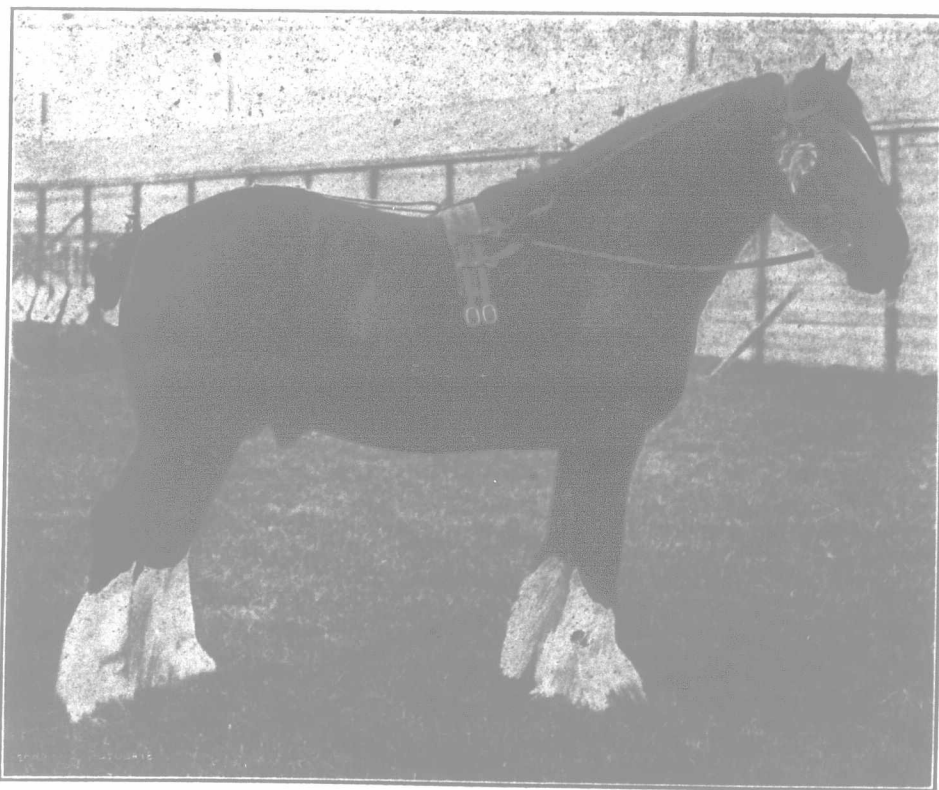
courageous trotter and a driver of the utmost skill and coolness is capable of standing, and it is only doing Stinson justice to say that he won the heat with Katherine L. by simply outdriving the driver of Susie N., himself a driver of high merit.

The two winning races of Sadie Mac and Katherine L. made Stinson the largest money-winning driver of the Buffalo meeting, and the magnificent condition he had them in and the way he handled them must have convinced others besides Miss Wilks that in Stinson's charge her horses will be handled and driven in a manner entirely satisfactory to those who want to see them win.

The Improved Shire Horse.

"Practically all dray horses in our English cities and towns and at our railway stations," says a writer in the English Live-stock Journal, "have always been Shires, and are to-day. The Shires of to-day may best be described as 'the improved Shire,' when compared with the class

of horses mentioned, some of which were doubtless very helpless in the way of action, but the improved Shire of to-day—the typical dray horse—can move fast enough and with ease enough to please the most fastidious, and he has not lost weight by gaining action. The best of them to-day are quite as big and heavy as dray horses have ever been, and have gained their better movement by being bred with care and judgment, good flat, clean bone being a great consideration as well as the formation of the joints and shoulders, which affect the action more than the actual weight of the horse. The helpless class



Delamere Chorister (21328).

Shire stallion. First and champion, Royal Show, London, England, 1905.

(Photo by Reid.)

of horses mentioned as being able to draw two tons at two miles an hour, are, in most districts, it is gratifying to say, entirely a thing of the past, and in their place is the improved Shire, a fair average specimen of which in the hands of the railway company delivered to my stables a fortnight since a load of two tons ten cwt. on a one-ton dray, the entrance to the yard being a stiff rising incline. Yet this same horse, though weighty enough to take the above load with ease, I see many times in the week trotting at a good seven miles an hour with lighter loads; he never seems to tire (but we know railway horses are always well fed), and he is a horse full of the most correct Shire character, with capital pasterns. There is little fear that horses of this class will get below a paying price, and the probability is that they will become very much dearer.

"This class of horses, both for work and breeding purposes, are this year rising in value all over the world. In the report of the Crewe sales, recently, where six geldings were sold for \$675 each, twelve Shire stallions were purchased for Germany. What is the inference to be drawn from this new venture, or at least new to such an extent? The only conclusion that can be arrived at is that more weight is wanted in Continental horses; the same cry comes from far-off New Zealand, and also from America, both North and South, and the Shire is the only heavy horse that can be found with sufficient weight to counteract the too-light tendency that has prevailed to a much greater extent of late than it did years ago in most other heavy breeds. Speaking of a period some thirty-five to forty years ago, some very weighty, good horses were imported into this country from Belgium and France and sold for work in our towns and on some farms. The dealers who used to import these, however, tell me to-day that they cannot get them with the weight, or, some say, with as good temper as the Shire.

"It is cause for much satisfaction that so many of our weightiest Shire stallions of to-day can move with so much freedom and activity, the result of careful breeding. This good and easy movement must not be lost, but it is very essential that the weight be maintained; once lose the weight for which the Shire stands pre-eminent to-day, and his market value as a dray horse will speedily decline; maintain the weight and quality with the action and there need be no fear of breeding to a loss."

The Ideal Type of Draft Horse.

What type of draft horse the Canadian farmer should breed and raise depends a good deal upon his best market. That many changes have taken place in the last quarter of a century goes for the saying, and the latest change to more quality, even at the loss of some weight, seems to be in the right direction. England and Scotland seem to rule us in the different and best types of the draft horse, and their long experience and conservative ways should give the Canadian farmer a good deal of confidence that he is travelling along the proper lines. The Clydesdale and the Shire stand out prominently as of the proper type, and while there are several other heavy breeds that have gained some footing in Canada, it appears to me that the day has passed when they should be seriously considered as the proper type of draft horse or the best cross to use upon our ordinary and improved mares to get the most popular type for the farmers or the best value in money in the horse markets of the world.

Our aim should be to produce the best, and if the proper type of stallion is used upon the heavy-bred mare, as found in Ontario to-day, the great Province should soon rival the Old Land in producing many of the proper and best types of the heavy or draft horse.

The type of the modern Clyde is often, probably generally, preferred, although the modern Shire is a great horse, and capable of doing much for the draft race of horses.

The stallion should have all the quality possible, should always rub nearly a ton weight, and have every appearance of being a male. There should be a broad forehead, ears fairly long and active, open nostrils, a full and vigorous eye, and the head well set on the neck, which should be strong and somewhat rangy; the shoulders slanting; sound legs; strong, broad forearm; flat, broad knee; a covering of flowing and silky hair on the lower part of all the legs; sound feet and shapely pasterns, fairly long, elastic and slanting. The back should not be too long, and ribs well sprung; good broad quarters, and the hind legs should not be too straight. Chest broad and full, with a good gait, either walking or trotting, straight, snappy, and elastic either coming to or going from.

Like, it is said, will produce like, and a stallion with the above characteristic should produce when mated with our Ontario draft-bred mares, horses of a type and weight that will bring the highest prices going in almost any of the heavy-horse markets of the world, after having been

broken and worked upon the farm for at least two years. From unbroken colt to farm horse, and from that to the city dray horse, seems to be the common-sense plan, instead of breeding and keeping the animal upon the farm as long as it lives.

After producing the proper type, where can it be sold to the best advantage? The home market must not be overlooked, and in many ways is the best. The cities of the Old Land require great numbers, but they should be good

Horse-breeding for Profit.

(Copyrighted.)

If there is one thing more than another which is now agitating the farmers and small breeders of the country, it is horse-breeding. How and what to breed, and whether breeding pays, are the questions of the hour, questions which apparently have more than the proverbial nine lives of the cat, and will neither be downed nor answered to popular satisfaction.

Very recently the opinion prevailed that the horse industry was on the high road to extinguishment from neglect, but this idea has been abated by the revival of common sense, which proves to us that while human beings inhabit the globe the love of God's noblest animal, the horse, will continue to demonstrate itself in efforts for his improvement. Fashionable horse shows are frequent all over the country, extraordinary inducements being offered for fine animals, and I see in this and other facts signs of increasing interest in the horse beautiful, with an attendant interest in breeding.

While there may be differences of opinion regarding some phases of the horse industry, all agree that but few colts are being produced. Authentic reports declare that there are very few suckling colts or yearlings in the country. The best mares are also rapidly disappearing, especially the fine stylish mares of the carriage type and the large draft mares, although both kinds bring prices that will yield the breeder better profits than most of the products of the farm. Buyers are to-day searching the country for good horses of all kinds, and are offering fully thirty per cent. better prices than were offered six months ago. Another important factor to be seriously considered in the foreign demand for Canadian and American horses, which is increasing at a phenomenal rate, shiploads of horses being exported weekly. England, Germany, France, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, and, in fact, all Europe concedes that America can raise better horses for less money than any other country in the world, and Europe may be depended upon to take all our surplus stock in the future at fair prices.

And now the universal cry of the dealer is, "Where shall we get horses?" Sight has been entirely lost of the fact that it was not the market but the horse which was poor. Among so many bad horses there were, of course, many good ones, and for these there was and is a ready sale.

A visit to the great live-stock markets of the world would be of inestimable benefit to breeders and farmers, by convincing them that the supply of horses does not equal the demand. The heads of these markets are unanimous in the conviction that there are only two kinds of horses worth breeding. Of these the stylish coach and saddle horse—they will convince the breeder—has never equalled the demand, while for the well-formed, heavy-weight draft horse the supply is also incredibly short.

There is another reaction impending, however—one which



Montrave Magnus (12255).

Clydesdale stallion. First at Royal Show, London, England, 1906.

ones, and frequently buyers from the United States are asking for our best. Produce good ones of the above type, and these will be in good demand for many years to come on the farm and in the cities, not only in our own, but in other countries as well.

WM. SMITH.

Ontario Co., Ont.

The greatest and most famous horse market in the world is Tattersall's, in London, England. Anything from a racer to a cat-horse may be found there. The business began in 1766 with one Richard Tattersall, the patronage of whose noble friends made him a successful beginning. Now, the enormous prices obtained there for race-horses keep Tattersall's before the public. The hammer of the auctioneer is said to have knocked down to buyers £1,000,000 worth of horses.



Lady Madge.

Three-year-old Clydesdale filly. First at Highland Show, Glasgow, 1905.

will turn in favor of breeding good stock, and we may expect to see gradually established a normal relation between supply and demand. In the meantime, as a horse cannot be created in a minute, there is a "horse drought" in sight, which will inevitably increase in aggravation until several crops of yet unfoaled colts shall have grown to maturity. Therefore, there can be no better time to begin to breed than now, at the very commencement of the scarcity, when prices are mounting higher and higher. The farmer who takes this hint will do so to his lasting advantage, for it is unlikely in this enterprising age that such a dearth of horses will occur twice in a man's lifetime.

Like an army in battle, which must have recruits or stop fighting, so we must reinforce the stock or get off our pedestal as a fine-horse producing country, and so lose the profits of the industry. All we have now to depend upon to do this is the short crop of colts from a limited number of mares bred the last few seasons.

Like produces like, or the likeness of some ancestor. The scrub horse will produce the scrub horse, and the scrub farmer will have the scrub stock that will lose him money, while the progressive farmer will produce the prizewinners which will prove both a source of pride and of profit. It costs no more to raise a good horse than a poor one; one eats as much as the other. I have no axe to grind and no particular man's stock to advertise. I give an unbiased opinion without fear or favor, and what I advise the farmer to do is this: Cross a big, bony Thoroughbred running horse with straight action with a round, smooth-turned Norman Percheron or other large mare with good action, which the two former invariably have. The mare will give size and action, and the stallion symmetry, activity and staying quality, thus forming a foundation of fine brood mares of which the country is now sadly in need. The produce will be half-bred hunters and saddle horses, which are in great demand, and carriage horses fit for home and export trade. Pairs of such horses as this breed can pull a plow or draw a carriage, and will find a ready sale at a minute's notice at from \$500 to \$1,000. The breed may be still further improved by taking the progeny from this cross and breeding it to carefully selected Thoroughbred, Trotting or Coach horses or Hackneys that are bred in the purple. But the stallion must, in no event, be a half-bred cur.

By following my suggestions, the farmer, when he drives to town with a pair of such horses, will have so many offers for them that he will likely exclaim, "Thank Heaven! at last I've produced something for which the buyers follow me around and ask, 'Smith, what'll you take for them?' I'm talking from experience, and when I say that the Thoroughbred is not nearly so much appreciated by the average breeder as he should, and that the Thoroughbred alone can impart the desirable finish to a coach or other horse, I know whereof I speak.

There is another horse to which we must pay some attention. That is the draft horse proper. The draft horse requires the same forethought to produce him that the coach horse does, for while the latter must be showy, the former must be Herculean in strength, and neither quality is bred by chance. To get a draft horse breed a Percheron stallion to a Norman or even a Clydesdale mare. Do not make the irreparable mistake of trying to breed draft horses from nondescript stock, even if it is good, sound and of medium weight, say from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, and even if you use a big draft stallion. The stallion cannot counterbalance in the progeny the mare's lack of weight, and the result will be that the best of the breeder—a horse which is not what it was supposed to be, and consequently more likely than not is unfitted for any purpose. In breeding for draft horses remember that the weight of the draft horse is increasing, and that while a 1,300-to-1,500-pound animal would pass for such a few years ago it will do so no longer, 1,600 pounds being the very lightest weight desirable.

Haphazard breeding is the order of the day among farmers. Too often they breed without a purpose, not caring what is crossed with what, so that the result is a colt which can be marketed. The average farmer is, above all others, the man who must market his produce, whether it be stock or grain, at a good price in order to make both ends meet, to say nothing of "making farming pay." And yet he persistently neglects to take the one step which will bring him good prices. It is only by repeated admonitions, urging and prodding that he will ever be induced to take forethought enough to control by proper breeding the quality of stock he markets. And not until he does this will he make breeding pay.

A Thoroughbred stallion, it may be argued, is an expensive article, and cannot be afforded by the average farmer. The solution of this diffi-

culty is simple. What one farmer cannot afford, two, three, or, if necessary, a dozen can afford easily, and would this number of farmers form a syndicate and purchase a Thoroughbred running stallion, they would soon find themselves reimbursed for the outlay by the higher prices brought by their young stock.

I have spent the better part of my life in Canada, where the Government gives a little valuable attention to the breeding of horses, and besides have inherited a love for a drop of blood, and have in much travelling seen its results. Canada has the reputation, and deservedly too, of breeding the hardiest, toughest, best-selling saddle and carriage horses on the American continent. There is where you can see a farmer driving a pair of big, sixteen-hand, half-bred horses in and out of town forty miles, their heads and tails up all the way, and their big sinews playing like the piston rods of a ten-horse engine. In too many States, if the farmer drives too and from town a few miles, his common-bred curs loll up against the fence on the way home to keep from falling over.

In conclusion, I will say that I am not afraid that the horseless age is upon us, the automobile fiend to the contrary notwithstanding. Does the automobile enjoy a lump of sugar from your hand? Can it toss its head and whinny a joyous greeting as it hears your voice, or carry you like a bird on the wing over a five-bar gate? Do you fancy that inanimate cobweb of rods and wheels from the machinist's will ever take the place of my feeling, thinking, loving companion from Barbary? Not while the automobile remains blind to your actions of kindness and dumb to the sound of your voice, nor while the horse is the delightful company he is, whether in the stable, under the saddle or in the harness! Cer-

Hackney Stallions.

I should like to suggest that sufficient importance is not always attached by judges to the masculine appearance of Hackney horses competing in stallion classes, says a writer in the London Live-stock Journal. No doubt it is a very difficult thing to have to decide between the merits of two animals, one of which is a well-made, elegant-looking animal with heaps of action, whilst the other, though he may be a mover likewise, is a more powerfully-built, massive horse, and consequently incurs the risk of being described by some people as being deficient in quality by comparison. In such a case—which everybody must admit is one of great difficulty—should not the fact that the class is one for stallions be taken seriously into consideration; in fact, ought it not absolutely to decide the point? The class is not for harness horses, but for stallions whose duty it is to get that type of animal; and which is the more likely to do that—the handsome, stylish animal that would look a picture in leather, or the big, heavy-boned, masculine-looking horse with plenty of scope and stall on character about him? If all the mares that were likely to come to these horses were certain to be big, powerful matrons, the claims of the former stamp of sire would certainly be powerful; but this is not at all likely to be the case; in fact, rather the reverse, owing to the subsidies paid to hunter sires, which naturally increase the number of half-bred, weedy stock.

The Hackney is, above all things, a harness horse, and amongst several things which are

required of him are power and substance to enable him to move heavy vehicles. These, though I am prepared to subscribe to the correctness of the theory, as a general rule, that the dam is likely to have more to do with the size of the foal than the sire, are not so surely possessed by the stock of the pretty horse as by that of the more masculine-looking one, and hence I venture to suggest that the claims of the latter in a stallion class should often be regarded more favorably than they are.

Admitting that the mare is big and roomy herself, and still more so if she is big-bred, the elegant type of sire would very likely get a capital foal out of her; but when not twenty per cent. of the mares that come to an ordinary stallion conform to the above description, the chances of getting undersized, light-boned stock are obviously increased. Beyond a doubt, the height of Hackneys has been, and is, increasing; but, apropos of this, I may suggest that the addition of an inch or more to the stature of the 15 h. 2 in. horse has not been accompanied by a general increase in power and substance. We have taller Hackneys, certainly, and no doubt plenty of sizeable ones as well, but I do not believe that there has been the all-round increase in substance that there should have been to be proportionate to the increase in height. If it were the custom here as it is in America to attach importance to a horse's weight as well as to his height, the correctness of my view would be substantiated or disproved, as the case might be; meanwhile, I am entitled to adhere to my opinion, which I should very much like to alter if I could.

A good big horse is, of course, more likely to produce good stock than a small one, all other things being equal; but a good little one which looks like a stallion is more likely to succeed with his mares than a tall, narrow one which has neither weight, substance nor a masculine appearance to recommend him. Still less attractive, from a harness-horse breeder's point of view, is the pretty horse deficient in bone and muscle, with deficient forearms, or gaskin; in fact, with only his beauty and action to recommend him. This sort of an animal might look a picture in leather, but is he calculated to get horses better than himself if put to all sorts of mares?



Dewey's Duchess 9161 and Foal.

The property of Davil Hill, Staffa, Ontario.

tain it is that as far back into the ages as we can trace his association with human beings, the horse appears as the friend and intimate companion of man. He steps down the ages decked with the flowers and wreaths of love, poetry, romance and chivalry no less than with the stern trappings of heroism and war. "Man's inhumanity to man" and beast is justly lamented, but so associated with the sentiment and necessities of man is the horse that motorcycles and automobiles combined will be powerless to displace him.

You may depend upon it, good horses, and especially good coach and saddle horses, will always be in demand. The dealers say, "It is not a question of money now; it is a question of horses. If we can get what our customers want in the way of carriage horses they do not want to know the price, and will pay the bill without a question."

If the result of this article is to create even an iota of interest among the breeders I shall feel amply compensated for having written it. And as the old ranchman said, as a warning not to harbor his runaway wife: "A word to the wise is sufficient, and ought to work on fools." Chicago, Ill. JOS. W. GRAND.

It's All Right.

I have received your premium knife, which, I am sure, will be of practical use. It is like the valuable paper you publish—it is all right. Lincoln Co., Ont. EDWARD CLEMENS.

STOCK.

Impressions of Agricultural Britain.

One's impressions of a country are liable to be somewhat one-sided. More particularly is this the case if he is in that country but for a short time, and is devoting that time to a special purpose. Hence, in making a few notes on the agricultural conditions of England and Scotland as they appeared to me, the reader must understand that upon the only two occasions upon which I visited these countries my interest was primarily in live stock.

After all, setting aside such territory as some parts of our own West, where the soil possesses its virgin fertility, and those few belts where fruit flourishes, one sees no better indication of a country's or an individual farmer's prosperity than the live stock which feeds in the stables and fields. Agricultural England and Scotland without its flocks, herds and studs would hold a very different position from that which it holds now; and the world has not been slow to recognize this, for the one who visits the stock-breeders of our motherland meets men from the leading countries of the Continent, men from South America, men from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, United States, Canada, and even from the distant Orient, all in search of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and even the smaller classes of domestic animals, with which to improve their live stock. One naturally enquires what has led to England's supremacy in this sphere?

Climate has done much. A country free from extremes of heat and cold, where animals can be kept out of doors the greater part of the year, a country where copious rainfalls maintain good pasture, is naturally adapted to the raising of the best and most healthy specimens of farm animals. But in addition to this, whether it is due to his environment, to his national characteristics, to the influence of heredity, or a mixture of all these, the British farmer seems to have a natural love for animals of all kinds, and, moreover, he has that stick-to-itiveness which, perhaps more than any other quality, is necessary to make a successful live-stock man.

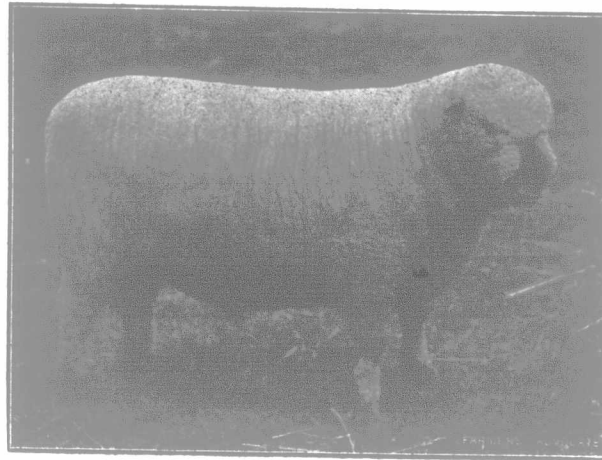
He who has studied the history of breeding in the British Isles, not only derives a positive pleasure, but learns the greatest of all secrets of Britain's live-stock supremacy when he sees the very same herds and studs and flocks which he had read or heard of as existing long years before. And when he tries to buy some of these animals he learns still more forcibly the premium these Old Country breeders put upon strains of stock noted for their excellence in their fathers' and forefathers' time. In conversation, lately, that king of live-stock breeders, Wm. Duthie, said, in substance: "One of the most striking things I notice in following the progress of live stock, as recorded in its agricultural press, is the continual change of men who are recognized as the stock-breeders of America. New men are always an acquisition, but it bodes ill for the ultimate establishment of a uniform prepotent class of cattle when so many men drop out of the business after but a few years' experience of it and before they have been able to accomplish much. It is the man—and you have some of them—who works away all the same in good as well as in bad times who will ultimately have the best herd." We sometimes talk lightly of British conservatism, but in stock-breeding we need more of it.

In this connection I could not but wish that among the farmers generally in our country there was as great a realization of the value of good breeding mares as there is among the Old Country farmers. As far as my experience went, it seemed almost impossible to buy first-class breeding females, unless the owner had others of the same strain with which to perpetuate its excellencies. Fortunately, however, so far as I can hear, our horse-breeders are learning this lesson, and it does not take much of a prophet to predict that when it is fully learned we will not have the trouble we now have in finding high class horses. Our agricultural revenue will increase, too.

I was greatly struck, especially at the Highland Agricultural Show, with the intense interest taken in the judging, and also with the large proportion of most shrewd judges among the onlookers. Not only the farmers and breeders whose interest in such matters one can understand, but men of other professions and vocations seem not only interested, but busy with what is being done in the show-ring. What one sees is less a person than the King himself. At the stock at the Royal Agricultural Show, and no less a dignitary than the Very Rev. Dr. Gillespie, recently Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, taking charge of the stock exhibit at the Highland Show, he begins to realize the premium that is put upon live-stock matters in that country. By the by, in his inimitable collection of Scotch stories, re-

cently published, Dr. Gillespie very humorously depicts the intensity of interest of at least one man, of the vocation he belongs to, in live stock, as follows:

At one of the local Christmas Fat-stock Shows in Dumfriesshire a pawky elder was exhibiting a fat bullock, when, much to his surprise, he discovered that the minister of the parish was also showing an animal in the same class. Before the cattle entered the judging-ring the following conversation was overheard: Pawky Elder—"Man, judge, it'll never dae for the like o' me to be beaten by a minister. A' tell ye what, man, if a' get the first prize a'll send ye a bacon ham." Judge—"Hoots, mon, gang awa' wi' ye! The



Shropshire Two-shear Ram.

First prize, Royal Show, 1905. Exhibited by Mr. R. P. Cooper, Berkhamsted.

minister's a gentleman, for he has promised me a whole swine."

The most significant feature that was called to my attention, as far as field culture is concerned, was the unusually large amount of valuable land which is used for grazing purposes. Statistics show that this percentage is increasing every year, a matter which is due partially to the increasing scarcity of labor, to the increasing value of live stock, and to the better knowledge of how to manage permanent pasture. A visitor envies the Old Country farmer his pastures, even if the rain, which makes the grass grow, causes some inconvenience to himself.

Such hospitality as one enjoys over there! I almost feel like mentioning names, and yet, I doubt not that, had I gone into a different part of the country and met an entirely different lot of people, it would have been the same experience. Anyway, I'll always look forward with pleasure to a visit to the Old Country, especially to its live-stock shows and to the homes of its live-stock breeders. M. CUMMING.

President N. S. Agricultural College.



Lady Amy 7th.

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer. First-prize and champion female, Royal Show, 1905.

Pleases Young and Old.

When the "Farmer's Advocate" the last week of the paper published, with its weekly columns of pure-bred stock, etc., and good, interesting reading, to suit everybody from the young to the old people. My seven-year-old son and the rest of us, can hardly wait from week to week for another issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" and another farmer can do without it. W. H. PARROCH, Ont.

A Breed Society with a Backbone.

The following excerpts from a memorial addressed to the Chairman and Members of the Canadian Railway Commission, indicates that there is at least one association of breeders of pure-bred live stock possessed of a sturdy spinal column, and a determination not to submit to official coercion without a vigorous protest, and, if need be, a fight for their rights:

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada has always taken a strong stand in favor of Dominion rather than Provincial records. When this association started a herdbook in 1891, all the other records in Canada were provincial in character, and were maintained under the auspices of provincial departments of agriculture. Although invited to do so, the Holstein-Friesian Association refused to become connected with other associations representing competitive breeds and affiliated with the Ontario Department of Agriculture. From 1895 to 1900 we were constantly agitating for legislation providing for the Dominion incorporation of live-stock record associations, and it was in consequence of our action that the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, in 1900 introduced and put through Parliament an Act respecting the incorporation of live-stock record associations. The Holstein-Friesian Association was the first to solicit and secure Dominion incorporation under this Act, and we maintain that for the past five years we have been in every respect a national organization. We have never asked or received aid from any Government, but have prospered solely on account of the loyal support of the breeders of our cattle in every Province of the Dominion.

Early in 1904 the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, through his Live-stock Commissioner, Mr. Hodson, invited representatives from the various live-stock record associations to meet at Ottawa and discuss a scheme for the consolidation and nationalization of all Canadian records, so that there might be but one recognized record for each breed in Canada. The Holstein-Friesian Association sent delegates to this convention, held at Ottawa in March, 1904, and heartily supported the general principles of the national scheme, after hearing the Hon. Minister of Agriculture outline his connection with the movement.

The convention was unanimous in approval of national records, provided that there was no interference by the Department of Agriculture with the general policy, officers or funds of the record associations.

It soon became apparent that the Live-stock Commissioner, whose actions evidently were actuated by personal cupidity and lust of power, was doing his utmost to drag the association into a scheme under which he would practically have absolute control of their funds and policy. Breeders had trusted the Minister of Agriculture, in spite of their almost universal lack of confidence in Mr. Hodson, but they soon became uneasy and suspicious. The Shorthorn Association, the largest and most powerful in Canada, declared at their annual meeting in January, 1905, that they would not go into Mr. Hodson's scheme.

By a remarkable coincidence, the Joint Freight Association thereupon announced, through Mr. Hodson, that the half rates hitherto given for the transportation of pure-bred stock would be cut off on June 1st,

1905, unless the association accepted the National Record scheme. No complaint has ever been made to the officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association by railway officials regarding the shipment of animals on the strength of improper certificates of registry, and we believe that the same may be said of the other recognized record associations. Mr. Hodson has no special facilities for knowing whether animals are shipped on proper certificates or not, yet he has frequently made statements at meetings and in conversation, indicating that shipments on spurious certificates were quite common. We are satisfied that there is practically no basis for such charges; in fact, we know that his statements in regard to some large breeders were absolutely baseless, yet it is evidently upon such information that the freight officers have threatened to cancel the half rates.

This threat proved a powerful lever in coercing the other record associations when their annual meetings were held in February last.

In addition to this, it was quite evident that these meetings had been packed with men whose membership fees and expenses had been paid by someone, in order to secure their votes for the National Record scheme, and by such methods as these resolutions favoring Mr. Hodson's scheme were put through, and committees, in many cases of Mr. Hodson's own selection, were

appointed to meet him at Ottawa and arrange details. A special meeting of the Shorthorn Association was summoned, and a similar resolution put through, in spite of the opposition of a majority of the executive board.

A meeting of the committees appointed from the various associations was called at Ottawa, April 19th and 20th, but in sending out the invitations, Mr. Hodson, for some reason, absolutely ignored the Holstein-Friesian Association, which had passed a resolution favoring National Records, and had named delegates to attend the meeting. It was not until this association had sent a memorial to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture that we were given an opportunity to come into a scheme that had been matured a month before without any reference to us.

At the meeting in Ottawa (April 19th and 20th) the delegates representing the other associations formed a national board to manage the records, and appointed an executive committee, composed of a few men peculiarly susceptible to Mr. Hodson's influence, and through whom he practically dominates all the records. This, too, in spite of the terms of the agreement between the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and the affiliated associations, which expressly provides that there shall be no such interference by officers of the Department.

The majority of the associations have removed their offices to Ottawa, and have come under the National Record Board. Their secretaries have become simply registrars—clerks for recording pedigrees. We have always demanded a great deal more than this of our secretary. He is a practical farmer and breeder; a large part of his time is taken up in promoting the interests of our breed, by contributing articles to the press, by encouraging the official testing of cows for milk and butter, etc. We have, therefore, decided objections to being coerced into submitting our business to the management of a committee composed largely of Shorthorn breeders, who are now and always have been our strongest competitors. Again, our secretary cannot at once tear up his office at St. George and remove to Ottawa, as he is the owner of a farm and herd of cattle, and the secretaryship is only a part of his business. The salary paid him by the association (\$550 per annum), while adequate under present conditions, would not be more than half enough to support him in Ottawa, and the association would not pay a greatly increased salary for the amount of work done.

To recapitulate: We declare that we are already a national association of high standing; that the accuracy of our records has never been questioned by the railways or anyone else; that we are in favor of proper inspection of our certificates of registry by the Dominion Department of Agriculture; but we decline to submit to the coercion of the Live-stock Commissioner, tear up our business arrangements at almost a week's notice (for we were not consulted by him or anyone representing him until May 23rd last), and affiliate with a number of other associations, with whom, in the nature of things, we are and must be a competitor. This is a serious matter for us, and we do not want to take any hasty or inconsiderate action.

We trust that if the railways attempt to discriminate between this association and other so-called national associations, you will have this matter thoroughly investigated by your traffic officer. Signed on behalf of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada: Matt. Richardson, President; G. W. Clemons, Secretary-Treasurer.

Buying and Pasturing Beef Cattle.

Owing to the great slump which has taken place in the prices of beefing animals since the months of April and May, the question of buying feeders in the spring with the view of selling in midsummer has become a live one to many a grazier. This is so, for two reasons: First, so many farmers throughout the grazing portion of Ontario have laid their farms entirely down to grass and are depending upon buying feeders in the spring; and secondly, that the prices realized this summer have been so unprofitable that many graziers, even with the added weight gained by their animals, will not be recouped the prices paid, not counting anything for rental or pasture during the summer.

Although it is needless to predict a recurrence of these conditions in years to come, yet, as farmers and graziers, it is our duty, for our own financial safety to guard against them as much as possible. The very fact of there being an undue percentage of grass land will tend to stimulate unduly prices of feeders in the spring of the year, with the result that there will be a correspondingly heavy slump in the stocker market when the pasture must be relieved in the late fall.

What, then, must we do? The fact is that in this section of country, for the past few years, prices in the spring have been governed not so much by the market quotations as by the competition and operation of the graziers themselves in their intense anxiety to procure animals, and experience proves that present conditions partake altogether too much of a purely speculative

turn to suit the taste and disposition of the ordinary farmer.

To my mind there is only one remedy which suggests itself, and that is, so change our system of farm operation that we may, by cropping some and providing the necessary feed, take advantage of the low prices in the late fall, buy our feeders then, and feed them during the winter; that, with their first cost and the gain in growth and weight, we may have them at values which will return a satisfactory margin between the cost and the

Farmers and the Tariff Commission.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of August 17th, page 1149, I read with interest the article by John Lloyd Jones, re "Sheep and the Tariff," and as the Dominion Government has appointed a commission of Cabinet Ministers to enquire into the working of the tariff, and to hear the pro and con of any citizen or body of citizens re its better adjustment, I will ask the farmers to bear in mind some facts they are laboring under to their dis-

advantage, in the manner which sheep are being dealt with, both as to the product of wool and mutton.

In referring to the blue books of 1901-2 and 3, re imports and exports, I find there were imported into Canada from the British Isles, France and the United States in the years 1901-2-3, wool to the extent of 26,830,045 lbs.; or an average of 8,943,348 lbs. of wool in each of these years, and that free of duty. The imports of sheep were in the same three years a total of 302,480; or an average of 100,826 sheep for each year, and those subject to a duty of 20 per cent., ad valorem. All of those sheep were imported from the United States.

I am credibly informed that the United States

charge us a duty of 12c. per pound on wool, 75c. on each lamb, and \$1.50 on each sheep that we export to their country, and we accept their wool free of duty, and only exact 20 per cent. (ad valorem) on the cost price of the number of sheep we import from them. We do not import any lambs for slaughtering purposes.

If we average those 100,826 sheep's fleeces of wool at 4 lbs. each, we find that 403,304 lbs. of wool has been imported additional, because it came in on the sheep's back, and no duty is charged on the wool. The average importation of wool is 8,943,348 lbs., plus 403,304 imported on the sheep, making a total of 9,346,652 lbs. that comes into this Dominion each year all free of duty.

In your issue of April 18th last, I showed that an average of 42,096,000 lbs. of rags were imported to this country annually. Therefore, the rags that are picked up in this country, and the wool imported besides the rags imported, all serve to affect the price of wool; more especially the rags, because they are bought at a fraction of one cent per pound. Just imagine, 9,346,652 lbs. of wool, and 42,096,000 lbs. of rags, a total of 51,442,652 lbs.!

The farmers would require at the very least to increase their flocks by about ten million more ewes to supply the demand for clothing only, if we had the same protection against others as they have against us. The United States paid their farmers 28c. for their wool this past season, and the Canadian farmer only received 15c. for his wool, and most of that in trade (called store pay).

In the face of all this, would it not be advisable for the several societies of farmers, principally the county and township agricultural societies, to have meetings called at an early date, and appoint delegates to wait on the Committee of Cabinet Ministers, and explain their objections, by sending the best men they can get. And do not try to save a dollar, but pay their expenses, and remember, farmers must be there in

large and influential numbers, because they have the influence of the Manufacturers' Association to contend with, who are joined together for mutual benefit, consequently it will be necessary to strongly impress upon the committee your claim, so that they will act in your favor, which is only justice, and for the benefit of the commonwealth, as the prosperity of the country depends upon the prosperity of the farmers.

My own desire is the prohibition of the manufacture of rags altogether, and imposition of a duty the same against the United States and all other countries as they charge us. Do unto others as they do unto us is

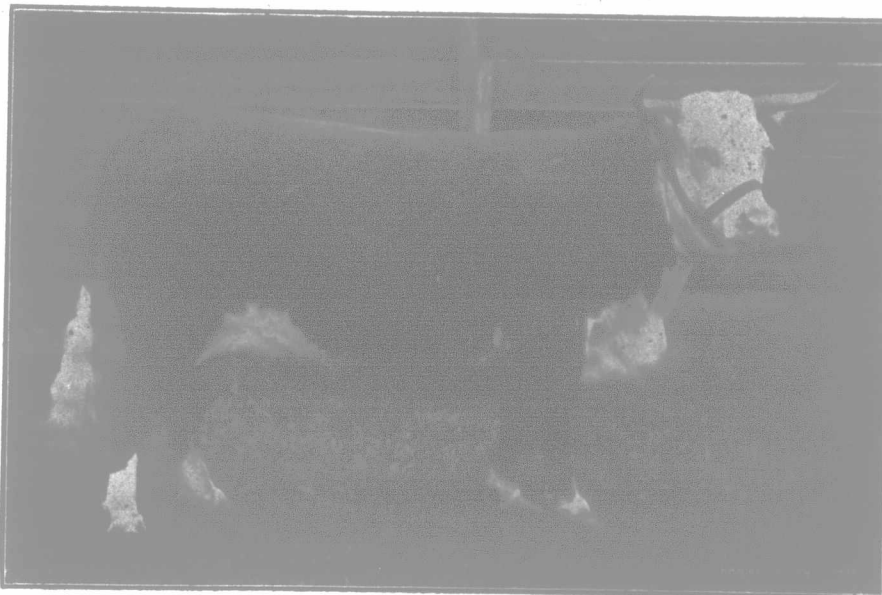


Jim of Devlin.

Champion Aberdeen-Angus bull, Highland Show, Glasgow, 1905.

selling price. In pursuing this system we should never lose sight of the fact that our animals should be so liberally fed during the winter that when turned upon grass the following spring they will be so far advanced in condition as to be ready for the early-grass market, when, if indications betoken higher prices later on, they can easily be held, and, on the other hand, we are prepared for the highest market of the season, which almost invariably comes early. Here, again, however, in the pursuit of this system, we are confronted with two difficulties, the hired help problem, and the quality of animals to buy. Having referred to the first consideration in a former article during the present year I will not again dwell upon it further than to emphasize the fact that I consider it a great mistake to so narrow the scope of our farm operations that we force ourselves to perform all the labor thereon. Such a system will never tend towards the best and truest interests of our country, nor yet towards our highest individual welfare.

In dealing with the quality of animals to



Lady Betty.

First-prize cow and champion Hereford female, Royal Show, England, 1905.

handle, I cannot too strongly dwell upon the fact that my own personal experience proves the truism, "Well bought is half sold," and this consideration applies to the quality of the animals in our possession much more than to the price paid. No matter how cheaply bought, we have not, generally, been able to obtain a satisfactory margin upon an inferior class of animals, whereas the good-quality bullocks have invariably returned a showing on the right side of the ledger.

Huron Co., Ont.

THOS. McMILLAN.

practical politics. Now, if this committee will not give us all we want, there are 214 members in the House of Commons, 35 of whom represent city constituencies, and 179 rural constituencies, and it will be an easy matter for any of those rural members to bring to the attention of the House when in session the unfair treatment the farmers of this Dominion receive under present conditions.

It is up to the Ottawa Valley societies to have a big showing, as it is most likely the first meeting will be held in Ottawa. Select your delegates, and be well prepared to lay your grievances before those Cabinet Ministers when they are ready to meet you.

Encourage the sheep industry; they combat noxious weeds and feed and clothe the people besides.

Russell Co., Ont.

T. J. GUNN.

FARM.

The Huron Tract.

Few districts in the Dominion have been more generously endowed by nature with a rich soil and other advantages than that formerly known as the Huron tract, covering about sixty miles, and lying between the City of London and the Town of Goderich, in the Province of Ontario. Scarcely an acre of waste or untillable land is seen from the train in the whole distance. The soil is a friable clay loam, largely underlaid with gravel, forming a natural drainage, though considerable tile draining has been done in some sections, with excellent results. Handsome, tasty and substantial brick dwellings and basement barns are common on nearly all farms, windmills are used to pump water, and in not a few cases the house is supplied from an elevated tank, and water is available on tap in the kitchen. Clover and oats are the principal crops grown, but nearly every farmer raises some fall wheat, which is mostly sown on clover sod plowed down soon after a hay crop has been harvested, rolled and harrowed immediately, and surface cultivation continued till seeded, early in September. With this preparation a failure is seldom experienced, and generally an abundant harvest is reaped. Considerable ensilage corn and some roots are also raised on most farms, and peas are again being grown since the weevil has disappeared. While the majority of farmers raise heavy horses and beef cattle, or buy such to feed, others are engaged in dairying and feeding hogs, and doing well with the good prices prevailing this year. An abundant harvest of hay and grain has been stored, and corn and roots are promising well, except that turnips in some cases are being affected with plant lice, which may discount the crop considerably. Apples, of which good orchards are common here, are scarce this year and generally of inferior quality, owing to insect depredations. Strong herds of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and studs of Clydesdale and Shire horses are found throughout this district, and good grade stock is common. The farmers depend almost entirely on live stock for financial returns, and feed most of the crops they grow.

While labor-saving implements have done much to lighten and facilitate the farmer's work, enabling him, to a large extent, to meet the conditions brought about by the scarcity of satisfactory help, one cannot but think there is yet much room for improvement in the character of implements of cultivation in order to efficiency and despatch in cleaning the land of weeds and the preparation of the soil for seeding.

The occupation of a man and a pair of heavy horses in turning a single furrow of nine to twelve inches in width, and plowing, on an average, about an acre and a half in a day, seems quite too slow a process for twentieth-century ideas. There is surely room for and a fortune awaiting the man who will invent a satisfactory double-furrow plow, capable of doing good work, and of sufficiently light draft to be comfortably drawn by two heavy horses or three lighter ones, driven by one man, thus saving one man and one or two horses. Then, the rollers in common use, an implement which might be used to much more profit than they are, are far too light to do efficient work in crushing lumps, firming the land and facilitating the fining of the soil. By the adoption of roller bearings to lighten the draft and the use of a wider roller, with a box for loading it more heavily when needed, tillage could be more efficiently performed by the harrow and cultivator. And these latter implements, also, it would seem, could well be made capable of much more thorough and efficient work in less than half the time now expended in making a suitable seed-bed.

J. C. S.

If I had a dozen lives I'd spend them all on the farm, and I'd begin by taking a course at the A. C. E. College.

J. E. BRETHOUR.

Beckwith, Ont.

Why the Farmer's Son Does Not Marry.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In the August 17th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" you brought forward the question of farmers' sons marrying, or, rather, failing to marry, and asked for reasons why so many remain in the single state. If you would allow your humble scribe to give a few reasons that he has learned from personal observation in his own district, it might add a little light to the question.

In the first place, we have noticed that the father was to blame. We have seen fathers who kept their



A Good Show of Calves.

sons at work from break of day until dark, not allowing them to do any business; and when they reached an age when they should commence for themselves, they found they had not the training to give them the confidence to make a success.

Secondly, we put some blame upon the girls or sisters of the young man. Their happiness depends largely on their brother acting as their escort, and they do all in their power (and they have a great influence) to keep their brothers from entering the married state. These girls very often could have had other sisters' brothers for escorts, not for an evening or a fair day, but for life. But they would snub at the offer of marriage, not because the young man had not a good character, a strong physique, a clear intellect, or sufficient energy to put his talents to use, but because he had not a clear deed for a fertile 100 acres, with lovely brick house, bank barns, and other modern improvements. In fact, they wanted a husband with a home "just as good as papa's," always forgetting to study how their noble sire had worked from a humble position to his present standing. Now, these girls usually



Stella and Baby.

Shetland mare and foal. Winner at Highland Show, Glasgow, 1906.

look in vain for this kind of young men; as the old saying is, "They look for the riders and the walkers go by." Yes, the walkers go by, allowing these girls of exalted notions to ponder drearily through life alone. If the farm they did was to themselves alone, it would be had enough, but through their influence they still hold their brothers for their escorts, keeping them also from entering the married state until it is too late to enjoy it fully. Perhaps I had better say no more about the sisters, or I might be set up as a target, as "Nurse" was some weeks ago.

The third reason we noticed was amongst the young men. Many young men want to start where their fathers left off. Now, this is a very difficult thing to

do, especially where there is more than one boy. A young man's success in life depends not on how much he has in money or land, but the ability he possesses to manage things properly. Again, we see some who have comfortable homes waiting for the sound of a woman's voice to make it perfect, who will not marry because they would rather enjoy the freedom of single life than come under the great restraint of a woman. They imagine that married life would be a burden, forgetting that a good wife is a helpmeet with which none others can compare. I hope this question will be fully discussed in your popular paper; may it persuade many young bachelors to seek connubial bliss, and may we not in the years to come have the "race suicide" question discussed with such force as it has been of late in our leading journals. YOUTHFUL OBSERVER.

Peel Co., Ont.

Experiments with Autumn-sown Crops.

The wheat harvest has been completed at the Ontario Agricultural College. The brief report here presented gives some of the principal results of experiments conducted at the College and throughout the Province of Ontario.

Sixty-one varieties of winter wheat were grown in the experimental department during the past year. The five highest leading kinds were of the Dawson's Golden Chaff class, having beardless heads, red chaff, and white grain. The yields in bushels of grain per acre of these varieties were as follows: Abundance, 62.7; No. 6 White, 61.; Superlative, 60.1; Dawson's Golden Chaff, 59.5, and American Wonder, 58.7. In weight of grain per measured bushel, all the five varieties went over the standard of 60 lbs., the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Abundance reaching 61½ lbs. These varieties are all softer in the grain, but yield more bushels per acre than such sorts as Tasmania Red, No. 5 Red, Turkey Red, Crimean Red and Buda Peth. Those varieties of red wheat which gave the highest yields of grain in the past year were as follows: Imperial Amber, 58.2 bushels; Auburn, 57.5 bushels; Genesee Reliable, 57.1 bushels; Early Ontario, 56.8 bushels, and Prosperity, 55.9 bushels per acre. The average yield of grain per acre in 1905 was 56.7 bushels for the eighteen varieties of white wheat, and 51.7 bushels for the forty-three varieties of red wheat. Generally speaking, the white wheats yield more grain per acre, possess stronger straw, weigh a little less per measured bushel, and are slightly softer in the grain than the red varieties.

Within the past few years, efforts have been made to improve both the quality and the yield of grain of some of the best varieties of winter wheat by means of systematic selection and by cross fertilization. There were forty-one new strains of winter wheat grown at the College this year as a direct result of the work done in plant selection. Some of these are very promising. Of twelve new strains of Dawson's Golden Chaff, eleven yielded better than the ordinary variety reported in the previous paragraph, and two yielded at the rate of fully 68 bushels of grain per acre.

Some of the most interesting crops of winter wheat grown at the College in 1905 were those obtained from crosses made between different varieties in previous years. Several thousand hybrid plants were grown separately, and are now being carefully examined and classified, and the seeds selected for autumn sowing. These hybrids were secured by crossing such varieties as Dawson's Golden Chaff, Bulgarian, Turkey Red, etc. The object in this work is to secure new varieties which possess the good qualities and eliminate the poor qualities of the parent varieties. The results so far are very encouraging.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut produced a greater

yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity. In 1897, and again in 1902, a large amount of the winter wheat in Ontario became sprouted before it was harvested, owing to the wet weather. Carefully-conducted tests showed that an average of only 76 per cent. of the slightly sprouted, and 18 per cent. of the badly sprouted seed would grow and produce plants. Surely he is the wise farmer who will sow none but large, plump, sound, ripe seed of good vitality.

In each of six years, experiments have been conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to

kill the stinking smut, and the results have been very satisfactory. Untreated seed produced an average of 3.6 per cent. of smut in the crop of last year, and 9.3 per cent. of smut in the crop of this season. Seed wheat, which was immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formaldehyde (formalin) to forty-two gallons of water, produced an average yield of grain per acre of 50.4 bushels in 1904, and 50.8 bushels in 1905, and that which was untreated produced only 46.6 bushels, and 43 bushels per acre for the corresponding two years, thus making an average saving of nearly 6 bushels per acre. The treatment here mentioned was easily performed, comparatively cheap, effectual in killing the smut spores, and instrumental in furnishing the largest average yield of wheat per acre of all the treatments used.

In an experiment conducted at the College on four different occasions, winter wheat grown on land on which a crop of green peas was plowed under produced an average yield of wheat per acre which was 22.1 per cent. (6.5 bushels) greater than that produced on land on which a crop of green buckwheat was plowed under; and 14.2 per cent. (4.2 bushels) greater than that which was grown on land which was worked as a bare fallow, having been plowed three times during the summer. The results of an experiment conducted in the year 1900 show that the winter wheat which was sown on red clover sod yielded 20.7 per cent. greater than that which was sown on timothy sod. Two years' results with commercial fertilizers show that 160 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda increased the yield of winter wheat 7.2 bushels, at a cost of about eighty cents per bushel. As a result of hundreds of inquiries, we learn that in Ontario about 33 per cent. of the winter wheat is sown on pea ground, 25 on clover sod, 11 on barley ground, 10 on timothy sod, 9 on summer-fallow, and 12 on land following potatoes, beans, oats, corn, and roots.

Many tests conducted at Guelph indicate the importance of sowing about ninety pounds of winter wheat per acre on an average soil. This amount might be increased for poor land and decreased for rich soil. If the land is in a good state of cultivation it matters but little whether the seed is sown broadcast or with a tube drill, but if the land is dry or lumpy, that which is sown with the drill is likely to give the best results. The highest yields per acre have been obtained from sowing between the 26th of August and the 9th of September.

The average results for six years show a yield of grain per acre of 60.4 bushels for the Mammoth variety and 57.5 bushels for the common variety of winter rye. The returns from winter barley in Ontario are uncertain, as sometimes the yields are very high, and sometimes they are very low. The two varieties grown in 1905 gave only 7.2 and 8.7 bushels per acre. Winter oats are a repeated failure at the College. The hairy or winter vetches produced an average yield of 10.2 tons of green crop per acre in the experiments for four years, and of 7.6 bushels of seed per acre in the tests for five years.

In the co-operative experiments conducted throughout Ontario in 1905, under the direction of the Experimental Union, the varieties of winter wheat gave the following average yields in bushels of grain per acre: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 23.2; Imperial Amber, 22.2; Michigan Amber, 21.7; Buda Pesth, 21.1; Turkey Red, 20.1, and Banatka, 19.4. Winter rye gave an average yield of 24 bushels per acre. The winter barley was badly winter-killed throughout the Province. Hairy vetches and winter rye gave 8.1 and 7.6 tons of green fodder per acre, respectively.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, hairy vetches and winter rye, as fodder crops; 2, three varieties of winter wheat; 3, five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda, and common salt on winter wheat; and, 5, two varieties of winter rye. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Material for numbers 3 and 4 will be sent by express, and that for the others by mail.

G. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

C. A. ZAVITZ.

Cranberry Plantations.

According to the Experiment Station Record, issued by the U. S. Government, the best time for planting cranberries is about the time corn is planted. In the vicinity of Cranmoor, noted for its cranberry plantations, the most popular method is to scatter the whole vines over the ground, into which they are pressed with sod hooks. Thorough drainage, sanding and freedom from excessive vegetation were found to help in prevention of frost as well as keeping the bushes in a flourishing condition. Flooding was, however, proved to be the surest protection when frosts were severe. By attention to thorough weeding and good drainage, vines at the stations have yielded at the rate of 62.5 barrels per acre, while the average yield through the State in the same year was five barrels per acre.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

Corn-growing and Progress.

According to present indications this will be a good year for corn throughout the southern portion of Ontario, at least. Through Norfolk, Oxford, Elgin and Middlesex, and from there west, corn fills the eye everywhere. They grow it on a businesslike scale in these counties, and the numerous silos attest the enterprise of a choice dairy community. It does not need the fine, substantial houses, the large barns with silos attached, nor the herds of thirty dairy cattle to

there are no silos the farmers lag behind in pretty nearly the same old ruts. Here, then, to the toast—corn-growing and progress!

Collect Weed Seeds this Fall.

Every farmer is concerned about weeds and their modes of reproducing among his crops; yet how many are there who can identify the seeds of, say, one dozen of our commonest weeds, when they meet them separated from the plants, as they are in a sample of clover seed? They do not all look alike, by any means. While a few are somewhat difficult to distinguish, the great majority have peculiarities of form, size, color and structural markings, by which they can be unmistakably known from any other seeds. There are bulletins available, by the aid of which one can learn to know them; but by far a better way, is to go to the plants themselves, rub out the seed, label it, and thus gather the material for a reference collection, which can be examined and consulted at any time. To make such a collection is not a difficult matter, and the time spent is amply repaid in the knowledge gained of the seeding time, habits, etc., of the various weeds, aside altogether from the value of the collection itself. It is a commendable hobby for any farmer, and might well be encouraged among the farmers-to-be, from ten years of age upwards. It has a good influence in promoting cleaner farming. Someone may tauntingly remark, that "he can collect a good few seeds before he expects to see the difference"; yet, whether it be merely a coincidence, or really a result, I believe it is a fact, that an interest taken in this subject is usually accompanied by a lessening of the weed evil. Then, again, a useful and attractive diversion like this, can do much to make farm life more congenial, especially for the young folks, who usually have not the same financial interest which their parents have to hold their inclinations to the farm. With a lively interest in natural objects, they can well leave it to their city cousins to amuse themselves with collections of post cards, stamps, and like fads.

To be a useful and attractive collection, each species of seed should be kept in a small bottle. The best thing for this purpose is a vial holding one dram, and closed with a metal screw-cap, and can probably be secured through any druggist for less than twenty-five cents a dozen. When a sample is enclosed, label it carefully at once, putting the common name on a neat slip of paper, which can be glued around the upper end of the vial, where it will not hide the seed. It is important to get the seeds correctly named. As there are many common weeds on every farm, for which the average person knows no name, the "Farmer's Advocate" would, no doubt, undertake to identify samples for those interested enough to send them. Then by taking the household "authorities" into your confidence you will probably be able to have constructed some kind of a case in which to display the specimens, good enough to serve as a passport to the walls of the "best room." As certain weeds will have already matured seed, one should start collecting at once.

H. GROH.



Twins at Five Weeks Old.

Owned by Richard Berry, London Tp., Ont. Photo by Fred J. Wilson, London.

convince the stranger that here is a prosperous section. The big fields of corn are presumptive evidence. Where corn and the silo have won their way the farmers are working on right lines—that is, feeding stock of some kind, for silage is not a marketable commodity, and must be used at home.

It is noticeable that the culture of corn, more than that of any other staple crop, arouses one's mind to a habit of active thought, which shows itself again in all other branches of his operations. The erection of a silo and the cultivation of corn to fill it is a step of progress, and it is a well-

moting cleaner farming. Someone may tauntingly remark, that "he can collect a good few seeds before he expects to see the difference"; yet, whether it be merely a coincidence, or really a result, I believe it is a fact, that an interest taken in this subject is usually accompanied by a lessening of the weed evil. Then, again, a useful and attractive diversion like this, can do much to make farm life more congenial, especially for the young folks, who usually have not the same financial interest which their parents have to hold their inclinations to the farm. With a lively interest in natural objects, they can well leave it to their city cousins to amuse themselves with collections of post cards, stamps, and like fads.



Brood Mare and Foal.

Owned by J. Miller, Perth Road, Ont. Second in camera competition, section C. Photo by Calvin Campbell.

known fact that one move in this direction paves the way for further advance. So, not only has the introduction of corn-growing increased the stock-carrying capacity and the direct profits of our farms, but it has resulted in the improvement of our general agriculture. The more corn and silos the more clover, alfalfa and grain per acre, and the more systematic rotation. Where silos abound we find up-to-date communities; where

cate" would, no doubt, undertake to identify samples for those interested enough to send them. Then by taking the household "authorities" into your confidence you will probably be able to have constructed some kind of a case in which to display the specimens, good enough to serve as a passport to the walls of the "best room." As certain weeds will have already matured seed, one should start collecting at once.

H. GROH.

The Farm Labor Problem.

The farm-labor supply continues, perhaps, the knottiest question in the agricultural world. Scarcity, and more particularly the inferiority of the help available, is hampering farm operations and making farm life more of a drudgery than it should be. A recent writer suggests that the source of the trouble lies in the common schools, wherein much that is taught alienates the child's thought and ambition from rural life, and imbues him with the conviction that manual labor is degrading. Doubtless, also, many country people are allured to the city, in quite a few cases to their disadvantage, by a roseate conception of city life and failure to take into consideration the drawbacks that attend it. Those who are chafing under the monotony of the country and thinking of moving to some urban center, would do well to peruse carefully the article, "What City Life Offers the Laborer," wherein a faithful effort has been made by a close observer in both country and city to dispel the glamor of city life, revealing some bald truths.

But reform of the schools will take a long while, and all the articles that can be published will have but small effect in staying the cityward drift. Meanwhile, the help problem presses for immediate solution, and as a means of throwing some light upon the situation, causes and prospects, with a view to suggesting some remedy, or at least an alleviation, we resolved to make the discussion of it a feature of this number by presenting a symposium of the ideas of some sound thinking practical farmers. The letters printed in this issue, as well as those reserved for later publication, will be read with eager interest, and not, we trust, without some profit.

What City Life Offers the Laborer.

Both city and country exist, and both are necessary. The city has its advantages and disadvantages. In spite of the cry about the high wages asked by farm laborers, the money wages paid in the city are still higher, and what weighs a good deal with many men—the hours of labor are defined. After six o'clock the workman's time is his own. It can be pointed out that some who have engaged in business in the city have made great fortunes. Seats of learning are there, also, and the opportunity is afforded of hearing lectures by the most eminent men of the day, and of seeing and hearing the most accomplished living artists in the various branches of art. And there is no lack of company. Whether at work or on the street, or in the evening, there need be none of the isolation of which some complain as the chief evil of life in the country. The advantages of city life are easily perceived. They are on the surface. The disadvantages are not so obvious, but not less real on that account.

One of the first things to strike disagreeably a family moving in from the country is the poor class of house they have to put up with. Accustomed to large, roomy houses and, if tenants, to merely nominal rents, they are astounded at the monthly stipend asked for an ordinary house, and thinking they cannot afford any such sum they prefer to accept cramped, poor accommodation, where they are a long time getting over the feeling of being crowded and uncomfortable. Many of the farm homes nowadays would, if in the city, rent for from twenty to thirty, and even thirty-five dollars a month. What is the mechanic or laborer to do? He cannot afford any such sum. He has to be content with quarters that are small or old or poor. Ten dollars a month seems to a man from the country a big rent to pay, but when he goes house-hunting in the city he finds that such places are scarce enough, and he will probably end by taking a house which at first sight he couldn't think of living in. Not only is the house likely to be small, but crowded in among others as well, and the small back yards—mere pens—and the restricted area in front tend to give a smothery feeling, until he gets used to them. The wage-earner in the cities and those who have moderate incomes say it is almost impossible to save anything. The wages which seem so good are somehow not good enough. House rent is not the only thing that costs; everything costs. As one man put it, "You can't get even an onion without paying for it," and the difference this makes in living expenses would not be credited by anyone who has not tried it. Besides the expenditure for things necessary there are also many chances and enticements to spend—every night something good going on, every day fresh calls, so that if there is money in hand it is very apt to go. Very few young men in town, though receiving good salaries, have anything left when next pay day comes. It has become the fashion to spend all as you go, and to go against the fashion, in this as in other matters, is proverbially hard. Of course there are exceptions. There are those who do not take in every show or entertainment, whose evenings are spent at home, and who, careful in dress and other expenses, are quietly laying by for the rainy day, but the rule is otherwise.

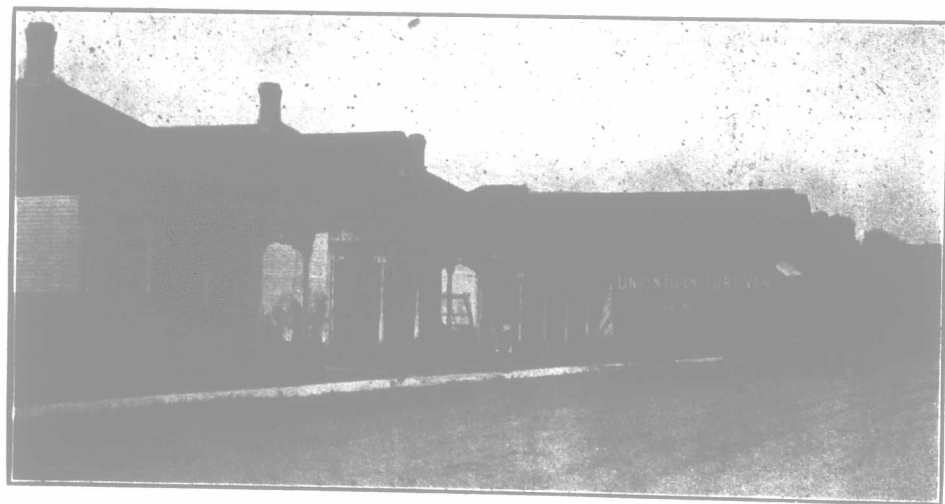
A man who for twenty years has worked for

one employer at the one kind of work, left his situation and went out some miles to a farm he bought because his health had failed on account of being indoors too much. He was one of the exceptions to the rule, in that, both as a young man and after he was married, he saved money year by year. Many a one who has gone into the city would, after a trial of it, like to buy a farm also, but cannot afford it. It is much easier to get into a city than to get out of it. This man did, however, and after a few years



The Cramped and Narrow Back Yards Give a Smothery Feeling.

on the farm says he has reason to be satisfied with the change, as he is in better condition financially and his health is much improved. He said, further, "I had a good boss and I could do about as I liked, but now I am free." We refer to this case to draw attention to the fact that work in the city, as compared with that in the country, is less healthful and more monotonous. Many envious thoughts of their city brothers have entered the minds of those laboring in the country in regard to the comfort in which they work. "They always have a roof over their heads and are dry underfoot whatever the weather may be." But there is not so much need nowadays, when the doctrine of fresh air and sunshine as the cure of many diseases is being preached, to point out that the open-air worker has the best of it. One has but to observe the men of some large shop during the noon hour in fine weather to know that they at least appreciate the fresh air. They sit in rows and groups outside, most of them smudgy with dust or grime, lingering until the very stroke of one. The monotony of the work, also, must be the reverse of exhilarating. The same hours, the same kind of work day after day, year after year. Few things are more pathetic than the sight of a laborer or mechanic beating out the span of his natural life, counting the minutes forenoon and afternoon, till twelve and six o'clock. What a contrast with the farmer whose lot is cast in the arena of nature, whose every duty has an interest of its own, and for whom the hours never flag. Farm labor may be hard at times, but to him who works intelligently in harmony with natural laws, striving continually to improve in methods and results, it is intensely interesting. His work



The House Doesn't Suit.

becomes a pleasure, and when work is a pleasure life is a pleasure. The workshop laborer exists about ten hours a day that he may live three or four in the evening. With the great majority the prospect is that this must be continued as long as their strength lasts or the wolf will enter the door. Having nothing ahead, their best hope for the future is that they may be allowed day after day to pick up their dinner pail and go to work as long as they are able, the dread constantly hanging over them that in their case, as in that of too many they may, when past middle age, be discharged without warning to make room for younger and more active men. The city is not a good place to bring up a

family. It is not good physically. Of 14,000 children examined in New York City, 6,294 were below a proper standard of health and strength. Sir John Gorst, in Parliament, spoke of the physical condition of Edinburgh school children, as disclosed by a test, as "shocking, perfectly appalling." Seventy per cent. of them were actually diseased. City children are behind their country cousins mentally. The principal of a large Canadian city school says that the average child from the country learns much better than the average city child. He gives as a reason that in the country child the reflective faculty has been more developed. His head is not filled continually with the buzz and clatter of the street. He has time to think. His muscles, also, get needed exercise in doing the chores which are a part of his duty, so that when he sits down at school he settles to his work better. The idle city child fidgets more, and his faculties, which at first sight seem brighter, being more superficial, he almost invariably falls behind in the race. The same authority is responsible for the statement that morally, also, the child brought up in the city has the disadvantage. The streets, his principal playground, are, especially after dark, schools of immorality and crime.

We close this recital of some of the disadvantages attending city life by an extract from Charles Frederick Goss on children: "Blessed is the child that grows up on a farm or in a country village. To have a whole country to range in (as I did when I was a boy), plenty of streams and ponds, sugar groves to go to in the spring, cider mills in the autumn, and almost every member of my father's church having a good farm where I was welcome to milk the cows and ride the horses, is to enjoy the best blessing that God can bestow upon a growing boy."

Suggests a Matrimonial Commission.

While crops are splendid, prices good, and things generally prosperous, still there is the great problem of how to get the work on the farm done. This question is with the farmer all the time—when he lies down to rest, when he gets up in the morning; it even haunts him in his dreams. A few of us are fortunate in getting good men, but we have to pay them very high wages, much higher than circumstances warrant; but then the general run of help that can be hired on the farm is what might be termed poor. This scarcity of help has been felt for some years, and it is getting to be a more serious question than ever. What are we going to do about it?

Let us study its causes. In our part of the country quite a number of our young men have gone to the Northwest and to New Ontario to get homes for themselves. We cannot blame them for this; it is natural and laudable that young men should have ambition to better themselves. A number have left the farm and gone to the cities to work in shops. Perhaps many of the farmers are to blame for this. Many of our farmers who employ help are not considerate enough of the feelings and tastes of those they employ. Many work too long hours and do a lot of unnecessary drudgery. Of course the chores must be done, but we should endeavor to make everything as convenient as possible and

save all the steps we can. The hired man should not be looked upon as a machine out of which we are trying to get all that we can. I believe that many of the young men who left the farms for the city have made a mistake; everything is not gold that glitters. I think that farmers make a mistake in hiring for the summer months. They would be better every way to hire by the year. It is not fair to turn a man out to winter anywhere he can. Several of my

neighbors have given their farms out on shares. The tenant does all the work, pays for the threshing, blacksmithing, etc., and gets the half of everything that is raised, from the newly-laid egg to the pure-bred calf or colt. When a good man can be secured this arrangement seems to work satisfactorily. And this system has another advantage: It forms a sort of stepping-stone between the position of hired man and that of farmer. I think it would be a great help if there were quite a few small holdings, where a working man could keep two or three cows, and work around amongst the farmers when he was not busy at home. The farmer has now got so much improved

machinery and labor-saving devices that we need not look for much more relief from that source for some time to come. Does the farmer generally keep enough help? Would it not pay much better to keep more help than is generally kept? So many have been paying for land and have had to save for that purpose; but now that is, generally, a thing of the past, and would it not be better to keep more help? Yes, you say, but how are we to get it?

But, sir, there is still one great cause of the scarcity of help that we have not touched upon. When our country was being settled, and when our young man got a piece of land and put up a log shanty, what did he do next? Why, sir, every kind of work or study was practically laid aside and he went a-wooing, and did not stop, either, until he took his bride home to share his sorrows and joys, and in course of time the young couples raised fine crops of boys and girls, and there was plenty of help for all kinds of work. Now, sir, in the township in which I live there are at least 150 bachelors who own good homes and ought to be married. Now, I think the average number of the early settlers' families would be about six. Well, then, six times 150 would be 900, or about two children for every 100 acres in our township; then the difficulty would be solved. But, you ask, how are we to get these bachelors married? There have been agricultural commissions, assessment commissions, and numerous other commissions; why not have a matrimonial commission to deal with this deep subject? This is no new thing. If we go back as far as the days of Abraham we find that his son Isaac was very much like many of our bachelor farmers, and the old patriarch appointed his head manager a sort of commission to get a wife for the young man. Would the "Farmer's Advocate" readers, especially the bachelors, carefully study the 24th chapter of Genesis and see how this worked out? It is a fine story, and well worth reading. I sincerely trust that the bachelors will appreciate our kindly interest in their welfare, and that they will also see that they are blocking the onward march of progress in our otherwise progressive Dominion. Farmers who are already married, and whom Providence has not blessed with children, would do well to adopt and train up for spheres of usefulness some of the orphan children and many who are worse than orphans, with shiftless parents. These children could be taken to the farms, away from city influences, and trained up to be useful men and women. Don't forget about the "matrimonial commission"; think about it, and agitate and work it up. JONAS. Claiver Ha Lea.

Enable One Man to do the Work that Two Did Before.

The situation in regard to the farm-labor problem has become a very serious question to the agriculturist to-day. Farm labor has become so scarce that many farmers are much hampered in their operations, and are not able to make their farms turn in the revenue that they might. There are many causes which contribute to this state of affairs.

One of the principal ones that affects Eastern farmers is the opening up of our great Western country, which holds out great inducements to our most energetic and enterprising young men. They leave us by the thousands to make themselves homes in the new West, where rich virgin soil, cheaply obtained, holds out great promise of success. Another cause that has always existed is certainly our system of common school education, which has had no place in the past for agricultural teaching, but has rather had the effect of leading our best and brightest minds in the direction of mercantile or professional occupations. As this is now being remedied by the introduction of agriculture and nature study into our schools, we look for a reaction to set in that will direct the energies of our best young people to the farm and imbue them with the idea that agriculture, intelligently and skilfully engaged in, is the most dignified and ennobling calling in the world, and that the farm laborer holds as honorable a position as any workman in other occupations.

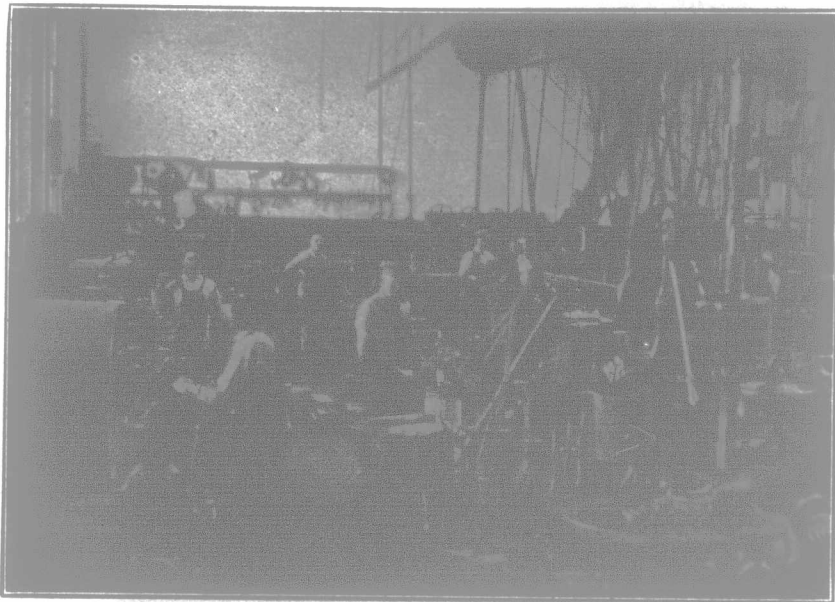
But, perhaps the greatest cause of all for the flocking of our young people to the cities is the unproductiveness of and bad business methods followed on so many farms. It is hard to impress a thoughtful, progressive youth with the dignity of a calling that requires him to work hard for long hours all the year—without vacation—on a farm that is not producing enough to give the owner and his family a respectable living. Labor will always seek the best pecuniary reward, and farmers, to compete in the labor market, must adopt the best business methods in cultivation—must keep a better class of stock and handle them more intelligently, must put more intelligence and skill into all their farming operations, a more intensive system of farming, so as to put the farmer in a position to pay his hired help a sufficient wage to induce him to stay by the

farm and enable him to save something for old age.

For the immediate and partial solution of the farm-labor problem we can suggest nothing better than using improved, faster-working farm implements, so that one man, by working four to six horses, will do the work formerly done by two to three men; also the growing of alfalfa (where it will succeed) and the common clovers in greater abundance for stock feed instead of large acreages of roots that require so much labor.

WALTER SIMPSON.

Prince Edward Island.



The Monotony of the Machine Shop.

A Blessing in Disguise.

A great deal of inconvenience and loss has resulted from the scarcity of help on the farm, both in the house and in the field. In my opinion this has been a blessing in disguise. You will remember, Mr. Editor, in the good old days of grain (barley) growing in the banner County of Peel, the rush at this time of the year to get the thousands and tens of thousands of bushels of barley to market at 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel; also the thousands of bushels of wheat, both spring and fall, to be marketed later on at a certainty of \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel.

All this is now changed; and well it is so, for had it continued a few years longer it would have meant ruin; our fertile farms were rapidly being exhausted.

Farming in Ontario, for some years back, has been in a state of transition, which has caused a good deal of confusion and loss. No doubt the higher wages, shorter hours, and the social conditions prevailing in the towns and cities have been the means of drawing many good men from the farm. This is now changing everywhere throughout Ontario. In our towns and cities rents and general cost of living is increasing, while wages have not kept pace with those on the farm.

At the risk of being unduly optimistic, I will



The Pawn-shop—A Necessary City Institution.

say that the prospects for the Canadian farmer were never brighter. With our healthful climate, fertile farms, natural resources, good educational institutions, with an intelligent and enterprising people, we will ere long be second to none in the race, for I am firmly of the opinion that, with good judgment and care, we will become the best stock-producing country in the world.

Note some of the changes that have taken place: the thousands of beautiful, even palatial, homes; large, comfortable basement barns, and the improved sanitary conditions of both. In the years past our wives and daughters on a large farm in the summertime had to board a small army of men, where now one or two men can do the work. On few well-regulated farms

are the women now expected to do milking, and then it is in cool, clean stables.

I do not think the public school has much to do with the case. Every boy and girl should have a good public-school education, and a term or two at the High School—the mind must be trained to think and act. The O. A. C., at Guelph, has done and is doing a good work. Usually things will regulate themselves, but we may assist by cultivating small farms—not to exceed 100 or 150 acres—following a mixed system of farming, keeping six to ten cows, the best of whatever breed selected; two or three good brood sows, and a brood mare or two. Sheep have been paying extra well of late, and poultry will give the women all the employment they may wish and a good profit. The work should be distributed over the whole year as much as possible.

In order to keep the boys and girls on the farm, our social conditions must compare favorably with those of the towns and cities. A few of the things that will bring this about are: Shorter hours of labor, made possible by labor-saving machinery, both in the house and on the farm; better means of communication, which means better roads; rural postal delivery, as far as practicable; rural telephone lines—we have installed one in our home this summer, and would not think of being without it now. I know

farmers as a class are rather conservative in business matters and slow to make changes, but these are bound to come. These are only a few of the changes, but I have already exceeded the limit of space allotted. Every farmer should give his very best thought and energy to his life's calling, remembering that it is brains as well as brawn that will tell in the future. J. PICKERING. Peel Co., Ont.

Study to Meet Changed Conditions.

President Roosevelt's panacea for the present farm-labor difficulty would be larger families of rugged boys and girls among the rural population. Such an argument would appeal with considerable force to the undersigned, who is depending entirely for assistance on his neighbors' boys. But inasmuch as the above plan would not bring very immediate results, we must cast about for a more ready solution of the difficulty.

The causes which have led up to the present situation are various. The hard times of the seventies, and later, in the nineties, broke many a farmer's finances and spirit, and the reflex influence on the boys, to my mind, contributed largely to the exodus to the cities and towns in the years that followed.

In the social world, the jibe and sneer, the anecdote that provokes the laugh at the farmer's expense, the public press, with its cartoons, representing the farmer as an "old slouch," with hayseeds in his whiskers; the spirit instilled in the pupils of many of our rural schools—not so much by the particular subjects taught, but because the teacher, in urging the pupils to greater effort, has pointed to the professions as the reward of diligent study—the false impression in many homes that sends one boy to school because he is smart, and consigns another to the field because he is a dunce—these are some of the causes that have contributed to bring about the present stringency in farm help. When a new gospel is preached that does not degrade manual labor, but gives agriculture its rightful place among the honorable professions, this vexed problem will be on a fair way to solution. In this connection the "Farmer's Advocate" has been like a clarion blast calling our young men back to our ranks, and the Agricultural College at Guelph has done much to give tone and lend dignity to the noblest profession on this green earth.

Trouble often brings its own compensation.

Many farmers, left to their own resources, have made a virtue of necessity, and necessity, in turn, has sought out many inventions. To illustrate: On my neighbor's farm the other day I saw a man driving one team to the disc harrow; he was riding and leading another team hitched to a drag harrow—one man doing the work of two. Two-furrow plows, improved harvesting machinery, hay loaders, manure spreaders—these go a long way towards economizing time and labor. Less stall feeding and more grazing would help out in many cases. A flock of sheep to take the place of part of the dairy herd, at present prices might bring bigger profits and lessen the work. The growing of alfalfa and more permanent grasses will also help to simplify matters.

The ingenious farmer—the one who thinks and plans—will surmount present difficulties. Those who stick to the old rut and continue to describe a circle, will stand a good chance of joining the ranks of the submerged. D. H. MOYER.
Lincoln Co., Ont.

Hydraulic Ram.

1. At the back of my barns there is a running creek, with a fall of 1 ft. in 20; the creek is 70 ft. lower than tank in the barn. Would hydraulic ram put water in the tank that high?

2. Would the creek have to be dammed to get head of water to work a ram; if so, how far would the ram have to be placed from the dam?

3. How long a supply pipe would you have to put in the bottom of creek without a dam? W. H. S.
Frontenac Co., Ont.

Ans.—A hydraulic ram, if properly placed, would raise the water to this height, namely, 70 feet, without difficulty. There are three plans, any one of which may be satisfactory, and the correspondent may choose for himself according to the circumstances. These plans are as follows:

(1) To lay 40 feet of supply pipe from the stream to the machine, on a slope of one foot in six, so as to give a fall of about 7 feet. This would require that the machine be placed in a pit near the stream. Whether this is practicable or not will depend upon the character of the soil and other circumstances. The pit would require to be stone or cemented, and three-inch tile would be required to be laid from the pit to the creek, running down some distance, so as to give a slight fall to the line of tile.

(2) To secure the fall of 7 feet without a pit or a dam would require 140 feet of supply pipe, laid in or along by the creek bed. By this plan a sufficient amount of water can be supplied at a sufficient velocity to work the ram. It is merely a question of cost of two-inch iron pipe, as compared with the cost of the pipe and the three-inch tile.

(3) To dam the creek four or five feet high and lay 40 feet of supply pipe from the base of the dam to the machine.

In each of these suggestions I have supposed that a fall of seven feet should be given, in order to raise the water 70 feet from the machine to the tank. A less fall than that would do, but I believe that the best proportion is one foot of fall for ten feet of lift. The size of machine and sizes of the discharge and supply pipes will depend upon the amount of water required. J. B. REYNOLDS.
Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College.

The New Bacteriologist at the O. A. C.

Dr. S. F. Edwards, who succeeds Prof. Harrison in the chair of bacteriology at Guelph, was born in Michigan. Leaving High School, he took a four-year course in the Michigan Agricultural College, winning the degree of B. S. in 1899. In the following autumn he returned to the college for post-graduate work and teaching in Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene, receiving the degree of M. S. in 1903. In the spring of 1904 he left there to pursue further studies in the College of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Michigan, where he held an assistantship under Dr. F. G. Novy in the Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene.

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DAIRY.

Cheese Instructors Meet at Harrietsville.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Uniformity of method, and the best method, has been the motto of instruction work in Western Ontario during the past three years. To this end the instructors meet together several times during the season. The meeting at Harrietsville, on August 11th, in one of the hottest spells of weather this year, was a splendid object les-



S. Fred Edwards, M. S.

Who succeeds Prof. Harrison as Bacteriologist at the Ontario Agricultural College.

son for the instructors on the advantages of having a properly-constructed curing-room. The cheese in this room have that nice smooth texture we all like to have in cheese. This is due to two things: First, the cheese are made with a small acid at dipping; second, curing them at a temperature of sixty degrees does away with any danger of roughness from heat.

One of the principal points discussed by the instructors was, what was the cause of so many dry harsh-textured cheese in July, and what must be done to avoid this defect in future. All agreed that this defect is due largely to overripe milk. During the hot weather the milk was delivered at the factories by the patrons in an overripe condition, thus showing that the patrons must bear a great deal of responsibility for inferior cheese made during the hot weather. Although the patrons are responsible to a considerable extent, we must admit that many of the cheesemakers



Roan Conqueror (84519).

Three-year-old Scotch-bred bull. First and breed champion, Highland Society's Show, Glasgow, 1905.

are not doing the best thing in handling the milk after it is delivered at the factory. The fact is becoming plainer each year that cheesemakers must be firm in rejecting at the weighing stand milk that is overripe and tainted, and also that it takes considerable skill and ability to properly handle milk so that the cheese will be fine.

The instructors agreed that the mistake made in the past had of making these harsh rough cheese. Cheese was giving too much acid at dipping and becoming very dry in the sink. Some will leave an idea that to get close cheese they must give a lot of acid at dipping.

and sometimes when the buyer sees a loose or open cheese he is apt to say give a little more acid. If, instead of more acid, he would advise a great deal more stirring and airing before salting, and a little longer time, there would be fewer harsh-textured cheese.

Two things I would like the patrons and cheesemakers to always keep fresh in their memories are these: 1, The patron who cools the milk every night to a temperature of sixty-five degrees is a better dairyman and citizen than one who does not do this; 2, The cheesemaker who can make cheese with a very small acid at dipping is by long odds a better man than one who has to give a large acid at this point.

Cool, clean milk from the patrons, careful cooking of the curds, dipping with a small acid, maturing and airing the curds well before salting, will give us the smooth, rich, creamy cheese that everybody wants.

The instructors all returned from this meeting fully convinced that if our summer cheese are going to have the desired silky texture and closeness they must be cured at a temperature not higher than sixty degrees. G. F. S. BARR.
Secretary Western Ontario Dairyman's Ass'n.

Garget (Congestion of the Udder).

F. S. Schoenleber, in a recent bulletin, discusses this disease as follows:

Garget is a disease of the udder, usually affecting heavy milkers. It may occur at any time of the year, is not confined to any particular locality, and is not contagious.

Symptoms.—Usually, the first that is noticed is the condition of the milk, which is watery, colored with more or less blood, and containing a clotted, stringy substance (casein). This is frequently followed by a white pus-like fluid, and, in many cases, a very offensive odor.

In severe cases, the first symptoms to be noticed are first a chill, with horns, ears and limbs cold. This stage, which lasts from a few minutes to hours, is followed by a period of fever in which the horns, ears and limbs become unnaturally warm, and the udder is hot, swells, and becomes more or less solid in one or more quarters. The muzzle is dry and hot; the temperature of the animal is raised, the pulse is full and rapid; the breathing is quickened. The cow has little or no appetite, and she does not chew her cud. The bowels are more or less costive. The amount of milk is lessened, and the flow may be entirely absent in the affected portion of the udder.

In mild cases many of these symptoms cannot be recognized, and the first ones noticed are the swelling, heat and tenderness of the udder. If the trouble grows worse the tenderness causes the animal to straddle with its hind legs. If the cow lies down she will lie on the well side. The above troubles may disappear in a few days, and the udder resume its normal condition. If not, it changes into a chronic form, in which the symptoms partially subside. The result is the udder, or the affected part of it, becomes dry or forms abscesses. In the case of drying up, the parts may become hard and remain so permanently, or only until the next time of calving. If abscesses are formed they should be opened by a competent person and properly treated. Should

infection take place at any time (the entrance of disease germs into the affected part) the result may be serious, and may even cause the death of the cow.

The treatment will depend upon the severity of the case and the stage in which the disease is discovered. If the animal is cold, two ounces of ground ginger, given in a pint of warm water, or any hot drink, may cut short the attack. This must be given from a horn or bottle. Blanket the animal and rub her limbs with wisps of straw, making her as comfortable as possible. Moist heat should be applied to the udder, by using heated wheat bran in bags, held in place by strips extending over the loins, between the hind limbs and around the abdomen.

Should the udder be very painful and the animal feverish, fomentations of hot water, as hot as the attendant's hand can comfortably bear, should be applied for several hours, for about fifteen minutes at a time. This may be done by passing a sheet around the body with four holes cut for the teats, and soft rags or bran packed firmly between it and the udder. After the fever has subsided, drench the animal with one or two pounds (depending on the age, size, condition and strength of the cow) of Epsom salts, with two ounces of powdered ginger, in a sufficient amount of water. When the purging has ceased, one ounce of saltpetre may be given daily. The udder will need constant attention for some time, in the way of gentle rubbing with camphorated oil, several times daily; at the same time gently removing all the milk by squeezing the teat

Instead of pulling or stripping it. If this causes the animal too much pain, a teat tube may be used, but must be boiled thoroughly for five minutes each time before using. When the udder is not tender, thorough hand rubbing several times daily, with or without the camphorated oil, will aid in bringing about a normal condition.

[Note.—A successful veterinary practitioner, though commenting favorably upon the above article, says that he would rather give half a pound of Epsom salts daily than to administer the larger dose recommended. He also states that he would prefer to give the ounce of saltpetre in three one-third-ounce doses during the day than to give the whole quantity at once, and advises further that an equal quantity of gentian and one ounce of soda hyposulphite (baking soda) be combined with the saltpetre. Watch the case, he cautions, and, if following the acute stage of the disease depression is observed, as it often will be, support the patient with stimulants, such as liquor ammonia acetate, 3 to 4 ozs., or whiskey the same. If heart action is weak, add fluid nux vomica, 1 dram.—Editor.]

Dairy Cow Records at Kensington, P.E.I.

Following is the record of individual cows for 30 days, ending August 10th, 1905, at Kensington, P.E.I., under the direction of the Dominion Dairy Division:

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Average per cow.			Highest per cow.			Lowest per cow.		
		Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %.	Fat lb.
61	8	633	3.6	24.1	760	3.9	29.6	470	3.4	15.9
62	7	695	3.7	25.0	845	3.4	28.7	440	4.2	18.4
63	8	495	4.5	22.5	440	5.9	25.9	340	5.0	17.0
64	10	592	3.9	22.3	600	5.6	33.6	380	4.1	15.5
65	8	750	4.0	31.5	1080	3.8	41.0	490	4.6	22.5
66	5	768	3.6	28.0	880	3.6	31.6	745	3.3	24.5
67	7	813	3.5	21.9	700	4.0	28.0	480	3.6	17.2
68	8	721	3.5	25.7	1035	3.1	32.0	655	2.9	19.0
69	8	585	3.9	23.3	760	4.1	31.1	460	3.5	16.5
70	5	716	3.6	27.8	1000	4.1	41.0	360	4.6	16.5
71	6	837	3.3	27.6	1090	3.2	34.8	570	3.4	22.7
72	6	724	3.6	26.5	665	4.4	29.2	510	3.8	19.3
73	4	550	3.6	19.8	830	3.4	28.2	365	3.9	14.2
		Average of 90 cows: 660 lbs.; 3.7%; 25.0 lbs.								

The Babcock Superseding the Oil Test.

In reply to a Grey County Creameryman, who asked for information regarding the relative number of cream-gathering creameries in Western Ontario using the Babcock and oil tests, respectively, Mr. G. H. Barr, Secretary Western Ontario Dairyman's Association, submitted these figures, which are as complete as he could make them in the absence of official returns on this point:

Cream-gathering creameries using Babcock test in 1905, 30; cream-gathering creameries using the oil test, 15; number that have adopted the Babcock during the past two years, 17. Some few facts regarding the relative merits of these two tests were thus enumerated:

1. The use of the oil test during the past ten years has done nothing towards improving the quality of the cream or butter at the cream-gathering creameries. There has been a decided improvement in both where the Babcock has been in use.

2. The Babcock test gives its best reading on thick sweet cream, thus putting a premium on this kind of goods. The oil test puts a premium on thin sour cream. Thin sour cream is the cause

of more second-grade butter in the cream-gathering creameries than is anything else.

3. It is easier to make an accurate test with the Babcock tester than with the oil-test churn.

Regarding the question of measuring vs. weighing the cream, Mr. Barr says: Measuring is not so accurate as weighing. Weighing will give advantage to none; measuring may give an advantage to the patron who has sour, frothy cream. This is decidedly wrong.

The painstaking, careful patron should be protected and encouraged in every way. This



Making Powdered Milk.

Showing the thin white sheet turning off the roller.

will be done by weighing the cream and testing by the Babcock.

Mr. Barr assigns conservatism as the reason why the oil test is still retained in some sections. For instance, Thos. Willis, of the Centralia creamery, who had been using the oil test, fitted up this spring with a pasteurizer and cooler, and at the same time commenced paying by the Babcock. Some patrons protested strenuously, threatening to leave unless the oil test was reverted to. To hold his patronage he put out the Babcock and changed back to the old plan, but now some of the tallest kickers are sending to the neighboring creamery at Winchelsea, where the Babcock system is in vogue, showing that opposition to the Babcock rests on prejudice, and will gradually disappear.

The boss cow of the kingdom of Sweden is supposed to be one which is the property of O. Nilsson, of Svannarp, Skane. During the past year she gave 1,780 gallons of milk, containing 4.57 per cent. of fat, and yielding 750 pounds of butter.



Photo by Reid.

Harvey 6th of Manswrae.

First-prize Avshire cow and champion of the breed, Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, Glasgow, 1905.

The Cost is Small, but the Returns Are Sure.

THE MAN WHO SAID THAT WAS TALKING ABOUT "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, OF LONDON, CANADA.

pounds. The milk is conducted in a little trough directly over the place where these rollers come in contact. From here it drips automatically down between the rollers, on which it spreads out in a thin film; the heat evaporates the water instantaneously, and the milk turns off the rollers in the form of a continuous thin white sheet. The dried milk is taken upstairs and run through

Powdered Milk.

Dry milk is now a commercial product. In June, 1903, was patented the Hatmaker-Just process of converting milk into powder by a simple method of evaporating the moisture from the liquid. The patent rights for specified districts were then sold, and manufacture commenced in the United States and Canada. The Canadian rights were secured by B. A. Gould, of New York, who, under the trade name of the Canadian Milk Products, established a plant at Brownsville, in

Norfolk Co., Ont., about a year and a half ago, and has already built up a lucrative business. We understand he purposes starting the manufacture of powdered milk in other creamery districts, as the demand for the goods warrants.

About four main lines are put up, viz.: The Golden brand, made by evaporating the whole milk, and consisting, therefore, of the total 12½ per cent. of solids found in normal liquid milk; the separated brand, made from skim milk just as it comes from the separator; "Milk Stock," made by mixing with the separated milk a proportion of oleo, and used for confectionery, cake-making,

etc.; another brand, made from a mixture of skim and whole milk, mixed in varying proportions, according as the orders in hand may require. When orders require separated milk, butter is made from the fat. There is a ready demand for the powdered milk as fast as it can be turned out. A good deal is sold in bulk to confectioners and other manufacturers. It is also supplied to surveying parties, and is shipped to the Yukon. A certain amount is disposed of by the retail trade, but it is manufacturers who have been quickest to take it up. Its virtues, as compared with liquid milk, are concentration, long-keeping, purity from bacterial content. Powdered milk is readily converted into liquid by addition of warm water, and, but for a somewhat caramelized flavor its taste resembles that of normal milk. For baking, this flavor referred to should not prove an objection, while the fact that it can be bought in bulk and stored is a big advantage to firms requiring large but more or less irregular supplies of lactic product.

At the time the "Farmer's Advocate" visited the factory it was taking in 20,000 pounds of milk daily, although earlier in the season they had as high as 30,000 pounds. As no by-product is returned to the patrons, the milk is bought at a price considerably above the ruling cheese-factory returns, the rate last month being \$1.00 per cwt. Fourteen hands are employed in the factory, and the business is in a thriving condition.

The manufacture consists of one essential process. There are three machines, each with two large revolving rollers about three feet in diameter and four feet long, and heated with an interior steam pressure of about 34

the pulverizer, which consists of a cylinder of brushes revolving on fine sieves, through which the milk powder is passed, dropping into a wooden receptacle, from which it is filled into barrels, or whatever packages it may be desired to put it into.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

British Columbia Fruit Packing.

Geo. S. B. Perry.

Modern methods of fruit-packing have certainly made an art of the operation. Conscientious effort on the part of painstaking officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and of the Fruit-growers' Associations, has been tending to make an exact science of the art. To acquire any practical knowledge of it even superficially, let alone with scientific accuracy, say these experts, is utterly impossible by mere description. What is wanted is demonstration, the fruit handled by an expert, whose deft motions are accompanied by plain and practical observations. That followed by practice, under the careful eye of the trained packer, is the course necessary to attain a degree of proficiency in this new and useful art.

Western methods of packing and Western styles of packages have been the result of experiment and gradual selection of the fittest. To California belongs the credit, undoubtedly, of initiating the modern fruit package. But there is no "California package" now. British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and Idaho have for years been working towards uniformity of method and package, and to some extent have achieved more than California. For, in the latter State, it is yet true that every district has its own package, so far as exact dimensions are concerned.

To describe the packages in use may best be done by taking separately that for each variety of fruit. In general, it may be said that the aim has been to get in each instance the package best suited to the size, shape and character of the fruit. In this process of selection, many experiments have been tried, and many styles of package have been discarded. With all, or nearly all, the cardinal condition must be kept in view, that sorting and selection of the fruit, wherein comes the art of expert packing, is absolutely necessary in using the packages now generally adopted.

THE APPLE BOX.

Perhaps the longest history of development attaches to the apple box. The package which has now been made standard for the apple box throughout the Dominion has been adopted as that of the B. C. Fruit-growers' Association for the past four or five years. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho almost the same standard size is recognized, but not legalized. The apple box has been the subject of discussion in the joint association of fruit-growers from this Province and the three States named for a number of years. The Northwest Fruit-growers' Association, as it is called, at its annual convention held in Spokane, Wash., in February, 1899, adopted a standard and a special apple box. Since that time the B. C. Fruit-growers' Association, aided by the B. C. Government's Board of Horticulture, has striven to secure the general adoption in the Province of but one size, uniform throughout. That may now be said to have been accomplished, for the annual convention of the Provincial Association has, for the last four years, confirmed the selection of the size now made standard. More than that, the Fruit-growers' Association of every fruit-growing province in the Dominion in 1903 passed resolutions adopting the B. C. box as standard for apple boxes. The Dominion Government has, by Act of Parliament, also made it standard for the Dominion. The dimensions of this standard apple box for the Dominion are: Inside measurements—Length, 20 in.; width, 11 in.; depth, 10 in. Thickness of material recommended—Ends, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; sides, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; top and bottom, $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

It is to be particularly noted that the side pieces are to be 10 inches wide exactly; that is, just flush with top and bottom of end pieces, not overlapping the bottom, as in a packing case. Similarly, the top and bottom are exactly 11 inches wide, and do not overlap the sides. The timber to be used is, preferably, clear spruce, or other similar wood. The dimensions as to thickness will not be suitable if knotty, cross-grained or inferior wood is used. Another point as to material, is that in all cases apple-box lumber should be sawn, not cut with a veneering machine, as experience has shown that the latter cannot be kept from warping.

The top and bottom are made of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch clear lumber, because it is desirable in packing to have them of lumber thin enough to be slightly sprung in the packing press when filled with fruit. The rows of apples are placed in the box so that the top row rises slightly over the edge of the box before the cover is put on. As the box stands in the press, it is supported only at the ends. When the cover is put on the pressure is again only at the extreme ends, so that both top and bottom spring slightly in the middle, and, of course, about the same amount. As apples are bound somewhat, this method has been found to provide for that shrinkage, and the spring in the top and bottom keeps the apples held firmly in the box.

Cleats on the ends, top and bottom, are necessary, as they materially help in keeping tops and bottoms from splitting. The nails used should be the special

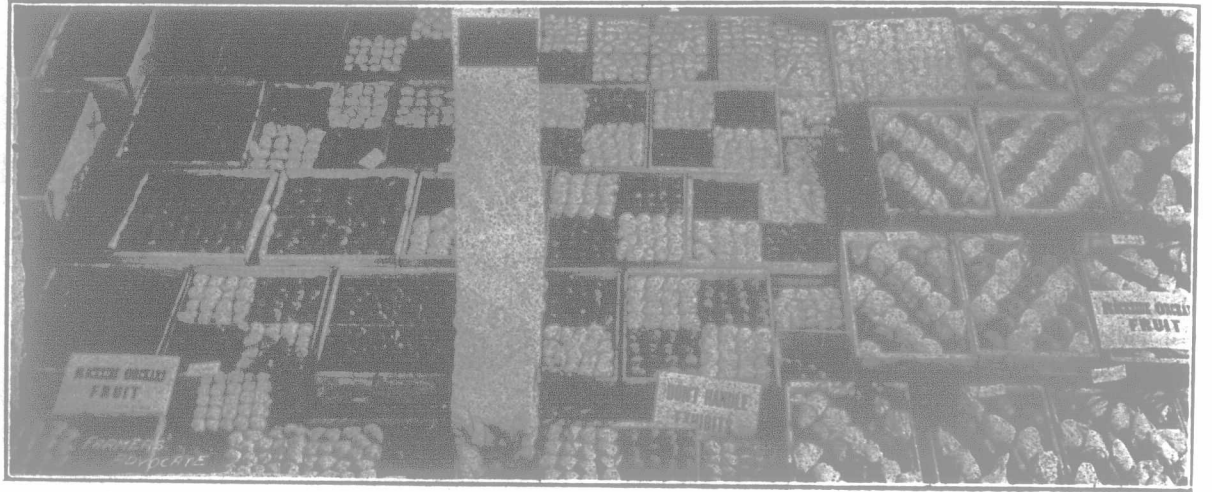
box nails in common use in California and in this Province. A good variety is the cement-coated nail. It seems to hold in the wood every time. Another variety in common use is roughed along the sides its whole length. Whatever style is used, the nail is always to be very thin, so that the boards will not split in nailing.

Whether the top shall be of one or two pieces is a point on which experts differ somewhat. All agree that two pieces can be used quite effectively. Some hold, however, that the one-piece cover is much superior, while there are others, equally reliable, who hold that

of pears is much the same as that of apples, with the exception that more delicate qualities, and, therefore, choicer packing is accompanied by the wrapping of the fruit in fruit paper; not tissue, such as is used for oranges, but a paper very similar to common newspaper, of very light weight.

STRAWBERRY CRATES AND BOXES.

There is practical uniformity in the strawberry crate used in British Columbia, Oregon and Washington. The Hallock shipping crate is used exclusively. This crate



A Mixed Collection of British Columbia Fruit.

the two-piece cover has merits which recommend it above the one-piece top. Again, all come together in agreeing that the two pieces, if used, shall be laid on close together.

Packing the fruit, as previously stated, must be done only after careful selection, sizing as well as grading the apples. According to size, the apples are packed in 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 tiers. To get in a half tier, the tiers are laid with a space between the rows in the tier, and then the next tier nests down between the first. Sometimes the half-tier is described as 4 tiers wide and 5 tiers deep (for the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tier), and 3 tiers wide and 4 tiers deep (for the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tier). But the limitation set in the first sentences of this article steps in to say again, and, emphatically, that the art of packing must be acquired through observation and experience.

In shipping, the apple boxes should be laid and carried on their sides, as the slight swell to top and bottom, sought in packing, is not suitable for setting the boxes top upright.

holds 24 one-pound veneer baskets, and varies in dimensions, there being two styles of pound basket, the deep and the shallow; the former being, perhaps, more used for smaller sorts of berries, and the shallow for the larger varieties. The crate is thus made deep or shallow, to conform to the shape of the basket used. Invariably, there is a middle partition of same thickness of lumber as the two end pieces of the crate. This center partition and the two ends have a saw kerf taken off half the depth. This forms a ledge on which are laid two light pieces of board, after the bottom layer of pound baskets has been laid in the crate. On these strips the top layer of baskets is laid, and the cover then nailed on. In the strawberry crate, cleats across the ends of the cover are preferable in nailing down.

The crate used in California very largely is the "chest," as it is called, holding 75 one-pound baskets. This is similar to the Wilson crate very commonly used in Ontario. For long distance shipment, California berries are often packed in a crate holding but ten of the one-pound baskets.

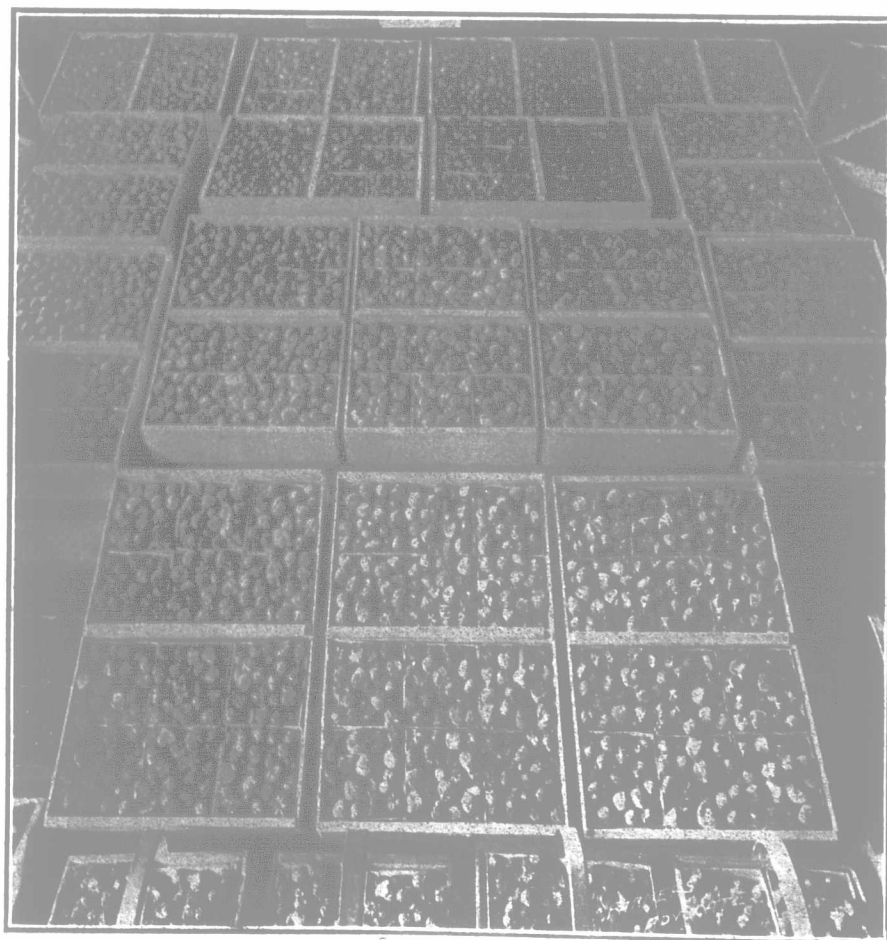
PLUM CRATE.

Plums are packed in British Columbia exactly as they are in California. A crate holding four square veneer baskets, slightly flaring at the top, is used. These crates hold a total of 20 to 25 lbs., according to the size of fruit. Again, the cleat is used in nailing on the cover. These plum crate tops are always in two pieces, and close together. Sometimes a cleat is put under the top on the edge of the end piece, to keep the fruit from being squeezed. The fruit is packed with a long strip of paper laid between the layers. This paper is very thin, being similar to that used for wrapping pears. It is in a continuous strip for each basket, and is turned back and forth over the layers as they are placed in the basket.

CHERRY BOXES.

It is in boxes cherries are packed as a rule, not in crates. Of recent years these boxes have become very shallow, both California and the other Coast States, as well as British Columbia, having been doing some experimenting to find the most suitable. From California have come some boxes in which but one layer of cherries was packed, so shallow were they.

The ordinary box, however, has three layers of fruit. The firmness of the Coast cherries makes it possible to pack them in firmly, and very closely and evenly, like apples. A very solid appearance is given the well-packed box, making it extremely attractive. This shal-



British Columbia Berries.

PEAR BOX.

There is but little to add, or vary, in describing the packages for shipping pears from the description attempted of the apple box. The dimensions are slightly different, but the inside measurements are the same.

This package is the same as the vanilla package, the size of the fruit being uniform in that State, differing from the apple package in that respect. The packing

low package holds about 8 or 10 lbs., and the dimensions are: End pieces and middle partition, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and 9 inches wide; sides, 3-16 inch thick, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; top and bottom, 3-16 in. thick; 9 in. x 16 in. dimensions.

The California and B. C. packing often has this crate, with eight square cartons of light pasteboard, holding one pound each. This is a very attractive package, the cartons being white, and made with a turned-over edge all round the top, about half an inch wide. This crate applies entirely to the sweet cherries, and it must be said that no uniform package has yet been evolved for the later varieties of preserving cherries.

Fall Planting of Small Fruits.

Kindly let me know is there any time in the fall in which strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries may be planted. I find it somewhat difficult to find sufficient time for planting all I wish. I thought possibly I might do it in the autumn.

A. D. CARKNER.

Dundas Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your letter of the 17th inst. to Prof. Hutt was duly received. Raspberries, currants and gooseberries may be planted either in the fall or spring. When fall planting is practiced the plants should be allowed to mature before they are dug and the leaves allowed to fall naturally. The ground should be thoroughly prepared the same as for spring planting, but after the plants are set it is well to throw a light furrow to the plants, in order to make sure that no water will stand about the roots.

It is seldom advisable to set strawberries in the fall. A few people have had success in setting them the latter part of August or early in September, but the best results are obtained from May planting.

H. S. PEART.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Mushroom-growing for Amateurs.

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, basement rooms or greenhouses where the temperature does not fall below 55 degrees or rise above 65 degrees. It is not, however, advisable to grow them in a cellar under a house, on account of the odor of the manure which must be used in the beds. They may also be grown in stables which are not too cold. If grown under benches in a greenhouse they must not be placed too near the heating pipes, and the water from the benches above must be prevented from dripping on them by an oilcloth screen.

The best material for mushroom beds is horse manure from a well-littered stable. Some straw is necessary, but if a large amount is present the coarser straw should be removed. The manure is then piled under shelter in the stable, or, if in summer or autumn, in an open shed, in a pile from three to four feet deep, and is cured by allowing it to heat and ferment in the pile. In order that it may not become too hot—which is shown by its getting white inside—it must be shaken and turned over into a new pile quite frequently, usually once in two or three days, although occasionally the heat may be so great as to necessitate turning every day. As long, however, as it does not turn white or get too dry it is all right. If it should happen to get too dry while heating, water should be sprinkled on to make it moist, not wet. From ten to eighteen days will be required to cure the manure, which should be made into beds when the



Apples on the Tree in British Columbia.

temperature, after rising, has fallen again to 100 degrees F.

Making the Beds.—The beds may be made of rough boards or planks about a foot in width, nailed up to hold the manure, with the floor of the cellar, if wished, for the bottom. If necessary to protect the floor, bottoms may be nailed in.

When the beds are ready the manure is placed in them, either alone or with a mixture of rich, loamy soil, taken, preferably, from old pasture sod, about one part of soil to four or five of manure. Most commercial growers, however, use the manure only. In any case, the material should be put in in layers, the more strawy at the bottom, and each layer should be thoroughly tramped or pounded down hard. For some time

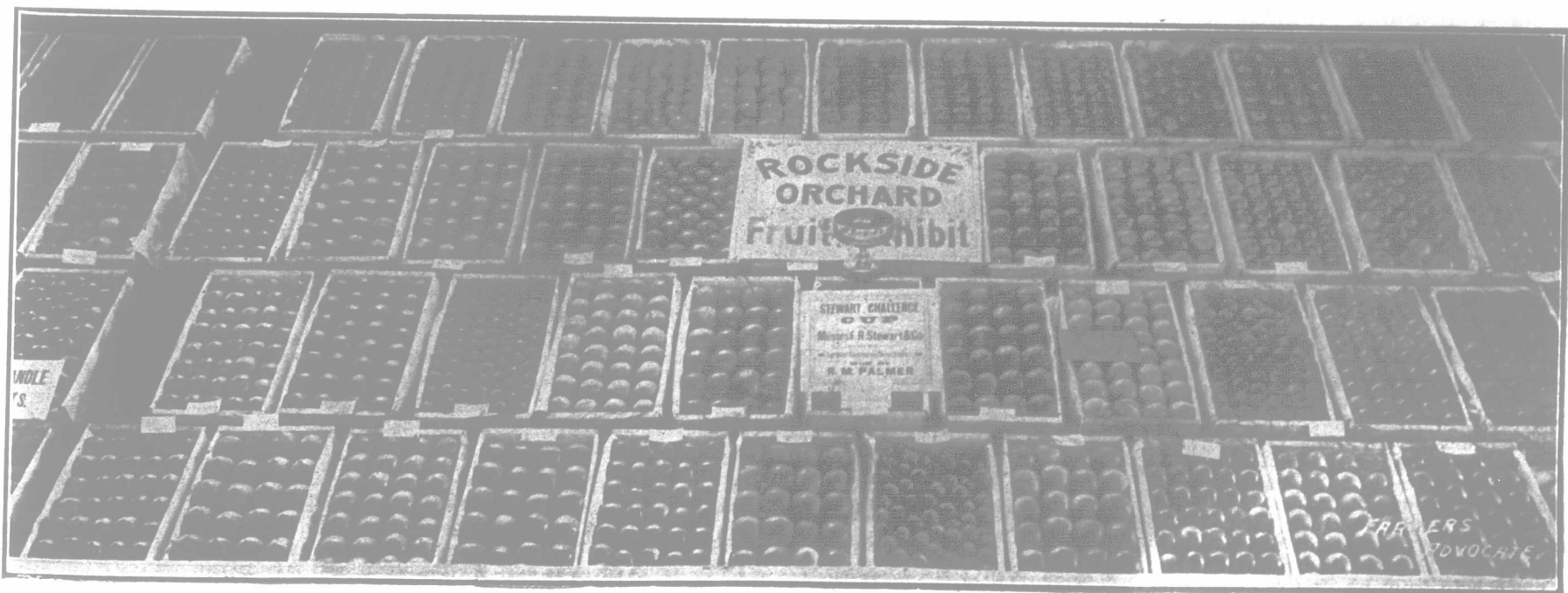
They are then covered with an inch or an inch and a half of good soil taken from pasture sod, and the beds again left, with no further care than to sprinkle with tepid water occasionally—just enough to keep them moist, not wet. The mushrooms should begin to appear in six or seven weeks after planting. At the Cornell Station the beds begin to bear five weeks after planting, and mushrooms were gathered regularly for nearly three months. When picking them, the best way is to take hold of the plant by the cap, and by a gentle circular motion free the stem from the soil. The hole left by the stem should then be filled in by a little earth.

In order to prevent inroads of snails, lettuce or cabbage leaves should be kept on the beds. When mushrooms are grown several years in the

after the beds are made the temperature will probably rise, possibly to 115 or 120 degrees, but the spawn must not be planted until it has fallen to 70 or 75 degrees, when tested with a thermometer several inches below the surface.

Planting of the Spawn.—Mushroom spawn, which may be obtained from any large seedsmen, comes in the form of bricks of manure, in which the spores are contained. These bricks are broken into pieces about two inches in diameter, a brick making from nine to twelve pieces, and are inserted in the bed so as to be one or two inches below the surface. The best way of planting them is to make holes so small that the pieces fit in very tightly. The manure removed in making the hole is then filled in and packed down hard. The first row is planted four or five inches from the edge of the bed. In the second row the pieces may alternate with those in the first, and so on.

When all the spawn has been planted the beds are covered with straw to prevent too rapid evaporation, and are left for about a week.



A Collection of British Columbia Apples.

same place, it should be given a very thorough cleaning during the summer. By exercising this precaution, the trouble with insect pests may be greatly diminished.—[Condensed from Bulletin No. 227, Cornell University Experiment Station.

Good Prospects for Canadian Apples in Britain.

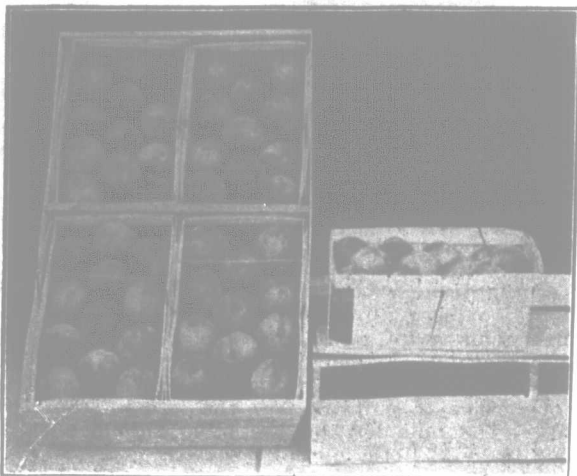
Mr. W. A. McKinnon, formerly Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, now Canadian Commercial agent in Bristol, Eng., writing under date, July 31st, said: "My latest advices regarding the fruit crop here indicate that apples will, on the whole, be decidedly short, though some districts have survived the late frosts better than was at first anticipated. Indications are that in Holland and Belgium apples will be quite under the average, while in Germany the crop is particularly light.

"All the circumstances point to the prospect of a fairly firm demand for early apples from Canada, provided these can be landed in good firm condition. To secure those results, careful packing of fruit (which should be at least cool), and the free use of cold storage as long as warm weather lasts, are essentials to success." It should also be noted that early and tender varieties carry much better in boxes than in barrels, and if they are carefully selected the expense of wrapping individually in tissue paper will be well repaid. I cannot too strongly emphasize that, no matter how favorable the market may be, no demand will be created for poor, scabby or damaged fruit. It need hardly be stated that if the demands of the market are intelligently supplied a firm and improving market will await the arrivals of winter fruit."

Mr. McKinnon then points out that Bristol is the nearest port for a population of between five and ten millions of people, and recommends Canadian shippers to make a fair trial of sending direct to this port.

A New Peach Crate.

The crate of peaches shown below was photographed August 8th on the St. Catharines City market, where they were being retailed at 25c. a box. The fruit was from the farm of Mr. W. H. Bunting, who explained that the crate is an adaptation of a Georgia package, and is being introduced by the Thorold basket factory, with a view to meeting the demand for a more satis-



Early Canada Peaches at 25c. a Box.

factory package for choice fruits than is the eleven-quart basket at present in use by Niagara District growers. From present indications, this crate, or a modification of it, bids fair to become a popular package, although it is a little frail in construction and rather expensive. It was to be used largely, we understand, in connection with an experimental shipment to Winnipeg, and other points in the Northwest. The dimensions of the crate are twenty inches long, four inches deep, twelve inches wide at the bottom, flaring to a width of fourteen inches at the top. Each crate contains four boxes, and the appearance and convenient quantity seemed very seductive to the hungry man on his way to lunch.

Experience is what Counts.

Enclosed you will find \$2.00, which will pay my subscription up to January, 1907. I could not do without the paper, but I think if more of the farmers who read it would write for your columns on anything and everything that pertains to farming it would be much better. Who can describe anything better than the successful farmer who has personal knowledge of what he writes? I get much help from pieces from such men.
Essex Co., Ont. RYERSON OGLE.

APIARY.

September in the Apiary.

Apiary affairs seasonable in September are the sale of honey and preparation of bees for winter. To the copious and oft-repeated advice on both subjects there is not much to add, but it will not hurt to repeat that honey for sale must be neat and attractive, sections scraped clean, in twelve-section cases, with clean glass front. Extracted honey should be in glass or tin, good-sized packages. Call at the Honey Building when at the Canadian National Exhibition and get an object lesson. When selling honey be "neat and attractive" yourself and do not be afraid to ask a good price for a good article. When selling to dealers, give them a good margin—25 per cent. or more.

As to the preparation of bees for winter, it is best to have your winter losses in September, then you are saved the honey and work consumed in preparing those poor or queenless stocks for winter. Anything found without queen or brood at this time of year may as well be "Oslerized," for the bees will have outlived their usefulness, and even

Get Ready for Winter Now.

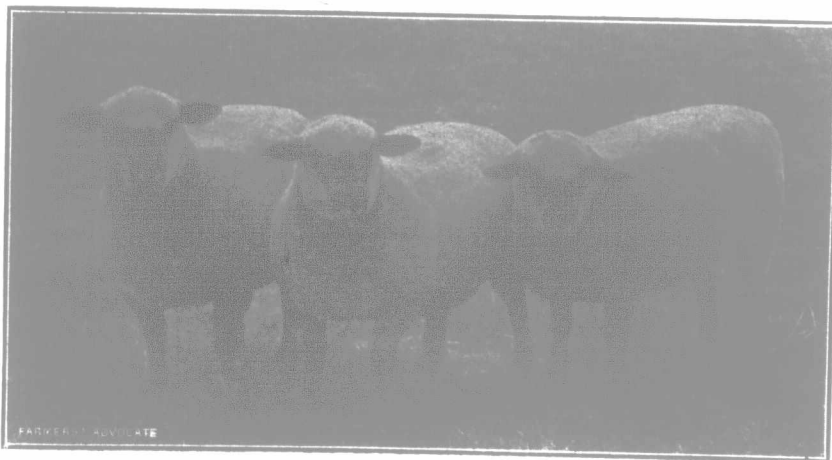
It may seem a trifle out of season to talk about preparing bees for winter while the temperature has not yet got over the habit of taking an occasional scoot up to ninety in the shade. The average bee man, unless he has a large number of colonies and has been through the mill, will say there is lots of time yet, and proceed to forget all about his bees and their cold-weather needs until he receives a gentle reminder by waking up some fine morning to find a couple of inches of snow on the ground. But that is no time to go tinkering at bees to see if they are in shape for winter. While there may be "lots of time" yet, there is also, probably, plenty of work, and more things are improperly done through neglect in going at them than through starting a day or two sooner than is absolutely necessary. While the careful beekeeper never at any time forgets that there is a winter ahead of his bees, actual preparation is seldom commenced until the honey season is mostly over, or, at least, the white honey season; but the sooner after that time that things take shape for winter preparation, the better are the chances of success. It is a good plan to go over the apiary before making the final extract and

"heft" each brood chamber. When one is found light take a look in the top, and if any are found to contain frames of foundation which the bees failed to draw out during the main honey flow, these frames should be removed and replaced by combs of honey from the super, or empty combs if a fall flow of honey is expected. When a super is found only partly filled and with the honey unsealed, do not extract it, but place it under a light-weight colony with a queen excluder between it and the brood nest above; and the bees will carry the honey up and store it in the brood chamber, and any more they may gather will go to the same place, so that, when the season is finally closed, the colony will generally be found in good condition. It is also very necessary at this time to see that each colony has a good laying queen. Lift one of the middle frames an inch or two, and if you see worker brood you know the queen is all right. Any that are found queenless, or with drone-laying queens or laying workers, should be doubled in with "queen-right" colonies. It is necessary to remove the drone-layer before doing this, otherwise the bees of her colony might kill the good queen in the other hive; but laying workers go out of business as soon as a good queen appears in their hive, and no attention need be paid to them. It is well to have a few good queens in nuclei at this time, to give strong colonies which may be found queenless, though otherwise in good shape for winter.
E. G. H.



Two-shear Lincoln Ram.

First and champion, Royal Show, 1905. Exhibited by Mr. Tom Caswell, Folkingham.



Hampshire Shearling Ewes.

First at Royal Show, England, 1905. Bred and exhibited by Mr. James Flower.

if given a queen would not live till the next honey season in sufficient numbers to pay for the trouble. Weak stocks, such as late swarms, might pull through, but it would be more profitable to unite them with their nearest neighbors. Each hive should have thirty pounds of honey. With the ten- or twelve-frame Langstroth we weigh the hives and feed to bring the weight up to 65 or 70 pounds, without cover. But before doing so the hive is contracted by removing the lightest combs and putting in a division board, until there is just nicely room for the bees. The bees should be kept quiet and feeding done quickly to avoid brood-rearing, and let them settle down for winter. The next work is to pack these to be wintered out of doors, but that is another matter.
MORLEY PETTIT

IF YOU HAVE ANY POULTRY FOR SALE THIS FALL DON'T NEGLECT TO ADVERTISE IT. OUR "POULTRY AND EGGS" COLUMN BRINGS THE BEST RESULTS. THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT SAY SO. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, TORONTO, ONT.

Smoker Fuel.

A York County beekeeper, writing in the Canadian Bee Journal, says:

"Some time ago we noticed where a writer stated that he started with cedar bark, and then tried all other kinds of smoker fuel, and had again come back to cedar bark. The writer started with oak and elm wood, just rotten enough to break easily with the hands; has since tried nearly all other kinds of fuel, and has again come back to rotten wood. Cedar bark, in my estimation, is not a desirable fuel, although a number of extensive apiarists use it exclusively. With me, I find it makes too much ashes and is not lasting enough for steady work, although it makes a great smudge when everything is in working order. Old rotted quilts torn up make a splendid fuel, almost entirely free from ashes."

Referring to the "greasy waste" used around engines and other machinery, a material which a certain American authority has been "booming" as smoker fuel, the Ontario remarks that it would probably possess the virtue of leaving but little ash. After all, what is cheaper than rotten wood?

POULTRY.

Culling and Preparing Fowls for Winter Laying.

When the moulting is quite well passed, it will be well to cull the young stock. This is a task which needs careful detail and attention, and one that an amateur will find hard to do satisfactorily. If it is layers you are after, select those pullets which seem nervous, with a bright and rather large eye, with a well-built body of good size behind; such generally prove good layers, and I have selected many of such which gave records of 260 eggs in a year, proven by the use of trap nests. A pullet which is long and slender in body very seldom, if ever, makes a good layer. I have tried them by picking out ten of that sort and putting them in contest with the aforesaid selected pullets, and, as a result, during the months of December, January and February they could not show up within forty per cent of the well-selected stock, although receiving the same good care, and many times special feed. I did this for the purpose of experimenting whether in any way a person could tell by appearance the pullets of better-laying quality. There may be some who object to this statement, but I am willing to back it by a contest in any honest form, during any or all months in the year. After selecting the pullets to the best of your ability, you will no doubt be surprised to see a great number of culls left. These will return you a profit if disposed of at your local market or to some private hotel or restaurant—places which are never glutted with good dressed poultry. Having selected your pullets, you will now turn to the selection of your cockerels. This must be done judiciously, and you must take special pains in doing same. The cockerels you mean to keep over for breeding purposes should be extra good, as they are half the breeding flock, and too much care cannot be given in their selection. I have always done well by selecting a large, vigorous fellow, providing he had no bad defects. If your pullets have any defects, select cockerels extra strong in those points, and keep on doing so until the pullets are improved; but it will be useless to do this if, while the pullets are improving in some respects, they are also deteriorating in others. It will be well to introduce new blood into the flock each year, so the pullets will not inherit the defects of their sires or grandsires. You should always select one or more extra cockerels, so as to be sure of one in case of death or other mishaps.

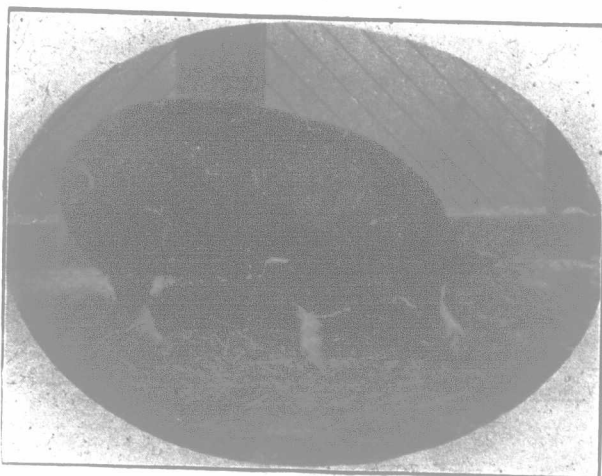
PREPARING FOR LAYERS.

Now, as the matter of culling or selection has been gone through, we may treat the matter of preparing for the layers, which I propose should be the next on the subject. When the selection of our winter layers is gone through and the surplus stock has been sent to market, we can then go into preparing for the layers. The first thing is to secure for them a roomy, well-ventilated and warm house for the severe weather, and one with abundance of light. When this is done it will be well to close in a number of departments for each flock of fowl; I would advise keeping no more than twenty-five in each apartment, and they would, I believe, yield a larger per cent. of profit if not more than twelve or fifteen were kept in each space. Those apartments should allow at least five square feet for each fowl; a smaller space would huddle them too close for best results. When they are all enclosed in their respective winter homes, they should be supplied with a good dust bath in which a quantity of sulphur had been put; also plenty of grit and fresh water. I know no better way than one of those patented grit-and-food boxes, for sale by poultry-supply dealers. They are neat and economical, as they do not waste any of the substance. Also, use a water fountain; it will soon pay for itself. As eggs are composed of a large percentage of water, it will be necessary to keep it constantly before the fowls. They should have plenty of green food, such as cabbage, mangels, wurzels, etc.; a cabbage head tied some eighteen inches above the floor induces exercise, which is essential for the layers; it will keep them toned up and in healthy condition. Green-cut bone, oyster shell and fresh meat should be supplied regularly, as they contain some of the principal elements of the egg. Cold drafts should be carefully avoided, as they bring on great chances for ailments such as colds, which generally develop into roup, and once this dreaded disease gets into the flock it will take a long time to get it out; I have seen it in flocks for years.

THE ROOSTING SPACE.

The roosting space should be very warm during the night. A good plan is to put thick canvas on all sides, and the front one could be arranged to swing up and down, so the hens could have a sort of door to go in and out; another very essential thing in the roosting apartment is to keep lice far away; if they come it

will be a task to get rid of them. A good remedy is to clean the droppings each morning, and scatter dry sand or dirt of some kind over the floor under the roosts; put kerosene on the roosts twice weekly, or, another good plan is to spray the roosts, walls and floors with very strong whitewash, making sure it gets into all cracks and crevices. A good thing to put in the nests is tobacco leaves or insect powder of some reliable make. If eggs happen to get broken in a nest clean it immediately, wash the eggs and refill the nest with fresh straw or other nest material. A good plan is to whitewash the nests inside and out, having them removable, so they will be handy to clean, etc. I believe in having a poultry house sufficiently warm so that there



A Bacon-type Berkshire Sow.

First at Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, 1904. Bought there by Geo. Thomson & Son, Woodstock. Now owned by Wm. Wilson, Brampton, Ont.

will be no frosted combs; a hen with a comb frozen will not lay, and you could not very well expect her to. Build your house warm and comfortable, but do not use artificial heat.

VENTILATION.

I wish to impress upon my readers that ventilation is as essential to the laying flock as the food they consume. An open-air shed would be very good, when the fowls could run out on nice days in the winter time. A yard or pen of good dimensions, with an open front, would be very congenial. This should be well covered about eight inches deep with litter, in which loose grains could be fed. They would need to exercise both to keep warm and to get their food, and therefore would keep in a fine healthy condition, so essential in the laying flock. I am confident a plan of this kind would answer well, as it affords ventilation during the larger part of the day, and during the night a construction projecting through the roof would be all that was needed; this would bring on no drafts, and I am sure it will pay others to try this, which I have found to be an excellent ventilation plan.

J. W. DORAN.



Broomhouse Laddie.

Yorkshire boar. First and champion over all breeds, Highland Show, Glasgow, 1905.

POULTRY-RAISING BECOMES MORE POPULAR WITH THE FARMERS ALL THE TIME. IF YOU HAVE ANY GOOD STOCK FOR SALE THERE ARE LOTS OF PEOPLE READY TO BUY IT. PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "POULTRY AND EGGS" COLUMN AND YOU WILL SOON FIND OUT WHO THEY ARE. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

A Few Hints for Duck Raisers.

In the Victoria Journal of Agriculture, H. V. Hawkins concludes an article on "Ducks for Profit," with these few reminders:

Don't attempt to catch the ducks by the legs. It is much safer to handle them by the neck.

Don't reduce their weight by taking a lamp amongst them at night.

Never throw dry lime in a duck pen; it kills.

Always provide plenty of carbonate and phosphate of lime to assist shell-making. This is found in oyster shell.

Keep plenty of coarse sand, old mortar and a little charcoal in a box for laying ducks.

Keep ducks away from creek at night time, otherwise you will lose many eggs.

Ducks should always be locked in at night and kept on an absolutely dry, soft floor. They lay best, and the eggs are easily gathered.

To breed the most healthy ducklings, avoid the heavy, fattened show birds which lay but few eggs, those usually infertile. Show ducks are almost useless to breed from.

Never hurry the laying ducks. It usually injures them; sometimes seriously. When handling ducks never hold them by the wing.

Ducks should never be permitted to run with fowls. They both do best in pens by themselves.

When sickness attacks ducks it is useless to doctor. The best remedy for duck ailments is the "Lily Bulb of the Kitchen"—plenty of sliced raw onion in the mash, and an absolutely dry, soft bed.

Buff Orpington Ducks.

The following, quoted from Mr. Jorgen Anderson, Oakleigh, Australia, comes as a surprise to those of us who have always supposed that the Pekin was the only duck for utility purposes: "My Buff Orpington ducks started to lay at the end of June (one must bear in mind that the Australian seasons are the reverse of ours), and layed up to the middle of January, when they commenced to moult. They averaged 164½ eggs each. I have found the Buffs to be harder than Pekins and Runners. During the great heat in January a large number of young Runners died in this locality. I lost everyone of my young stock, although I was careful both as to feeding and shade. I know of three breeders who had over 700 young Runners between them, and all died. My neighbors and friends have lost all theirs. My Buff ducklings, however, stood the heat; not one showed the least indisposition; there were some a few days old, and others up to eight weeks. The Buffs have evidently more vitality than the Runners, and appear to be more suitable for keeping in the changeable Australian climate. As to laying, they are not behind Runners, and far ahead of Pekins, and have a wonderful capacity for putting on flesh. I breed Pekins and Runners as well as Buffs, but the latter appear capable to fill, profitably to their owner, the place of both the former."

The Buff has an advantage over the white duck which our Australian friend does not mention. The white duck, always dabbling around any little puddle it can find, is usually dirty. It will present a pleasing appearance only when carefully looked after. The Buff does not show the dirt, and under ordinary circumstances is more attractive to look at.

A common mistake, with reference to the profit in raising ducks, is made by some because they notice that a duck eats much more than a chicken. A full-grown duck does not outweigh a full-grown chicken enough to pay for the extra feed, but a duckling can be made to weigh from five to six pounds as quickly as a chick can be made to weigh two. In most cities there is a great demand for these "green ducks," as they are called, and here is where the profit in duck-raising comes in. If one is near enough to a city to ship without too much expense, he will find that the very rapid growth of young ducks, and the price paid for such youngsters, makes them a source of profit if sold at the right age. No stream or natural pond is needed for raising ducks. Breeding ducks should have a place to swim, in order that the eggs may be fertile and the ducklings vigorous when hatched, but a good wide trough is sufficient. Ducklings do not need water to swim in while growing. It is more profitable to raise them without, for they put on flesh faster, and are more plump and tender at the marketing size if they have not been allowed to swim.

W. I. T.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Judge Elliot, senior judge of Middlesex Co., Ont., died in London, August 24th, after serving nearly fifty years on the bench.

The will of the late George Gooderham, of Toronto, disposes of an estate valued at over nine millions.

Hon. Emmanuel Forget has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, and will be sworn in on September 4th. Hon. G. H. Bulyea will be sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta on Sept. 1st.

In the five races between the Canadian yacht Temeraire and the United States yacht Iroquois, the American boat, after a close contest, won out on the fifth.

Mr. Alexander Melville Bell, the father of Professor Alexander Graham Bell, of telephone fame, died at his son's residence in Brantford. The father himself was the inventor of "visible speech," a system to teach deaf-mutes to speak.

Eddie Durnan, nephew of the famous sculler, "Ned" Hanlan, defeated Tom Sullivan, of New Zealand, in a race on Toronto Bay, winning for Canada the single-scull championship of America. Hanlan, his uncle, held the championship for a number of years.

The federation of the British West Indies and Canada is a question to which considerable attention is being paid. Federation would give advantages to both along the line of trade and commerce, but there are also difficulties, which the London Times points out: On the face of it, a confederation between the Indies and Canada must be an arrangement very difficult to carry out. The Dominion is in the fullest sense self-governing, and the West Indies are an aggregation of crown colonies, where representative institutions are and must be very imperfectly developed. The negro problem, also, would prove a trouble to Canada.

British and Foreign.

Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, was arrested and fined ten dollars for excessive speeding in his automobile.

The Assuan dam, recently constructed on the Nile River, is said to have saved the Egyptian cotton crop this year.

The Czar received word from Gen. Linovitch, dated August 22nd, that the Russians have driven back the Japs from three positions to their camp at Sendjan.

A Japanese transport steamer, having on board one hundred and twenty-seven invalided Japanese soldiers, was sunk in a collision with the British steamer Baralong in the inland sea.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate Queen Margherita, mother of King Victor of Italy, while she was taking an automobile trip through the Alps, by placing an obstruction on the road at a dangerous spot.

That dollars are of more value than human lives in America seems to be borne out by the official figures respecting casualties on the United States railroads in 1904. From the reports it is learned that 10,046 people were killed during the year, of whom 441 were passengers. The injured were 84,155. A comparison of statistics with Great Britain is interesting. United States roads killed 3,632 of their 1,296,121 employees, and Britain 7 out of her 71,007 employees. Injured on the United States roads were 67,067 employees, as against 114 in the British Isles. The United States employs seventeen times as many men as Britain, and kills six hundred times as many. The level crossing has been responsible for a great many deaths also.

As the outcome of local troubles over the French-Algerian citizen who was placed under arrest in Morocco, and demands for whose release were refused by the Sultan of Morocco, France has sent instructions to the French Minister at Fez, Morocco's capital, to make a final demand from the Sultan. If this demand is refused, all the French in the Legation are to depart, and the military authorities will begin a movement from Algeria to the Moroccan border, which, if the Sultan remaining obstinate, may be extended to Fez. For some reason Germany is giving support and encouragement to the action of the French Government, so far as is known, France neither wished nor expected German support.

Peace Not Yet Made.

The expected difficulty over the last points brought forward at the Peace Conference has been realized, and practically up to the present time peace looks as far off as ever. Still there is a slight hope, for the Russians seem to be willing to give way as far as is consistent with the honor of the nation, and the Japanese, in

turn, are ready to compromise to some extent in arranging a settlement. President Roosevelt is said to have advised Russia to accept the compromise Japan has offered. This gave rise to the rumor that the President had ranged himself on the side of Japan, and when the news was cabled to St. Petersburg it produced the same impression there. A reply was at once sent back, denying that Russia was beaten, and saying that the Czar had positively forbidden his envoys to pay any indemnity whatever, though he acknowledges the conquest of Sakhalin by the Japanese. The Russian troops who were gathered for the naval maneuvers are being prepared to go to Manchuria, so that, evidently, whatever outsiders may expect, the Russians themselves are doubtful of peace.



Stacking Hay.

By means of this labor-saving device J. & F. Hayden in one week cut and completed three stacks of hay containing 42 tons, on the farm of Mr. Grey, Port Albert, Huron Co., Ont. Photo by E. Hayden. Highly commended in camera competition, section C.

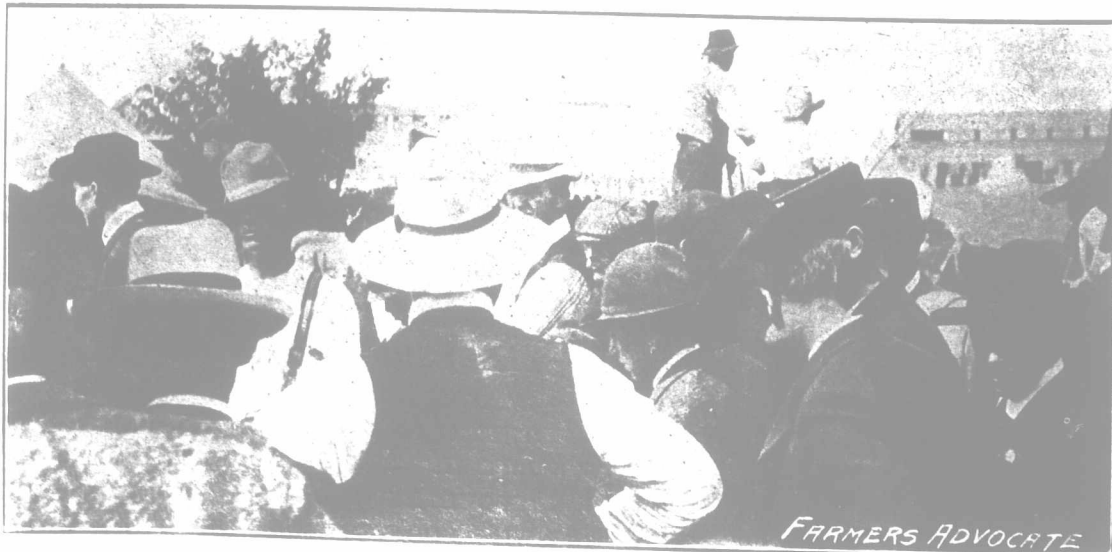
THE FARM BULLETIN

According to the South Dakota Agricultural Department, the wheat crop is menaced by a new disease, the "yellow berry," which affects the quality, though not the yield. The disease is found from Texas to Canada, and consists of a yellow spot on the berry, the result of its presence being to change the protein to starch, thereby lessening its food value. No remedy has yet been found.

A Detroit despatch says the Secretary of the Agricultural Department has given the Michigan State Fair Commission permission to import Canadian cattle to the State Fair, which lasts Sept. 11th to 16th, without being tested for tuberculosis. Any cattle sold on American soil, however, must be tested before being shipped to American buyers. The idea of the Commission is that this freedom will result in a fine exhibition of stock, and give breeders a chance to inspect Canadian stock, "the finest bred on the continent."

Accusations, serious if true, have been brought against dealers in the markets and stock-yards of Toronto, according to the Globe. One buyer complained that cattle were denied water on their arrival in the city, and afterwards given salted food, so that they would drink excessively just before sale, thereby increasing their weight from forty to sixty pounds. Such inhuman treatment, if really practiced, should meet with swift punishment. A diet of salt food and no water might bring repentance to the persons in whom greed has dulled all humane instincts.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. BRING GOOD RESULTS. SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT AND YOU'LL SOON KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.



Even a Gambling Table at Brandon Fair.

They may be distinguished by their caps.

Side-show Tips.

The fair and the faker are so closely associated that one cannot think of the one without a mental vision of the other. He is a peculiar type of the species, this annual visitor from goodness knows where. His predominating object in life is to get someone's money, and he chooses to do so by crook rather than by hook. His harvest-field is the crowd, and exhibition authorities can usually get this necessary adjunct.

The fare of the faker is not all pie. He has competition to contend with, for the business is so full of opportunities that many crowd into it. He also has to insure himself and his show against a crusade of righteous indignation, but the cost of this insurance is in proportion to the questionableness of the show, and consequently in proportion to its possibilities as a moneymaker.

In getting up a fake show, one of two objects must be kept prominent. The show must be either a new sensational fake or it must appeal to the baser side of human nature, and if it can shock the modesty of the average citizen without incurring the action of the law, so much the better for the show.

The manager of one of the sideshows which aroused so much indignation from visitors to the larger Manitoba fairs, became communicative after the close of the fair at Killarney and just before he stepped back across the line to Muriot, N. D. He said, "Yes, we have made a little bunch of money, but of course we put on the warmest show ever, and that is what draws the crowds. But the trouble with putting on a 'good' show in Manitoba is that there is always some director who wants to go on the 'graft.' Now, I made an influential director of one fair a present of a fifty-dollar umbrella, and further made myself solid with him by sending his wife three hundred good American 'bucks.' You wouldn't think there should be any kick coming there, but before I had got nicely going they 'rushed' me and the whole show, and my influential director had got to cover. You can 'gamble' I didn't reckon to stand for that, and threatened to 'beef,' but I got a check for \$180, so I guess I'll call it quits. The fair boards take five per cent. of our receipts, but at some exhibitions the directors' graft amounts to far more than the exhibition's percentage. The Oriental dancer? Oh, she lives with her mother at ——. They keep a nice little market garden there and raise poultry. This is a sort of vacation she takes at fair time."

The revenue a certain exhibition received from the different sideshows indicates that the "Wild Woman" was the greatest "attraction" on the grounds. This show, though, was one of the greatest fakes of the season. When the "Wild Woman who eats the snakes" was liberated from her iron cage and manacles, had her tusks and bedraggled hair removed "she" had the appearance of a rather degraded old man of about sixty, who mingled with the people and talked quite rationally, though not elegantly.

It is strange in what different lights a side-show appears to different men. Nor can a man's position in life and his previous training be taken as an indication of the view he may take of a show.

The Western Fair Promises Well.

Western Ontario's favorite fair promises to be even more attractive than usual this year, as the entries of horses in all classes are more numerous than ever before, while other classes will be quite up to, if not above, the average. The speeding events in the large ring are going to be of unusual interest, judging from the entries and what is known of the horses to compete. The dairy demonstration and manufacturing processes will be of special interest, and the special attractions are said to be of a higher and better class than formerly. London is a pleasant city to visit, and visitors to the Western Fair are always gratified with their outing. Come and see.

Prince Edward County is Prosperous.

Hay was heavy, two tons per acre being common. The quality is not good, owing to the rainy weather. Clover was badly colored, and timothy got too ripe, thus losing much of its value. A large amount will be left to rot down where it is, owing to scarcity of help to harvest it. Grain generally is very stout, and a great deal is down and tangled. The weather continues wet, and harvesting progresses slowly. The yield is reported unsatisfactory; it is hard to give any reason for this, except an over-abundance of moisture. Barley is a large crop this year; fall rye appears to be good; fall wheat only fair; peas are fine, with no signs of weevil; emmer looks excellent; oats are a large crop, though late pieces, especially those on low land, are rusting badly. Corn that was not drowned out by the wet weather looks fine, and, barring frost, there is a good prospect of a bumper crop. Not much corn for silage, but a great deal of sweet corn for canning is grown in this county, nearly every farmer having some. Tomatoes, which are an important item in a great many farmers' crops, seem to be doing well, and if we get some fine, warm weather now the tomato-growers will reap a rich harvest. Early peas for canning have been a large crop, generally speaking, and have done well in most cases. The great difficulty seemed to be delivery, as the peas are drawn in the vines right to the factory, where they are threshed out. It was impossible to thresh them as fast as they were delivered, although the factories worked 18 hours out of the 24, and even then there would sometimes be 70 loads waiting.

Apples are very light in this county, and buyers are active; prices range from \$1.25 to \$1.40. It is almost impossible to get any idea of the crop, as one orchard will perhaps be fairly loaded, and another will have none at all; the same thing is also apparent in individual trees. The quality will be fairly good.

Strawberries have been a very light crop, probably owing to the cold weather in May. Raspberries, both blacks and reds, have yielded well. Early potatoes are good, and no rot has been noticed. Late ones also look good, and have not shown any signs of rot yet, but there is still plenty of time for it to develop. Buckwheat looks excellent; the shady, damp weather seems to be just right for it; the acreage is small.

Hops are looking fine at present, but the acreage is not so large as it used to be before the hop market slumped, as it did five or six years ago.

Hogs are not so plentiful as they were this time last year; however, if present prices continue there will probably be an increase in the stock.

There has been more cheese manufactured in this county than last year. Prices on the Picton board are as good as any, and the farmers feel that their cows are paying them again.

The Deadly Nature of Anthrax.

An outbreak of anthrax occurred recently on the farm of Mary Millar Hamilton, near Collingwood, Ont. Within three weeks three cows, two pigs and one sheep died. Dr. McFadden, of Collingwood, conducted a post-mortem, being assisted by a young man named Hamilton, part owner of the stock. The latter has since died, and the veterinary surgeon is in a serious condition, apparently suffering from anthrax, to which, by the way, man is liable. Dr. W. W. Stork, of Brampton, who was sent to investigate, has disinfected the premises, and taken precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

Isolated outbreaks of anthrax occur from time to time, the disease being much more prevalent in Great Britain than in Canada. Such cases as the above, however, should serve as a warning, since the disease is extremely virulent and the germs exceedingly long-lived. The greatest pains should be taken not to allow a drop of blood to escape from the carcass of a suspected victim, and whenever an animal dies under circumstances to warrant the least suspicion, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Director-General, should be notified at once, and given full particulars.

Women's Institute Lectures.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will erect a tent at the east end of the Women's Building upon the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, Toronto, for the accommodation of members of Women's Institutes and their friends during the exhibition. One or more representatives of the Department will be in attendance throughout the day, for the purpose of giving advice to officers and members regarding the work in their respective ridings, and to talk over Institute matters in general. Lectures have been arranged for each afternoon. Subjects will be dealt with that are of vital importance to all ladies, and visitors from both city, town and country will be made welcome at these lectures. Among the speakers promised are: Prof. Harcourt; Mrs. Joy, Toronto; Miss A. Smith, Hamilton; Miss L. D. Gray, Toronto; Dr. Anna Backus, Aylmer; Pres. Creelman, O. A. C.; Dr. H. McMurphy, Toronto, and Miss Blanche Maddock, Guelph.



On the farm of D. O. Shantz, Didsbury, Alta., and this was only July 26th.

Prof. Lochhead to Teach Botany this Winter at the O. A. C.

Prof. J. B. Dandeno, of Michigan State Agricultural College, who was recently appointed Professor of Botany at the Ontario Agricultural College, has declined the appointment. By arrangement through Prof. Robertson, Prof. Wm. Lochhead, who resigned the Professorship of Biology at the O. A. C. last June, to accept a position on the staff of Sir Wm. Macdonald's college at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., will take up the work in botany at Guelph during the coming session. No permanent appointment will be made, therefore, until next year.

Professor Franklin Sherman, M.S., who has been appointed Professor of Entomology and Zoology, was born in Virginia, of Northern parentage. His early life was spent on the farm, where his parents still reside. In 1893 he entered Maryland Agricultural College, and in 1897 was appointed student-assistant to Prof. W. G. Johnson, at that time State Entomologist of Maryland. In January, 1898, he entered Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., from which he graduated in June, 1900, with degree of B. S. Agr., and was also made a member of the Society of Sigma Xi, in recognition of his work in entomology under Prof. Comstock. In the fall of the

same year he became entomologist of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, and instructor in entomology in the Agricultural College, which position he has relinquished to come to Guelph.

The Hay Lands on the N. S. Marsh.

We have had scarcely any rain since the middle of July, but still it has not been by any means a good season for making hay. There has been considerable cloudy and foggy weather, in which hay made slowly. Broad-leaf hay (the wild grass that grows on the unimproved marshes) will be considerably less than an average crop, but in some localities will be of extra good quality, having considerable clover in it. This broad-leaf hay is much better fodder than is generally supposed, and when well cured is vastly superior to timothy as a food for milch cows. We have often seen it higher than the horses' backs, and quite thick, turning off four tons from an acre, and continuing to do so year after year without any fertilizer, except an occasional wash from the tides of the Bay of Fundy. No wonder such land is valued at from \$60 up to more than \$100 an acre.

Grain is rather later than usual, and bids fair to be a record crop, although some of these cool evenings, with a large moon and a clear sky, make us very much afraid that Jack Frost may blight our prospects. Some grain fields are affected with rust, but if we have a week more of dry weather grain will be nearly ripe, and the rust will not do much damage. Where potatoes have been kept clear of bugs there is a prospect of a very heavy yield. Mangels are not generally a good stand, owing to a cold spring, and some fields of both mangels and turnips were quite badly injured by the cutworm, as also was garden stuff, to a considerable extent. Turnips have been coming on splendidly, and, if we have a good rain soon, should develop into a bumper crop. We, in this part of Nova Scotia, think we have passed through two very trying years. With dry summers and cold, stormy winters, it has been pretty hard pulling, but we are now beginning to feel quite encouraged, and are hoping for better times ahead.

Cumberland Co., N. S.

Weighing Cheese and Butter.

W. A. McKinnon, Canadian Commercial Agent in Bristol, Eng., writes in the weekly Trade and Commerce Report: "I have secured from the President of the Bristol Provision Trades Association the following information regarding the custom of the trade here in checking weights of goods imported from Montreal:

"Supposing 1,000 boxes of cheese are received, the weights as marked on each individual box are noted, together with the total. Then 10 cheese are taken at random from every 100, weighed in fives, and the total weight of such 10 cheese is noted and compared with the total of the weights marked on such 10 boxes. Any shortage in weight of these 10 as compared with their marked weights is estimated as the average shortage on the 100 in question. If the lot consisted of 50, then 5 cheese would be taken—that is to say, 10 per cent. would be weighed and treated as a fair sample of the lot.

"Three points should be noticed in this connection:

- "1. The 10 boxes out of every 100 are not weighed singly, but are lumped and averaged; thus any excess in one box goes to offset a possible shortage in another.
- "2. A total shortage in any sample lot of five or ten is treated as representing a shortage extending through the entire lot (50 or 100) from which the sample cheese were taken. Such shortage cannot be made good by an excess found in the next sample lot.
- "3. Where there is an excess on a sample lot the marked weights are taken as correct.
- "4. The cheese are re-sold according to the same system.

"The President assures me that the cheese show an average loss of from 2 to 5 pounds per 5 boxes, as compared with invoice figures from Montreal. This loss



Grand View Farm. Property of Geo. A. Cameron, Peel Co., Ont. Photo by G. A. Cameron, 1st prize in Camera Com petition, Sec. C.

the importer bears, and is prepared to stand, under present conditions; but should the method of weighing at Montreal or other conditions be so altered as to produce a greater average discrepancy than that mentioned, the President states that fresh adjustments would have to be made, so as to shift the additional loss either upon the Canadian exporter or upon the British buyer and consumer."

Fair Dates for 1905.

Canadian National, Toronto	Aug. 26-Sept. 12
Dundas Co., Morrisburg	Aug. 30-Sept. 1
Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que.	Sept. 2-9
East Elgin, Aylmer, Ont.	Sept. 4-8
Western Fair, London, Ont.	Sept. 8-16
Central Canada, Ottawa.	Sept. 8-16
New York State, Syracuse	Sept. 5-10
Cornwall	Sept. 7-9
Ohio, Columbus	Sept. 4-8
Minnesota, Hamline	Sept. 4-9
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Sept. 11-15
Indiana, Indianapolis	Sept. 11-15
Michigan, Pontiac	Sept. 11-16
Central, Guelph	Sept. 12-14
Brockville	Sept. 12-14
Port Arthur	Sept. 12-15
Northern, Walkerton	Sept. 14-15
Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax	Sept. 18-21
Perth	Sept. 18-15
W. Michigan, Grand Rapids	Sept. 18-22
Kentucky, Lexington	Sept. 18-23
Fullarton and Logan, Mitchell	Sept. 19-20
Kinmount	Sept. 19-20
North York, Newmarket	Sept. 19-21
Prescott, Prescott	Sept. 19-21
Gravenhurst	Sept. 20-21
Peel Co., Brampton	Sept. 21-22
Cobden	Sept. 21-22
North Oxford, Woodstock	Sept. 20-22
Fredericton, N. B.	Sept. 21-27
Alisa Craig	Sept. 25-26
Barrie	Sept. 25-27
Glencoe	Sept. 26-27
Sarnia	Sept. 26-27
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Sept. 26-29
Gordon Lake	Sept. 29
Bowmanville	Sept. 28-29
Harriston	Sept. 28-29
Thessalon	Sept. 28-29
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.	Sept. 27-Oct. 7
Illinois, Springfield	Sept. 30-Oct. 7
Almonte	Sept. 19-20
Ancaster	Sept. 26-27
Aylmer	Sept. 6-8
Brampton	Sept. 21-22
Bracebridge	Sept. 28-29
Burlington	Sept. 28
Bruce Mines	Sept. 27
Cobourg	Sept. 25-26
Chatham	Sept. 26-28
Campbellford	Sept. 28-29
Cornwall	Sept. 7-9
Clarksburg	Sept. 28-29
Dunnville	Sept. 19-20
Drumbo	Sept. 26-27
Durham	Sept. 20-21
Delta	Sept. 26-27
Essex	Sept. 26-28
Emsdale	Sept. 28
Flesherton	Sept. 27-28
Fergus	Sept. 28-29
Grand Valley	Oct. 17-18
Huntsville	Sept. 26-27
Listowel	Sept. 26-27
Lombardy	Sept. 30
Little Current	Sept. 29
Lansdowne	Sept. 26-27
Lyndhurst	Sept. 19-20
Metcalfe	Sept. 20-21
Meaford	Sept. 28-29
Marmora	Sept. 27-28
Midland	Sept. 28-29
Mildmay	Sept. 26
Maxville	Sept. 25-26
Norwich	Sept. 28-29
North Bay	Sept. 21-22
Newington	Sept. 19-20
Newstadt	Sept. 18-19
Oakville	Sept. 19-20
Orillia	Sept. 19-20
Owen Sound	Sept. 12-14
Orangeville	Sept. 28-29
Peterboro	Sept. 25-27
Pictou	Sept. 27-28
Paris	Sept. 28-29
Petrolia	Sept. 21-22
Perth	Sept. 13-15
Parkhill	Sept. 27-28
Palmerston	Sept. 26-27
Port Carling	Sept. 26
Port Elgin	Sept. 28-29

Richard's Landing	Sept. 26
Russell	Sept. 26-27
Ripley	Sept. 26-27
Rosseau	Sept. 22
Richmond	Sept. 25-27
Renfrew	Sept. 26-28
South River	Sept. 27-28
Shelburne	Sept. 26-27
South Mountain	Sept. 14-15
Strathroy	Sept. 18-20
Smithville	Sept. 26-27
Sprucedale	Sept. 25-26
Sturgeon Falls	Sept. 20-21
Shanty Bay	Sept. 21-22
Stratfordville	Sept. 20
Shedden	Sept. 27
Sunderland	Sept. 26-27
Theodford	Sept. 26
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 21-23
Wallacetown	Sept. 28-29
Woodville	Sept. 14-15
Woodstock	Sept. 21-22
Watford	Sept. 28-29
Wingham	Sept. 28-29
Wellesley	Sept. 14-15
Wiarion	Sept. 27-28
Williamstown	Sept. 18-14
Winchester	Sept. 6-7
Orono	Sept. 18-19
Napane	Sept. 19-20
North York, Newmarket	Sept. 19-21
Alexandria	Sept. 20
Victoria Road	Sept. 20
Wilmet, New Hamburg	Sept. 21-22
Lindsay	Sept. 21-23
Springfield	Sept. 21-22
Burk's Falls	Sept. 21-22
Center Bruce, Paisley	Sept. 26-27
Godrich	Sept. 26-27
Collingwood	Sept. 26-29
Woolwich, Elmira	Sept. 27-28
Georgina, North Gwillimbury and Sutton	Sept. 28-29
Union	Sept. 28-29
Sussex, N. B.	Oct. 2-6
Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon	Sept. 19-29
International, Chicago	Dec. 2-9
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst	Dec. 4-7
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 11-15

Localizing the Seed-growers' Association.

Secretary-Treasurer L. H. Newman, of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, is trying an experiment in local organization—or, more properly, a scheme which will serve as a substitute for local organization—by getting five farmers in as many sections of Ontario to act as local representatives, for a small yearly consideration. The men chosen are W. S. Fraser, Bradford; J. McCallum, Shakespeare; C. R. Gies, Heidelberg; T. H. Mason, Stratfordville, and Geo. Cottrelle, Milton. It is impossible for the district representatives of the Dominion Seed Division to cover the ground fast enough to do all the work of inspecting the growers' pedigreed-seed plots in their respective provinces. Some plan of local representatives must be resorted to for assistance in this, and, more particularly, for the commercial phases of the work which the association may wish to promote. Each of these local men will be expected to become a nucleus in his county, or, perhaps, in a couple of counties. No multiplicity of organizations will be necessary, as the men are employed directly by the national association. If successful, the system of local representatives will be extended to cover the whole field.

Winter Fair Judging Competition.

One of the most important features of the last Ontario Provincial Winter Fair to the young student of live-stock quality was the judging competition. The educational value of interesting the young men in this work is realized, and it has, therefore, been decided to make the competition a permanent department of the fair. While believing that all who aspire to become good judges should be equally good at placing awards or giving reasons, it was felt the competition could be made of more general interest and value if more points were given for placing than for giving reasons. The rule to govern the awarding committee has been changed, therefore, and 60 points allowed for proper placing of animals and 40 points for proper reasons. The prize-list, and the rules which will apply to the judging competition of the fair, to be held at Guelph, December 11th to 15th next, are now ready for distribution, and will be mailed to those applying to the Secretary, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

If You Want Anything
AND DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET IT, AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" WILL GET IT FOR YOU. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

The Mange Formula.

The Canada Gazette contains the following, incorporated in an order-in-council, with respect to mange:

Satisfactory treatment shall consist of immersion for not less than two minutes in a solution of lime and sulphur, of a strength of not less than ten pounds of lime and twenty-four pounds of sulphur to one hundred gallons of water, prepared according to the directions of the officers of the Department of Agriculture.

When approved by the Inspector in charge of the district in which the cattle to-be dealt with are kept, persons owning or controlling herds of not more than 30 head may be permitted to treat their animals by hand, in which case the following preparation shall be used:

- Sulphur 2 pounds.
- Oil of tar 8 ounces.
- Raw linseed oil 1 gallon.

In either case the fluid shall be applied at a temperature of not less than 105°, nor more than 110° Fahrenheit, and the treatment shall be repeated after an interval of not less than 10 nor more than 15 days.

The Hamilton Clydesdale Sale.

The auction sale at Hamilton, Ont., on August 23rd, of Clydesdale mares and fillies, imported by Mr. W. D. Flatt, attracted a fairly large attendance of Ontario farmers, considering the unusual lateness of the harvest, which doubtless kept many at home who would otherwise have been in attendance. The character and condition of the mares was greatly admired, and reflected credit on all concerned, as did also the management of the sale, which was, like all Mr. Flatt's sales, honorably conducted. It was, however, a bargain day for the buyers, considering the quality of the offering, as may be judged from the fact that several farmers took from four to eight head each at the prices going, considering them a good investment at such figures. The highest price reached was \$400, which was reached three times, and the average for the lot was \$246.63. At such figures it may readily be conceived that the result was a loss to the importer, cost and expenses considered, but Mr. Flatt made no complaint, and the country gets the benefit of the enterprise. Following is the list of sales:

Miss Allison, 3 years; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston	\$400
Miss Stewart, 3 years; Chas. Rankin, Wyebridge	400
Miss Gilbert, 3 years; J. D. Ferguson, Mapleton	400
Rosalea, 3 years; John Bright, Myrtle	375
Tribby, 4 years; Robt. Miller, Stouffville	360
Gip of Hillock, 5 years; Geo. Armstrong, Speedside	350
Draffan Belle, 3 years; Val Ficht, Oriol	330
Lady Mark, 2 years; Zach McCallum, Iona	320
Martha, 3 years; Marshall Lyons, Dundas	315
Miss Turner, 3 years; J. M. Calder, N. Glanford	300
Gaiety, 2 years; Adam Dawson, Cannington	300
Miss Morton, 2 years; J. D. Ferguson, Mapleton	300
Olivia, 2 years; Alex. McMillan, Dutton	300
Acushla, 2 years; John Isaac, Markham	290
Miss Wilson, 2 years; John Young, Abingdon	285
Lady Allison, 2 years; Geo. Belton, Thorndale	275
Miss Liddle, 2 years; Frank Smith, Scotland	276
Miss Marshall, 2 years; Jos. Martin, Paris	265
Miss French, 3 years; John Bright	265
Black Queen, 2 years; J. M. Gardhouse	255
Jeanie Shaw, 3 years; Robt. Miller	255
Maud, 2 years; S. Furninger, St. Catharines	250
Hermia, 2 years; Adam Dawson	250
Queen of Hillock, 2 years; Wm. Pearson, Hamilton	250
Royal Kate, 2 years; H. A. Drummond, Millgrove	250
Miss Armstrong, 2 years; Archie Hyslop, Walton	245
Medea, 3 years; Robt. Amos, Guelph	240
Beatrice, 3 years; G. A. Brodie, Bethesda	235
Azalea, 2 years; Chas. Rankin	235
Peggy Paterson, 2 years; G. A. Brodie	235
Miss O'Neill, 1 year; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood	230
Miss Cooper, 2 years; Adam Dawson	225
Diadem, 2 years; H. A. Drummond	225
Miranda, 2 years; Arthur McQuillan, Guelph	225
Ophelia, 2 years; G. A. Brodie	220
Perditta, 2 years; G. A. Brodie	220
Dorothy, 2 years; R. G. McNichol, Westover	210
Matchless, 2 years; S. M. Culver, Simcoe	210
Miss Jackson, 2 years; S. M. Culver	210
Young Jessie, 2 years; Wm. Pearson, Hamilton	210
Celia, 2 years; W. J. Evans, Iona Station	205
Diana, 1 year; John Bright	200
Mariana, 2 years; G. A. Brodie	200
Gipsy, 4 years; G. A. Brodie	200
Kate of the Street, 2 years; J. M. Gardhouse	195
Cassandra, 1 year; J. L. Clark, Norval	195
Royal Nannie, 2 years; John Bright	190
Rosalind, 2 years; And. D. Smidt, Elmira	185
Olindo, 1 year; Adam Dawson	185
Blue Bell, 1 year; I. Geddes, Winona	185
Oriana, 1 year; G. A. Brodie	180
Belle of Fashion, 2 years; A. J. Prior, Lawrence Station	180
Glenhoig Lass, 1 year; John Bright	180
Phyllis, 1 year; Marshall Lyons	175
Flower Girl, 1 year; R. T. McNichol	175
Draffan Rose, 1 year; W. D. Evans	170
Julia, 1 year; J. M. Gardhouse	160
Miss Bell, 2 years; G. A. Brodie	155
58 mares sold for	\$14,305
Average	\$246.63

MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market last week totalled 144 cars, and included 1,877 cattle, 3,898 sheep and lambs, 1,965 hogs, and 238 calves. Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, during the same time included 1,688 cattle, 135 sheep, 936 hogs, 7 calves and 14 horses.

Export Cattle—Quotations, for all kinds, unchanged. Choice, \$4.50 to \$4.95; good to medium, \$4.20 to \$4.40; others, \$4 to \$4.30; bulls and cows, \$3 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—There has been a fairly good demand for good cattle for some time, but receipts have lately shown a heavy preponderance of low-grade cattle, which have been hard to sell. Butchers require more good cattle than are coming forward, and prices for this kind have a firm tone. Picked cattle, \$4.10 to \$4.40; good to choice, \$3.90 to \$4.10; fair, \$3.40 to \$3.80; common, \$2.50 to \$3.25, and cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—There is still a good demand for these cattle, while not many desirable lots are coming forward. The market generally displays a firm tone, but quotations are unchanged. Stockers are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.80 per cwt., and feeders at \$2.50 to \$4.

Milch Cows—Good cows are wanted. Range of prices unchanged at \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves—Steady and unchanged at 8 1/2 to 5 1/2 per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep steady at \$3 to \$4.15 per cwt., and culls at \$3 to \$4. Lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.10 each.

Hogs—There was a heavy run last Friday, and the market had an easier tone. Quotations are unchanged, but the outlook seems to be for easier prices. Selects are quoted at \$7.10 per cwt., and lights and fats at \$6.85.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—Quiet; No. 2 red and white, new, 75c.; old, steady at 76c. at outside points. Goose and spring nominal. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.04; No. 2 northern, \$1.00; No. 3 northern, 85c., lake ports.

Flour—90 per cent. patents for export are \$3.10 to \$3.15, buyers' sacks, east or west. Manitoba, unchanged, first patents, \$5.30 to \$5.40; second patents, \$5 to \$5.10; bakers', \$4.90 to \$5.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran dull, \$11.50 to \$12 per ton in car lots at outside points; shorts firm, \$17 to \$19, according to quality. Manitoba—Bran, \$17; shorts, \$19, Toronto and equal freight points.

Oats—28c. to 28 1/2c. for No. 2, new, for export; old, 35c. to 36c. at outside points.

Barley—38c. to 43c., outside points. Rye—56c. to 57c., outside points.

Corn—Canadian nominal; American, 62 1/2c. to 63c. for No. 3 yellow, lake and rail freights.

Peas—Quiet, 65c. to 66c. at outside points.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Continues firm; in some cases prices asked are well over top quotations.

Creamery, prints ... 22c. to 23c. do, solids ... 21c. to 21 1/2c. Dairy pound rolls, good to choice ... 18c. to 20c.

do, medium ... 17c. to 18c. do, tubs, good to choice ... 17c. to 18c. do, inferior ... 15c. to 16c.

Cheese—Is quoted 1/2c. higher at 11 1/2c. to 12c. per lb.

Eggs—High prices are having some effect upon the demand, but there are still not enough eggs coming forward. Quotations are unchanged at 18c. to 19c.

Potatoes—Steady at 60c. per bushel. Honey—Has a firm tone. Combs, \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen, and strained, 7c. to 8c.

Beans—Firm. Hand-picked, \$1.80; prime, \$1.65 to \$1.70, and undergrades, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Hops—Steady at 24c. to 27c. per lb. for Canadian old crop.

Baled Hay—Dull and unchanged. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$7 to \$7.50 per ton for car lots, on track, here, and No. 2 at \$6.



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 Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security.

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.

FARMERS' MARKET. (Retail Prices.) Wheat, white ... \$ 0 80 do, red ... 80 do, new ... 80 Oats ... 41 to \$ 0 42 do, new ... 36 Barley ... 44 Buckwheat ... 54 Hay, No. 1 timothy ... 10 00 to 12 00 do, clover, mixed ... 8 00 to 9 50 Dressed hogs, light, cwt. ... 9 50 do, heavy ... 9 00 Butter ... 23 to 25 Eggs ... 23 to 25 Spring chickens, dressed ... 15 do, live ... 13 Ducks, dressed ... 12 do, live ... 8 to 9 Turkeys, dressed ... 14 Carrots, per bag ... 60 to 75 Beets, dozen ... 20 Cabbages, dozen ... 40 Beef, hind quarters ... 8 to 9 do, fore quarters ... 4 to 5 1/2 do, carcasses ... 6 to 7 1/2 Mutton ... 6 to 8 Spring lambs, per lb. ... 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 Calves, per lb. ... 7 1/2 to 9 1/2

FRUIT. Lawton berries ... \$ 0 08 to \$ 0 10 Plums, basket ... 25 to 50 Peaches ... 20 to 40 Pears ... 20 to 60 Watermelons, each ... 30 to 35 Tomatoes, basket ... 15 to 20

HORSES. Prices have been well maintained the past week, though some complaint is heard regarding the excessive offerings of low-class animals, which are really a drag on the market. Horses of quality, on the other hand, find a ready sale. Commercial classes continue to show the greatest activity, but well-broken riders and drivers are also in active request. Dealers still claim that horses are cheaper in Toronto than on the farm, and they contend that farmers are holding out for too high prices, to the detriment of trade generally. "Farmers have an exaggerated notion of values," was the way one dealer put it. "They show no discretion or judgment when dealing with buyers, and demand prices for the veriest skates that would almost take your breath away," he concluded.

It might be interesting to hear the farmers' side of the story. The Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, give the following as a fair range of quotations:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands ... \$125 to \$200 Cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands ... 150 to 225 Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands ... 300 to 700 Sound, heavy drafters ... 175 to 250 General-purpose horses ... 160 to 225 Serviceably sound drivers and workers ... 75 to 140

Burns and Sheppard report as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands ... \$125 to \$175 Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands ... 160 to 200 Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands ... 300 to 500 Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. ... 120 to 175 General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. ... 130 to 180 Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs. ... 140 to 215 Serviceable second-hand workers ... 60 to 80 Serviceable second-hand drivers ... 60 to 90

Montreal.

Cheese—The advance we have been predicting occurred in a more pronounced form than anticipated. Towards the end of the week ending August 15th, it began to edge up, and during the last two days jumped fully 1/2c., reaching as high as 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. on some of the local boards in Ontario. This was the highest price paid this season up to that date. Notwithstanding this sharp advance, quotations here failed to exceed 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. for finest Ontario. Quebecs are quoted at 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. and Townships at 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c.

Butter—Butter reflected somewhat the rise in cheese. Fancy Townships creamery, 22 1/2c.; choicest, 22 1/2c.; good to fine, 21 1/2c. to 22c.

Eggs—Straight-gathered, wholesale, 17 1/2c. to 18c.; selects about 22c.; cracked, 14c., and No. 2, 15 1/2c. to 16 1/2c.; candled, with the bad only removed, 19c. to 20c.

Potatoes—Prices on farmers' market, 45c. for finest stock per 80-lb. bag.

Beans—Although the Ontario Government crop report predicts a good crop of beans, well-informed local merchants declare the result will be disappointing to those who rely upon it. The market for the coming year is expected to be firm. Prime pea beans are quoted at \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bushel.

Honey—New strained white is dealt in at 6 1/2c. to 7c. or 7 1/2c. per lb.; demand not active. Enquiries have been made regarding white clover honey, but holders are not anxious to do business; 18c. is being asked.

Live Stock—Improved advices from the other side are being reflected in the local market, and especially throughout the purchasing sections of Ontario, where Canadian and American buyers are competing with each other, it is said, to obtain stock at as high as \$4.65 to \$4.90 on the grass. There is a better demand for ocean freight space, and it is being held a little more firmly.

The local market showed very little change last week. Cattle were on the firm side, but not noticeably higher. Choice were not very plentiful, but they sold for 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c., fine bringing 4c. to 4 1/2c., good butchers' stock ranging from 3 1/2c. to 4c., medium from 3c. to 3 1/2c., and common, 2c. to 3c. Sheep and lambs were in good demand, sheep bringing 4c. for export and 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c. for butchers', according to quality; lambs ranging from \$3 to \$4, or a fraction more each, and calves \$3 to \$12 each. Hogs were rather easier, being, however, still high, at 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c., and even more for selects, and around 7c. for mixed.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran is quoted all the way from \$16 to \$17 per ton in bags, and shorts from \$19 to \$20 per ton in bags. Some quote Ontario bran at \$14.50 to \$15 per ton, in bulk, here. Hay—\$8.50 to \$9 per ton for No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2, \$6 to \$7 for clover and clover mixed.

Grain—The only new grain in which anything is doing is oats. These are in very light supply here, and in good demand. Prices are quoted on a basis of 36c. to 37c. for No. 3, on track, and a cent more for No. 2.

Chicago.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.30; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5.45; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.10. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.75 to \$6.37 1/2; good to choice, heavy, \$6 to \$6.80; rough, heavy, \$5.70 to \$5.95; light, \$5.85 to \$6.37 1/2; bulk of sales, \$5.90 to \$6.25. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; native lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.60.

Cheese Board Prices.

Brantford, 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c.; Huntingdon, Que., 11 1/2c. to 11 9-16c.; Napanee, 11 1/2c.; Ottawa, 11 1-16c. to 11 1/2c.; Iroquois, 11 1/2c.; Kemptville, 11 1/2c.; Farnham, 11 1/2c.; Arthabaska Station, Que., 11 1/2c.; Watertown, N. Y., 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11 1/2c.; Alexandria, 11 1/2c.; Vankleek Hill, 11 7-16c. to 11 1/2c.; London, 11 1/2c. to 11 5-16c.; Brockville, 11 1/2c.; Belleville, 11 1/2c. to 11 9-16c.; Cornwall, 11 11-16c.; Cowansville, Que., 11 5-16c.; Canton, N. Y., 11 1/2c.

Buffalo.

Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.60; Yorkers, \$6.50 to \$6.55; pigs, \$6 to \$6.30; roughs, \$5.30 to \$5.60; stags, \$3.25 to \$4.25; dairies, \$6.10 to \$6.40; grassers, \$6 to \$6.30. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.75 to \$8; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.25; wethers, \$5 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator cattle, 9 1/2c. per pound.

The Bravest are the Tenderest.

Great men have always been noted for their interest in birds and beasts. The following story is told of Abraham Lincoln by one who knew him:

"We passed through a thicket of wild plum and crab apple trees, and stopped to water our horses. One of the party came up alone, and we enquired 'Where is Lincoln?' 'Oh,' he replied, 'when I saw him last he had caught two young birds which the wind had blown out of their nest, and he was hunting for the nest that he might put them back in it.'"

General David S. Stanley, of the United States Army, was leading a force across the plains. He was laying out a route for a great railway, and 2,000 men, 2,500 horses and mules, with a train of 250 heavily-laden wagons, composed his outfit. One day when the general was riding at the head of the broad column, his voice suddenly rang out, "Halt!"

A bird's nest lay on the ground directly in front of him. In another moment the horses would have tramped on the nestlings. The mother bird was chirping and flying around in the greatest anxiety.

The general halted for a minute, looked at the tiny nest below, and then gave the order, "Left oblique!" Men, horses, mules and wagons turned aside and spared the home of the helpless birds. Months, and even years after, those who crossed the plains saw a bend in the march. It was the bend made to avoid crushing the bird's nest.

Truly great hearts are tender hearts, and "the loving are the daring."—[Holiday Magazine.]

"Say, father, what is a 'nobody'?" "A nobody, my son, is a prominent woman's husband."

If a man didn't smoke and drink, he could spend twice as much money trying to find some other pleasure to take their place.

Work and work hard while you do work if you really want to enjoy play—but the best workers are they who do not neglect their play.

Iowa physicians are to be compelled to cut their beards. The patients will be more pleased if the physicians are compelled to cut their bills.

"What others have done I can do," is the motto of a fool, although the experience it will give him may be "worth the money" if he knows how to use it.

If there is any kind of a chap who has a harder time than the one who is always cock-sure of himself, it is the one who utterly lacks confidence in his ability.

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



Life, Literature and Education.

A Formidable Briton.

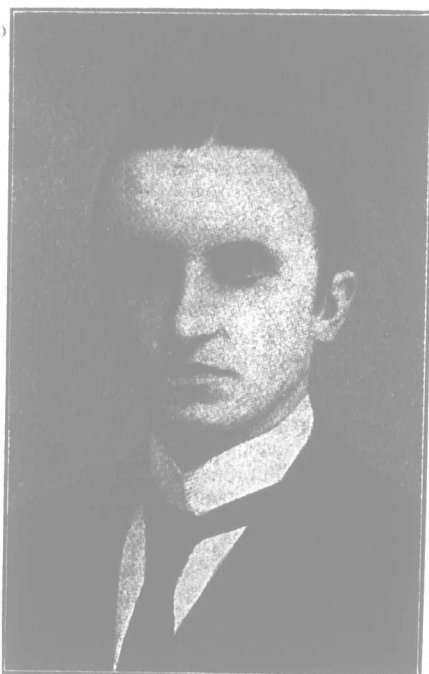
Recent despatches have brought the information that Lord Curzon of Kedleston has resigned the Viceroyship of India, and that the Earl of Minto, late Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed his successor. Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-chief of the forces in India, and the Viceroy failed to agree over the new scheme of reorganization and administration of the Indian army, and the Indian office apparently favored Kitchener's view of the matter. The Viceroy could not conscientiously lend his aid to the carrying out of a scheme of which he did not approve, and consequently sent in his resignation.

In view of the fact that the position of Viceroy of India is the highest in the Empire below royalty itself, a sketch of the life of the man who has so brilliantly held this lofty office will prove of interest to all those who feel that what concerns one part of the British Empire is of moment to the whole.

Lord Curzon is still comparatively young—scarcely past the zenith of middle life—yet he has accomplished enough to mark him as an extraordinary figure on the page of modern history. Territorial expansion, rather than the birth and development of the peaceful arts and commerce of a great and happy nation, has been his aim, and one's wildest conjecture of him could never fancy him standing, "swathed in flannels," as did the elder Pitt, pleading with the last breath that war might be averted; and yet, about him there is a uniqueness which fascinates while it possibly repels. In that strange, kaleidoscopic land, India—land of shimmering heat and tropical luxuriance; of mystic temples and weird sacred processions; of native princes with dazzling retinues, whose magnificence transcends the imagination of Western minds; and native paupers, bronzed and turbaned, working in the fields in a poverty that beggars Western description—there, amid the poverty and wealth, and the sorrow, and the wild, gorgeous display of it all, Lord Curzon sparkles, the most dazzling prism in the kaleidoscope, a veritable king, a modern Caliph, on occasion the most brilliantly caparisoned, the most Arabian-Nights-like potentate of all barbaric, glittering India; for Lord Curzon has been described as the "most Asiatic of Englishmen," and he lives in a manner to justify his title. When, at the great Durbar of a few years ago, he appeared at the head of a long procession, riding on an elephant draped in cloth of gold, he himself glittering in more than barbaric splendor, even Orientals stopped to stare. Yet, it is scarcely to be thought that the heart of this little Englishman, so dazzling, yet so quiet, so unfathomable, was in all this trickery of tinsel and gold. Rather may it be judged that, with true understanding of the Oriental nature, he knew the effect this display would have on the mind of the gaping, turbaned masses. The British has little respect for the East, and appears in frock coat and

funereal "chimney-pot," and so Lord Curzon, as proxy of the great sovereign over the sea—taking precedence even over the son of that sovereign who had come to grace the Durbar—must needs be outdone by none.

Lord Curzon began his career as a journalist, travelling through Persia and other countries of Central Asia, and sending home to the London Times letters which were strong enough in literary merit and ambition for British interests to win for him a recognition later on as a member for the House of Commons for Southport. In the House, although one of the youngest members, his cool, deliberate manner, his dignified periods and sonorous style of delivery, marked him with a personality all his own. In his thought on critical subjects, too, he displayed that confidence and decis-



George Nathaniel Curzon.
Ex-Viceroy of India.

iveness which mean power, and when the opportunity came he was despatched to India as Viceroy. His prestige as the eldest son of Lord Scarsdale possibly had something to do with the appointment. However that may be, although not yet forty years of age, he found himself one of the first Lords of the Empire. Some time before he had married Mary Leiter, of Chicago, sister of the "Leiter" of wheat-corner celebrity, a beauty and an heiress who speedily came into great favor at the British Court. Since then Lord Curzon has been almost continuously in India, and it is only when some distinction, such as his having been appointed to the honorary and ancient Post of Warden of Cinque Ports, occurs, that we, from the British mouth, hear much that is definite of Lord Curzon of Kedleston. Yet, from time to time, foreigners point at him with appreciation, and more than once has he been called the most formidable man in the Empire. He has been given credit for an ambition to extend the British Empire which transcends the wildest dreams of Cecil Rhodes, to whom he has been sometimes likened; and in that

land which nourished that other empire-builder, Warren Hastings, he has found that on which to work. He has been accused, and possibly not without reason, of wilfully promoting the Thibetan expedition of last year, with the object of a final aggrandizement of Thibet. Thibet has not come under the British flag, it is true, but a track has been blazed for British commerce. He has been even accused of being at the back of the present Russo-Japanese war. Less than a year ago there appeared in Success, one of the least inflammable of American magazines, in a series of articles devoted to diplomatic intrigue, a rather startling argument to this end, under the heading of "How Curzon Kindled Asia's War." The tenor of the theme was that Curzon, alarmed at the advance made by Russia into Persia, and fearful of the establishment of Russian ports on the Persian Gulf and the subsequent safety of India, had deliberately turned the balance when all seemed for peace between Russia and Japan.

It will be remembered that immediately before the outbreak of the war Japan addressed a note to Russia asking for an answer within a stated time. On the 2nd of February King Edward, in his speech from the throne, delivered at the opening of Parliament in London, spoke of the deplorable consequences which must follow a war in the Far East, and emphatically declared that all the assistance his Government could give to a peaceful solution would be given. His words were immediately cabled to Tokio, but along with them raced a despatch from Curzon, addressed to the war party in Tokio, advising them that once the Russian reply should be received, England, Japan's ally, would be obliged to countenance the Russian proposals, which had already been declared satisfactory. Such, at least, is the argument of this exposé of diplomatic intrigue. However that may be, it is well known that Japan made somewhat precipitate haste in declaring that Russia's answer had been too long delayed, and that war was declared while that answer was actually on its way to the Mikado. In this Japan appears to have torn a leaf from old President Kruger's book.

Whether Curzon's message, forestalling that of the king, brought on the war or not, the result was the same. Russia's pressure on India by way of Persia has, temporarily, at least, been relieved, and Lord Curzon was left with a free hand towards Thibet, in spite of Russia's threat that if an English expedition were sent into Thibet retaliation would be made by a Russian advance "elsewhere."

Upon Lord Curzon has also been thrown the onus, by both the Turks and the French in the East, of having incited the recent and not yet settled disturbances in Arabia which has resulted in the capture of Sanaa, the capital of Yemen by the insurgent Arabs. Regarding this outbreak the New York Independent remarks: "Whether the present disturbances are fomented by the English as part of Lord Curzon's expansion policy or not, it cannot be denied that the British are most likely to profit by it, either by making of the mouth of the Red Sea a second Gibraltar through the exten-

sion of their territory of Aden, or by bringing the holy cities of Mecca and Medina under the protection of the Khedive of Egypt instead of the Sultan of Turkey." The Independent here goes on to enumerate certain settlement and railway rights recently acquired by the British in the disputed vicinity.

Whatever the future may ultimately have in store for Lord Curzon, no one can prophesy what we may with certainty expect that the career hitherto so brilliant shall not diminish in lustre though transferred to some other sphere of action. As to his successor, Lord Minto, those who know seem to feel assured that, judging by his success in Canada and his talent for establishing pleasant relations, the results will prove most satisfactory. But, even with these natural qualifications to fill Lord Curzon's position satisfactorily will be a task requiring no mean powers. It was Lord Curzon's reserved temperament, general aloofness of manner, and serious view of the importance of his position which appealed to the native mind, for they recognized in him qualities life to their own, and respected him because of their possession.

Financial Future of Teachers.

The fact that at a Provincial Normal School last year the attendance was one hundred and thirty-nine females and three males, serves only to nourish and strengthen the growth of an idea which, a comparatively short time ago, took root in the minds of Canadian people generally, that, for some reason, the teaching profession, as a profession, is not attracting men. Is it because the work of developing and instructing the youthful mind is irksome, laborious and without satisfying results? An answer to that was written in the face of a man who recently celebrated his sixtieth year as a teacher, and who had the reward of his labors when successful and prosperous men and women rose up and called him blessed, for the years of loving interested labor he had given to them. Is it because teaching requires a minimum of intellect or knowledge, and so does not offer sufficient scope to men of great natural ability and learning? No one ever knew too much or was too clever to be a trainer of the young citizen, and no one recognizes that fact more clearly than one who has tried it.

The real reason of the exodus of men from the profession seems to be narrowed down to this: That, considering the importance of the work, the general education and the special training demanded of the worker, the remuneration for such service is totally inadequate, and fears no comparison to the salaries paid in other professions. Naturally, then, men to whom these better-paid professions are open, men who have their careers to make, and upon whom, probably, others are dependent, if in the teaching profession at all, are there only as transients. They teach that they may earn the wherewithal to give up teaching, and so our schools are delivered into the hands of women and inexperienced men. We say delivered into the hands of women, not because the female teacher is incompetent, but because she has had to take not only

the part of the work that she can do better than any man, but also the part of the work that the man could do better than she can, if he could only be found to do it; and the women, also, are often only transients, better-paid work or matrimony persuading them.

This, then, is the present condition: That the teaching of the young is almost entirely in the hands of inexperience, and that the cause is the low salary. Teachers themselves have known the reason for a long time, but it seems only very recently to have been realized by the ratepayers themselves. Though the trustees advertisement read "male preferred," the experienced male preferred not, and the untried of both sexes were accepted. And the harm done is done to the community rather than to the teacher. He goes on to a new occupation; the community accepts inexperience and incompetency.

But this is a view of the past and the present. What is the outlook for the future? The development of our great Northwest makes the prospect look brighter. Many new schools are being opened, and settlements are offering higher salaries for what they know to be an immediate necessity. These schools get the greater part of their supply of teachers from Ontario, and attracted by the new life of the West and the increased remuneration, many will go to fill the positions. To protect themselves the older Provinces will have to raise the salary given up to the present. Farsighted boards are already doing this, knowing that the extra outlay is really economy.

In the earliest stages of civilization or settlement, ninety-nine laborers out of every hundred are needed to supply raw material and rude manufactures for the community. As progress goes on, from these hundred more and more are taken to provide, not bare necessities, but comforts, protection and culture. As these grow more in favor the greater is the demand for those who can provide them, and for such in Canada there should be an increasing number of openings. It has been calculated that in the United States this year there are about 8,000 new openings to the higher positions among teachers, thus placing the qualities of perseverance and progressiveness at a premium. The new studies of natural science, manual training, physical culture and music, widen the teacher's scope and his opportunity. So that the prospects are that the progressive teacher may henceforth move up instead of moving out, the result being a much better training for the young, and consequently the increased prosperity of the country.

"Scouts."

This picture, by W. B. Wollen, R. I., won a place in the Academy this year. These two soldiers have been chosen for a dangerous, and yet, often coveted duty—to discover the whereabouts of the enemy, and, if possible, their numbers and strength. Only the wise and cautious can carry out successfully this work. These men have chosen their position well. The trunks of the great trees shelter them, as across the snow and over the low bushes they see signs of those whom they sought. Not a mark, not a movement is lost to the keen eyes of the scouts, yet they themselves are motionless, breathless, every muscle tense with interest. The very horses seem to share the feeling of their masters and make no move, lest the snapping of a frozen twig should betray them.

We do many things because they are called pleasure, which we should hate if they went by any other name.

State the fact or nothing—don't indulge in lies.

Teach those who are ignorant; take lessons from the wise.

—Selected.



The Splendor of the Common-place.

And He went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them.—S. Luke 2: 51. Is not this the Carpenter?—S. Mark 6: 3.

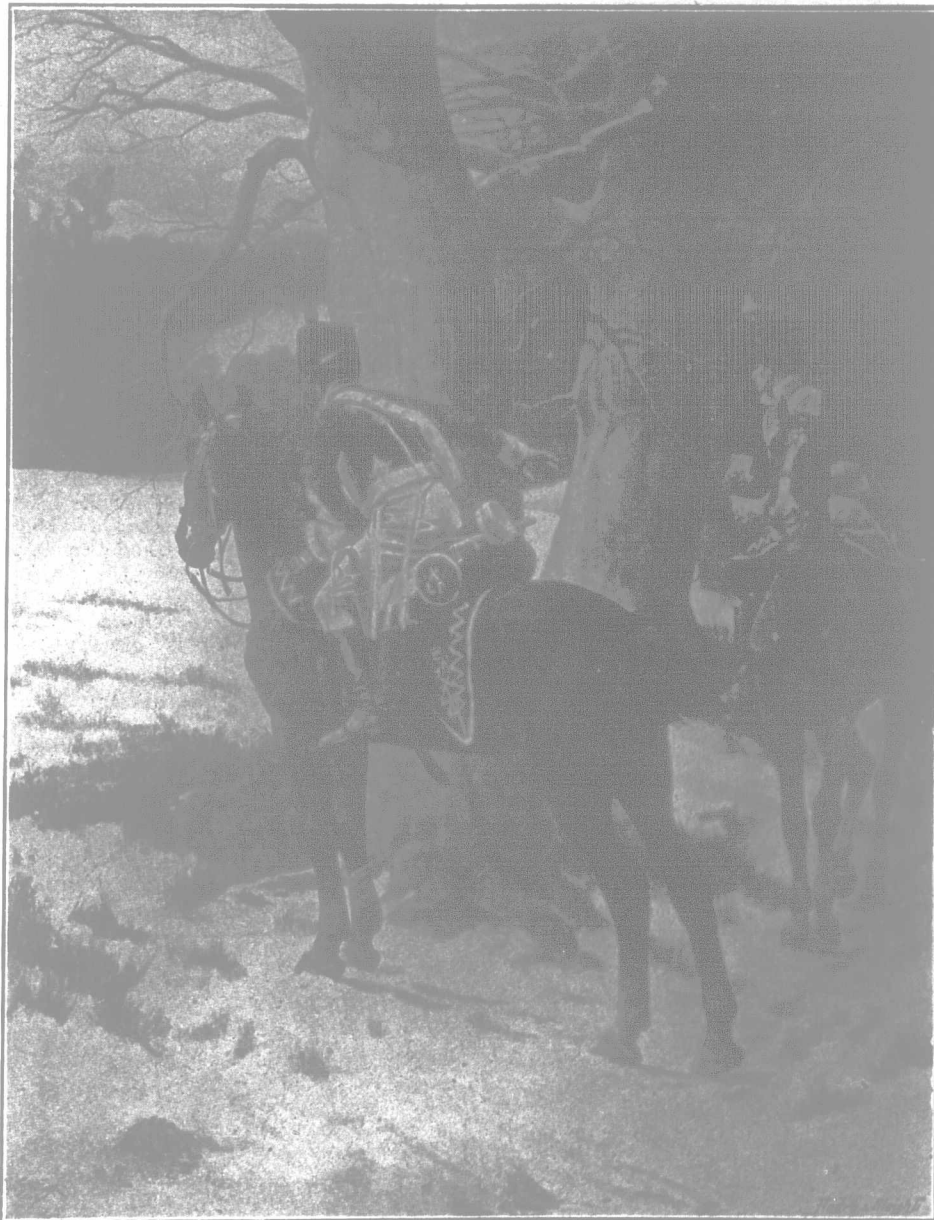
"Sometimes I am tempted to murmur, That life is flitting away, With only a round of trifles Filling each busy day; Dusting nooks and corners, Making the house look fair, And patiently taking on me The burden of woman's care.

"One day is just like another, Sewing and piecing well, Little jackets and trousers, So neatly that none can tell Where are the seams and joinings. Ah! the seamy side of life! Is kept out of sight by the magic Of many a mother and wife!

"And oft, when ready to murmur That life is flitting away, With the self-same round of duties Filling each busy day,

the Saviour of the world would not have spent nearly the whole of His earthly life in a village carpenter's shop. Instead of a quiet, ordinary existence in a little village nestled among the hills, He would have had a brilliant career in a magnificent city like the New Jerusalem—a city shining with rainbow hues, and with golden streets 1,500 miles long (12,000 furlongs). Such gorgeous surroundings would have seemed a more suitable setting for that wonderful Life; but is not God's choice of a setting far more beautiful? When the Son of God clothed Himself with our human nature, He transfigured it and made it white and shining; just because He worked for many years in a carpenter shop (real work for which He received pay, He was not an amateur, honorary member of a working-man's union as Lord Shaftesbury was a costermonger), He has shed a Divine splendor on all honest work. He was the only One of all the human race who had the power to choose His circumstances from birth to death, and He chose the common lot—let us thank God for that.

Bethlehem is great because Jesus was born there, Capernaum because it was His "own city" during most of His



W. B. Wollen, R. I.

"Scouts."

It comes to my spirit sweetly, With the grace of a thought divine: You are living, toiling for love's sake, And the loving should never repine.

"You are guiding the little footsteps In the way they ought to walk; You are dropping a word for Jesus In the midst of your household talk; Living your life for love's sake Till the homely cares grow sweet, And sacred the self-denial That is laid at the Master's feet."

If man had planned the Incarnation,

short public ministry, Jerusalem because He was there openly manifested—where also our Lord was crucified. But Nazareth has a sacredness all its own, for there that one shining blameless Life blossomed out into wonderful beauty. "It is the glory of God to conceal a thing," and He has veiled in holy silence those eighteen quiet years—but surely we may, in lowly reverence, lift the veil a little, and, in imagination, walk with our Master through those quiet years of common toil. How the children must have loved to gather in the carpenter

shop, confiding their small troubles and pleasures to the one Listener who was never too busy to be really interested. How they would cling to His hand as He walked along the village street, listening to His grave and tender words, drinking in the gladness of His loving smile—for I can't believe that legend about His never smiling. Everybody in the neighborhood must have felt the uplifting influence of that strong, beautiful Personality. I do put faith in that other legend that when the Nazarenes were in any trouble they used to say: "Let us go and look on Mary's Son." Are we not inspired to fight more bravely by even the reflection of that gracious beauty in the faces of those who live with Him continually?

Did Nazareth realize its glory? Do we realize ours? for we too have Christ living in our midst, both in His own Person—a real Presence, though invisible—and in the persons of His brothers and sisters who are very members with us of His mystical Body. It is great presumption on our part to think anyone uninteresting, for no soul is uninteresting to Him. We are so sadly given to speak slightly of people who don't, as we say, "appeal to us"; but have we any right or reason to think that we are of more value than they. Each soul is, and must be, an interesting study to one who has once obtained an inside glimpse of it. That is the reason we often think that people in books are more interesting than the men and women around us. The author gives us an inside view, we can see their thoughts. But—though we are bound to cultivate real fellowship with our fellows, bound to get into touch with them if we can (do we always try to like them?)—let us not forget the significance of that veiled Life. We are forbidden to bring out our holy things, our priceless pearls, and expose them recklessly to the careless gaze of every acquaintance. Our Holy of Holies—the inner shrine of the soul where we meet our God—must be veiled. To throw it open for every eye to see would be sacrilege; as Keble says, even "human love will shrink" from the sight of an unsympathetic observer.

"How then should rash intruding glance Break in upon her sacred trance Who boasts a heavenly birth?"

God does not allow His holy things to be carelessly handled, but hides them in parables or sacraments from those who are not ready to receive and understand them, so that they may see, yet not perceive. What is only bread and wine to one is the Body and Blood of Christ to another. We can only fully reveal our thoughts to those who are in accord with us—whose souls are tuned in harmony with ours—to "wear the heart on the sleeve" is to expose it to the danger of being ruthlessly trampled under foot. I think this is taught us in a parable in the case of Hezekiah, who was sternly rebuked for showing to the Babylonian messengers "the house of his precious things, the silver and the gold, and the spices, and the precious ointment, and all the house of his armour, and all that was found in his treasurers." He was warned that because he had displayed all his treasures they should all be carried to Babylon; "nothing shall be left, saith the Lord."

Of course, this delicate reticence about our most sacred thoughts must be balanced by an open, decided loyalty to our Master, which no one can mistake, and an eager desire to bring others nearer to Him, which will be sure to show itself in our conversation. The thoughts and aspirations which sway our souls will be sure to reveal themselves in our words. Real Christianity is a light which cannot be hidden under a bushel, and we are forbidden to try to hide it, are disloyal if we do not confess before men Whose we are and Whom we serve. But I am drifting from my chosen topic.

We may think it would have been grand to have been a martyr, to have defied Nero or Domitian, standing fast for Christ in the face of torture and death, but in God's sight we have that opportunity every day—are we grasping it in all its splendor? The will, if strong enough to result in the deed, is the deed—in God's sight, and, therefore, in grand-

est reality. Abraham was "justified by works" when he offered up Isaac (S. Jas. 2: 21), and yet he never did actually offer up Isaac, except in will and intention. The opportunity never makes the hero or coward, it only reveals the man to himself and others. God knows quite well what we are without the flashlight of temptation, which is another name for opportunity. S. Peter's weakness was well known to his Master, and, perhaps, as George McDonald suggests, it was well for him that he was put to the test so that his eyes might be opened to his own want of courage. If he had kept out of the high priest's palace that night he might have gone on priding himself on his loyalty. Let us count it all joy when we fall into divers temptations. God's great gifts of faith and patience are brought from such stern battle-fields. Some day we shall thank Him with all our hearts for the hard bits of our lives—why can't we thank Him even when we are wrestling with them? Let us thank Him also for the monotonous marches through the wilderness. "There lies no desert in the land of life," and when God calls souls into the wilderness it is only to give them rich gifts that can be won nowhere else.

"If chosen souls could never be alone
In deep mid-silence, open-doored to
God,
No Greatness ever had been dreamed or
done."

Ezekiel tells us that God brings His own people into the wilderness that He may plead with them "face to face." Surely we can see the honor and glory of that private audience with the King of Kings. No matter what post in the Army may have been assigned to you, it is certainly a splendid thing to be fighting always under His eye. The Carpenter of Nazareth has lifted all honest work out of the region of the commonplace. No circumstances could be more ordinary, no life more splendid than His. Then rejoice at your high calling as you march steadily on, looking up to the great world Leader.

"Yes, on, through life's long path,
Still chanting as ye go,
From youth to age, by night and day,
In gladness and in woe,
Still lift your standard high,
Still march in firm array,
As warriors through the darkness toil
Till dawns the golden day."

If we dare to say that a man is "worth" a great deal just because he can spend a few millions, how much would Jesus of Nazareth have been "worth"? Think of His beautiful object lesson when He girded Himself with a towel and stooped in grandest, lowliest ministry to wash the feet of the wondering disciples. Given the grand opportunity of "service," and no life need be commonplace. Every day may be lighted up with a splendor far greater than the grandeur of king or emperor. The soul is very unwilling to be cramped within narrow limits just because the body may be plowing or washing dishes. God does not give us the instinctive desire to live great and beautiful lives without giving us the means of gratifying that instinct.

I fail to see how a soul living apart from God can know the meaning of Joy in its deepest reality, or how a soul that is in conscious touch with Him can fail to find it. Who is able to contradict the truism of Elihu: "If they obey and serve Him, they shall spend their days in prosperity, and their years in pleasures." The "pleasures" which are God's gifts to His beloved cannot be destroyed by tribulation; and the soul is often rejoicing in truest "prosperity" when outside circumstances are apparently very wearisome and trying. There is something very splendid in the quietly victorious lives that are being lived out on many a lonely farm in Canada, something very heroic in the cheery accepting of whatever lot in life God has chosen for His servants. Will you not try to remember that you—yes, I am talking to you!—may, if you will, make your life splendid?

"O the rare, sweet sense of living, when
The heart leaps to his labor,
And the very joy of doing is life's
Sweetest, sweetest dower!"

HOPE.

A Holiday in Prince Edward Island.

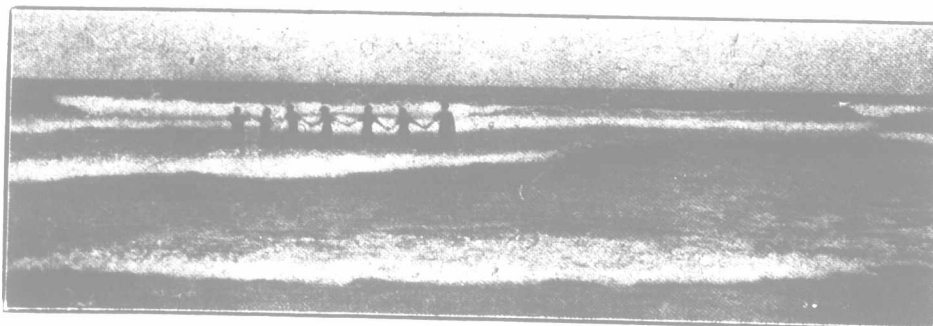
A day of the brightest sunshine, white caps upon the waves, mysterious whispers amidst the pines, and a parliamentary discussion amongst the crows, swinging, if not singing, upon their branches. Who is for a swim this lovey morning? Who for just a dip? Who just to join the house-party about to troop down to the sands, merely to look on as the fun in old Ocean waxes fast and furious. On the Saturday evenings, sometimes on the Friday, the father of one or more of our family groups from Charlottetown drives out to stay over Sunday and enjoy the sea breezes with his wife and little ones.



Frank Snake, Lennox Island.

An old brave.

"Why are there not sea breezes in Charlottetown?" may be asked. "Yes, of course there are," is the reply, "but sea breezes modified by the necessities of commerce, which needs all the big harbor for itself, throwing out wharves here, docks there, and occupying every available space for the development of material interests." The merchants of Charlottetown lead quite as strenuous lives and need a change of air and scene just as much as those of inland cities elsewhere, but, unlike the latter, they have the freedom of the sea as their very own, within a few miles' drive of their homes and offices, and wisely avail themselves of the privilege. There could hardly be such prosperous farms if there were no export facilities, but it is just here that the shoe pinches. The farmers, mostly, own their farms. They raise splendid crops of oats, hay, potatoes, indeed, crops of every kind repay their labor and prove the excellence of the soil, but they cannot count with absolute certainty upon means of transport all the year round. That is a ticklish topic to get upon with an "Islander." "Confederation was



Bathing on the Sandy Beaches of P. E. I.

to do so much for us," he says, "and its promise of unbroken inter-communication with the mainland has not been fulfilled." I listen sympathetically, but not in the least understanding the other side of the argument, I venture no opinion. Hearing the story of what can happen and what has happened when a winter of unusual severity has cut off Prince Edward Island from Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, I can only say, "Oh, I do hope you will dig your tunnel!" and forthwith I an-

handed, with the request to use them on my letters, a sheaf of motto stamps, larger, but shaped like postage stamps, with mucilage at the back and perforated for separation. The design, in red on a dark-blue ground, is a horseshoe, with "Good luck" and "We must have it," and above and below, "Every true Islander will work for it." Inside the horseshoe is a miniature map of the Island and the opposite shore, with what looks like a very narrow point of junction, just where the tunnel is to be, if ever their hopes are realized.

THE PROBLEM OF TRANSPORTATION.

When open navigation ceases between the two points, Summerside and Cape Tormentine, N. B., and Charlottetown and Pictou, N. S., the shorter route between Georgetown and Pictou, a distance of forty miles, where there is more open water and ice jams are not so threatening, has to be resorted to, and this seems to be the manner of it; I quote from good authority: "In mid-winter the work of the two ice-breakers—i.e., steamers so constructed that they run upon heavy ice, often eight feet thick, and break it by sheer weight—is supplemented by the ice-boat service, one always attended with difficulty and sometimes with danger, though compasses, provisions, fur wraps, etc., are carried, and everything done to ensure safe passages. The standard ice-boat is of oak, planed with cedar, the planks covered with tin. It is 18 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep. It has a double keel, which serves for runners, and four leather straps are attached to each side. The boats travel not less than three together, each manned by five hardy, courageous and powerful men, an experienced ice-captain in charge. The passage may be accomplished in four hours, but it is just as likely to occupy ten or twelve. A seat in one of these ice-boats costs \$4, but if the passenger is willing to take a strap and help to pull the boat, it costs him \$2. A variety of crossing conditions prevail. Sometimes large ice fields, jammed between the two shores, enable the passage to be made without putting the boats into water at all, but as these floes are moving ones, the travellers are often taken considerably out of their course, and are obliged to land several miles away from the objective point. In any case, it is a passage perilous, for, should snow-storms arise, there is always the danger of losing the bearings altogether and travelling far out of the course."

There came a few winters ago one of unusual severity, which, following upon a summer of unusual drought, had produced a terrible scarcity of hay and fodder, trying the endurance of the Islander sorely. Stored to their order and awaiting shipment

way been barred. Similar exigencies may occur again and again; therefore may we hope that the boon it craves, and to which it has so just a claim, may yet be granted to this "Garden of the Gulf," this gem in the crown of the Dominion of Canada? H. A. B.

For Every Day.

The things that come to the man who waits are generally the cast-offs of somebody else.—Modern Housekeeping.

I have heard a good man say that a curse was like a stone flung up to the heavens, and most like to return one the head that sent it.—Scott.

The man who has learned the priceless habit of never slighting his work, of always doing to a finish whatever he undertakes, has a perpetual tonic.—O. S. Marden.

Aim at excellence, and excellence will be attained. This is the great secret of effort and eminence. "I cannot do it," never accomplished anything; "I will try," has wrought wonders.—Joel Hawes.

No endeavor is in vain;
Its reward is in the doing,
And the rapture of pursuing
Is the prize the vanquish'd gain.
—Longfellow.

Each day has its special privileges as well as its special duties. The morning is a good time for considering in advance the duties, the evening for considering in retrospect the privileges.—Thoughts.

Use your gifts faithfully, and they shall be enlarged; practice what you know, and you shall attain a higher knowledge.—Thomas Arnold.

See that no day passes in which you do not make yourself a somewhat better creature; and, in order to do that, find out first what you are now.—M. C. H.

We have certain work to do for our daily bread and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight and that is to be done heartily; neither is to be done by halves and shifts, but with a will, and what is not worth this effort in not to be done at all.—Carlyle.

Our characters are slowly piled in ceaseless toil, from year to year,
Working with loath or willing hands,
Stone upon stone we shape and rear
Till the completed fabric stands.
—Success.

Gashed with honorable scars,
Low in Glory's lap they lie;
Though they fell, they fell like stars,
Streaming splendor through the sky.
—Montgomery.

A word or nod from the good has more weight than the eloquent speeches of others.—Plutarch.

Give only what you are able—you can do nothing more;
Just dealings are more profitable than underhand gain.
—Alphabetical Maxims.

Buying, possessing, accumulating—this is not worldliness. But doing this in the love of it, with no love of God paramount—doing it so that no thoughts of eternity and God are an intrusion—doing it so that one's spirit is secularized in the process, this is worldliness.—Herrick Johnson.

Be cheerful. Give this lonesome world a smile.
We stay at longest but a little while.
Hasten we must, or we shall lose the chance
To give the gentle word, the kindly glance.
—Selected.

Christianity wants nothing so much in the world as sunny people, and the old are hungrier for love than for bread, and the oil of joy is very cheap, and if you can help the poor on with a garment of praise, it will be better for them than blankets.—Henry Drummond.



Puzzle Competition.

The winners in the Puzzle Competition are: Class I.—Jessie McIntosh, Martintown, Ont. (aged 15). Class II.—Clara Hume, Finch, Ont. (aged 13). Class III.—Edna V. Robinson, West McGillivray, Ont. (aged 11).

Those who deserve honorable mention are: Edith Paisley, Marjorie Boss, Grace Nixon, Kenneth Boss, Mabel Young, "Hildred," Mina Buchan, Everton Burke, Myrtle Thomson, Birdie Robb, Alice Ferrier, Ernest Stokes, Loreto Kennedy, Amy Purdy, Bertha Barr, Alva Armstrong. The answers to the 23 puzzles and riddles are as follows:

- I. A quarter to two.
- II. S L E E P
I C E E
M E E T
O N E
N E A R
Initials and finals, SIMON PETER.
- III. Pat Riot—PATRIOT.
- IV. When he doubles his fists.
- V. 1. Sweet William. 2. Marguerite. 3. Four-o'clock. 4. Black-eyed Susan. 5. Lily of the valley. 6. Primrose. 7. Solomon's seal. 8. Bridal wreath. 9. Lady's slippers. 10. Foxglove. 11. Stock. 12. Violet. 13. Dandelion. 14. Wallflower. 15. Flag. 16. Hen and chickens (butter-and-eggs). 17. Bachelor's buttons. 18. Forget-me-not. 19. Star of Bethlehem. 20. Everlasting.
- VI. Constantinople.
- VII. Ireland has men of "Cork," Scotland has men of "Ayr," but England has "lighter"-men.
- VIII. A secret.
- IX. The sheep came along with his four quarters, the frog had a greenback, the duck brought a bill, the chameleon had change, but the poor skunk only had a s(c)ent—and it was a had one—but the sardine said, "Never mind, old fellow, I have a Box, you may come in with me."
- X. When she is attached to a great buoy.
- XI. When she lies on the bosom of the deep.
- XII. When she is making up to a pier (appear).
- XIII. Holes.
- XIV. Time.
- XV. Room for improvement.
- XVI. State of matrimony.
- XVII. Mos(s)cow, Warsaw, Oporto, Madrid, Frankfort.
- XVIII. RAPHAEL. HOGARTH.
R ail, first letter changed thus, H ail.
A re, " " " " O re.
P rate, " " " " G rate.
H im, " " " " A im.
A id, " " " " R id.
E ar, " " " " T ar.
L ove, " " " " H ove.
- XIX. France. (Fan, race, cane, face, near, franc, crane.)

XX. No Ah—NOAH.

XXI. I like the boy who whistles
When things are all awry,
Who bolsters up his courage
And never stops to cry.

XXII. There is not a "single" person in it.

XXIII. When it is smoked.

As several of the questions might be answered in more than one way, I allowed full marks for any correct solution. Some of these were very clever, as the following: X.—"When she allows the waves to embrace her." XI.—"When she makes full sail after a man-of-war." XII.—"When she wants a fourth mate." XIII.—"When she is in stays and has new earrings." "When she is getting rigged." COUSIN DOROTHY.

Ten Robber Toes.

There is a story that I have been told, And it's just as old as babies are old; Poor, sweet Mother Eve, as everyone knows, Told her babies the tale of the toes. Told to her babies how ten little toes, Each one as pink as the pinkest pink rose, Once on a time were naughty and bad, And sorrow and trouble in consequence had. How this big toe wanted butter and bread After his mother had put him to bed, And this lying next said, "Sposen we go Down to the pantry and get it, you know." And this wicked toe cried, "Come along, quick; Let's sugar the butter ever so thick." And this naughty toe said, "Jelly for me, Top of the butter and sugar, you see." And this little toe cried, "Goody, let's go, We'll slip down the stairs so quiet and slow." So ten robber toes all tipped with red, Stole silently out of their snowy white bed; While this wicked toe, so jolly and fat, Helped nine naughty toes to pitty-pat-pat Along the big hall, with pillars of white, And down the back stairs devoid of light. Then this little toe got a terrible scare, For he thought in the dark of a grizzly bear. And this little toe said, "Nurse must be right 'Bout gobbles and witches walking at night." And this little toe said, "A fox may be hid In the hat-rack box right under the lid." And this little toe cried, "Dearie me, oh! Lions and tigers is coming, I know." Then mamma came out with the beautiful light, Caught ten robber toes all ready for flight, Yes, she caught and she kissed those ten robber toes Till redder they were than any red rose. L. E. BARR.

Mrs. Bacon—"Did you ever do any hunting in a jungle?" Mr. Bacon—"In a jungle?" "Yes; where everything is covered up." "Oh, you know I've hunted in that bottom bureau drawer more than once."

"What is the difference between a practical and a theoretical farmer?" "A theoretical farmer," answered Farmer Cornlossel, "is one that insists on tryin' to make a livin' off the farm, an' a practical one jes' faces the inevitable an' turns the place over to summer boarders."



Bran waste is one great difference between good and poor flours.

The food part of flour is "protein." Protein makes bone, muscle and brain.—There is no protein in bran.—bran is the outside part, the husk or "bark" of the wheat.—bran is the part of the wheat which is absolutely without food-value to the human system.—bran represents part of the difference between Royal Household Flour and whole-wheat flour or cheap, inferior flours that are poorly milled and not thoroughly purified.

No other flour in this country is so thoroughly and completely separated from the waste as is "Royal Household," because no other mills are so well equipped or exclusively devoted to the production of scientifically pure flour as Royal Household mills.

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.

PURITY IN BREAD

Is essential in order to give proper nourishment to the system. It is, however, dependent upon the purity of the flour. The purity and uniformity of "FIVE ROSES" FLOUR and its superiority over ordinary brands have been proved beyond question. Therefore, bread made with it is more nourishing than that made with ordinary brands. Ask your grocer for it and a package of our Breakfast Food, and accept no substitutes.

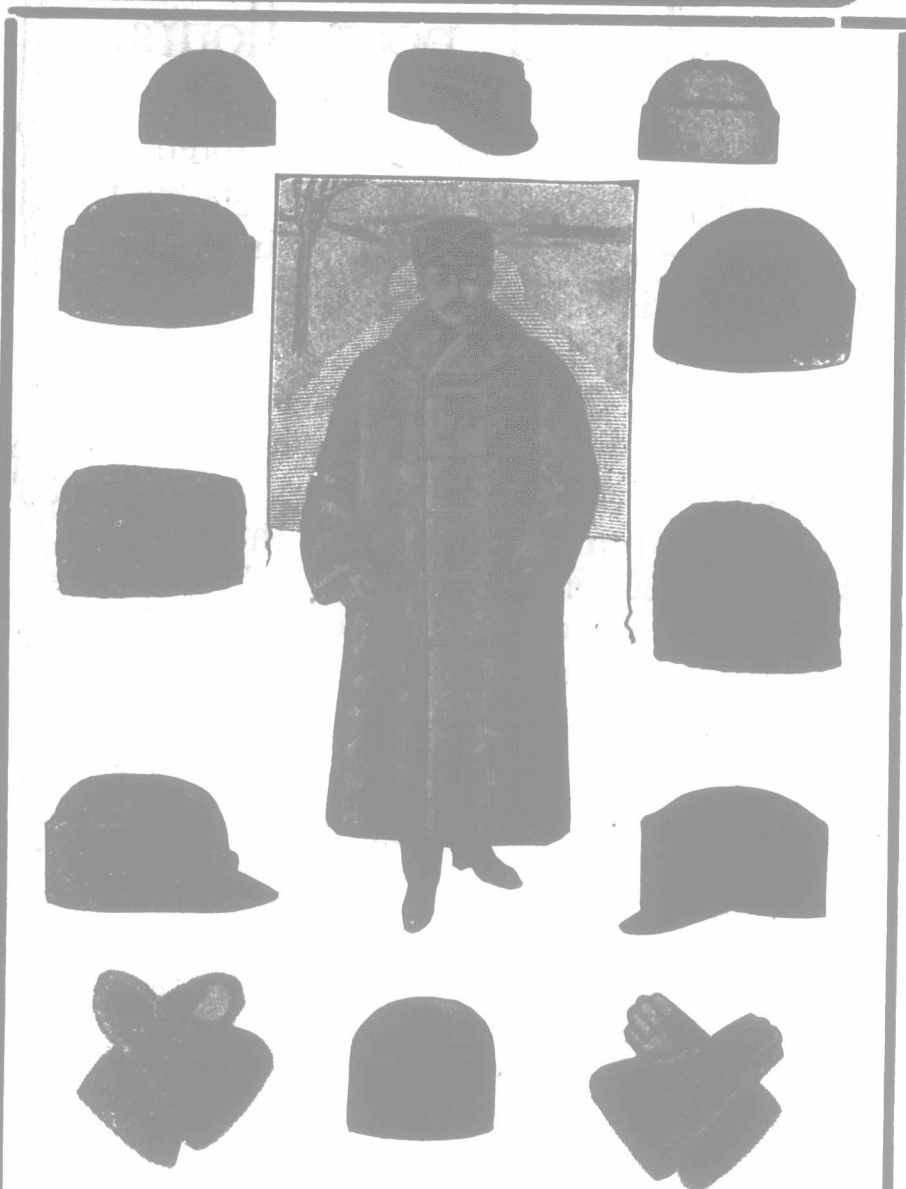
LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.

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



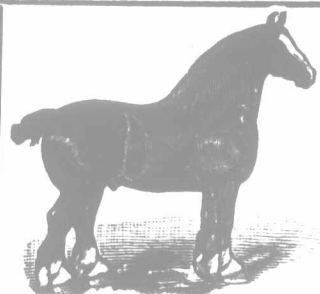
There are times when lives hang on the hand of a watch - at such times it is well if the watch be an **ELGIN**

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to **ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.**



THESE are some of the fur styles for men we have made for the coming winter. When in Toronto, come in and we will show you these articles. Or if you write for Catalogue F you can see the prices for any style in any fur. Remember we sell nothing but first-class furs, and if you are not satisfied, you may return them. We will send furs on approval.

Holt, Renfrew & Co.,
5 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.



NEW IMPORTATION OF
Clydesdale Stallions

Just arrived from Scotland.
Selected personally.

A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

See them at the Toronto Exhibition or write us for prices and particulars. See Gossip, page 1248.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, - - Columbus, Ontario.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued.

"I will tell you what I have seen if you will come downstairs," I whispered; "the ladies will be disturbed if we talk here;" and smoothing my brow as best I could, I put out my hand and drew her toward me. The action was probably instinctive, but when I saw the look which came into her face as I touched her, and the alacrity with which she prepared to follow me, I took courage, remembering the one or two previous tokens I had had of this girl's unreasonable susceptibility to my influence.

Taking her down to the parlor floor, I told her what had happened to Mr. Leavenworth. She was, of course, intensely agitated, but she did not scream, and, greatly relieved, I went on to say that I did not know who committed the deed, but that folks would de la re it was I if they knew I had been seen by her on the stairs with the library key in my hand. "But I won't tell," she whispered, trembling violently. But soon I convinced her that she could never keep her secret if the police once began to question her, and following up my argument with a little cajolery, succeeded in winning her consent to leave the house till the storm should be blown over. But that given it was some little time before I could make her comprehend that she must depart at once. Not till I brightened up her wits by a promise to marry her some day, if she only obeyed me now, did she begin to look the thing in the face and show any evidence of the real mother-wit she evidently possessed. "Mrs. Belden would take me in," said she, "if I could only get to R—. She takes everybody in who asks her, and she would keep me, too, if I told her Miss Mary sent me."

The midnight train did not leave the city for a half hour yet, and the distance to the depot could be easily walked by her in fifteen minutes. But she had no money!—I easily supplied that. She at length consented to go, and we went downstairs. There we found a hat and shawl of the cook's, which I put on her, and in another moment we were in the carriage yard.

Of the dreadful agitation that followed the disappearance of this girl, I can give no better idea than by saying I not only committed the additional error of locking up the house on my re-entrance, but omitted to dispose of the key then in my pocket by flinging it into the street or dropping it in the hall as I went up. Hannah's pale face, Hannah's look of terror as she turned from my side and flitted down the street were continually before me. I could not escape them; the form of the dead man lying below was less vivid.

But even these thoughts faded after awhile before the realization of the peril I was in as long as the key and papers remained in my possession. How to get rid of them! I dared not leave my room again, or open the window. Someone might see me and remember it.

But the necessity of doing something with these evidences of guilt finally overcame this morbid anxiety, and drawing the two letters from my pocket—I had not yet undressed—I chose out the more dangerous of the two, that written by Mr. Leavenworth himself, and chewing it until it was mere pulp, threw it into a corner; but the other had blood on it, and nothing could induce me to put it to my lips. I was forced to lie with it clenched in my hand, till the slow morning broke.

But with daylight came hope. I arose calm and master of myself. The problem of the letter and key had solved itself. Hide them? I would not try to! Instead of that I would put them in plain sight, trusting to that very fact for their being overlooked. Making the letter up into lighters I carried them into the spare room and placed them in a vase. Then, taking the key in my hand, went downstairs, intending to insert it in the lock of the library door as I went by. But Miss Eleanore descending almost immediately behind me made this impossible. I succeeded, however, in thrusting it, without her knowledge, among the filagree work of the gas fixture in the second hall and thus relieved went down into the breakfast-room, as self-possessed a man as ever

crossed its threshold. Mary was there, looking exceedingly pale and disheartened, and I could almost have laughed, thinking of the deliverance that had come to her, and of the time when I should proclaim myself to be the man who had accomplished it.

Of the alarm that speedily followed, and my action at that time and afterward, I need not speak in detail. I behaved just as I would have done if I had had no hand in the murder. I performed all the duties of my position, summoning the police and going for Mr. Vealey.

And this was the principle upon which I based my action at the inquest. I resolved to answer all queries put me as truthfully as I could; the great fault with men situated as I was usually being that they lied too much, committing themselves on unessential matters. But alas! in thus planning for my own safety I forgot one thing, and that was the dangerous position in which I should thus place Mary Leavenworth as the one benefited by the crime. Not till the inference was drawn by a juror, from the amount of wine found in Mr. Leavenworth's glass in the morning, that he had come to his death shortly after my leaving him, did I realize what an opening I had made for suspicion in her direction by admitting that I had heard a rustle on the stairs a few minutes after going up. That all present believed it to have been made by Eleanore did not reassure me. She was so completely disconnected with the crime I could not imagine suspicion holding to her for an instant. But Mary—What would her position be, if attention were once directed toward her? So in the vain endeavor to cover up my blunder, I began to lie. Forced to admit that a shadow of disagreement had been lately visible between Mr. Leavenworth and one of his nieces, I threw the burden of it upon Eleanore, as the one best able to bear it. The consequences were more serious than I anticipated. Not only was it proved Mr. Leavenworth's own pistol had been used in the assassination, and that, too, by a person then in the house, but I myself was brought to acknowledge that Eleanore had learned from me only a little while before how to load, aim and fire this very pistol.

Seeing all this, my fear of what the ladies would admit when questioned became very great. Let them in their innocence acknowledge that upon my ascent Mary had gone to her uncle's room for the purpose of persuading him not to carry into effect the action he contemplated, and what consequences might not ensue! But events of which I had at that time no knowledge, had occurred to influence them. Eleanore, with some show of reason, as it seems, not only suspected her cousin, but had informed her of the fact; and Mary, overcome with terror at finding there was more or less circumstantial evidence supporting the suspicion, decided to deny whatever told against herself, trusting to Eleanore's generosity not to be contradicted. Nor was her confidence misplaced. Though by the course she thus took Eleanore was forced to deepen the prejudice already rife against herself, she not only forbore to contradict her cousin, but when a true answer would have injured her, actually refused to return any.

This conduct of hers had one effect upon me. It aroused my admiration and made me feel that here was a woman worth helping if assistance could be given without danger to myself. Yet I doubt if much would have come of my sympathy, if I had not perceived by the stress laid upon certain well-known matters, that actual danger hovered above us all while the letter and key remained in the house. Even before the handkerchief was produced, I had made up my mind to attempt their destruction, but when that was brought out and shown I became so alarmed I immediately rose, and making my way under some pretence or other to the floors above, snatched the key from the gas fixture, the lighters from the vase, and hastening with them down the hall to Mary, Leavenworth's room, went in under the expectation of there finding a fire in which to destroy them. To my heavy disappointment there were only a few smouldering ashes in the grate, and thwarted in my design, I stood hesitating what to do, when I heard some one coming up.

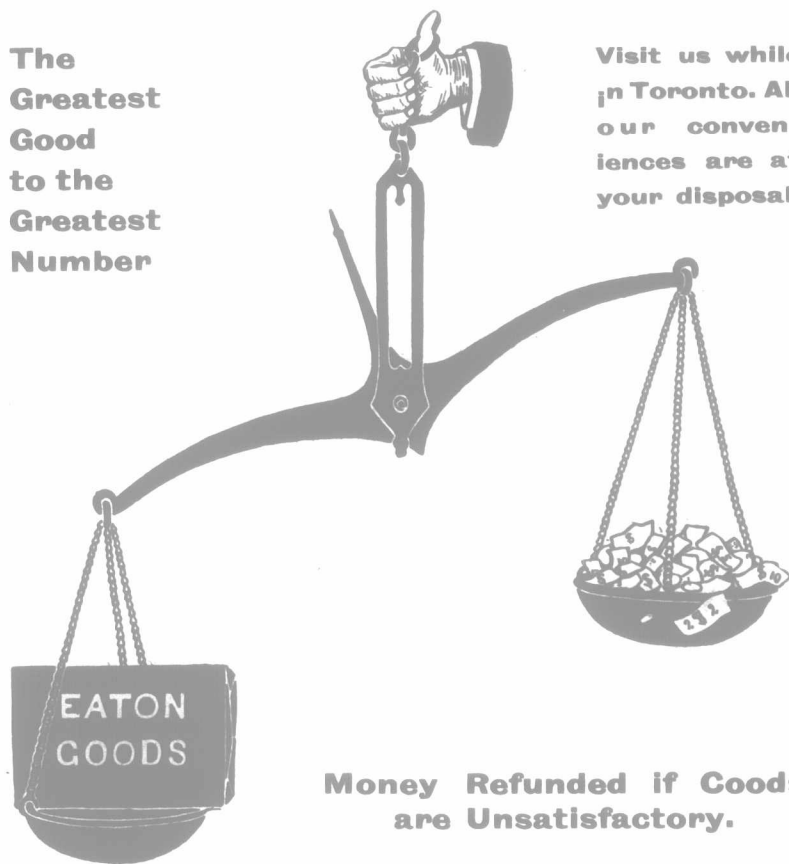
(Continued on page 1234.)

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The Scales Where Honest Goods Outweigh the Value of MONEY

The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number

Visit us while in Toronto. All our conveniences are at your disposal.



Money Refunded if Goods are Unsatisfactory.

The goods you buy from us by mail are the same as those we sell over our counters; the quality is the same; the styles are the same, and the prices are the same.

Many of our goods are made in our own factories, which are the largest in the world that sell their whole output direct to the consumer.

We buy everything for cash, and thus get the lowest quotations. All this accounts for our low prices.

Get our Catalogue, which is a true representation of our immense stock.

Write for it to-day. It's Mailed Free.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA.

Ingle Nook.

Cheer Up.

Don't you be discouraged
'Cause de clouds is black;
Sunshine is a-waitin'
Foh to travel back.
I's seen rain a-plenty,
Thought 'twould never quit
'Thunderin' an' lightnin',
But I ain't drowned yet.

[Washington Star.]

Dear Chatterers.—If a good fairy were to come your way and offer to leave with you one good quality, and take away from you one hindering quality, which one would you choose to receive, and which one would you rejoice to give away. Think a little while; imagine you are going to live to at least three score and ten, and choose what in your opinion will make that life best worth living to yourself and others. Let us hear from you promptly, as matter on special topics often comes in too late to be of interest. DAME DURDEN.

Example is Better than Precept.

A bachelor of 28 writes in a do-as-I-say-not-as-I-do style in regard to matrimony. His advice to husbands as to their kind treatment of their wives, and his appreciation of the blessing a good wife is to any man, makes us think it a pity that he confines himself to theoretical ideas, and we feel like saying, "Go thou and do likewise." D. D.

Starlight.—Your kind offer to supply a recipe for mustard pickles has been accepted, and others beside the one who asks for it will no doubt find it helpful if you will kindly forward it to the "Farmer's Advocate" office.

Juvenile Ideas of the Universe.

Do not re-model your geographical ideas by this information, which was given by a class of Grade III. on an examination this year, and do not blame the teacher for mistakes plainly due to half-hearted attention:

"The coause of day and night is the sun has acilles (axes) on which the worlds and stars whirl round, when the sun goes past us why we are left in darkness and the other part of the world is bright."

"The cause of tides is the swelling of a boat."

"The reason why we have day and night is that as the earth goes round the moon is still so that as the earth goes round the sun is in the same place and it leaves the sun there is no sun it is night then when it comes round again it is day the earth gets the sun's rays."

"We get day and night because the sun is turning round on its axes so that it goes down at night and up in the day time."

"Sault Ste Marie is noted for its sault."

"The moose is found at Moose Jaw."

"Day and night is caused by the earth turning round the sun, when the earth is between us and the sun that is when we have night, but when the sun is between us and the earth then we have day."

"Snow is caused by a warm curnt of air and a cold curnt of air and it falls as rain." F. B. L.

Recipes.

Blackberry Cottage Pudding.—Beat to a cream two tablespoonfuls butter and a cup of sugar. Add one well-beaten egg, half a cup of milk, two cups of Five Roses flour, in which has been sifted 2 teaspoons baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat to a smooth batter, and turn over a thick layer of sugared blackberries in a well-buttered granite dish. Bake for half an hour in a quick oven, and then serve with some good pudding sauce.

A good cake is made by beating separately the yolks and whites of three eggs; add half a cup of sugar to each. Then in the dish containing the sweetened yolks add a tablespoonful of butter, a large cup of "Five Roses" flour, into which 1½ teaspoons of baking powder have been mixed; then a small cup of good sweet cream. Then beat into the batter the sweetened whites, flavor to taste, put in a well-buttered tin and bake in a moderate oven.

"Something out of the Ordinary"

is what you receive when you buy a

Sherlock-Manning ORGAN

Not only is it

Artistic, Musical,

and

DURABLE

but it operates

50 per cent. easier

than any other, and lasts as much longer.

We will be pleased to send you a descriptive catalogue.

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING ORGAN CO. LONDON, Canada.

An Unsightly Blemish

OF ANY KIND—

Moles, Warts, Ruptured Veins, Birthmarks—

causes extreme annoyance to a sensitive woman, but no disfigurement on the face is so troublesome or annoying as



Superfluous Hair

We made a specialty of this work for nearly forty 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 a fair time (Aug. 25th 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 careed complexion. We have a home treatment that never fails to cure. Write or call for full information and booklet "F."

Graham Dermatological Institute
Dept. F. 502 Church St., Toronto.

CENTRAL Business College

STRATFORD, ONT.

Best business college in Western Ontario. None better in Canada. Beautiful catalogue free.

Ayrshire Bulls

Fit for service. None kept but from deep milkers. Get a calf now, dropped this month, for next season—at low prices.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Neidpath Farm, Stratford, Ont.

Begin an active business life with noble things in view; Care for those about you who are poor and in distress; Don't take undue advantages when you're in power to oppress.

—Alphabetical Maxims.

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

Continued from page 1232.

stairs. Alive to the consequences of being found in that room at that time, I cast the lighters into the grate and started for the door. But in the quick move I made, the key flew from my hand and slid under a chair. Aghast at the mischance, I paused, but the sound of approaching steps increasing, I lost all control over myself and fled from the room. And, indeed, I had no time to lose; I had barely reached my own door when Eleanore Leavenworth, followed by two servants, appeared at the top of the staircase and proceeded toward the room I had just left. The sight reassured me; she would see the key and take some means of disposing of it.

This may explain why the questionable position in which Eleanore soon found herself awakened in me no greater anxiety. I thought the suspicions of the police rested upon nothing more tangible than the peculiarity of her manner at the inquest, and the discovery of her handkerchief on the scene of the tragedy. I did not know they possessed what they might call absolute proof of her connection with the crime. But if I had, I doubt if I should have pursued a much different course. Mary's peril was the one thing capable of turning me, and she did not appear to be in peril. On the contrary, every one by common consent seemed to ignore all appearance of guilt on her part. If Mr. Gryce had given one sign of suspicion, or Mr. Raymond had betrayed the least distrust of her, I should have taken warning. But they did not. I had, however, many anxieties for myself. Hannah's existence precluded all sense of personal security, for I knew the determination of the police to find her.

Meanwhile the wretched certainty was forcing itself upon me that I had lost, instead of gained, a hold on Mary Leavenworth.

At last there came a time when my agony could be no longer suppressed. Going down the stairs one evening with Mr. Raymond, I saw a strange gentleman standing in the reception-room, looking at Mary Leavenworth in a way that would have made my blood boil, even if I had not heard him whisper these words: "But you are my wife and know it, whatever you may say or do!"

It was the lightning-stroke of my life. After what I had done to make her mine, to hear another claim her as already his own, was maddening. It forced a demonstration from me. I had either to yell in my fury or deal the man beneath some tremendous blow in my hatred. I did not dare to shriek, so I struck the blow. Demanding his name from Mr. Raymond, and hearing that it was, as I expected, Clavering, I flung caution, reason, common sense, all to the winds, and in a moment of fury denounced him as the murderer of Mr. Leavenworth.

The next instant I would have given worlds to recall my words. What had I done but drawn attention to myself in thus accusing a man against whom nothing could of course be proved! But recall now was impossible. So after a night of thought I did the next best thing, gave a superstitious reason for my action, and so restored myself to my former position without eradicating from the mind of Mr. Raymond that vague doubt of the man, which my own safety demanded. But I had no intention of going any further, nor should I have done so if I had not observed that for some reason Mr. Raymond was willing to suspect Mr. Clavering. But that once seen, I asked myself if the burden of this crime could be thrown on this man. Still I do not believe that any results would have followed if I had not overheard a whispered conversation between two of the servants, in which I learned that Mr. Clavering had been seen to enter the house on the night of the murder, but was not seen to leave it. That determined me. With a fact like that for a starting point, what might I not hope to accomplish? Hannah alone stood in my way. While she remained alive I saw nothing but ruin before me. I made up my mind to destroy her and satisfy my hatred of Mr. Clavering at one blow. But how? Before I had studied the question a day, light broke upon it.

(To be continued.)

"Your money or your life!" growled the footpad. "Take me life," responded the Irishman. "I'm savin' me money for me old age!"



AFRICA

Baby's Own Soap

From Four Continents are gathered the purest vegetable oils and the finest flower perfumes which make

Baby's Own Soap

the best natural skin food—supplying the skin perfectly with all the elements required to retain its original beauty and health and to keep soft like "Baby-skin." A delicious sensation of coolness and cleanliness follows its use.

Four Generations of Canadians have retained their skin beauty by using Baby's Own Soap daily.

AFRICA—supplies the fine palm oil which is one of the principal ingredients of Baby's Own Soap. Palm oil is extracted from the fruit of the Palm trees shown in our illustration. It is not surprising that Baby's Own Soap which is made solely with fine vegetable oils should be preferred by particular people to ordinary soaps which cost as much or more, and are made with animal fats.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MRS., MONTREAL.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PIANO SNAPS for Western Fair Week

Visitors to London during Western Fair week will find a complete assortment of Steinway and Nordheimer pianos on view at our warehouses, 188 Dundas street. We have decided not to exhibit at the Western Fair, and are giving our customers the benefit of this enormous saving by making a **Grand Sale** of pianos. We offer the following list of slightly used and second-hand pianos that have been thoroughly repaired in our factory and fully guaranteed by us.

	Reg. Price	Special Price
Steinway & Sons, New York, Concert Grand.....	\$1500.00	\$650.00
Nordheimer Upright Piano, only slightly shopworn.....	450.00	275.00
2 Nordheimer Upright Pianos, in excellent order.....	400.00	225.00
Haines Upright Piano.....	375.00	225.00
Three Steinway Pianos at \$200.00, \$150.00 and \$100.00.....		100.00
Two Heintzman Pianos at \$125.00 and \$95.00.....		
Nine other Square Pianos from \$25.00, \$45.00, \$65.00, up.....		
Seventeen Organs from \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$35.00, up.....		

All instruments ticketed and marked in plain figures. Easy terms of payment if desired.

SPECIAL COUPON OFFER FOR WESTERN FAIR WEEK ONLY

In order to test this paper as an advertising medium, we have decided to make the following special offer:

THIS ADVERTISEMENT presented at the Nordheimer office, 188 Dundas Street, London, will be accepted as

\$10.00 Cash

toward the purchase of any piano during **Western Fair Week Only**. One advertisement only will be accepted from each purchaser.

Nordheimer's, Limited

188 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Humorous.

Bjorkyns—"Bad cold you have Bjenkyns. How did you contract it?" Bjenkyns—"I didn't contract it. It was only a little one, and I expanded it."

Evelyn is the little daughter of a Marshall county family. She is very cowardly. Her father, finding that sympathy only increased this unfortunate tendency, decided to have a serious talk with his little daughter on the subject of her foolish fears. "Papa," she said, at

the close of his lecture, "when you see a cow ain't you 'fraid?'" "No, certainly not, Evelyn." "When you see a horse ain't you 'fraid?'" "No, of course not, Evelyn." "When you see a dog ain't you 'fraid?'" "No!" with emphasis. "When you see a bumblebee ain't you 'fraid?'" "No!" with scorn. "Ain't you 'fraid when it thunders?'" "No!" with loud laughter. "Oh, you silly, silly child!" "Papa," said Evelyn, solemnly, "ain't you 'fraid of nothin' in the world but mamma?"

LOW RATES TO CALIFORNIA

Via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway:

On a number of days this summer low round-trip rates to California points are offered via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Liberal return limits and stop-over privileges. Two through trains every day from Union Station, Chicago, via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific Line. The Overland Limited leaves 6.05 p. m., and makes the run to San Francisco in less than three days. The California Express, at 10.25 p. m., carries through tourist as well as standard sleeping cars, and the berth rate for tourist sleeper is only \$7. Complete information regarding rates, routes and train service sent on request. Colorado-California Book sent for six cents postage. Folders free.

A. J. TAYLOR,

Canadian Passenger Agent,
8 King Street, East,
Toronto, Canada.

Settlers' Low Rates West.

The Chicago and Northwestern Ry. will sell low, one-way, second-class settlers' tickets daily from Sept. 15th to Oct. 31st, 1905, to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and British Columbia. Rate from Toronto to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, B. C., Seattle, Wash., or Portland, Ore., \$42.25; to San Francisco or Los Angeles, Cal., \$44. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Choice of routes. Best of service. For full particulars and folders write to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St.; Toronto, Ont.

See our Exhibit in Poultry building at Toronto, Ottawa and London Fairs. All kinds of poultry and pet stock supplied. Leg-bands and stock-markers. All kinds of farm, poultry and pet-stock books. A. J. MORGAN, London.

To Take the Drudgery Out of Your Occupation.

Respect it.
Take pleasure in it.
Never feel above it.
Do one thing at a time.
Make it a means of character-building.
Do it cheerfully, even if it is not congenial.
Endeavor to do it better than it has ever been done before.
Make perfection your aim, and be satisfied with nothing less.
Regard yourself as a co-worker with the Creator of the universe.
Believe in its worth and dignity, no matter how humble it may be.
Recognize that work is the thing that dignifies and ennobles life.
Accept the disagreeable part of it as cheerfully as the agreeable.
See how much you can put into it, instead of how much you can take out of it.

Remember that it is only through your work that you can grow to your full height.

Train the eye, the ear, the hands, the mind—all the faculties—in the faithful doing of it.

Remember that work well done is the highest testimonial of character you can receive.

Use it as a tool to develop the strong points of your character and to eliminate the weak ones.

Regard it as a sacred task given you to make you a better citizen, and to help the world along.

Write it indelibly in your heart, that it is better to be a successful cobbler than a botched physician or a briefless barrister.

Refuse to be discouraged if the standard you have reached does not satisfy you; that is a proof that you are an artist, not an artisan.

Educate yourself in other directions than the line of your work, so that you will be a broader, more liberal, more intelligent worker.

Regard it not merely as a means of making a living, but first of all as a means of making a life—a larger, nobler specimen of manhood.—[April "Success,"

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

A Pig Tale.

By Knox Magee in the National Monthly.

"I object only because I can't see why one should feed pigs—beastly pigs—before one can learn farming," the young Englishman objected. "I didn't come to Canada for that, you know. When I buy my own farm, I shall not grow the nasty things." he added in explanation.

"Oh, I see," said MacDonald of the fiery beard, "I see. But I'll just tell you this: If you don't learn how to feed pigs, you don't learn how to farm with me. You either feed those pigs or we call off our agreement, right now. Understand?"

The Englishman flushed scarlet, and twisted savagely at the waxed points of his moustache. "Oh, very well," he said, with as good grace as could be expected, "if you think it a necessary part of my education, I shall feed the beastly things." Then he muttered, under his breath: "But I think it a piece of bally rot—my word, I do!"

"Good morning, Mr. Perry," the farmer's daughter called out, as she came towards them. "Oh!" she cried, stopping abruptly and raising her pretty eyebrows, "starting in seriously this morning, Mr. Perry?" Her voice was rich, refined, well-modulated, with a tone of confidence and gentle raillery in it; all of which proclaimed the "College for Young Ladies," as the well-knit frame and the healthy flush advertised the virtues of country air.

Mr. Perry's manner became more uneasy; the possibility of having a spectator of his humiliation was, perhaps, a reasonable excuse.

"Yes," he said, glancing a little nervously at the farmer; my first practical lesson, Miss MacDonald, and I feel quite a blockhead, don't you know—quite hopeless."

"Oh, you'll learn all right," MacDonald put in. "But the only place to start is where I started—at the bottom. Better hurry up, though; they're singing for their breakfast, and may tear that fence down if they don't get it pretty soon."

"What—the pigs? Are you to feed the pigs, Mr. Perry? Oh, how delightful! And may I watch you?" the young lady asked.

"Well, you know, really, Miss Mac—" he stammered.

"Oh, yes, I must watch you!" she interrupted. "You will need my advice, of course."

She waited no more, but started for the little field into which the pigs had been turned for the summer; while he, with burning cheeks, but a firm determination to see the thing through, followed, twisting murderously at the little yellow decoration on his upper lip.

"My word! I feel like a blooming idiot," he muttered to himself.

The arrival of Miss MacDonald at the enclosure was announced by an uproar almost loud enough to split one's ears.

The Englishman came to a sudden stop. "My eye! but they seem savage this morning," he thought. But at that moment he saw the farmer giving him a last look before entering the house, so he squared his shoulders and faced the music with a bold front.

"Don't you think they are awfully cute?" the girl asked, as the victim came up. "Did you ever see brighter or more intelligent little eyes? See how they sparkle and dance and blink. Who, after seeing them, can say they are stupid?"

"Or gentle!" he added.

She pouted, and withdrew a little way while he filled the pail from the barrel, and the pigs attempted to anticipate his service by scrambling over each other to the top rail of the fence.

Perry watched their efforts with mingled disgust and alarm. He approached the fence and peered over in search of the trough into which he had seen Bill pour the milk the

day before. To his consternation he beheld the trough several yards from the fence, turned bottom up, where the greedy herd had nosed it.

"I say, Miss MacDonald, here's a shocking mess!" he complained, turning an appealing face to her. "The stupid things have upset their trough!"

"Turn it over again," she laughed—unsympathetic creature!

"But—" he objected.

"Oh, Mr. Perry, you are not afraid of them, surely!" she laughed again.

Afraid! The idea of his being afraid! And for her to laugh! He would show her how much cause she had for laughter at his expense. He mounted the barrier almost recklessly, but paused on the top rail, with the pail resting before him, and shouted "Shoo!" at the scrambling beasts below.

But the pig is a rowdy; he knows nothing of respect or discipline. And so the young Englishman now learned. His "Shoo!" produced not the slightest effect; it was drowned in a storm of protest; and the huge mother of the half-grown family displayed her contempt for orders and impatience of delay by tossing his dangling foot aside with an unexpected roughness that almost precipitated both milk and man upon her back.

"Lord Harry! The vicious duffer!" he gasped, and made a frantic grab to save the pail from falling. He succeeded; only about a quart of the milk was lost—and not irretrievably; the flaring top of his new long boot caught it, and it trickled amongst his toes quite refreshingly. Again he glanced his appeal at the girl; but she was writhing in the grip of convulsive laughter.

"Oh!—oh!" she gasped; and then as he performed another acrobatic feat, to avoid the tossing snouts, "Oh, please—please don't," she cried; "I—I can't stand it!" And she leaned against the fence, holding her sides and shaking.

This humiliation was even too much for a self-controlled Englishman. He trembled with fear and anger; but the anger, backed by pride, prevailed.

"I shall jolly soon show you," he muttered; and brandishing his hat before the bead-like eyes, he dropped amongst the squealing, scrambling brutes.

To his surprise, his sudden descent produced no pronounced effect—except within his boot; there it caused the collected milk to spout and gurgle musically. He shuddered at the sensation, and kicked out savagely at the roll of bacon that had climbed half into the pail in his hand.

"You blooming bounder!" he ground between clenched teeth, and kicked to right and left in quick succession.

The pigs squealed, but, undaunted, returned to the attack with renewed vigor.

Mr. Perry's heart began to sink. The conviction that he had made a mistake in taking the tempting pail within the enclosure forced itself upon his mind with disconcerting strength. His position was becoming less bearable with each second that passed. That he might save the pail from capture he was forced to hold it with both hands, breast high, before him; and even then a dozen squealing noses tossed and puffed but an inch below. Alarm began to drown his resolution. He was being rudely buffeted to right and left by creatures that he leathed and did not understand. He took a backward step; they tumbled over each other in their haste to follow; and one, even less courteous than his fellows, stamped a well-weighted hoof upon his soaking foot.

The victim bit his lower lip with rage. "Oh, you duffer! You—you blundering idiot!" he swore. Again he kicked with might and main, and limped painfully back another step.

The pig that received the blow squealed in ear-splitting falsetto, darted away a few yards, turned, and with head tipped to one side, stared back with dancing little eyes,

and grunted its wonder and resentment.

The accusing look was wasted on Perry; he had heard a gasping laugh, and glanced over his shoulder in wonder. There he beheld the girl—the girl that he had been fool enough to admire—squirming against the fence, purple in the face, and half strangling with laughter at his agony.

"Uh!" he grunted, and lurched to one side, as the huge mother of the ruffians collided with his leg.

There is a limit to even a gentleman's patience. "My word! It's amusing—devilishly amusing!" he spluttered in desperation. "Ha, ha, ha!" he laughed, half hysterically, "so glad to contribute to your pleasure! So jolly glad!"

She was too breathless to take offence; she merely clung to the rail, swayed from side to side, and struggled for breath.

At this moment the crisis came. The Englishman had just ground his teeth and delivered a mighty kick at an impetuous beast that had almost upset him, when his most dreaded and least refined enemy, the lumbering mother, with a hunger-brightened eye, spied from the rear the tantalizing pail, lowered till well within her reach. Driven to a fury of impatience by this irritating creature, who had come amongst them with his awkward ways and inconsiderate kicks, she threw all caution to the winds and dashed between his legs.

The victim's knees flew apart as if a bomb had burst between them; the hog's nose struck the pail in its descent; the milk spouted high in the air and came down in a sticky torrent. A wild yell escaped the fallen, as he came down on a broad, flat back. He gasped and spluttered through the storm of milk, and grabbed frantically at something, which proved to be a slippery ear. The hog squealed her horror and dashed through her starved family. He gripped his knees well into the bulging sides, drew up two yards of legs, crouched low in his living saddle, and clung to the pail and ear in desperation.

The wind screamed and whistled as he shot around the little field with the speed of an express train; the earth, the fence, the barn, vibrated like a stretched elastic; and each of the short, lightning-like jumps seemed to drive his backbone down to half its natural length.

"You duffer! Oh, you stupid duffer!" he grunted through teeth that snapped together with every jolt. "I'll drive the blooming life out of you!"

He swung the pail on high and brought it with a thump against the shining side—and the last of the milk shot up his sleeve, in pure perversity.

"Uh! uh! uh!" the beast protested, and shot forward with increased speed.

As he flew past the point where the girl stood, he caught a choking little sound, which stirred the wells of his rage to the very bottom. He swung the pail aloft repeatedly, and at each swing the grunts of terror mingled with his jolting imprecations.

"I—I shall finish you—I shall jolly soon finish you!" was shaken from between his teeth as the grain is shaken from the hopper. "Take that, you bally idiot!—and that!—and that!"

"Uh! uh! uh!" the hog responded, and darted, swift as an arrow toward a corner where the rest of the herd were crowded—wondering spectators of the scene.

The pail still rose and fell; the milk still dripped; The victim's toes still ploughed the grass; "You duffer—you—stupid—duffer!" was still jolted out unevenly.

And then, ere one could blink, it was all over! The unwilling and abused bearer of the burden dashed amongst her offspring; a storm of squealing rent the air; a pair of long legs cut fantastic figures above the shining backs for a moment; the band scrambled over them, buried

them, and dispersed—and lo! only a pail and a muddy, though white-washed, form remained.

"I never knew a 'remittance man' yet that was worth his salt. The confounded idiot has run the sow almost to death." It was the farmer that spoke.

Mr. Perry looked around dazedly, and discovered that he was lying on the grass, just outside the fatal enclosure.

"My eye!" he muttered, scrambling to his feet.

"Nothing the matter with your eye, or anything else; just a little mud on it," said the farmer.

Gems of Thought.

This concise truth was once uttered by Joseph Cook: "There is a best way to live, and it is best to live in the best way."

"One er de troubles of dis life," said Uncle Eben, "is dat ev'ybody 'pears to hab a large supply of good advice on hand dat don't apply to his own personal needs."

Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who knew me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow.—Lincoln.

Is thy friend angry with thee? Then provide him an opportunity of showing thee a great favor. Over that his heart must needs melt, and he will love thee again.—Richter.

The best help is not to bear the troubles of others for them, but to inspire them with courage and energy to bear their burdens for themselves and meet the difficulties of life bravely.—Lubbock.

It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness or speaking a true word or making a friend.—Ruskin.

Half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness. They think it consists in having and getting and in being served by others. It consists in giving and serving others.—Henry Drummond.

Make friends with your trials, as though you were always to live together, and you will find that when you cease to take thought for your own deliverance, God will take thought for you.—Francis de Sales.

"I believe in the sacredness of the human body, this transient dwelling-place of a living soul, and so I deem it the duty of every man and woman to keep his or her body beautiful through right thinking and right living."

"Believe in yourself, believe in humanity, believe in success of your undertakings. Fear nothing and no one. Love your work. Work, hope, trust. Keep in touch with to-day. Teach yourself to be practical and up-to-date and sensible. You cannot fail."

A man's ideal, like his horizon, is constantly receding from him as he advances toward it.—Shedd.

"Being reproached for giving to an unworthy person, Aristotle said: 'I did not give it to the man, but to humanity.'"

Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board, but let truth, love, honor and courtesy flow in all thy deeds.—Emerson.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must tarry the grinding.—Shakespeare.

Opinions About Women.

If a woman lost us Paradise, she alone can restore it.—J. G. Whittier.

All women are good—good for something or good for nothing.—Cervantes.

A beautiful woman is the only tyrant man is not authorized to resist.—Victor Hugo.

Unhappy is the man to whom his own mother has not made all other mothers venerable.—Richter.

A beautiful woman is a practical poem, planting tenderness, hope and eloquence in all whom she approaches.—Emerson.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both by the beauty of the covering.—Dr. Johnson.

Domestic Economy. STARCHING AND IRONING.

The lecturer was a girlish figure, with curly brown hair and a faultless tailor-made dress, partially hidden by an apron, collar and cuffs, somewhat on the order of those worn by a hospital nurse. She proceeded, after a bow and smile to her audience, to smooth out a piece of blanket on her ironing table, covering it with a sheet, which she pinned under very carefully at each corner. "The subject for to-day is cold-water starch. I shall begin," she said, "with collars and cuffs, and while I am mixing my starch in this little bowl, I will dictate the ingredients to you. One tablespoonful of starch, half a pint of water, four drops of turpentine, and as much borax as will lie on a sixpence, dissolved in a tablespoonful of boiling water. Pour a little water onto the starch and mix it up quite smoothly with the hand; then pour in the rest of the water, turpentine and dissolved borax, taking care not to pour in the sediment of the borax, which might cause a speck of iron mould. The borax helps to stiffen. This quantity will be enough for four collars and two pairs of cuffs. One pint will do three shirts."

Taking a flat-iron from the stove, she dipped a piece of rag in olive oil and bath brick and rubbed the bottom well. A rag dipped in kerosene or salt, she told us, is also good for this purpose. She emphasized the necessity for scrupulous cleanness of the irons to produce good work, and, indeed, it is absolutely essential. Dipping a cuff, rough dried from the wash, into the starch mixture, after first stirring it smooth with her forefinger, she wrung it out, and rubbed the starch in vigorously. She then repeated the dipping and rubbing and put it away rolled up tightly in a towel for about half an hour. It is better, as a rule, she told us, to leave them an hour or two before ironing, when practicable.

Spreading out the cuff on the table and wiping it carefully on both sides with a piece of wet rag, she took her iron and ran it first of all very lightly on the wrong side, then lightly on the right; heavily on the wrong side, and heavily on the right. All these details sound trivial, but they are very important in getting a thing exactly right. For instance, if you iron the cuff or collar heavily at once the iron will probably stick, which it is also liable to do if you do not rub the surface first with a wet rag. Again, if you rub heavily on the right side first instead of the wrong, the thickened edges where they are turned in will present a raised surface on the right side. It is also important to keep on ironing the same article until it is quite dry and stiff. While the collars and cuffs are still hot they may be given the requisite curve by pinning the corresponding buttonholes together, by the time they are cold, the pin being removed, they will be found to retain their rounded position.

"To get good results in the somewhat difficult art of polishing," she said, "requires immaculate spotlessness in the polishing iron, as well as some practice. It is really quite hard work, though it sounds simple, which is the reason so few people have it done at home." Taking a cuff already starched and ironed, without, of course, any polish, she carefully re-cleaned and repolished her polishing iron, already as bright as a looking-glass. Then she dipped a soft rag in cold water (using nothing else), and slightly dampened the surface of the cuff on the right side. "You must be extremely careful," she said, "to have your polishing iron heated to exactly the right degree, for if it is too hot it will scorch, and if the slightest bit too cool it will be also ineffectual." Taking the polishing iron in her hand, she then moved it very quickly to and fro and from side to side, with considerable force over the

cuff. She held it up to our view, glossy and perfect.—[By Lias Carpenter, in Good Housekeeping.

COLORED CLOTHES.

When the colored clothes are washed out, put them by themselves and prepare the first tub for rinsing; wring all the clothes, except the colored ones, into the second rinsing water, which should be clear, returning the colored clothes to a large pan or pail each time they are rinsed after the white ones. Any colored clothes that are apt to fade should be rinsed in a pan of water three times, and then hung out at once to dry. After wringing the clothes out of two clear waters, prepare the third and last, which should be of blue water; they are now ready to hang out, all at once, and one has only to clear away the washing things. With this method, two hours will see a large washing ready for the line.

It is better to let clothes dry before starching, but when they are starched wet, have two pans, one the starch is made in, and another into which a little starch is turned; dip the clothes into this, and keep putting in a little more starch, and then the last starch used will be as good as the first and not thinned out or cooled with water from the clothes. It is not so important that starch should be thick—indeed, it is poor starch that is thick—but it should be thin and hot to penetrate the clothes quickly; make it with soapy water and it will not stick to the iron.

Heroic Invalids.

That spirit dominates over the flesh was never better illustrated than in the lives of heroic invalids of the past, who, under great stress of physical suffering, have achieved great and lasting results, with the cheerfulness of those who enjoy the full vigor of bodily health.

No one would conclude from reading the works of Robert Louis Stevenson, that for twenty years he fought a grim battle with an insidious disease, and that many of his most sparkling paragraphs were composed between spasms of pain and hemorrhages that threatened to carry him off any moment.

Likewise the author of the inimitable and cheerful "David Harum" suffered under stress of endless pain and sorrow until his book was finished, when he yielded to death and passed away before he could see the rewards of his heroic efforts.

Herbert Spencer spent a lifetime in fighting disease and sickness, which, in his early boyhood, was considered so threatening that his parents thought it waste of time and money to give him much of an education.

Beatrice Harraden published one of her latest books after five years of intermittent work fighting ill health, but her characters are robust and cheerful companions to meet.

Fanny Crosby, the hymn-writer, has been blind most of her life, but in spite of this she fills our lives with songs that cheer and encourage.

John Addington Symonds produced twenty-five scholarly volumes after his doctors pronounced him a confirmed invalid who would soon die. In spite of the inroads of disease, he labored long and lovingly at his books, and died with all humanity his debtor.

Dr. Henry Clarke Warren, the eminent Oriental scholar, who died at the age of forty-four, had suffered from boyhood with spinal trouble, that had incapacitated him from the more active duties of life.

Green, the historian, was also an invalid for years; but he continued laboring at his great work, and finished it before his disease could kill him. It was by sheer will power that he kept off the disease, until he had dedicated to the English people the history which will make his name forever famous.

O, Mither, Sing a Sang to the Bairns.

O mither, sing a sang to the bairns,
When the nichtfa' gathers them in.
Wee Jamie out at his elbows and knees,
An' Rab, half wat to the skin;
Tam, skelpin' about wi' his buits flung
af,
An' loupin' wi' a' his nicht—
O, mither, sing a sang to the bairns
Ere they cuddle doon for the nicht.

O, croon them a lilt as they hunker
roun'
The fire fu' o' daffin an' glee—
While Jenny, wi' her doll in her lap,
Lays her head against her knee;
She will lilt the same to her ain bit
weans

When your heid is aneath the swaird,
An' you sleep fu' sound' wi' your kith
an' kin,
Where they lie in the auld kirkyaird.

An' Rab an' Jamie, an' steerin' Tam
When they a' grow up to be men,
They will wan'er to a' the airts o' the
win',

To fecht for their bread an' to fen;
But aye in their hearts, though the
faucht be sair,

An' the war' is no' lookin' richt,
They will hear the lilt that you sang
lang syne
Ere they cuddled doon for the nicht.

They are a' roun' your knee, an' their
mirth an' glee
Is unco sweet to hear,
An' your heart fills up wi' a mither's
pride,

As you turn to hide the tear;
There are rough ways yet for their feet
to gang,
But noo let a' be bricht,
Then sing thim a lilt o' the sangs they
like

Ere they cuddle doon for the nicht.
—Alexander Anderson.

Proper Position for Rest.

Some men of science in Paris have been studying the phenomena of sleep and fatigue, and have arrived at the conclusion that a certain electric energy travels with the earth from west to east, that a man can work best when he faces the west, and sleep most soundly when his feet lie eastwards. Also, the universal desire for a pillow under the head is unsound. The healthiest sleep can be obtained lying perfectly flat, the head on a level with the body, with the feet slightly raised. Do these men of science go to bed wrong side down, as it were, head at the foot, feet on the pillows? We know now why it is that children, wise little offspring of Nature, as yet unspoiled by artificial habits, about the middle of the night get their feet opposite to one's stomach, and in the early hours of the morning one finds a little touzled head somewhere near the "bed-stock," and a surprisingly "souple" toe tickling one's nose. The owner of those wonderful toes is instinctively seeking the scientific position of repose.

Nursery Rhymes to Date.

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,
Eating curds and whey,
When along came a doctor,
Who said—how he shocked her—
"They've germs in them, throw them
away."

Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner,
Eating a Christmas pie,
The microbes he got
Laid him low on the spot,
And little Jack never knew why.

Jack and Jill
Went up the hill
To fetch a pail of water;
Jill drank a glass,
Unboiled, alas!
And so the microbes caught her.

We would be obliged to all of our readers who have bought goods directly or indirectly from the Wortman & Ward Co., of London, as the result of seeing their advt. in the "Farmer's Advocate," if they will kindly write to this office, telling us what they bought and the cost.

GOSSIP.

Dalgety Bros., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have a new importation of seven selected Clydesdale stallions and one Hackney stallion. These horses will be at the Toronto Exhibition as advertised, and should be seen by all interested. They are of the substantial, good-quality sort that this firm handles, and are bred in the best lines, being by high-class sires and suitable to the requirement of the trade in this country. The Hackney is a son of the noted Garton Duke of Connaught, and is a big, good-moving horse. See them at the fair, or write for particulars to Mr. James Dalgety, Glencoe, Ont.

Mr. Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont., advertises in this issue an auction sale at Ottawa, on September 29th, of 20 two-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, a number of which were bred to first-class sires in Scotland this season. These fillies were selected by first-class judges and should be eagerly sought after by farmers, as it is well known that good brood mares are deplorably scarce in this country, while the demand for good heavy draft horses is far greater than the supply, and high prices are being paid, and will be for years to come, as our cities grow and new railways are built and new country is being brought into cultivation. See the advertisement of this sale in this paper; note the date, and make it a point to be present to see these fine fillies sold, whether you buy or not.

During the period from June 17th to June 27th, 1905, records of 70 Holstein-Friesian cows have been accepted; three of which were begun more than eight months after freshening. All made seven-day records, 7 made 14-day, 19 made 30-day, 14 made 120-day, and one made a full year's record. The averages by ages were as follows:

Thirty-three full-age cows averaged: age, 7 years 5 months 18 days; days from calving, 49; milk, 461.9 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.32; fat, 15.349 lbs. Four four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 6 months 3 days; days from calving, 26; milk, 429.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.37; fat, 14.498 lbs. Eight three-year-olds averaged: aged, 3 years 6 months 2 days; days from calving, 55; milk, 355.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.26; fat, 11.611 lbs. Twenty-two heifers classed as two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 3 months 28 days; days from calving, 52; milk, 314.9 lbs.; per cent. of fat, 3.18; fat, 9.997 lbs.

Among these cows are the following: Shadybrook Gerben 43753, age 11 y. 11 m. 14 d.; days from calving, 22; milk, 552.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.78; fat, 20.889. Thirty-day record, days from calving, 8; milk, 2,147.4 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.68; fat, 78.919 lbs. One hundred and twenty-day record, days from calving, 8; milk, 8,101.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.49; fat, 282.601 lbs. Owner, World's Fair H.-F. Association, St. Louis, Mo.

Belle Sarcastic 23039, age 6 y. 2 m. 10 d.; days from calving, 64; milk, 568.5 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.66; fat, 20.464. Thirty-day record, days from calving, 62; milk, 2,460.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.42; fat, 84.138. Sixty-day record, days from calving, 56; milk, 4,764.3 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.37; fat, 160.372. Three hundred and sixty-five-day record, days from calving, 4; milk, 23,189.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.11; fat, 721.681. Owner, Agricultural College, Mich.

M. H. Gardner, Supt.

GRAHAM BROS.' IMPORTATION.

The well-known firm of importers of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., have recently received a consignment of 16 Clydesdales, 10 of which are stallions, and 6 fillies, selected by Mr. Tom Graham, than whom there is no better judge. The stallions are a grand lot, sons of the champions, Baron's Pride, Pride of Blacoin, Stately City, Woodend Gartly and Royal Baron. The fillies are by such sires as the H. & A. S. champion, King of the Roses; Majestic, and other noted stallions. Among both the stallions and mares in the importation are prizewinners at principal shows in Scotland. They will be on exhibition at the National at Toronto next week, and should be seen by all interested.

REDUCE YOUR LIVING EXPENSES 25%

A REAL FARMERS' ORGANIZATION FOR THE FARMER BY THE FARMER OF THE FARMER

It Means a Saving of Many Good Hard Dollars to You.

THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONCERN

Figure It Out for Yourself See if We Promise Too Much

First Read the Argument.

CO-OPERATION DOES reduce the cost of living. The biggest and best thing about co-operation is the dollars and cents end of it. It paves the way to better and cheaper living.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM

enables the consumers—the users of goods—to own their own store, to purchase all their requirements direct from the manufacturers or producers without the intervention of the endless chain of middlemen (wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, agents, etc.), each one of whom makes a profit on every transaction, and thereby increases the price to you.

We Want You to Join US, Brother Farmer,

and ask you to write for our prospectus and literature, which we send free of charge upon request. We can show you how to save from 25% to 30% on everything you eat, wear and use.

40% in Dividends on Their Capital

besides saving them an enormous amount of money on their purchases.

Remember this concern is being started by farmers, not by promoters who will get a large slice of stock for organization work.

Request for Prospectus

Gentlemen:—Please send your prospectus and all literature pertaining to the profit-sharing stock of your company to

Name P.O. Province

It is understood that above will be sent to me free of all charges, and that I am under no obligation whatsoever to subscribe.

Capital \$250,000, in shares of \$5.00 each

Stock fully paid No preferred stock

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

- J. P. WHELAN, President, Hamilton; S. A. LAIDMAN, Secretary, Cheapside; THOS. McFADDEN, Reeve, Glenelg Township, Durham; GEO. BINNIE, Ex-Warden, Grey Co., Bunessan; JOHN ARMSTRONG, Reeve, Amabel Township, Park Head

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OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY

It is proposed to start a large Departmental Co-operative store, patterned after those of Great Britain and the United States. It is the intention of this store to buy goods from manufacturers and producers only, sell these to its shareholders at wholesale prices, and hence do away with all middlemen's profits.

This Co-operative plan will enable us to save at least 25 per. cent. for you on

Dry Goods, Clothing of all kinds, Hats and Caps, Ladies' Wearing Apparel, Harness, Robes, Blankets, Hardware, Paints, Tools of all kinds, Implements, Stoves and Ranges, Furnaces, Fence Wire, Graniteware, Tinware, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Crockery and Glassware, Furniture, Baby Carriages, House Furnishings, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Dairy Supplies, Drugs of all kinds, Wall Paper, Groceries, Woodenware, Seeds of all kinds.

Your LOSS under the Present System

Under the present system there are at least two heavy items of expense, as well as two large profits, added to the cost of goods before they are sold over the counter.

You Pay 1. The large profit of the wholesale merchant. 2. The expense of the wholesale merchant, namely, rent, taxes, insurance, travellers' expenses, etc. 3. The large profit of the retail merchant. 4. The expense of the retail merchant, namely, rent, taxes, insurance, clerks' hire, etc.

Your GAIN by the Co-operative System

Under the Co-operative system no person gets a profit. Goods are sold to the shareholders of a co-operative store with the bare expenses of running the business added.

You Pay Only what it costs to handle the goods once. Rent, taxes and insurance bills are no greater than those of a wholesale store, and there are no travellers' salaries or advertising bills to pay.

You Save 1. The large profit of the wholesale merchant. 2. The large profit of the retail merchant. 3. The expense of the retail merchant. All this expense is cut out. The same expense that runs a wholesale store will run a co-operative store.

For full particulars of this great plan, address

The CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONCERN, Hamilton, Ont.

GOSSIP.

THE ANNANDALE HOLSTEINS.

The Annandale Stock Farm, at Tilsonburg, Ont., under the clear-sighted direction of Mr. Geo. Rice, has this year produced the most abundant harvest in its history, as the 80 acres of corn, mangels and potatoes and the heavy stubble fields and massive stacks surrounding the buildings amply testify. As many of our readers know, Mr. Rice left his own farm at Currie's Crossing two years ago and leased this large farm for a term of years. By so doing he has been enabled to increase his Holstein herd, which now numbers 100 head, but is not up to what its owner wishes to bring it. Among the stock bulls in service is a yearling son of Calamity Jane, the sweepstakes cow in public dairy tests for several years. His sire is Sir Pietertje Posch, the average record of whose dam and sire's dam is over 26 lbs. butter in seven days each, the highest record in Canada. Mr. Rice's herd has long been noted for producing the best, and it was never in better shape to do that than it is to-day with so many record-breaking dams in the herd, such as Iosco Pride, the Pan-American sweepstakes female, and two of her daughters, each with a butter record of 17 and 18 lbs. of butter in seven days at two years old, and Calamity Jane, the old champion winner, looking as though she might live to produce several calves yet, and Daisy Texel 2nd, with a record of 68 lbs. milk per day at two years old, and 18 lbs. butter per week at three years; Canary Starlight, with a record of 11 lbs. butter at four years, milk testing 4.5 per cent. fat, and Adelaide De Kol, who has the largest yearly milk flow of any cow in his herd. The above lot along with several of their produce that is equally as good, if not better, constitutes a herd second to none. A few bull calves in stock from some of his heavy-producing dams should soon find new homes, although they are quite young yet. Mr. Rice had about made up his mind to give up showing at the fall exhibitions, but he has yielded to

temptation, and expects to be out at Toronto with a few head, and hopes to meet many of his old customers, and to get acquainted with many others. Be sure and see his exhibit.

Mr. H. E. Williams, the well-known breeder of pure Jersey cattle and Shropshire sheep at Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q., writes: "Notwithstanding the advance in the price of wool and the increased demand for sheep, he is still offering ram and ewe lambs at last year's exceedingly low prices. Having purchased last year from the Hon. S. A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, his best ram, a very choice one, and as my ewes are mostly from imported stock, my lambs are well bred and well covered. My Jerseys are looking fine and are great producers. Young stock is the best for years."

The Glenhodson Company, of Myrtle, Ont., has, under the businesslike management of Lorne Foster, built up a large and useful herd of Large Yorkshire hogs, which number about 100 head just now. Importations were made from Great Britain in laying the foundation of this herd from such noted herds as Daybell's and Spencer's, one of the former's boars being now at the head of the herd, viz., Bottesford Royal Prince 14516. This boar has proven himself a valuable sire, being used at the Dominion Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, with good results. His able assistant as sire is Glenhodson Emperor 25th 15803 (Nov., 1903), sire Holywell Hewson 9221 (imp.), dam Holywell Empress 6th (imp.) 9222. This hog is not extra large, but is of the right stamp to produce good doers, having a strong back and well-sprung ribs. The writer was informed by Mr. Foster that he would part with him now, as well as another one about a year old from the same dam as above, and by Oak Lodge Questor. Either of those boars are worthy of a place at the head of some herd. Most of the brood sows that are

not imported are from the famous Oak Lodge herd, making up a herd of prime quality from the feeder's point of view, as well as packer's. The young stuff is, as might be expected, of good quality. Nothing but the choicest is sent out for breeding stock, as any inferior ones go to the packers. The firm is supplying a cream business in Toronto, and are thereby enabled to give their young pigs such a good start that they are not likely to disappoint purchasers.

TRADE TOPICS.

THE SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR.—One of the most enterprising firms known to the Canadian public is the Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., and Toronto, Ont., manufacturers of the famous Sharples Tubular Cream Separator. The rapidly-increasing favor this machine has met among dairymen in the United States and Canada is based upon merit, and its many distinctive features, all good ones, should commend it to everyone who wants an up-to-date dairy or creamery equipment. Write for catalogue, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONCERN.—"A fair, square trial at co-operation" is the way President J. P. Whelan, of the Canadian Co-operative Concern, puts it in sending in the half-page advertisement of the above company, the temporary office of which, by the way, is 167 1/2 King St., East, Hamilton, Ont. The Canadian Co-operative Concern is capitalized at \$250,000, in shares of \$5 each; stock fully paid, no preferred stock. The objects are to start a large departmental co-operative store, patterned after those of Great Britain and the United States. It is the intention to buy goods from manufacturers and producers only, sell these to its shareholders at wholesale prices, and hence do away with all middlemen's profits. Mr. Whelan reports that they are

getting on with their organization work exceptionally well. Read what they have to say in our advertising columns.

THE BABCOCK TESTER FOR MILK AND CREAM.—The necessity of a Babcock tester on any farm can readily be realized after once it is used. It is difficult, and, in fact, almost impossible, for one to obtain an accurate knowledge of the butter-fat-producing ability of the individual cows of any dairy herd without the help of the Babcock tester. One prominent dairyman has said that his breed of cow was always considered by the Babcock tester, and the cow that produced the most pounds of butter-fat per year was the cow that suited him, no matter what breed it was. Many cows that to the naked eye appear to the owners to be money-makers and fat-producing cows often, when subjected to the actual test, are found not sufficiently up to the standard to pay for the feed they consume. The paltry sum of five dollars for a Babcock tester is, indeed, of no consideration whatever when considering the advantages to be gained by absolute knowledge of the fat-producing qualities of any herd. We know of no more necessary article on the farm than the Babcock tester, and we can heartily recommend our readers to the use of these machines. They can be procured for testing whole milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk. Messrs. C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ont., who advertise them in this issue, manufacture a complete line of machinery for the manufacture of cheese or butter, whether on farm or in the factory. Write them for further information concerning the Babcock testers.

It's easier for many people to know how to do a thing than to be able to tell how they do it.

Really the happiest mortals are they who are giving up something that somebody else may enjoy and have life more abundantly.

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

Then Read the Proof.

Can we carry out what we say? Read what The First National Co-operative Society of Chicago is doing for its members. Notice the regular grocer's price for these articles and the price of The First National Co-operative Society.

Table comparing Grocer's Price and Co-operative Price for various goods like Celluloid starch, Pure pepper, etc., showing a 54% saving.

Your grocery bill is the most steady. If you are shown a way of saving from 25% to 40% on these bills without any way decreasing the quality of the goods you would consider it poor policy to ignore the chance to make this saving.

Remember that some lines, as sewing machines, pianos, etc., cost as much to sell them as to make them. Your saving on these would be even greater still.

Some of the Safeguards of the Company To be Secured by Charter

No person can hold over \$100 worth of stock. This provision was made in order to keep the stock out of the hands of capitalists. No person can get control of the company by buying up the stock, because no person can possibly get over twenty shares.

The dividend cannot be increased beyond 7 per cent. This is not a money-making concern. It is intended as a means of buying and selling without the intervention of middlemen. If the difference between the manufacturer's price and the wholesaler's price will more than pay running expenses, then the rebates must be increased.

Township Organization for Voting. Where there are at least 100 shares held in any township or town the shareholders there will be entitled to send a delegate to the annual meeting at the expense of the company. It is intended to do away with voting by proxy by this means. Your delegate can hold your proxies and vote intelligently, and the power to elect any set or clique of directors will not be in any person's hands. The cost to the concern will not be one per cent.

All shares fully paid up, giving voting power, are transferable.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

GUINEA FOWL WANTED.

Where can I get a pair of guinea fowl? I am badly troubled with hawks, and have heard that guinea fowl will keep them away.

Ans.—Those having guinea fowl for sale should advertise them; no doubt, other people are also wondering where to get them.

DUTIES OF FARM LABORERS.

I understand that farm laborers are compelled by law to do ordinary or regular chores and to milk on Sundays and legal holidays. Now, if they refuse or neglect to do the ordinary chores and to milk on legal holidays and Sundays, how may a farmer deal with them as to lost time in the final settlement?

Ans.—He may deduct from their wages a proportionate amount for the days so lost; that is, if they were employed to do general farm work and not simply for some special purpose which does not include milking and the doing of chores.

LOCATING WATER.

Do you know of any reliable method of locating water for a well, or is digging for water merely chance?

Ans.—An old well-digger used to say he always bored where he was told. So far as signs are concerned, we place no reliance on any of them, but there are natural indications that sometimes serve as a guide. Water near the surface may be indicated by the presence of water-loving trees. Then, again, in some districts there is a certain geological structure at a nearly uniform depth where water is invariably found. For the most part, though, boring is chance. Fortunately there seem to be few sections in Canada where one can't get water by going far enough down.

OWNER OF A DOG RESPONSIBLE?

A boy was sent on an errand to a neighbor's, whose son, working at home just for the day, owns a dog. This dog bit the errand boy twice on the leg.

- 1. Who is responsible, the father or the boy, the boy being not of age?
2. Can he be made to kill the dog?
3. The errand boy was at steady employment, but has not been able to work since, which is three or four weeks. Can he claim damages? If so, how should he proceed?

The neighbor's boy refuses to kill the dog, as he never was known to be vicious before.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. Inasmuch as, according to the statement, neither the owner of the dog nor the owner's father had any previous knowledge of mischievous or vicious propensities of the dog, neither can he be held responsible, nor can the owner be required to kill him.

MICHIGAN VS. ONTARIO.

An Elgin County, Ont., reader asks us whether farm land is cheaper and the possibility of making a success better in the north half of the south part of Michigan than in Southern Ontario, also where he can obtain maps and information regarding the above mentioned country.

Ans. The following letter seems to answer the query pretty well. The Secretary of State Lansing, Mich., will be glad to furnish maps and information as to the possibilities of the northern part of the lower peninsula of this state. As it would be discourteous to suggest a comparison, and less a contrast of prices, between our own state and your province, I refrain. There are great lakes and big places, and the man who is not content with a small farm, but who has a sense of smell for a better one, will find sense will stumble over the same. It is recognized wherever it is, and nearly everything is done in the north, not on the chance.

Nallum nimen habes... Nix te facinus, Fortis te... Bean locumis.

Director Michigan Experiment Station

ONIONS MAKING SECOND GROWTH.

I have a number of fine large onions, but some have begun to take the second growth. When is the proper time to pull these onions?

Ans.—These onions should have been ripened off by pressing the tops down close at the base about two or three weeks ago. This would have caused the bulb to increase in size and the top to die. Now they should be pulled, and allowed to ripen off naturally on the open ground, and, when the tops are dead, remove the onions to a dry place for keeping. If allowed to remain in the ground into September, there is always danger of the fall rains causing a second growth, and there is then much difficulty in ripening the onions off.

SPRUCE GALL LOUSE

I am sending a branch of spruce infested with an insect which please describe, stating whether it is injurious, and any other information which would be useful.

Ans.—The excrescence is caused by the spruce gall louse (Chermes abies), which punctures the young wood tissue, causing a gall to grow around itself. Here it develops, emerging when mature. Little or nothing can be done, except to cut off branches attacked. Unless very abundant, says Dr. Bethune, editor of the Canadian Entomologist, no particular alarm need be felt, although Dr. Fletcher, of Ottawa, mentioned it a few years ago in his annual report as causing considerable injury and anxiety among those interested in the manufacture of paper.

THINNING OUT A RASPBERRY PATCH

I have a piece of garden planted in red raspberries. They have been neglected, and have grown into a terry patch. How am I to thin them out? If in rows, how far apart should they be? What time of the year is best, fall or spring?

Ans.—When a raspberry patch has become so neglected that it has become perfectly wild, in many cases the most economical means of cleaning it up would be to remove the whole patch and start afresh. If, however, the plants are not too old, they might be cleaned out by plowing down the rubbish, and leaving the rows five or six feet apart, and six to eight inches wide at the base, then thinning out the old canes which remain in this strip. This may be done either in the fall or spring, perhaps preferably in the spring, as there would be less danger of the roots being frozen.

Horticultural Department, O. A. C.

SOME AGRICULTURAL POTANY.

Please inform me regarding: (1) Botanical source of timothy; (2) botanical source of clover and nat. ord.; (3) botanical source of hogweed and nat. ord.; (4) Natural order of false flax. L. T. Ontario.

Ans.—1. Timothy grass (Phleum pratense) is native in Europe, N. Africa, W. Asia, and the mountainous regions of the New England States. According to Dr. Vasey, quoting Jared Elliott, timothy was first cultivated in New Hampshire about 1700 by Mr. Timothy Herd, and hence called by some people Timothy's grass and by others Herd's grass. A British account makes Timothy Hanson the introducer of the cultivated grass from the Carolinas into England about 1750.

2. Clover is the popular name given to the three species of Trifolium that grow in Canada, and by some it is applied to the common burdock. The three-pronged spiny clover is a common weed in Central and Southern America, and is supposed to have been brought from South American wood. It is also native in the Old World. The one common along ditches in Ontario, Anemum strumarium, has been naturalized here directly from the Old World. A third species, which is not found far from the sea coast, is indigenous. These three species are nearly related to the clover. The burdocks are European.

3. Hogweed. This name is applied to several different plants. To answer your question, you should have to know which one you mean.

4. False Flax (Camelina sativa) is a member of the mustard family, Cruciferae.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., Chm., 75 Yonge St., Toronto. References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice. Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario. Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College. Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto. Right Rev. A. Sweetman, Bishop of Toronto. Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.



Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11x15, 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 and Lithographing Co. LONDON, ONTARIO.

STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars. THE DR. ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, GERMANY.

One who thinks he can, but finds he can't, has a chance to profit by his failure, and only needs stick-to-itiveness.

Folks who feel it their duty to keep everything straight might find their own halos on crooked if they could see themselves as others see them.

The fact that you are foolish enough to give a second thought to the idea that you would like to have time turn backward in its flight and make you a child again shows that you would do other foolish things, even if you were able to avoid the ones you have done.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE.

DIFFICULTY IN CHURNING.

We have two cows, and keep the milk in cans set in a tank in which we pump water to cool the milk. Have churned five hours at times, but it generally takes about three hours. Then a large quantity of cream appears to remain in buttermilk. One cow has been milking since November, and the other since April.

Ans.—The difficulty in churning may be due to one or more of the following causes:

- 1. The cream may be too thick.
2. The feed your cows receive may not be best for rapid separation of cream and milk.
3. The cows (one at least) are far advanced in lactation.
4. The cream may be kept too long.
5. The cream may not be ripe enough.
6. The churn may be filled too full.

SWEET CORN—SOWING CLOVER—LURRYING COWS.

When should sweet cornstalks be cut, and should they be got in green? I have not a silo. Is there much value in them as a fodder for cows?

2. I plowed under some old sod last fall, which was very poor and sandy, sowing it this spring with oats and clover. The former have done fairly well in parts, but the clover has not caught at all well. Why is that, as I have had no trouble in getting a good catch before on equally poor soil? Neither were harrowed or rolled in. What could I grow here next spring; would timothy and clover do?
3. I was told in the winter that no one every curly-combed cows in this country. Is that so?

Ans.—1. Sweet corn should be cut as soon as possible after the ears have been taken off for use, or at that stage, if the ears have not been removed. Cut them, the stalks of some of the later varieties make the most palatable corn fodder known. Shocks should be left in the field a few weeks before being stored.

2. The wonder is, not that your seed did not catch well, being sown on such poor land and left uncovered, but that it was ever successful under such conditions. Grass seed may be sown on the surface in the fall and in March with good success, but sown along with spring grain, unless weather conditions are unusually favorable, its chances are poor unless covered slightly. Your best chance of getting that field into grass would be to sow timothy as soon as possible after land is prepared this summer or fall, and sow clover on the last snowfall next March, or when the surface is honey-combed with frost. Roll after sowing timothy.

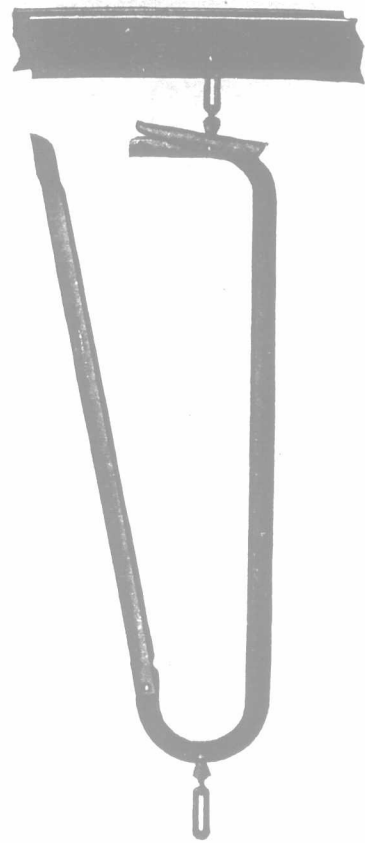
3. Some do, most don't.

AUCTION SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Nov. 1st.—W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Shorthorns.
Nov. 2nd.—E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont., Shorthorns.
Dec. 13th.—A. E. Meyer, Guelph, and Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Shorthorns.
Jan. 10th, 1906.—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns.

Mr. Chas. E. Bonnycastle, Campbellford, Ont., writes: "Since last report I have sold the following list of stock, in Shorthorns: To C. J. Goodfellow, Cadrigton, Ont., three-year-old heifer and yearling bull; to each of the following gentlemen one yearling bull: Geo. English, Hastings, Ont.; John G. Moore, Sydenham Place, Que.; Chas. Bedford, Campbellford, Ont.; Chas. Inch, Burk's Falls, Ont.; Samuel Bibby, Campbellford, Ont.; Robt. Nelson, Campbellford, Ont.; Jas. Ogilvie, Grenville, Que.; to Martin Justin, Cooper's Falls, Ont., one bull calf. Among the sales of Berkshires are boar pig to Geo. Dunan, Campbellford, Ont., also yearling boar to W. T. Sine, Sine, Ont. All my offering for this season was purchased by Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont. As I am through with my stock bull, Red King 2nd =41746-, will sell him cheap to make room for another. He is a Crimson Flower, and an all-round good animal, and has proved himself a capital sire. My calves and yearling heifers are all sired by him, and they are a good, even lot. I might add that all my sales were made through the 'Farmer's Advocate.'"

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



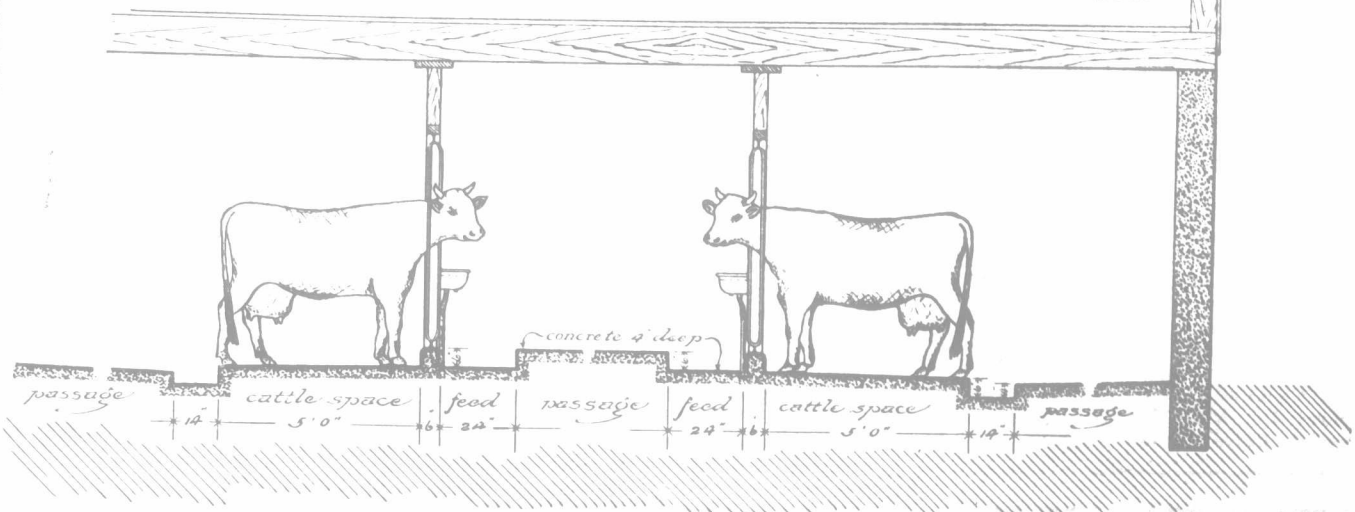
Patent U Bar Stanchion.

The cut below shows proper arrangement for cement work in a stable. It also shows method of adopting our Patent Stanchion, and it will be observed that no partitions or mangers (apart from that formed with cement) are required, and the only woodwork necessary is that used in fastening the Stanchion. Stables arranged in this way are light and airy; have no dark corners to accumulate dirt, and are the cheapest arrangement to be procured, as the Stanchions are not expensive. They are a great convenience, being easily operated, and they give an animal more freedom than any other method of fastening.

Cut also shows location of our Galvanized Steel Water Bowls, each one serving two animals. The water is piped to these bowls from a supply tank, and is regulated with an automatic float. Farmers now using our Bowls claim that with less feed they secure a much larger flow of milk.

ASK FOR OUR FREE LITERATURE.

We manufacture all kinds of Metal Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, etc., and if you intend to erect a new barn, we can tell you how to secure a Galvanized Poof which will easily last fifty years, and make your building lightning proof, and not cost you any more than regular construction with wood shingles.



METAL SHINGLE & SIDING COMPANY, Limited, - PRESTON, ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Hamilton & Hawthorn, Simcoe, Ont., the well-known stallion importers, have lately arrived with a consignment of horses, consisting of 25 Percherons, 1 Clydesdale, 2 French Coachers and 3 Hackneys. This is without doubt the most valuable lot that this very enterprising firm has yet brought across. Judging from the general make-up of this lot of horses, we must conclude that they hewed to a line in selecting. Knowing the requirements of the country, and knowing the prejudices there are in many parts against the French horses, this firm was determined to bring horses that were practically without fault, and after looking them over carefully, and making reasonable allowance for trifling defects of a temporary nature in a very few of them, which are the effects of an ocean voyage, the writer must say they are a high-classed lot, with especially good feet, clean bone and sloping pasterns, prime factors in approved horseflesh. One of the leaders in the Percheron ranks is Serigny 47647, a jet-black five-year-old; weight, 2,100 lbs.; a combination of strength and beauty, with extra good feet and legs, and Hackney action, a winner of many prizes in France, and a descendant of the famous Brilliant. Curlin 46283, a seven-year-old gray, weight over 2,100 lbs., is a horse with exceptional muscle, style and conformation, and good quality legs and feet (slightly the worse of his trip); also a winner in France at the leading shows, and would stand some beating yet. Polignac 52061, is a four-year-old ton-weight horse, with very flat bone and good feet, and a top that will finish like a picture; he is also a splendid traveller. Another winner in many rings in France is Marin 48915, a dark-gray five-year-old; sire Besique 19692, by Brilliant. This firm tried but failed to buy this horse last year. He is certainly a good one, and a good actor. Dubonnel 91671, is a black four-year-old, thin in flesh, well-muscled and well-timbered; will finish extra nice. Bath 54319, a black-gray three-year-old, by the great horse, Romeo, has splendid strong bone and good feet. Ali 51901, three years old, black, by Sterkery, a descendant of Brilliant, is an even, big fellow, rather thin, but of great promise for the future. Chert 56330, a black, by the great sire, Coq, has splendid flat bone and good pasterns. In addition to the above-mentioned, there are several grand, good colts of the right material, some of them a trifle thin, all having just ended the season's work before leaving France. A pair of dark-gray 1,700-lb. mares, of splendid quality throughout, were brought along with the lot; they are said to be bred to a 2,400 lbs. stallion. The French Coach horse, Lilas 11555, is a

"HOW TO CATCH WOLVES"



By ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON
Government Naturalist of Manitoba,
will be mailed free on application to the publishers.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Apple Trees That are Apple Trees
Write for Special Prices.



Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Berry Plants

NONE BETTER. 25 years direct dealing with satisfactory results. No agents. Splendid value. Try us to-day.

A. G. HULL & SON, St. Catharines Ont.

North - West Lands

Improved and Unimproved Farms in all parts of Manitoba and Territories. Also Homesteads.

We have had 26 years' experience in "The West" and are thoroughly familiar with its lands and their producing possibilities. Write us for any information desired.

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If You are going to Build,

send us your address on a post card and we will tell you how to save 25% of your fuel bill.

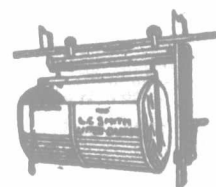
UNION FIBRE CO.,
WINONA, MINN.

fine, rangy three-year-old, with strong, clean legs and good feet, a first-prize and medal winner at Paris show in June of this year. This horse looks rather the worse of his trip yet, while his stable mate, Andinot 15558, a three-year-old bay, seems to be none the worse. This horse reminds one of a large Thoroughbred, by his clean-cut head and neck, and the quality of his legs and feet, and his action is all that one could desire, even in a Hackney. The Hackneys combine size and quality. Royal Stamp, Vol. 23, a two-year-old chestnut, stands 15.3, is especially strong in the bone, and is a nice mover; sired by the great Yorkshire Post 5076, dam Gay Keyinham 9977. Royal Ballymena, Vol. 23, a 15.2 two-year-old, is by Ganymede 2076; dam Love Letter 10235, is a beautiful dark chestnut, with the choicest quality of legs and feet and splendid action. This colt was first-prize winner and champion against all ages at Belfast, beating noted London winners, and will, no doubt, be among the best at Canadian shows. Winchester 8397, a dark chestnut four-year-old, 15.3, bred by Marmaduke Wray, Beverley, Yorkshire, England, by Garton Duke of Connaught 3009 (the great Hackney sire that stands at 15 guineas a mare, to which His Majesty King Edward VII. is breeding); dam Wood Violet 2511, by Lord Derby 2nd 417, is a horse of excellent quality throughout, especially well-turned neck and shoulders, and the best of legs and feet. He, unfortunately, pulled one of his shoes on board ship, and broke his hoof so badly that it is now, and will be for a while, much smaller than it ought to be, which will interfere somewhat with his action, which is of the best. His winnings so far this season are: Second at Sutton, second at Beverley, first at Barton, first at Duffield, first at Market Weighton, beating the horse that was placed first at the two former shows. Sir Thomas (9381), the black Clydesdale stallion, a massive horse, weighing in condition 2,140 lbs., has been a winner of many prizes, as well as a sire of many winners. His sire, Castlereach (10324), is by Darnley, out of a Prince of Wales dam; his dam, Lady Lawrence 3736, also traces to Prince of Wales, which gives him a double dash of the blood of this great sire. Prince Thomas, a son of Sir Thomas, sold in '99 for 850 guineas. A number of the above-mentioned horses will be at Toronto, London and Ottawa shows. Anyone interested in those breeds should make it a point to see them, as they are all for sale.

Do you happen to know any family that has not its troubles? If so, you know one whose members are too wise to tell their difficulties or parade their griefs. [Livestock World.]

L. C. SMITH

FEED and LITTER CARRIERS



Patented June 16, 1903. Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.

Write us for particulars. LYMAN O. SMITH, Oshawa, Ont.

Brant County Farm FOR SALE

Known as "Valley View," Mount Vernon, Containing 200 acres in the heart of one of the best grain-growing districts of Ontario. This is an excellent grain and stock farm. Good frame dwelling, buildings modern and convenient, all with stone basement, and comfortable stabling; nine miles from the city of Brantford; will be sold at a very reasonable price, and on easy terms to suit purchaser. Will divide if necessary. Apply JOHN R. GHILCOTT, Burford, Ontario.

To Rent for money or on shares, 160 acres first-class stock and dairy farm, well watered, rich clay loam, in good condition, 5 acres flats, new 2-story house, beautiful situation along Grand river, 2 1/2 miles from village. Address BOX 34, CALEDONIA, ONT.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE: Stock Bull, Red King 2nd = 41767. Also calves of both sexes, and cows and heifers. About 60 head on hand. Nothing to offer in Cotswolds. In Berkshires, a few young sows from 3 to 4 months. CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, P.O. & Stn. Campbellford, Ont.

Farms Wanted for Cash Customers.

Never was there such a demand as at present. If you have a good farm to sell place it with me now. Send complete description to-day and get my terms. Parties wanting good farms will do well to get our lists, mailed free; also book showing modern system hollow concrete walls with proper ventilation. I will build or sell outfit. ALF. BROWN, Real-estate Dealer and Concrete Builder, Dept. C, Picton, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE.

We are offering 16 shearing ewes, full of quality, sired by Marsuder (Imp.). He won 2nd at Chicago, 1903. Also a limited number of ram and ewe lambs by same sire, and 30 useful breeding ewes, which we intend to mate with our Chicago winner of 1904. Prolific (Imp.). W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest.

FOR SALE - Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs. Born 1st April, descendants from imported stock. Price, Rams \$6.00, Ewes \$7.50, including pedigree and transfer. Apply to H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnyside Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

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

The Disorders of Digestion

Arising from Torpid Liver, Kidneys and Bowels Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Most of the ills of every-day life come from derangements of the digestive system.

The liver becomes clogged and torpid, the kidneys inactive, and the bowels constipated. The poisonous waste matter is thrown back into the blood stream, and the result is some deadly form of disease.

It is not necessary to be continually dosing if you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This treatment acts directly and promptly on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and insures their proper working. Indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney disease, backache, liver complaint, biliousness and constipation are the ailments for which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are most frequently used.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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 examining 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.

Do not dare to live without some clear intention toward which your living shall be bent. Mean to be something with all your might.—Phillips Brooks.

"You know Jones, who was reputed so rich? Well, he died the other day, and the only thing he left was an old Dutch clock." "Well, there's one good thing about it; it won't be much trouble to wind up his estate."

SUFFERED TORTURE FOR FOUR YEARS

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Wm. Doeg's Rheumatism.

He Was So Bad that He Could Not Lie Down, But Had to Sit Night and Day in a Chair.

SUNDRIDGE, Ont., August 28 (Special).—Mr. William Doeg, of this place, now a hale, hearty man, tells of his almost miraculous cure of Rheumatism by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For four years I suffered excruciating torture," says Mr. Doeg. "I was scarcely an hour free from pain. I could not lie down to take rest, but had to sit night and day in a chair.

"I was treated for rheumatism by several doctors, and also tried several medicines without receiving any benefit. Almost in despair, I feared I never again would be free from pain. Then I read of some remarkable cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I procured a box, and soon found they were doing me good, and before I had finished the second box, I was entirely free from pain and a new man."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism by putting the kidneys in shape to take the cause—Eric Auld-out of the blood.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

LENGTH OF CORN ROW TO EQUAL AN ACRE

If corn is planted 3 feet apart, how many rods equal an acre? W. H. M.

Ans.—A strip 3 feet wide and 880 rods long will contain 160 square rods, or one acre in area.

A BOOK ON PRACTICAL FARMING.

Could you please tell me where I can get a book on "practical farming" with price of same, something suitable for a new hand to study in spare time?

Ans.—"Successful Farming," by Wm. Rennie; price, \$1.50; may be ordered through this office.

BLACK MEDICK.

Will you kindly send me the name of this plant I am sending you a sample of? Is it a weed or a grass? If it is a weed, tell the best way to get rid of it. J. J. W.

Ans.—Black medick. It is a legume, not a grass, and is not a weed, but a useful pasture plant.

ST. BARNABY'S THISTLE.

I send you a portion of a weed for identification which I found in my pasture. I have never seen anything like it before, and suppose it came in alfalfa seed, sown in 1904. The plant is about two feet high. What is it, and is it common in any part of Ontario?

READER.

Ans.—Centaurea solstitialis, St. Barnaby's thistle, a European weed, sometimes called whit thistle. Probably quite rare in this country. There was some of it on a farm in Westminster, near London, Ont., in 1896. J. D.

UNMANAGEABLE HAIR.

A reader has very fine hair, which will not stay in place. Could you tell me, through your valuable paper, any way of managing it, as combing does not answer the purpose? C. N.

Ans.—Try a different kind of comb. Before washing the hair shampoo it by rubbing in a well-beaten egg. Then, wash in water not too warm, and before the hair is entirely dry, part it in the desired place and brush into position. Do not use borax or camphor in the water, but a light lather of some mild soap. Use the hair brush often, as it is better than the comb.

TESTING SOUR CREAM—PRICE OF SMALL-SIZED BABCOCK MACHINE.

1. Can thick, sour cream be tested with the Babcock tester with as good results as if it were sweet?

2. About what price is the smallest size Babcock tester, and whom are they made by? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The reading will not indicate quite the full percentage of fat contained.

2. The Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Montreal, quote a two-bottle Babcock for testing milk as \$5.00; same size, for testing milk and cream at \$7; a four-bottle machine for testing milk at \$6, and the same size for both milk and cream at \$8.

THOROUGHBRED AND STANDARD-BRED.

1. What is the difference between a Thoroughbred and a Standard-bred horse?

2. Does a cross of a Canadian-bred stallion not count in registration? A. G.

Ans.—1. A Thoroughbred horse is one descended in all lines from registered ancestry in the English Studbook for racing (training) stock. A Standard-bred horse is one bred from registered trotting-bred stock, or from ancestry having a certain standard of racing or time record, or record of his own entitling him to registration in the American Trotting Registry.

2. A cross of registered Canadian-bred stallion (of the same breed) counts for as much as does that of an imported stallion in a pedigree, other things being equal.

The idea that a managerial job leads only along flower-strewn pathways has led many a man into the thorny ways of trouble. Study your work, and above all study your own capacity.

There would be less domestic trouble in the world if cooking were as popular with the women as coquetry.

When You Buy Rubbers

you want the best rubbers you can get for the money. People who know buy

DAISY RUBBERS

and you will be perfectly safe in following their lead. They are better than usual rubbers--wear better and look better.

At the Canadian Exhibition you can see how the raw gums are converted into the finest and best rubbers for all kinds of uses and all kinds of people.

A Big Change

We have been selling only through the trade, but **HEREAFTER WE WILL SELL DIRECT TO FARMERS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.**

Buy your Fencing from us and save the Middleman's Profit. We pay freight on all orders over 300 lbs. weight.

200 Steel Farm Gates, 13 Ft. Long, at \$4.00 Each

To begin with, as we have an overstock of this size, our price while they last is \$4.00 each, hinges and latch included. These gates are 4 ft. high and are guaranteed first-class standard gates in every particular. They formerly sold at \$6.25. Now is your chance. Write quick.

Steel Farm Gates (all sizes)

Ornamental Fencing

Ornamental Gates

Farm Fencing

(50 styles at 12c. to 35c. per rod, freight paid)

Coiled Spring Wire

Barb and Plain Wire

Balled Weaving Wire

Staples

Post-Hole Augers

Wire Stretchers, etc.

All at factory prices, freight prepaid direct to the farmer.

Write for prices, terms and instructions for ordering.

SEE OUR BIG EXHIBIT AT TORONTO FAIR.

London Fence Machine Co.
LONDON, CAN.

Important AUCTION SALE 20 Imported Clydesdale Fillies

Specially selected by expert judges for size, quality and breeding.

at **OTTAWA, ONT.**, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1905

These Fillies are two years old. A number have been bred in Scotland to A1 sires.

WM. MEHAREY, Russell, Ont.



If You Want to Buy or Sell

a Farm Try an "Ad" in Our "Want and For Sale Column." Always Sure to Bring Results.

Address: Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

DECEP.

TROUT CREEK HERD TO BE DISPERSED.

Shorthorn breeders, generally, throughout the Dominion will learn with sincere regret of the decision of Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ontario, to dispose of his noted Trout Creek herd, by auction, on November 1st, retiring from the business and from membership in the Shorthorn Association, of which he has been so enthusiastic, useful and helpful a worker. Whatever may be thought of the reasons given for this determination, it is well known that many of the best men in the business are fully in sympathy with Mr. Flatt's view of the surrender, and none will doubt his entire sincerity or the genuineness of his regret in severing his connection with an association in which he has made many steadfast and valued friends.

Joining the ranks of the breeders of Shorthorns a few years ago without previous training or experience as a stockman, at a time when values were much depressed and far from encouraging, Mr. Flatt proved an apt scholar, and his enterprising spirit, his energetic and courageous ventures, and his faith in the superiority of the breed, proved of great advantage to every breeder of Shorthorns in Canada, as he did more than any other man in the business to advertise Canadian Shorthorns by his prize-winning record at leading shows in the United States and his public sales at Chicago, by risking his money in importing the best class of cattle and offering them at auction at the people's own prices, thus disseminating blood which has told for good on the character of Canadian Shorthorns, and will do so for many years to come. While Mr. Flatt has done well in the business financially, owing to his vigorous business methods, no one will say he has been either selfish or sordid. He has helped many of the small breeders by finding a market for their cattle, paying them liberal prices for what he bought, and bringing them into prominence before the public and has inspired confidence in all. The decade in which he has figured in the Shorthorn world will stand out as a bright era in the history of Shorthorns in Canada, and the men who conduct their business in the "straight-forward, honorable and manly way that he has done, will stand best in the esteem of the fraternity, and will retain the consciousness of having done their part well, which is more to be desired than mere money-making.

The following letter, written by Mr. Flatt to the "Farmer's Advocate" some time ago, explains his position better than we can do, and is given in full:

"The breeding and handling of Shorthorn cattle has been a great source of pleasure and a fair degree of profit to me. I have made many cherished friends on both sides of the Atlantic, and have also become greatly attached to Shorthorn cattle. It is, therefore, with sincerest regret that I part with the herd.

"To those who have followed my course for the past three years, in reference to the future of our Shorthorn Association, the announcement that the herd will be sold should not come as a surprise. I have, it is known, persistently, and, I think, consistently, opposed the contemptible tactics of the Live-stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson, and his associates in placing the Dominion Shorthorn Association in its present position. My belief has been, and is to-day, that the Association, as it now exists, will be run by Mr. Hodson and his clique, and few of his clique will be owners of Shorthorns. It is true that some two or three of our prominent Shorthorn men favored Mr. Hodson's scheme, but it was at the last moment. They were as strongly opposed to the whole thing as I have been, and considering that there was nothing new openly offered by Mr. Hodson, it is all the more difficult to understand their position.

"My time, to some extent, will be devoted to the lumber business, but having established an annual trade in live stock, I yet hope to be of benefit to breeders in some way.

"The cattle sold at my public sales have always commanded a remunerative price. My first auction sale was held in December, 1899, the last in 1904; the lowest average made was at my first sale, \$409 per head, and the highest

YOU SHOULD BUY THE
UNEEEDA
Cream Separator

IN PREFERENCE TO ANY FOREIGN-MADE MACHINE

BECAUSE

- It is made in Canada.
- It is made by Canadians.
- It runs in oil.
- It is the easiest machine to turn.
- It is the easiest machine to clean.
- It skims cleaner than any machine on the market.
- It is a guaranteed machine.
- It is sold on its merits alone.
- It is the most popular machine in Canada to-day.
- It is built on scientific principles.

We have the most modern equipped Cream Separator plant in the world, and are therefore in a position to meet all demands promptly and satisfactorily.

We Defy Competition. We Solicit Your Trade.

The National Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Pembroke, Ont.



No. 10. Piano Body. Price, \$55.00.

agents, but ship everywhere for examination—guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 65 styles of Vehicles and 25 styles of harness. Our prices represent the cost of material and making, plus one profit.

Send to-day for a new 1905 catalogue. It's free.

Only make a few cutters—come early before gone.

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE CO.
BRIGHTON, ONT.



No. 30. Surrey. Price, \$85.

BUY AT FIRST HAND

Eleven years selling direct.

We are the only Manufacturers of **Vehicles and Harness** in Canada selling direct to consumers. We have been doing business in this way eleven years. **We have no**

We are selling almost daily to **Eastern people**—people all the way from Lake Superior to the Atlantic. They **WILL** profit by the **RISE IN VALUE** that is bound to come in this buckle of the fall-wheat belt.

We offer 640 acres, good buildings, barn and windmill, price \$10.00 an acre. Adjoining land held at \$15.00.

160 acres, over 100 in crop. Special bargain. Inquire to-day.

A. A. DICK, Calgary

WE CAN GIVE YOU REFERENCES AS TO OUR RELIABILITY

average, \$1,122, in Chicago, November, 1901. Considering this, I have no desire to offer the herd on a high market, and am fully aware that the purchasers will reap the benefit from this dispersion. The herd is in very moderate breeding condition and not fitted for sale. They are a valuable lot of cattle, most of them were purchased for foundation stock, and they are good enough to start a select herd or for breeders to strengthen their herds with. Though prices have been considered low during 1903 and 1904, our books show private sales from the farm for these two years as follows: 122 head sold for \$45,335; average, \$371. This average includes calves, whether sold with their dams or separately. Many calves were sold from six months to ten months old. Thus far for 1905, our private sales have been increased. The demand for calves from the farm has grown each year; only one 1904 fall calf remains, and some of the April and May calves of this year have been sold. About 60 lots remain to be sold on Nov. 1st."

Many of the things that seem easiest to do look so because they are done by masters who make no false motions or grand-stand flourishes.

"I suppose you have already picked out a profession for your little boy?"
"Oh, yes; he's to be either a great piano player or a football player. He's got the loveliest head of hair."

Father Taylor was once disturbed by people who went out during the service, and he said with emphasis: "If there are any more people here with holes in their stockings, they can go out now."

An old lady who had several unmarried daughters fed them largely on a fish diet, because, as she sagaciously observed, "fish is rich in phosphorus, and phosphorus is useful in making matches."

To be friendly with people without feeling that you have to necessarily do all that they think is right to do; to be willing that each one should follow his own light to see the good and forget what you consider bad—that makes for good fellowship.

If one knows better than to do a mean or spiteful thing and yet yields to the low and vicious impulse, it shows a lower stage of ignorance than if he really did not know what he was trying to do. There was deep meaning in the words: "Forgive them, they know not what they do."—[Live-stock World.]

"Have you ever noticed how a crab does be walkin' backwards most av th' time? Well, accordin' to th' laws av nature, 'twill only be a matter av time till they'll be gettin' heads on th' other ind to be seem' where they're goin'." "Tis that makes ivvolution. Nature is a wonderful thing whin ye come to study it."

"Mary," said a mother to her little daughter, "I wish you would run over and see how old Mrs. Jones is, she has been quite ill."

In a few minutes Mary came running back and reported: "She said to tell you it was none of your business."

"Why, Mary," said the astonished mother, "what did you ask her?"

"Just what you told me to," replied the little girl. "I told her you wanted to know how old she was."

"The other fellows," said the trusty henchman, two days before the election, "are circulating a most damaging report about you, and if it isn't disproved by to-morrow night we're beat."

"Is it anything affecting my reputation?" asked the candidate, proudly.

"Worse than that. It's a back-handed stab at your capacity and fitness for holding any sort of executive office. They claim to have found out that you were once judge of a court somewhere back in New England."

"The candidate's jaw fell.

"It's true," he said, brokenly.

A moment later, however, he brightened up.

"But I can prove," he added, "that I wasn't much of a judge."

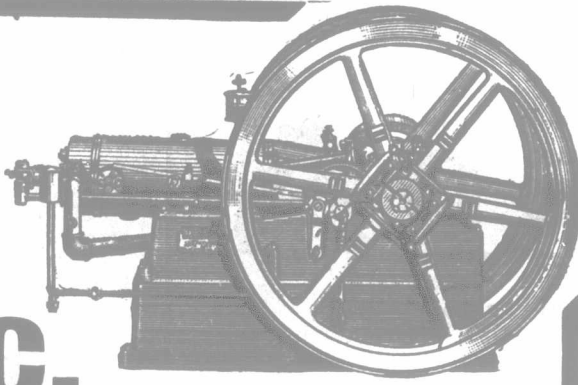
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Don't think that all gasoline engines are troublesome and expensive. Some of them are, but the

I. H. C. GASOLINE ENGINES

are so simple in construction, and so safe in operation that any one can use them. They are so economical in first cost and in operation that every one can afford one. They are built to meet the needs of the man who wants an engine "to run itself," and are especially adapted to farm use. Ideal for running ensilage and feed cutters, pumping water, sawing wood, husking, shredding, grinding feed, separating milk, etc. Vertical, 2, 3, 5 H. P.; Horizontal and Portable, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 H. P. Call on the International Dealer and let him show you how simple, durable and economical they are. Or write for catalogue showing their use on the farm.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF AMERICA,
(INCORPORATED.)
7 Monroe Street, Chicago.



Washed in 1 minute

Count the pieces—notice the difference—and you'll understand why the one who has to do the cleaning prefers the simple Sharples Tubular.

There are other advantages just as much in favor of the Tubular. Write today for catalog V-193—it tells you all about the gain, use, and choice of a separator.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.

Toronto, Can.

Chicago, Ill.

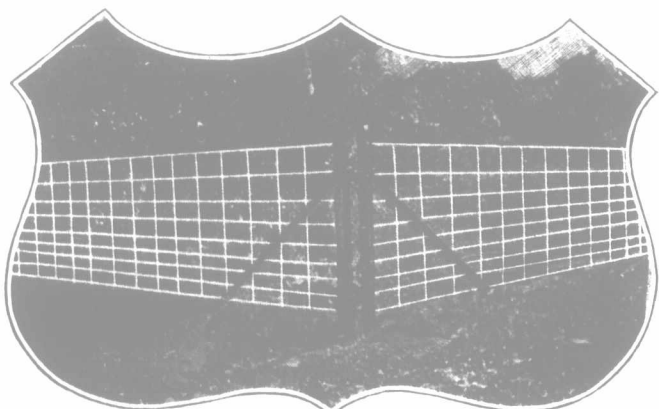
A Big Difference

One Minute's Washing as compared to at least fifteen. Wouldn't you like to save at least fourteen minutes twice a day? **One minute** with a cloth and brush cleans the absolutely simple Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl shown in the upper picture. It takes fifteen minutes to half an hour with a cloth and something to dig out dents, grooves, corners and holes to clean other bowls—one of which is shown in lower picture.



Washed in 15 to 30 minutes

The Life of a WIRE FENCE depends upon the ANCHOR POSTS.



SEE OUR EXHIBIT OF POSTS AT TORONTO and other Leading Fall Fairs.

Our Steel Truss Anchor Posts have stood the test of Frost, Fire and Moisture.

The CANADIAN PORTABLE FENCE CO., Limited, Toronto, Can.

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

To carrying any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

COSEY.

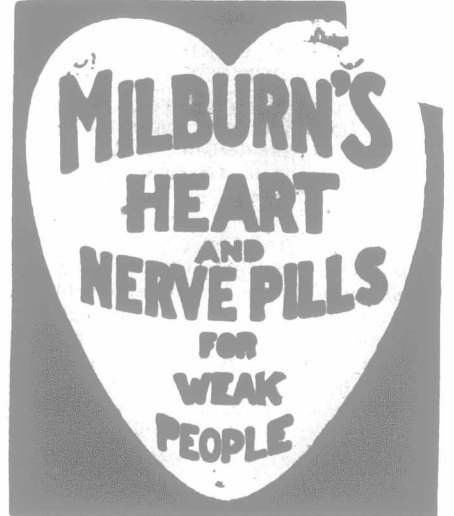
You never know when it is going to be your turn to lend a hand to some one whom you can help. You do not need to go about looking for large opportunities to do good.

Mr. H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, Ont., writes: "We will be at Toronto Exhibition with two young Shorthorn bulls. Stockmen should not fail to see these. Have recently sold to R. A. and J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., to be exhibited, the bull calf, full brother to Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, at a long price; also a roan heifer, 9 months old—a grand pair.

Mr. W. R. Graham, Kincardine, Ont., advertises in this issue Percheron, Shire, Clydesdale and Belgian stallions and Spanish Jacks, any of which he is prepared to supply to individual buyers or to societies or companies of farmers on terms to suit. Mr. Graham thinks there is a field in this country for the breeding of mules, which make such satisfactory work stock and sell for higher prices, as a rule, than do horses in the States and elsewhere where they are raised. He is prepared to supply large Spanish Jacks of the best type to sire big, useful and high-selling mules.

Gov. E. W. Hoch, of Kansas, is both disgusted and amused by the horde of office-seekers about the State house. He was editor of a country weekly when elected, and yet furnishes the copy for its editorial page. After listening to the office-seekers' woes for two weeks, he printed this: "The host of fellows who hang around the State house at Topeka waiting for something to turn up reminds us of the following anecdote: A chronic office-seeker died a few years ago, and his friends asked a well-known journalist for an epitaph for his tombstone. The gentleman suggested the following: "Here lies John Jones, in the only place for which he never applied."

TRUMAN'S IMPORTED STALLIONS.
The old and reliable English firm of Trumans, who advertise in this issue their new importation of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions, will have a large exhibit of their horses at the Western Fair at London, Sept. 8-16, where their branch stables for the sale of high-class horses will still be maintained, their last year's trade here having been very satisfactory. This firm, father and three sons, have their old home in England, where the father, Mr. J. H. Truman, and one of the sons, still live and are engaged in breeding Shire and Hackney horses, while Mr. J. G. Truman, Secretary and Manager of the Pioneer Stud Farm, at Bushnell, Illinois, and Mr. H. W. Truman, 2nd Vice-president, Manager of the Canadian branch at London, Ont., handle the horses selected and sent out by the home contingent, who know where all the best are located in England and France, for they have imported and have now in stock high-class Percherons as well. The firm have been importing for 27 years, and have established a reputation for fair dealing and prizewinning unsurpassed by any other firm in America, and their record is not only in the past, but is up-to-date, as their winnings at the World's Fair at St. Louis last year amply proves, where they won nearly \$3,000 in cash prizes and six \$100 gold medals, while at the Chicago International in the past four years they have won over 75 per cent. of the premiums on imported Shire stallions and mares. Trumans have great faith in the improved Shire horse as the ideal draft horse, combining great weight with quality and good temper, free from worry or fretting, always of an even disposition, and producing the highest selling class for home use or export, and they have equal faith in the Hackney as the model harness or carriage horse. Their new importation last month comprised 30 Shire and Percheron stallions, and another consignment of Shires and Hackneys is on the way out, and expected here in time for the London Exhibition, where they have over 30 horses entered. Horsemen attending the Western Fair will do well to enquire for and make the acquaintance of Mr. Truman, and those who cannot come to the fair should write Mr. H. W. Truman, London, Ont., for their new illustrated and descriptive catalogue.



These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anæmia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fog, General Debility and Lack of Vitality. They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or \$ for \$1.00, at all druggists.

Shire Horses



We breed the very best and soundest, 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.

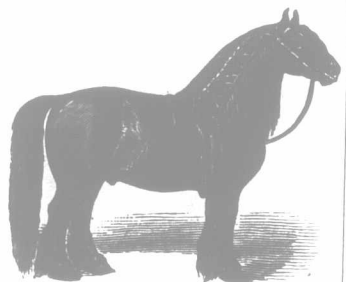
No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station: Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,
Holdenby, Northampton, England.

Shires, Percherons, Clydes,

and SPANISH-BRED JACKS for Sale.



Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.

W. R. GRAHAM, Box 38, Kincardine, Ont.

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. 58,000 patients. Book 57F free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y.

Rosedale Stock Farm—Clyde and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep. Choice young stock for sale at all times. For particulars write J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

Telephone at house and farm. Ten miles west of Toronto, on G.T.R., C.P.R. and Electric Ry.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicesters—Present offering: One choice mare, 4 years old, from imp. sire and dam. Two young bulls (sired by Golden Count 26440). Prices reasonable. W.M. MCINTOSH, Prop., Burgoyne P. O. Port Elgin Sta. and Telegraph.

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.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

ITCHY LEGS.

Mare has itchy legs; she stamps, bites and rubs them. I have clipped and used sheep dip, but would like to know something that will effect a permanent cure.

J. K. H.

Ans.—Many horses, especially beef-legged horses with coarse, wavy hair, are predisposed to this condition, and a permanent cure cannot be effected. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of water, and rub well into the legs twice daily. Give her one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning on her grain, or in a pint of water as a drench every alternate week, as long as necessary. Good practice to purge her with 8 to 10 drams aloes, and 2 drams ginger at once. V.

INJURY TO BACK.

Sow hurt her back crawling through a fence. She was squeezed tightly between the rails. After getting through, she dragged her hind legs. She can move the legs a little, but cannot rise or stand. Is her back broken, or will she recover?

D. M. C.

Ans.—I do not think she would break her back in that way, but it is possible she might, and it is not possible to say definitely without a personal examination. I am of the opinion the trouble is largely muscular. Feed her lightly; bathe the muscles of the back frequently with hot water, and after bathing rub well with camphorated liniment. If she does not improve in ten days or two weeks, it would be better to destroy her.

ENLARGED FETLOCK.

Horse calked off hind coronet in March last. Blood poisoning resulted in nigh hind fetlock, which was lanced several times. By spring, the horse was simply a skeleton. He has been on pasture ever since, and the fetlock is still large and somewhat painful. I want him to do light work on the roads now. What should I do to hasten recovery?

H. S. P.

Ans.—The calk in off coronet was not the cause of the trouble with near fetlock. The latter trouble was arthritis (inflammation of a joint), and had no connection with the former. This is always a serious condition, and should be put under the care of a veterinarian at once. It is doubtful if you will be able to reduce the enlargement, and it is quite possible fresh abscesses may form when you commence to work him. If it is possible to give him further rest, I would advise blistering repeatedly. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns. If you are forced to drive him, rub well once daily with the following: Iodide of ammonia, 4 drams; iodide of potassium, 4 drams; alcohol, 4 ounces; glycerine, 4 ounces. V.

CRIPPLED MARE.

Had pregnant mare in loose box, on April 10th, in stone stable. I saw her at 12 o'clock, and she was all right; saw her again at 3 o'clock, and she had foaled. The foal was all right, but the mare badly crippled. I send you a drawing of the hind quarters. Fig. 1 is hip joint, and fig. 3 another joint, and fig. 3 is some distance in front of hip joint. The muscles between 2 and 3 are wasted away. She goes sideways like a dog, and swings her leg towards the other and cuts the fetlock joint. I have blistered several times without results.

P. C.

Ans.—You are mistaken in the anatomy of the part. There is but one joint (the hip joint), a ball and socket joint. She is suffering either from a severe sprain of the muscles of the hip, or from fracture of the shaft of the illeum (one of the bones of the framework of the hip). All that can be done is to keep her as quiet as possible and blister the sunken muscles. If she has difficulty in rising, it would be well to wear the colt and place her in slings. As it is four months since the accident occurred, it is doubtful if a recovery will result.

Miscellaneous.

WANTS A HOMEMADE KITCHEN CABINET.

Could you kindly give a description or a plan in the "Farmer's Advocate" of a homemade kitchen cabinet?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Any reader who has a satisfactory cabinet would oblige us by sending for publication a description and drawings.

BINDWEED.

I would like to know the name of the enclosed weed, and, if dangerous, the method of eradicating it.

Lambton Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The weed you enclose is *Polygonum dumetorum*, or the hedge bindweed. It is an annual, and a fanning mill will take out the seeds. It will die out when field is in meadow and pasture.

J. D.

PROBABLY GAPES.

1. Could you give a recipe for a hen that appears to choke to death?
2. Would it hurt to have such where other hens are?

Ans.—1. From such meager description of symptoms positive diagnosis is impossible, but we suspect the trouble is gapes, for treatment of which see on page 1004, issue July 13th, W. R. Graham's answer to J. N. P.
2. Yes, burn them promptly.

PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE.

A Northumberland County man sends us a specimen of perennial sow thistle, asking the best method to get rid of it. There is no "best method," any more than for Canada thistle. Several plans which experience has proven effective have been published from time to time. In general, the methods of dealing with Canada thistle will be efficacious against this weed. A well-cared-for hoed crop or a crop of buckwheat will help to subdue it.

But there is no reason why a farmer should have his system much deranged by the appearance of such weeds. By a short rotation of hoed crop, grain and clover, if the land is properly cultivated, if care is taken in purchase of seeds, and pains taken to mow or spud bad weeds, so as to prevent seeding, the weeds are quickly obliged to give first place to the crop.

COST OF WINTERING STEERS—BREED OF HENS.

1. About what would it cost to winter two-year-old steers on hay with roots once or twice a day?
2. Which kind of hens is considered the most profitable for a farmer to keep?

W. W.

Ans.—1. Twenty pounds of hay and twenty pounds of roots per day, with hay at \$6 per ton and roots at 6 cents per bushel, would cost 8 cents per day, \$2.40 per month, \$12 for the winter. The amount of hay could and should be much reduced by allowing access to straw.
2. The Danes, who are farmers, and make money from their fowls, keep only the laying breeds, such as Minorcas, Leghorns and Andalusians. If you are after eggs principally, these breeds would probably suit best. For a general-purpose fowl, which is what many Canadian farmers prefer, the various kinds of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds seem to lead in popular favor.

FLEAS IN HOGPENS.

Since raising a number of hogs for the past few years my hog and barn yards have become infested with the little black fleas. Could you give remedy?

J. W. B.

Ans.—Kerosene emulsion will kill mites in a henhouse, and should, we think, banish fleas also, if the place infested be thoroughly sprayed with it. The formula for making the emulsion has often been given in the "Farmer's Advocate," but we repeat it here: Hard soap, 1/4 pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in hot water, add the kerosene, and churn with a spray pump, by directing the nozzle into the solution for five or ten minutes until it emulsifies (becomes of a thick, creamy consistency). This is the stock emulsion, and will keep indefinitely. For using, dilute with about ten times its bulk of water.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy
HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

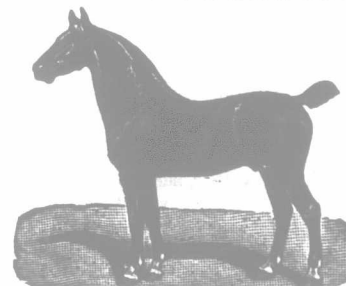
FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

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

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY
Always Reliable. Sure In Results.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADAS. CLEVELAND, O.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.
I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.
CHAS. MOTT, Manager, Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.
Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWEBER, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch of bruises on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 10-B free. **ABSORBINE JR.**, for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Allays Pain.

Genuine Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents: **LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal.**

HODGKINSON & TISDALE
Breeder of High-Class Clydesdales and Hackneys
BEAVERTON, ONT.

Our present stock of mares and fillies are the best lot we ever had together. Among them are championship, first, second and third prize-winners at Toronto. Our prices are consistent with quality. Look us up at Toronto. We have something that will suit you.

BEAVERTON P. O. & STATION. Long Distance Telephone.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

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 Sidebones.

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.

The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

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



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Fredrick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTED

Clydesdales



My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Carrihan (S.I.), Monarch He Marquis (9933), and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.

IMPORTED

Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies,

Also Hackney Stallions for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

Clydesdale Stallions

3 imported Clydesdale Stallions from such sires as the Pride of Blacon (4072) and the Prince of Brinstone (9977). Shorthorn Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to

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

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.

Breeder and importer of CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., reports the sale of two young Shorthorn bulls from his herd to Dr. Ishiyaki, agent for the Japanese Government, the negotiation having been begun by Baron Kanamura. Mr. Johnston adds that these are the first Canadian Shorthorns to his knowledge sold for Japan.

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., write: Our importation of Shropshires, eighteen in all—eight rams and ten ewes—has arrived home in fine condition. They are an exceptionally good lot, all bred by Mr. Thos. Buttar, Coupar-Angus, Scotland, and representing some of the tops of his flock. Mr. Buttar breeds for a combination of size and quality, always holding fast to the true Shropshire type. As proof of this statement this importation is convincing. The ewes are very uniform in conformation and quality; they have good skins, covered from end to end with fine fleeces. They are not in high flesh, but hearty and strong, and in good shape to breed this fall. The rams are a pleasing lot, and all will surely find places as high-class flock headers this season. They are strong, lusty fellows, very active and full of that stylish carriage that all good rams should possess. A number of them are of a very high order. The rams are for sale, and a part of the ewes. We should like you to see these sheep, but if you cannot, write and we shall be glad to tell you about them.

Mr. John Boyes, of Churchill, Ont., in Simcoe Co., has been engaged in Berkshire hog breeding for several years, and is gradually building up a herd of Shorthorns as well, which is headed by College Commander, one of the Constance family, bred at the O. A. C., Guelph. The Berkshire herd has Concord Professor at its head, a prizewinner at several shows, and one that would stand well up in the list at Toronto if he were fitted; sire Perfection (imp. in dam); dam Maud, by Baron Lee. The breeding sows are by such noted sires as Royal Highclere, Hampstead King 2nd, Willow Lodge Crown 8th, Stall Pitts Winner (imp.), and Union Bank, a Toronto winner, from which a splendid quality herd has been established, which combine easy feeding qualities with bacon type to a considerable degree. Mr. Boyes reports trade brisk in his line. He still has some good young stuff, by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th, among them a litter from Princess 6276, a sow that has never been beaten in the showing, to dispose of. Make your wants in this line known to him, and the chances are he can supply you with what you want. His ad. appears in this issue.

TRADE TOPICS.

APPLE TREES.—See A. G. Hall & Son's advertisement of apple trees elsewhere in this number. Their motto is, "The best reliable stock that can be produced for our customers," and their address, Central Nurseries, St. Catharines, Ont.

LINOFELT.—The Union Fiber Company, of Winona, Minnesota, is using tremendous quantities of flax fiber in the manufacture of Linofelt, a building material in the form of sheathing, about 4 inch thick, and said to be very much better than building paper in keeping out the cold, when applied to the walls of buildings under the sheathing, or between the studding and rafters. It is easily applied, and does not need special construction to prepare for its use. It is treated chemically, rendering it anti-septic and vermin proof. The flax fiber is batted between two layers of 40-pound red resin sized building paper, and put up in neat rolls convenient to handle. It is used extensively, we are informed, in the building of creameries and cold-storage buildings, and most of the refrigerator cars built to-day are insulated with this material, which is recommended also for farm buildings. The cost is 14 cents per square foot at the factory.

Truman's Champion Stud

We are the oldest and largest importers of strictly first-class **Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions** in America.

Our record at the last four International Exhibitions and at the World's Fair at St. Louis has no equal. No firm ever made such a clean sweep as we did at St. Louis, viz.—\$2,871 in cash, \$600 in gold medals, and 5 diplomas.

We will make the grandest exhibit of 30 head of Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions at the **Western Fair in London, Sept. 8th to 16th**, that has ever been made by one firm in Canada, and we want you to come and see them, and make our stables your headquarters during the fair.

Come and get our prices before buying elsewhere. We can do you good and save you money. We guarantee every horse, and insure them against death from any cause if desired.

Large importations arrived April 9th, July 8th, and another one due Sept. 4th. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity please write us. Write for new Catalogue R.

A few good reliable salesmen wanted.

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM

BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

CANADIAN BRANCH STABLES:

LONDON, ONTARIO

H. W. Truman

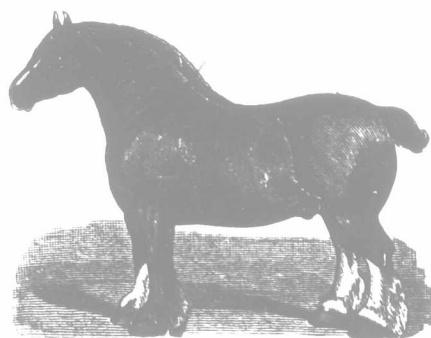


25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

Hamilton & Hamthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 82 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash.

Clydesdales and Hackneys



DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have just landed, per S.S. Laconia, from Glasgow, a choice importation of **Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions**, combining size with quality and the best of breeding. These horses will be on exhibition at the Toronto and London Exhibitions. Come and see them, or address

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

U S U S U S U S U S U S

An Increase in Profits

Here is the way it figured out for this man—
\$52.52 received the month he used the U.S.
25.00 received the month he didn't.
\$27.52 gained in one month. At this rate
\$330.24 is the total for the first year, and
100.00 deducted for his machine, leaves him
\$230.24 net gain, with his machine paid for.

Read the signed statement below.

Delrie, Minn., June 6, 1905.

"I purchased a No. 6 U.S. Separator Feb. 1, 1905, and sold cream the first month to the amount of \$52.52, the product of 8 cows. The month previous to getting the Separator the 8 cows produced me about \$25. This herd of cows is about the average herd, three of them being heifers. I can heartily recommend the U.S. to all who want a first-class Separator."
 "H. A. DRYER."

Pretty profitable investment, wasn't it? Isn't it worth investigating? That costs you nothing. Send for illustrated Catalog No. 550-B, which will tell you all about it and show you how and why the Improved

U. S. Cream Separators

MAKE THE LARGEST PROFITS

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, Vermont

18 Distributing Warehouses throughout U.S. and Canada

U S U S U S U S U S U S

GOSPIP.

Mr. C. Wren, Uxbridge, Ont., who advertises in this paper Shropshire rams and ewes, bred from imported stock, writes: The Elm Lane flock was established in 1890, by choice selections from the most noted flocks of Bradburne Bros., Worcestershire, England, and later selections have been added from the Cooper and Mansell flocks. See the advertisement and write for prices, or give him a call.

Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., breeders of Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire hogs, report splendid results from their advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate," as they sold nearly all they had to sell, and almost every purchaser expressed himself as well pleased with the animals. They intend to exhibit at Toronto and other large shows, where they will be pleased to meet old friends or intending purchasers.

Southdown sheep and Scotch collie dogs are the special lines of stock imported by and bred on the fine 300-acre farm of Mr. Robert McEwen, at Byron, Ontario, some six miles out from the City of London, who advertises in the "Farmer's Advocate" breeding stock of both these classes for sale. Col. McEwen is acknowledged as one of the best all-round judges of stock of all kinds in Canada, and especially of Southdowns and collies, of which he has creditably officiated as judge at the principal shows in the Dominion and the United States, and has been a successful exhibitor as well, winning first prizes on his sheep at Toronto and London, and sweepstakes on his collies at New York, and other American shows, while his sales have called for shipment to all parts of the continent, from New Orleans to British Columbia, and almost invariably to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers, as many complimentary letters on his desk abundantly show. The Southdown flock, founded on first-class importations some fifteen years ago, has been kept up to the standard by careful selection and culling, and the use of only first-class imported sires, from the noted flocks of the King, Sir James Blythe, and Mr. C. W. Adeane, of Babraham, and now numbers about 140 head. Two imported rams have been regularly in use, so that pairs and trios or larger numbers, not akin, can be supplied. The grand stock ram, Babraham Hodge, now in his three-year-old form, was imported as a shearer in field condition, and won first premium at the Western Fair at London. He has left his impress on the flock in a grand class of ewes. The two-year-old ram, Babraham Pattern, bred by Mr. Adeane, was the best lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal Show the year he was imported, and was first at London, beating the Toronto winner, by the decision of that expert judge, Willie Beattie. He has proved a capital getter, is in good form, and is offered for sale, as the older ram is not in salable condition, and a younger one has been imported to follow him. He will make a safe and satisfactory head for any pure-bred flock. The newly-imported ram, Babraham Glory, was the choice of second-prize pen of ram lambs at the Royal this year, and is a royal good one, in type, flesh, fleece and finish, and should do good work in keeping the flock up to the high standard attained. A choice lot of yearling rams, ram lambs, yearling ewes and ewe lambs are on hand, as the practice has been to cull closely, and keep only the best, which can well be afforded, as a good market for the culled is assured, having realized last year \$10 a carcass for mutters from the flock.

Col. McEwen's collies have a continental reputation, one of his own breeding having won first and sweepstakes at New York, and a pair from his kennels won at the same show the special for best brace, open to the world, and competing with imported dogs. Imported Wishaw Hero, the sire in service, is a son of the Champion Wishaw Leader, one of the foremost collies in Scotland to-day, and his dam was a daughter of Wishaw Clinker, for which J. P. Morgan paid \$5,000. The puppies advertised are sired by Wishaw Hero, and are right up to the most approved standard.

"INGSIDE"

The finest collection of

IMPROVED HEREFORDS IN CANADA



Cows in calf and with calves at foot, heifers of all ages. Foundation herds specially bred, 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.

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.

Ilderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

I am offering several young Hereford bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. One nice smooth 2-year-old, sired by sweepstakes bull at Toronto, and one 3-year-old, sired by champion bull of Buffalo and Toronto, are in good breeding condition, and will be sold worth the money.

W. BENNETT, Chatham, Ont. Box 523.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale. JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

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

GLENGORE STOCK FARM

We have five bulls for sale, all imported, bred to a Blackbird Sire. Also females, all ages, just ready to calve. Prices very reasonable. Inspection invited. GEO. DAVIS, Alton Station, C. P. R.

CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd. Young bulls of choice quality and breeding for sale. Prices right. Correspondence invited. R. H. REID, Ripley Sta., G.T.R., Pine River, Ont.

Shorthorns FOR SALE

Two red bull calves; 6 heifers, sired by that grand bull sire of unbeaten Fair Queen and sister, Queen Ideal. First prize senior heifer calf at the International, 1904. Also first prize and junior champion, and reserve grand champion at Winnipeg, 1905.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.

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.

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. 2695. DR. T. S. SPROULE, CEDARDALE FARM, Markdale P.O. and Station.

SHORTHORNS

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

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 Sta. and Telegraph.

is offering for sale a few Shorthorn Bulls of excellent breeding and quality at low prices for the next 60 days. For particulars write to JOHN SCOTT, Dumbiane P. O., Port Elgin Sta. and Telegraph.

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 Thompson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

Mr. W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest, Ont., writes: During the coming autumn we have something good to offer our customers. Our Shropshire ram and ewe lambs, sired by Imp. Marauder, are beauties, covered from the nose to the feet; some of them will weigh close to 100 lbs. now, August 21st. We are also offering 15 shearing ewes, by above sire, that are fit to appear in any company. As yet we have done no extra fitting. Our breeding ewes are a useful lot, richly bred, and we will breed all our shearlings and older ewes to Prolific (imp.) during September. We prepay express charges, and guarantee stock as represented. We will ship to any address in Ontario C. O. D.

THE McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., LIMITED.

This company has made rapid progress, especially during the last two years. They have doubled their machinery and increased their output threefold. This necessitated the building of a large new factory, to which they moved in the early part of June. The new building is located on the Lakeshore Road, east of the Humber River.

The marine engines manufactured by this company have no superior; and their threshing engine, of which they make a specialty, is without an equal on this continent. Owing to its peculiar construction, it is the lightest engine on the market for the horse-power developed. The range of engines constructed is from three to forty horse-power. These include marine, stationary, portable and traction. The last mentioned is admirably adapted to meet farm requirements, and may be used for plowing, threshing and all other purposes.

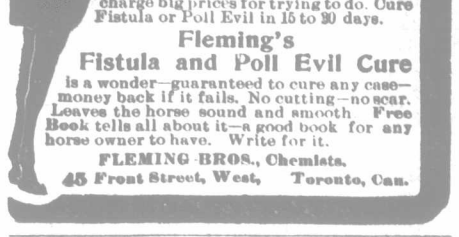
These engines may be seen at the Industrial Exhibition, which will be held in Toronto the latter part of August and the first part of September, and at the company's factory. All interested in engines will receive a cordial welcome and will be given full information regarding them. A catalogue may be had for the asking.

MR. ATTRILL'S SHORTHORN DISPENSAL.

Owing to ill health and the determination to seek a milder climate for a season, Mr. E. C. Attrill, of Goderich, Ontario, who has figured somewhat prominently in the last few years in the Shorthorn show-ring, and in the purchase of high-class breeding stock at public sales and by private contract, has decided to dispose of his entire herd at auction, in the City of London, on November 2nd, the day following Mr. W. D. Flatt's dispersion sale. Having recently inspected the herd grazing on the blue grass pastures of Ridgewood Park farm, by the shore of Lake Huron, the writer has no hesitation in saying a pleasant surprise on sale day is in store for those who have not had the privilege of seeing the cattle gathered and bred there. It is well known that in his purchases Mr. Attrill selected the best and stayed with them in the bidding till he landed them, and while we presume he has little expectation of realizing for some of them individually what he paid, he will have the satisfaction of offering a herd any man might be proud to own, and with the produce in young things, there is no reason to doubt that he will come out safely and comfortably as a result of his enterprise.

The herd is in excellent condition, under the judicious management of the careful and capable Scotch herdsman, Alex. Marr, and the grand lot of imported Scotch-bred cows, most of them with calves at foot and forward in calf to imported bulls, will be a very attractive and desirable offering, as will also the thick-fleshed two-year-old heifers of the best type, all forward with calf; while among the yearling heifers and bull and heifer calves will be found choice things, some of which will be seen at the Toronto and London exhibitions, and, if we mistake not, will make it interesting in the show-ring, if they do not find places near the top, or quite there. Mr. Attrill advertises in this issue for sale privately his imported Shire stallion, Desford Marquis, who has made a fine reputation as a sire of quick-selling stock; also his handsome and typical three-year-old Hackney stallion, Ridgewood Danegelt. These horses will be sold reasonably under the circumstances, and are well worth looking after.

Fistula and Poll Evil



SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

For young bulls, including 22-month 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.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two bull calves, 6 and 8 months, by Derby (imp.) and from good milking dams. Bargains for quick sales. Also a few young cows and heifers.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont. ROWAN HILL STOCK FARM

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, Carlisle P.O., Ont.

1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull: Scottish Archer (59403), Missie 134th, by William of Orange. Broad Scotch = 46315 = Butterfly 49th, S. Marr, Butterfly 46th (Sittytton Butterfly).

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q. 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. MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM

Scotch and Scotch-Topped SHORTHORNS

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

Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn

Herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two grand young bulls by Prince Misty = 37864 =. Also a few females. Londesboro 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. Tyrone P.O.

J. A. LATTIMER, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont. Breeder of High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited. BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

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

Green Grove Shorthorns and Lincoln Sheep

Herd headed by Royal Prince (imp.) = 36002 = W. G. MILSON, Goring P.O., Markdale Station.

J. WATT & SON Some very superior Bulls and Heifers for sale. Apply for particulars, Salem P. O., Elora Sta. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Sunnyside Stock Farm Scotch Shorthorns, imp. and home-bred for sale. For particulars write to JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale P.O. and Tel.

Shorthorn Bulls I have for sale two good young roan SHORTHORN bulls, fit for service, sired by imp. Scottish Peer = 4024 =. Come and see, or address, JAMES SNELL, Clinton, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

PLANTS IDENTIFIED.

Please identify these plants which I enclose. K. W. Algoma.

Ans.—No. 1 is a sample of bladder campion, or Silene infata. No. 2 is black medic, or Medicago lupulina. No. 3 is purslane, "pusley," or Portulaca oleracea. J. D.

REGISTER NUMBER OF STALLION.

Please tell me whether Little John was an imported Clydesdale stallion or a Shire, also his number, and the number of Imp. Sovereign. D. A. M.

Ans.—We do not find Little John in the published volumes of either the Clydesdale or Shire Studbooks. The number of Imp. Sovereign in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook is [124].

HIVING A SWARM IN A BRUSH PILE.

How can I hive a swarm of tame bees that is in a brush pile in the bush? I think it is this year's swarm. N. H.

Ans.—This requires experience, and to advise, one would need a better knowledge of the situation. Roughly speaking, I would say, set a hive directly over the swarm, and drive them gently up into it with a smoker. MORLEY PETTIT.

Veterinary.

ECZEMA.

Collie, eight years old, has some skin disease. The hair falls out, and the skin is very itchy. (MRS.) J. A. T.

Ans.—He has eczema. Wash him well once every week in a warm bath, containing 1 per cent. Zenoleum. On the other six days of the week, dress the affected parts twice with an ointment composed of subnitrate of bismuth, 4 drams; vaseline, 2 ozs. Give him 2 drops Fowler's solution of arsenic in a little cold water twice daily after meals every second week. Feed on bread and milk, or porridge and milk. Give no meat. V.

TRADE TOPICS.

MESSRS. BOGARDUS & CO., chemists, Guelph, having purchased the well-known Worthington stock tonic business, are renewing large advertising contracts. They are placing on the market preparations of interest to stockmen—Coughine, a powder for influenza and coughs in horses and cattle, and the New Zealand Sheep Dip. These articles are of the same high standard as their stock tonic, and we assure them a ready demand among stock-raisers of the Dominion.

COW STANCHION AND WATERING BASIN.—Some of our readers will remember seeing in our June 22nd issue, some editorial notes from the O. A. C., in which favorable mention was made of a new system of watering basins recently installed in the dairy stable by the Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. This, and also the company's patent stanchion, will be found neatly illustrated in their advertisement this issue. The same firm manufactures all kinds of metal roofing, siding, ceilings, etc. Turn up their ad.

AMERICAN COMMENDATION FOR THE TOLTON PEA HARVESTER.—The United States Trade Report is a publication that makes a practice of investigating independently before commending any line of goods. In a recent issue it took occasion to speak in the highest terms of the pea-harvesting machinery manufactured by Tolton Bros., Ltd., Guelph, Ont., calling it the best thing made of its kind, an opinion that will be heartily endorsed by the thousands of Canadian farmers who have tested this capital invention on their own farms. The Americans are not always ahead, and Tolton Bros.' position among manufacturers is an enviable one. In this issue will be found an advertisement of their No. 1 Double Root Cutter, claimed to be the only double root cutter manufactured and fitted with all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction. Turn up their ad.

WM. D. DYER, Columbus, Ont.

BREEDER OF

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydesdales

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

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS

Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see. Visitors met at station, Moffat, C. P. R., ½ mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, 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.

8 First-class Young Bulls

And an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers

Scotch cattle, imp. and home-bred. Rich man's cattle at poor man's prices. Also high-class Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont., Huron Co.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

a specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary, Lovely Prince, a Cruickshank Lovely. Nothing for sale in the meantime. Public sale at Guelph, Dec. 14th, 1905.

Scotch Shorthorns

YOUNG BULLS and HEIFERS, sired by Marengo's Heydon Duke, imp., =3603=, for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to W. J. Shean & Co. Rosevale Stock Farm, Owen Sound, Ont.

Shorthorns

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

N. S. ROBERTSON, Arnprior, Ontario.

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77263) =3275=; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) =50071=; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778) =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.

FOR SALE

IMP. ROYAL PRINCE 45223 (82181) and young stock of his get (either sex); also bred to him; also OXFORD DOWN SHEEP, any age or sex.

JOHN McFARLANE, om Green Oak Farm, Box 41, Dutton, Ont

RIDGEWOOD STOCK FARM

Present offering—Shire Stallion, Desford Marquis, imported [321] (16639); Hackney Stallion, Ridgewood Danegelt [160].

Also breeders of Scotch Shorthorns.

E. C. ATTRILL, Goderich, Ont.

HILLVIEW STOCK FARM Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows.

Apply to JOHN E. DISNEY & SON, Greenwood, Ontario.

FOR SALE

Good grain or stock farm, 180 acres all cleared, spring creek crosses farm, good stone house, large bank barn, other outbuildings. Lot 18, 3rd Con., Arthur Tp. For further particulars:

RICHARD WRIGHT, Kenilworth, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

ESTABLISHED 1855. Large and old-established herd of SHORTHORNS. Good milking qualities. Splendid offering of either sex. Scotch and Scotch topped.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

GOSPEL

Mr. E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont., advertises for sale the imported Shire stallion, Desford Marquis, who has proved a capital sire of big, quick-selling stock at best prices in Huron County, also the three-year-old Hackney stallion, Ridgewood Danegelt, a handsome and typical horse of the breed, sired by Langton's Danegelt (imp.), out of the prize mare, Diva, by Barthorpe Performer. The horses will be sold at right prices, as the owner, owing to impaired health, is going abroad.

Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont., the well-known Holstein and Tamworth breeder, is still giving close attention to his business. Since our last visit, he has invested in some new blood that should still further improve his herd. Among these, the choice, to the writer's mind, is Rosie Klondyke De Kol 2nd 74625, an October calf, sired by Prince Calamity De Kol 30514, a first-prize winner for two years in the U.S., and a grandson of the famous Calamity Jane that swept the dairy tests four years in succession in Canada, dam Rosie Korndyke De Kol 48925, whose official record at twenty-three months old was 11-10 lbs. butter in seven days. This calf is gotten up on dairy lines, and we look for her to develop into something choice. Teresa Sadie Vale, a Duc calf, is from Teresa (imp.), sire De Kol Sir Pietertje. This calf is by the same sire as Mr. Hallman's stock bull, and has much excellent breeding behind her. The third one is an August, 1904, calf, Mutual Friend Blackness De Kol 74370, dam Blackness De Kol 62955, said to be a big producer, sire Mutual Friend Inka De Kol 32374, by Mutual Friend 3rd's Paul No. 148, who has 31 sisters in the A. R. O., 7 of them averaging nearly 22 lbs. butter in 7 days, dam Inka De Kol 1232, A. R. O., with a record of 14 lbs. 12 ozs. butter in seven days at one year and 11 months old, and 20 lbs. 3 ozs. at six years old. Nanuet Pietertje Paul 34759, the present sire, has done well since our last visit, and should show well should Mr. Hallman decide to bring out an exhibit, which it is expected he will. His dam Nanuet Pietertje Mechthilde 51424, has a milk record of 15,000 lbs., testing 3.77 per cent., in eleven months, sire Jr. De Kol 30830, is by Paul De Kol Jr. 24762, whose brother sold at auction for \$2,300, his dam, Hartog Netherland Inka Pietertje 44871, having a record of over 20 lbs. butter in seven days, 74.1 lbs. milk in one day. A sire with such breeding following up the grand old sweepstakes bull, Judge Akrum De Kol, can scarcely help leaving good stock. The herd, taken all together, is looking well and paying well. The Tamworths, of which there are a goodly number kept, have been bred to suit the present-day requirements, which Mr. Hallman has carefully studied, and is in nice form, and it is expected a few will be on exhibition at Toronto, where parties will be able to judge or select for themselves.

A GOOD SALE OF BERKSHIRES. At the annual auction sale of Berkshires from the herd of A. J. Lovejoy & Son, at Roscoe, Ill., Aug. 9th, thirteen boars sold for an average of \$106 each, 32 sows for an average of \$93.50, and 43 head old and young for an average of \$96.20. The highest price, \$430, was paid for Lee's Lustre Lady, by Hibbard & Brown, Michigan. The highest price for a boar was \$200, but a boar for which \$300 was offered by mail died from the heat a few hours before the sale opened.

DAISY RUBBERS.—Just think, autumn will soon be here, with its rain and mud, and you'll be thinking about rubbers. Look up the exhibit of Daisy Rubbers at Toronto Exhibition, and see how the raw gums are converted into the finest and best rubbers for all kinds of use.

SAVE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS.—The London Fence Machine Co., London, Can., announce that they will hereafter sell direct to the farmers at manufacturer's prices. They also announce a special bargain (while they last) in 13 foot steel frame gates. Write at once for prices, terms and instructions, and make it a point to see their exhibit at Toronto Fair.

TROUT OREEK

SHORTHORNS

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

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

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.

GREENGILL HERD

of high-class

SHORTHORNS

The choice breeding bull (imp.) Lord Rosebery, a Broadhooks, now leads the head. 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 Junc. Sta.

Belvoir Stock Farm

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

CLYDE 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.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS.

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 2255, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

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, Globe's, Ont. Pine Grove Stock Farm.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prizewinning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P.O. & Stn., G.T.R.

Young Shorthorns for sale, either sex, got

Drop cheerfully, Kinellar Stamp (imp.). Inquiries should be answered.

SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville P.O. Plum Grove Stock Farm. Baden Station.

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, Strathairn P.O., nearford, 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.

Shorthorn Bull

Provost = 37865 =, 4 years old, in prime condition, sire and active; a grand stock bull. Will sell or exchange for another. RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

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.

Ayr, C. P. R. Paris, G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS

We have sold all our young bulls over 10 months old, but have several good ones for sale between 5 and 10 months old. Also a few heifers at very reasonable prices, bred to sons of Imp. Royal Sailor and Imp. Wanderer's Last.

J. R. McCallum & Sons, Iona Stn., Ont.

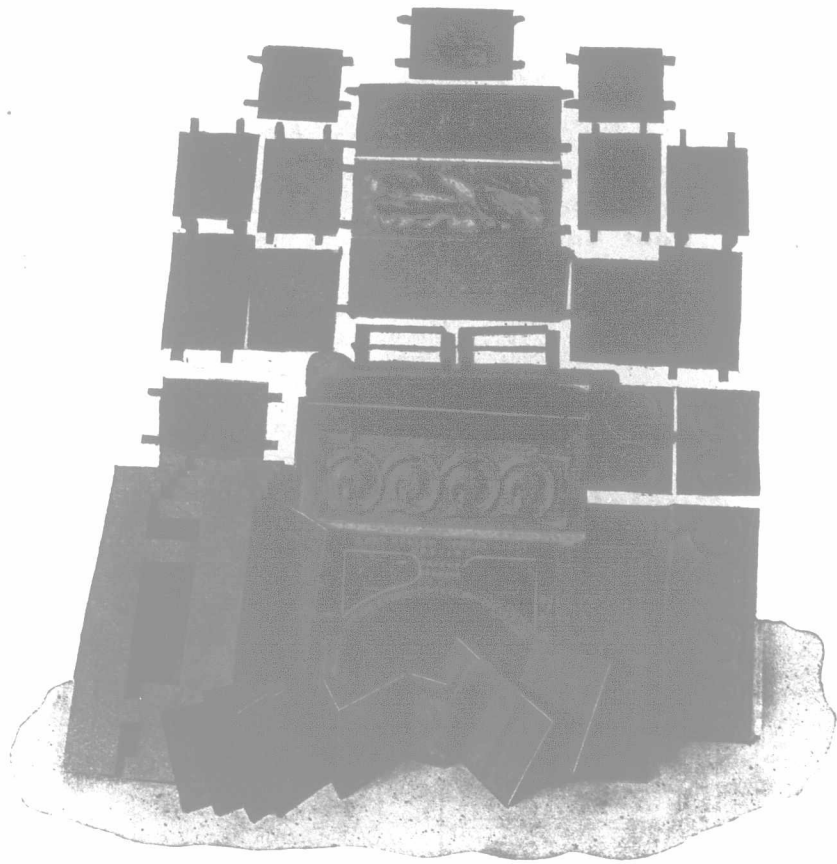
SHORTHORNS

Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, imp. Prices reasonable. Apply to JOHN McCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm, M. C. R. and P. M. R. Box 21, Iona Station.

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

Dunn Hollow Concrete Stone Machine

Simple in operation. No power required. Quality of work second to none, and moderate in price. The most satisfactory machine in the market.



Patented March 28th, 1905.

Note what is said of the Dunn Machine:

"We have given the machine a good fair trial and are well pleased with it in every way." A. D. FINDLAY, Blenheim, Ont.

"Have made some blocks already, and the machine does first-class work." GEO. FISHLEY, Aylmer, Ont.

"We looked at four different makes, but bought the 'Dunn,' and think that it is the machine for us." LOCKYER BROS., Burford, Ont.

"I beg to say that the Dunn Machine which I purchased last fall is giving every satisfaction, and I am well pleased with it."

"I have seen and examined several other makes and have no hesitation in recommending the 'Dunn' as equal to any, in several instances superior to others, besides being so very much lower in price." ANDREW BAIN, Embro, Ont.

"I have used two of the Dunn Machines for one season, and have just purchased two more, as I could not fill my contracts fast enough. I consider it the best bridge block machine on the market to-day as regards simplicity of construction and operation, and fastness of work." JOHN LUND, Contractor, Woodstock, Ont.

"You will find enclosed order for remittance for 1 Dunn's Improved Hollow Cement Stone Machine. I saw one of your machines in London this spring, and I consider it the best Block Machine I have seen yet." JOHN DURNIN, Brandon, Man.

"Are more than pleased with the machine. The blocks made could not be better. 280 in 9 hours by three men is our record." BENNETT & HULME, Maple Creek, Assa.

"I received the machine some few days ago and I am well pleased with it. The house I am building is for myself, and if it proves satisfactory I will have a number of orders to fill and may need another machine." E. H. EDWARDS, Reston, Man.

"The Cement Block Machine which you shipped us has come to hand and is in operation, and is giving good satisfaction. We have sale in sight for another and think we may be able to sell a number of them." THE WEYBURN HARDWARE CO., Weyburn, Assa.

"I have made 1,000 blocks and like it very well. I think you have the best machine on the market." WESLEY WALLIS, Mount Albert, Ont.

MANUFACTURED BY

The James Stewart Manufacturing Co., LIMITED WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

Catalogue mailed on application.

How to Make More Money on Stock Raising

When we say that by feeding Worthington's Stock Tonic you not only improve the quality, but also the quantity, we have facts to substantiate our statements. The tonic acts in this way: It aids the animal to get the greatest amount of nourishment out of every particle of food consumed. It keeps the stomach, liver and kidneys performing their proper functions. By keeping the animal in perfect health, the weight is not only increased but the quality improved. Others have profited by using Worthington's Stock Tonic, so can you if you give it a trial. Put up in 50c. boxes; 25-lb. pails, \$1.50; 50-lb. pails, \$2.75. We will refund your money if not thoroughly satisfactory. Manufactured by

BOGARDUS & CO., CHEMISTS, GUELPH, ONT.

Don't fail to see our Exhibit at Toronto Exhibition.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

TRADE TOPICS.

FARM FOR SALE IN BRANT CO., ONT.—A fine 200-acre grain and stock farm, with good buildings, and only nine miles from the thriving city of Brantford, may be purchased by applying to John R. Chilcott, Burford, Ont.

BEATH LITTER CARRIER.—It's time to be thinking about fitting up the stables for winter, so as to save all needless labor and expedite the "chores." How about getting a Beath litter carrier? It won't cost much to write. Do it before you forget address, W. D. Beath & Son, Columbus, Ontario.

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE CO.—The Brighton Carriage Co., Brighton, Ont., make 65 styles of vehicles, and 25 styles of harness. They have no agents, but ship their goods everywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery. This saves middlemen's profits. Send for their 1905 catalogue, free, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

CANADIAN PORTABLE FENCE CO.'S ANCHOR POSTS.—While at Toronto and other leading exhibitions, look up the exhibit of the Canadian Portable Fence Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Canada, and examine for yourself their steel truss anchor posts. They expect to have several companies exhibit fencing on their posts this year at London (Ont.), as well as at Toronto shows.

L. C. SMITH FEED AND LITTER CARRIER.—Who likes to clean stables with a wheelbarrow? Not many boys, we know, and not many hired men. Why not dispense with this drudgery, by installing the L. C. Smith feed and litter carrier? Write for particulars to Lyman C. Smith, Oshawa, Ont.

ZENOLEUM.—We are pleased to announce that the Toronto Exposition will be disinfected with famous Zenoleum.

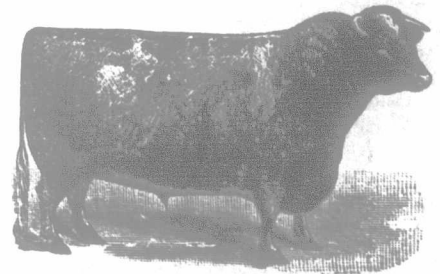
Last year Zenoleum was used to disinfect this great Exposition, as well as the live-stock shows at London and Guelph, and again this year Dr. Orr contracted with the Zenner Disinfectant Company to take charge of the sanitation at Toronto, so well pleased was he with the work accomplished last year.

The popular Canadian representative is in charge of the Zenner Disinfectant Company's exhibit of Zenoleum, Zenoleum Auto-sprayers and Milk-fever attachments, and their exhibit is directly opposite the cattle-judging ring at the Toronto show.

Mr. Stork will gladly welcome, and begs to request that "Farmer's Advocate" readers make themselves at home at his headquarters.

SHORTHAND UP-TO-DATE.—When Pitman heralded his discovery to the world, intimating that by strokes, dots and dashes, the intonation of one's very voice could be put down on paper, who thought that by even a more simple device the same result could be achieved, with even greater speed. Such were the facts gathered from Professor Moon, the Principal of Moon's Syllabic Shorthand and Business College, Montreal, who has successfully introduced Boyd's Syllabic system throughout Canada. This system is entirely new, having been discovered by Robert Boyd, B.A., in 1901.

He found out that the syllables of the English language were limited to 112, and that by the use of these syllables, each and every word could be written freely. The advantages of this system over the old style are claimed to be many. Firstly, that it has no position, dots, shades or dashes to confuse the student; secondly, that being based on syllables, it simplifies the formation of the word, and thereby a greater speed is attainable. Professor Moon has secured the copyright of this Syllabic System for the entire Dominion of Canada, and has already successfully established colleges in Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Sydney, N.S., and St. John, N.B., and lastly in Montreal, in the Karn Hall building, which college he now makes his headquarters. So satisfied is he with previous results, that he absolutely guarantees that every student of average education can, after a course of thirty days, attain the speed of from 100 to 150 words a minute; if not, he will make no charge.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

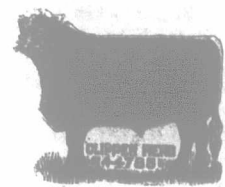
Offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 4 high-class imp. bulls.
- 3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
- 14 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred.

Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

MAPLE SHADE



One Cruickshank Lavender bull, ready for service. A number of Shearling Shropshire show rams. Also 8 imported Buttar rams.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations (Brooklin, G.T.B. Myrtle, C.P.R.) Long-distance telephone.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

- 9 heifers, yearlings.
- 29 heifers, calves.
- 4 bulls, yearlings.
- 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. GARBILL & SON, Manager, Garbill, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESALES

Present offerings: 12 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.

Shorthorns for Sale

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED. Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

W. DOBERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854

15 Shorthorn heifers, sired by imp. bull, and in calf to imp. bull. Also 2 first-class young bulls. Cows are large milkers.

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

ROOKLAND, ONT., CAN.

Breeders of choice

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshires

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager.

FOR SALE

Some choice YOUNG COWS, with calves at foot, and heifers. BELL BROS., The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

GOSHP

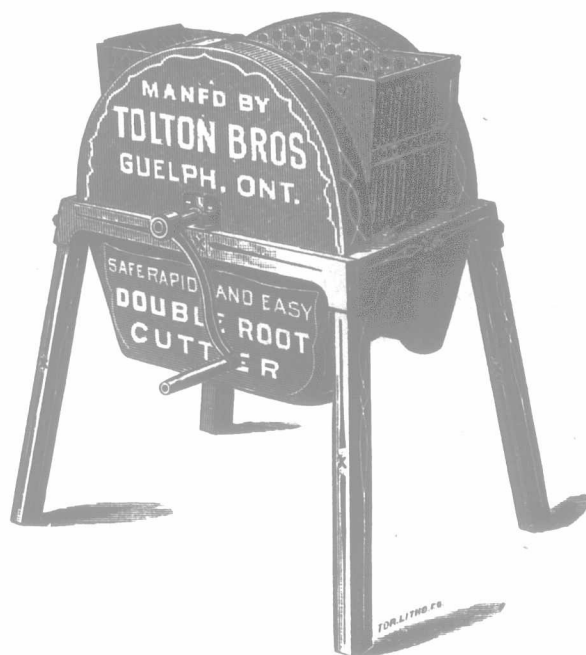
Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., the well-known importers of Clydesdales, have recently landed one of the choicest lots of young stallions that they have ever brought across the water. The lot was personally selected by them, and knowing exactly what the Canadian trade demands, they were determined to supply that demand, or a portion of it, if it was possible to do so, and we think it will be readily acknowledged by horse-men generally when they see this lot, that they exercised good, sound judgment in their selection. None of the horses are in high or overfat condition, mostly yearlings and two-year-olds, with some older. The quality and quantity of bone, as well as the quality of feet and ankles, is above reproach. They are all of the choicest breeding, as will readily be seen by a glance over their pedigrees. They should command ready sale, at fair prices, as they are in the best possible condition to improve in value. The roan two-year-old, Drumburk Chief [5818], is especially clean, will make a big one, and is a good mover; sire Primate (10099), by McGregor, by Darnley; dam Bloss, by Life Member, a grandson of Prince of Wales. Baron Fife [5322] (12449), by Baron's Pride (9122), dam Nita Erskine 15064, by Lord Erskine, is a flash-topped colt, with good underpinning, but a trifle thin in condition yet. The black, two-year-old, Low Lynn [5317] (12663), is, as his name would indicate, a low, thick, blocky colt, with strong bone and good feet; sire Montrave Dauntless, a big, powerful horse; dam Hawthorn, by the great Hiawatha (10067), the sire of many winners and champions. Blacon Prince [5321] (12486), is a very tidy, low-down colt, with very strong bone and good feet; sire Pride of Blacon 10839, a famous prizewinning son of Baron's Pride; dam Maggie of Kelchattan, by Prince Rosemount, sire of many winners. Lucky Ronald [5319] (12664), is a fine, smooth-topped colt, with splendid feet and legs, by Montrave Ronald (11121), whose colts have been winning many first prizes in strong competition this year; grandam by Darnley. Baron Richardson is a late two-year-old, that is somewhat unfinished as compared with some of the others, but is full of promise for the future, having splendid conformation and style, and we look for him to make a record for himself some day.

Among the yearlings is Celtic Prince [5323], a grandly-bred colt, with the right kind of feet and ankles; sire Everlasting (11331), one of the very best sons of Baron's Pride; dam Flora MacDonald, by Hiawatha (10067). Baron Smith [5313], is a strong-built colt, by Sylvander [5310] (10933), a popular premium winner in Scotland; dam Maggie Maxwell, by Lord Edwin (3082). This colt has splendid feet and ankles, and plenty of bone.

The above compose the lot just landed (excepting a Hackney stallion), and make a strong stud when added to the lot of prizewinners already in those stables, among which is Baron Garty [4789] (11601), the champion winner at the Toronto Stallion Show. This grand horse is in the pink of condition, ready for the fray, and it will take something extra good to beat him. Another that will stand some beating is Baron Black, a three-year-old, by Baron's Pride (this colt stood third in a large ring at Toronto Stallion Show); dam Woodbine, by Flashwood [3604]. Among the others that are well worthy of mention is Royal Dean [4792] (12323), who is also a Toronto winner, and Glenlivet 4787, also a Toronto winner, by Montrave Sentinel [3475], and from the same dam as Lavendar and Royal Cairnton, the champion. Democrat (12121) is a massive, big horse, that should cross extra well upon Canadian mares to produce drafters. He is by the great sire, King of the Roses.

Among the mares in stock are several imported, as well as several home-bred ones, including the pair that captured first premium at the Toronto Horse Show, and are now suckling a colt each. Another promising pair are to go into competition at Toronto at the coming exhibition, viz., Lady Aberdeen and Lady Minto, by Carbineer 4050, a splendidly matched pair, that will have to be reckoned with. Space will not allow of description of the other good fillies that

TOLTON'S No. 1 Double Root Cutter



Points of Merit

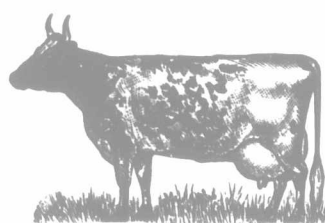
1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work of either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

The Only Double Root Cutter Manufactured

Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction. o

Other Specialties,
Pea Harvesters
Haying Tools
Steel Harrows

TOLTON BROS., Limited, - Guelph, Ont.



AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Choice yearling heifers just bred to imp. bulls. A few young cows, young bulls and calves, all bred from the best known milking strains. Jan. and March boars and young pigs of good type and breeding. See us at Toronto, or write for prices.

ALEX. HUME & CO., - Menie P. O.

PORTER'S GOLD & SILVER FAWN St. Lambert Jersey Herd

I have a number of bulls, cows and heifers for sale. No better blood. No better cream-producers. No better lookers. o

T. PORTER, - Carleton West, Ont.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. o

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). o

WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. o

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Caledonia, - Ontario.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam lanthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Antjie Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record 8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale. o

A. KENNEDY, Agr. Ont.

Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

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 bargain. o

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.

Waterloo Co.

R. Money Brickley, offers Holstein bull calves of the richest quality at reduced rates for the next two months; also Yorkshires of both sexes. o

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, o

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, 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 Mercedes' Son, and one to Mercedes' Julip Pieterie Paul. Secure the best. o

C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins

Stock for sale, any age, either sex.

BROWN BROS., - Lyn, Ont.

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 whose official test average 22.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.6 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 25 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 13 mos., for sale. o

GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

For Sale: Four bull calves, 5 months old, whose sire's three nearest dams average 21.79 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also young bulls by the sire of first-prize herd at London. o

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write o

A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont.

Winchester Station, C.P.R.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. o

R. REID & CO., - Hintonburg, Ont.

Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

Meadowside Farm

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale. o

A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock. o

W. H. TRAN, - Cedar Grove, Ont.

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 Stn. o Menie P.O., 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. o

W. F. STEPHEN, P.O. Box 101, - Huntingdon, Que.

were to be seen, but we must mention the three-year-old Hackney stallion that this firm has brought out, viz., Ryedale Duke [271] (8631); sire Garton Duke of Connaught (3009), whose service fee was 15 guineas; dam Grace (3881), by Prince Charlie (1326), a grandson of Fireaway 4th (2989). This is a sprightly horse, clean and smooth, and a good performer; one that will no doubt give a good account of himself. See those horses at Toronto Fair, and judge for yourself.

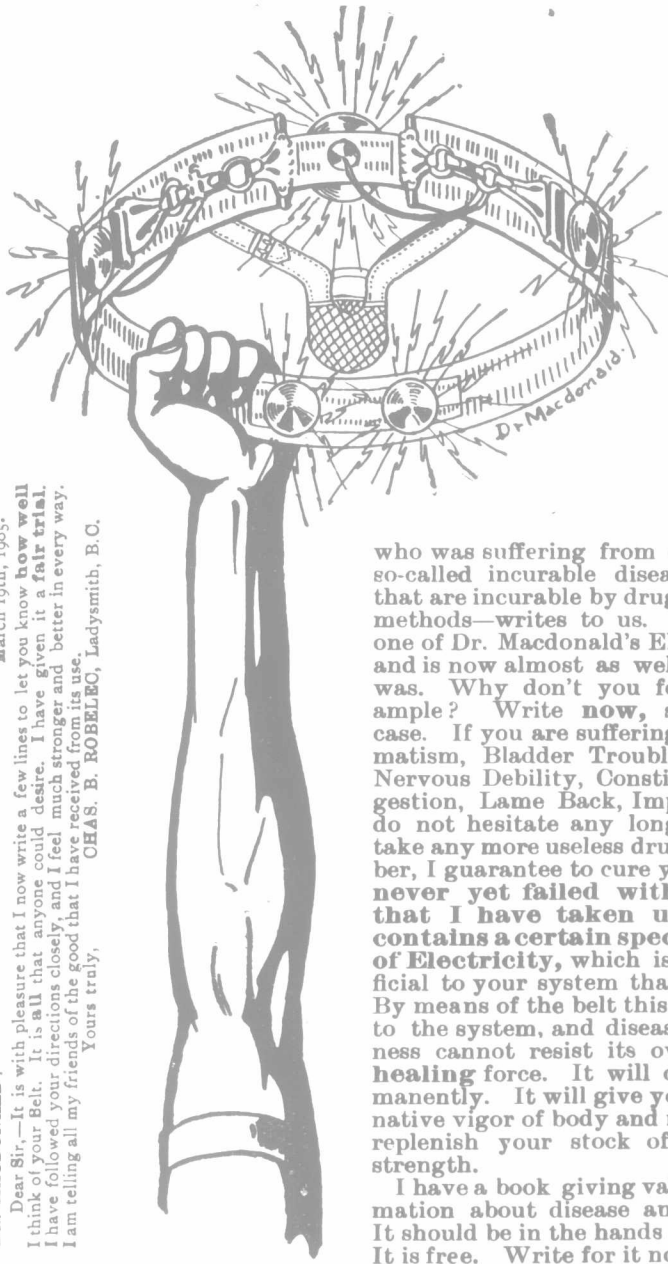
Mr. Wm. Willis, Newmarket, Ont., breeder of Jersey cattle, writes: "I wish to inform our customers, through your paper, that I will not be showing Jerseys this year, as I have sold to the firm of B. H. Bull & Son five females from our show lot, which I was preparing to take to Toronto, including Dolly of Pine Ridge, on which we took the first at the Dominion Fair in 1903, and which I hope will be heard from again this year. We have still some good yearling heifers and two-year-olds, all bred to Earl Denton, the bull purchased from Mrs. W. E. H. Massey about a year ago, also a young bull now about a year old from Dolly. We have also some yearling Cotswold rams for sale."

Quite recently a call was made at Valley Home Stock Farm, Meadowvale, Ont., by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, who found the stock in healthy, strong breeding form, nothing being given more than good ordinary care, excepting a couple of young bulls which the owners, Messrs. S. J. Pearson, Son & Company had some intention of taking to Toronto, if they get their work out of the way sufficiently. The bulls referred to are Royal Scott and Royal Diamond 2nd. Royal Scott is a two-year-old of the Roan Lady family, by Scottish Pride (imp.) =36106=, dam Rosie 3rd (imp.). This is a mellow, thick, low-down bull that is getting excellent calves with naturally thick loins and smooth, level backs. He is a very nice, stylish bull, full of quality, but will scarcely be in high enough fit for the show-ring, especially if the awarding committee prefer them loaded, which, to our mind, is not always best, as high fit sometimes covers up faultiness. The calf, Royal Diamond 2nd =58459=, is, perhaps, one of the best bred bulls in Canada, sired by Royal Diamond (84600), the highest-priced bull at the Duthie-Marr sale, viz., \$2,700, by Bapton Diamond, who sold for 1,000 guineas, a son of Wm. of Orange, dam Mina Kinellar 7th (imp.), by Lucky Archer (54075). This calf is not extra highly fitted, but is smooth as a cherry, well-filled in both top and lower lines; in short, is a model calf that will have to be reckoned with should he continue to improve. The senior herd bull, Trout Creek Banff =40076=, by Imp. Lord Banff, dam Proud Amaranth (imp.), by Pride of Morning (64546), is a massive, thick roan that has sired many good things, some of which are still in stock. The herd is composed of representatives of many of the leading families. Among others, the Nonpareils, Marchioness, Campbell Rosebud, Kinellar Mina, some of which are imported, etc., an even, thick-fleshed, useful lot. There are a few young bulls from the above mentioned sires that will be ready for the market in a few months.

In addition to the Shorthorns, which number about 45 head, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire swine are kept; the former bred from a draft of ewes from the flock of W. G. Pettit & Son, and rams from the flock of John Dryden & Son, from which there are several good ram lambs for sale. Berkshires have been bred for several years at Valley Home, and this firm is never satisfied with using anything but the best. We noticed a bunch of young sows running around of different ages of the right stamp to produce good bacon at a fair profit. Some of the brood sows are by Longfellow 10th, a Toronto prizewinner, the young sows being by Willow Lodge Leader and Snelgrove Success. Note the advertisement in these columns, and write for what you want, or call and see them at the farm, one mile from Meadowvale, two miles from Streetsville Junction, C. P. R., five miles west of Toronto.

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

"I feel much stronger and better in every way."



This is what a man in Ladysmith, B. C.,

March 10th, 1905.
Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure that I now write a few lines to let you know how well I think of your Belt. It is all that anyone could desire. I have given it a fair trial. I have followed your directions closely, and I feel much stronger and better in every way. I am telling all my friends of the good that I have received from its use.
Yours truly,
CHAS. B. ROBELECO, Ladysmith, B. C.

who was suffering from one of those so-called incurable diseases—diseases that are incurable by drugs and the old methods—writes to us. He obtained one of Dr. Macdonald's Electric Belts, and is now almost as well as ever he was. Why don't you follow his example? Write now, stating your case. If you are suffering from Rheumatism, Bladder Trouble, Epilepsy, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Indigestion, Lamé Back, Impotence, etc., do not hesitate any longer. Do not take any more useless drugs. Remember, I guarantee to cure you. I have never yet failed with any case that I have taken up. My Belt contains a certain specific quality of Electricity, which is more beneficial to your system than any other. By means of the belt this is poured into the system, and disease and weakness cannot resist its overwhelming healing force. It will cure you permanently. It will give you back your native vigor of body and mind—it will replenish your stock of health and strength.

I have a book giving valuable information about disease and weakness. It should be in the hands of everyone. It is free. Write for it now.

To prove that I will cure you, I let you wear this marvellous Belt for 30 days. This means that in many cases you will be cured before you pay me a cent. It shows that I am in earnest when I say I can cure you.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

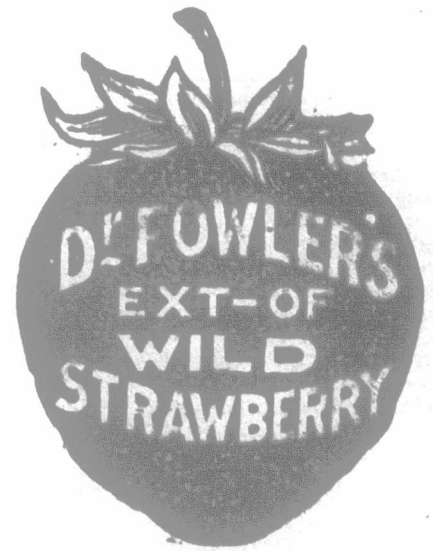
GOSSIP.

Katherine—I wonder who wrote the poem, "Down in a Coal Mine"?
Madeline—One of the minor poets, I suppose.

While in the vicinity of Midland, Ont., a few days ago, we called on the Georgian Bay Engineering Works Co., manufacturers of gas and gasoline engines, and were informed by the manager that the demand for their engines for farm-power purposes was greater than their present facilities were capable of filling. They were, therefore, making extensive improvements, which, when completed, will enable them to fill all orders on the shortest possible notice. The engines built by this firm are giving universal satisfaction, being very strongly and compactly built, and, withal, very simple in construction. They take up very little room; run at the lowest possible cost, and require practically no looking after, which makes them an ideal power for the general farmer, or for light manufacturing purposes. They also informed us that the "Farmer's Advocate," as an advertising medium for their purposes, had no competitor. For full information about their engines address Georgian Bay Engineering Works, Midland, Ont.

Among the enterprising young stockmen and farmers of Kent Co., Ont., is Walter Bennett, of Chatham, who has on hand at present a herd of 25 head of registered Hereford cattle. The foundation of the herd was laid by purchase of some of the best from the leading herds in Canada, viz., O'Neil's, Hunter's and H. D. Smith's, of Compton, Que., the present stock bull being Ingleside Duke 2nd from the Quebec herd, who is the sire of a couple of choice bull calves that will soon be ready for service. They are naturally thick-fleshed, and give every appearance of developing into good ones. The heifers are also a very creditable lot, straight and smooth without undue fleshiness. Mr. Bennett does not believe in pampering his stock, and as he has not yet launched into the show business, he has not found it necessary to keep his stuff heavily loaded, as is necessary with show stock. The breeding of his herd compares favorably with the best in the land. Mr. Bennett invites all intending purchasers to give him a call, and be convinced that he is offering choice goods worth the money. See his advertisement in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate."

The St. Lambert Jersey herd, owned by Mr. Thompson Porter, of Carleton West, near Toronto Junction, number about 65 head, mostly registered, and of the St. Lambert strain, and are in prime condition to perform the work expected of them, viz., to produce cream in paying quantities. One of the lot Mr. Porter pointed out to the writer, saying she would give a gallon of 25% cream in one day; also that ten of the cows, several of which are heifers, will average 40 lbs. of milk per day. Daisy of St. Lambert has, it is said, given 40 lbs. a day at 2 years old. This is a strong dairy heifer, that would show well if she came in at the right time, which she unfortunately does not. Rieter's Patti, the first-prize calf of last year, has gone along splendidly, and should give a good account of herself again. Edna of St. Lambert has a heifer calf that will also stand some beating. She is almost perfect in dairy conformation. The young stock is mostly by Rieter's Pogis, and are a strong-constituted lot, well developed along dairy lines. The young bull, St. Lambert's Joe, now heads the herd. He is a half-brother to Rieter's Patti, the first-prize heifer above referred to, and is quite the equal of her, being well proportioned, deep ribbed, and long in the quarters. The cows in this herd are larger than average Jerseys, which in itself is commendable. There are three young bulls nearly ready for service from heavy-milking dams, that Mr. Porter wishes to dispose of. See the exhibit from this herd at Toronto Exhibition, in their ordinary everyday garb.



CURES

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels.

Has been in use for nearly 60 years and has never failed to give relief.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have retired from showing at fall fairs. 2 years and over show ewes, ONLY now offered. 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 want good ones to strengthen their flocks?
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

WOOL

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

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.

SOUTHDOWNS

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal, and first London Fair.

COLLIES
At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York. o
ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, 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.

Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep
Scotch Shorthorns & Clydesdales

Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Choice ram and ewe lambs for sale; also a few aged ewes.

GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

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 Stn. and P.O.

SHROPSHIRE

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

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. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario.

SHROPSHIRE

Choice-bred ones at reasonable prices, some in show shape. White Wyandotte cockerels now ready. W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE We are offering 15 shearing ewes, full of quality, sired by Morander (imp.). He won 2nd at Chicago, 1903. Also a limited number of ram and ewe lambs, by same sire, and 30 useful breeding ewes, which we intend to mate with our Chicago winner of 1904. Prolific (imp.). W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest. o

Leicester Sheep—Choice ram and ewe lambs; also a few yearlings for sale. For particulars write to CHAS. F. MAW, Milton Stn. and Tel. Omagh P.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.

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. E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Ram and ewe lambs, also one shearing ram and ewes for sale. C. WREN, Uxbridge, Ont.

Sheep and Cattle Labels with initials, name, or name and address and numbers. Write for circular and price list. Address, F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ontario.

Advertise in the Advocate

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: MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk St LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

15 SHROPSHIRE

yearling rams, bred by Minton and Buttar. Four Cotswold rams, bred by Garne, have just reached home. They are a grand lot. Have a good lot of Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes bred here. Also a Royal first-prize Berkshire boar for sale. Prices moderate. o

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America to Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

Farnham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 30 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs. o

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.

Champion Dorsetts

Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality. o

R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont.

LEICESTERS

We have for sale some good Leicesters. 1 two-shear ram, shearing and some good ram lambs, two-shear ewes, shearing and ewe lambs, all bred from imp. stock. DUNNETT BROS., Clanbrassil, Ont.

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

Prof. Shaw, formerly of the O. A. C., and later of Minnesota Ag. Experiment Station, has become live-stock editor of the American Agriculturist.

When Sysonby a month ago won the Brighton Derby, he crossed the coveted line which places him among the winners of \$100,000 or over on the American turf. That rich event swelled his turf earnings this season to \$68,950, and with the \$40,698 he won last season, he has to date won \$109,548 on the turf. He has won \$13,685 more than his sire, the Derby winner, Melton, but must yet win \$58,087 more to equal the record of the sire of his dam, the sensational Orme, who was a son of the unbeaten Ormonde, winner of \$142,825 on the turf. Ormonde's sire, Ben d'Or, won \$87,628 in rich English stakes, so Sysonby is close kin to an array of remarkable money winning horses. The English-bred colt is the twentieth horse to earn \$100,000 winning honors on the American turf. James R. Keene is the only breeder who has a trio of \$100,000 or over turf winners in his possession, he also owning Kingston and Delhi. J. B. Haggin once enjoyed such a high honor, but his two great mares, Frenzi and Miss Woodford, are both dead, and though Africander has filled in the gap of one, Salvator is the only other horse he now owns whose turf winnings reach the \$100,000 line. Sysonby is the only performer entirely of English blood which has earned \$100,000 in the States, and he was foaled on this side of the Atlantic, as he came to America in utero. America has in return sent a performer to England that won \$100,000 in Iroquois, the winner of the Derby and St. Leger. He is classed with American \$100,000 winners, though he won all his turf trophies abroad. He is, however, an American production, and so twenty-one horses have now been foaled in America which have won \$100,000 or over on the turf. Mr. Keene figures still more in America's big winning horses as in his colors, Domino, the biggest winner of them all, earned all his marvelous turf triumphs, and Tournament, another \$100,000 winner, wore the blue-dotted jacket during the closing days of his turf career.

TRADE TOPIC.

STEEL TROUGH AND TANKS.—One advertisement in this issue that should catch the attention of every farmer is that of the Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd., Tweed, Ont. In their announcement will be found cuts of their steel water trough, steel hog trough, steel tank, and oval storage tank. Things of this kind are everyday necessities. Worth investigating, don't you think? A free catalogue will supply further information; write for it now before you forget.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.—The name of the Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., of Branford, is intimately and very favorably known to the farmers of Canada from ocean to ocean. This long-established firm has a well-earned reputation for square dealing and for being right up to the times in everything that affects their line of business. The G., S. & M. windmill is a first-class illustration of "the survival of the fittest," having lived and grown in public estimation for years and years, during which time other mills have had a temporary success and then dropped out of the race. When a demand arose for gasoline engines, this company went into manufacturing them, and the excellence of their engine at once recommended it to users throughout the entire Dominion, and sales are climbing steadily upward. The latest addition to their output is a cement-concrete mixer. The use of cement is growing so rapidly, that an apparatus of this kind is bound to have very large success. The mixer automatically measures just the proper amount of cement, gravel and water to make a mixture of any desired consistency. With two men shovelling gravel into the hopper, it has a capacity of 75 yards of concrete a day, and 40 yards with one man shovelling. It is marvellously simple and accurate in operation. The Goold, Shapley & Muir Co. will gladly supply full information regarding their mixer or their windmills and gasoline engines to anyone desiring it.



FREE HELP FOR MEN The only remedy known to science which will positively cure lost manhood is "RESTORINE," the marvelous German Remedy discovered by Dr. Jules Kohr. It is controlled in this country by the Dr. Kohr Medicine Company, a concern which has the highest standing in the medical world. When the best known remedies have failed, young and old, when the generative organs such as the testes are suffering from diseases of the generative organs such as lost manhood, exhausting drains, nervous debility, the results of abuse, this remedy can and will cure you to stay cured. The headache, pimples, varicocele, pain in the back and failing memory, disappear completely in the worst cases in from one to two week's treatment. We make the honest offer of a cure or return your money. Thousands of testimonials, correspondence treated strictly confidential. FIVE day's treatment sent free with a book of rules for health, diet and advice. Our greatest successes have been those who have failed with other treatments. This remedy is regularly used in the French and German armies, and the soldiers in these countries are models of strength and vitality. Write for sample sent securely sealed in plain wrapper.

Address DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, Montreal.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Our success is attributed to: 1st—We endeavor to live up to representations. 2nd—Furnishing reg. pedigrees and guaranteeing to replace non-breeders. 3rd—Our herd consists of the best blood, the sires used are a superior class. The "mail order" business is a boon to breeders who do not abuse the confidence of their patrons. Vine Sta., G. T. R., 100 rods from farm.

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O.

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 Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar 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, Ontario.

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 Elm Dale Ned 2503. Also two cows and choice lot of bull calves from one to eight months old.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P.O. Grafton Sta., G.T.R.

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.

Glenairn Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

Summer Offering of Large White YORKSHIRES

Fine lot of imported young sows in pig. A grand lot of spring boars and sows from imported sows and boars of the best breeding. Pairs supplied not akin.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Her Grace the Duchess 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, Baron Kitchener 8403. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate 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.

YORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale—reasonable.

For particulars apply to

GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont. C.P.R. and G.T.R. LORNE FOSTER, Mgr.

ORCHARD HOME HERD

Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires

Imported and home-bred stock of the most approved bacon type. We furnish registered pedigree, prepay express charges, and guarantee satisfaction. Our stock are of the highest standard, and have given our customers the utmost satisfaction. Special prices on fall pigs.

Write for particulars. S. D. Crandall & Sons, Cherry Valley, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

Have for sale a choice lot of boars and sows of spring litters sired by imported Polegate boars. Doctor Geo. Thomson & Son, Woodstock, Ont.

English Berkshires

For sale. A fine lot of young boars of good size and form, from March and April litters. Write for prices.

JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most improved 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 champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, 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, Ont.

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.

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.

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

Boars fit for service. Sows bred and ready to breed. Choice stock, both sexes, from 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs and trios not akin. Express prepaid. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rosebank Stock Farm, Churchill, Ont.

CHESTER WHITES

Good bacon type, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, - Glanworth, 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. Wetherall, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

For Sale

Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:

E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

for sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P.O., Ont.

MESSRS. HODGKINSON & TISDALE'S CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

Three miles from Beaverton Station, G. T. R., on the shore of Lake Simcoe, lies the beautiful and well-appointed stock farm of Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, a firm well known all over the Dominion and on the other side of the line as breeders of high-class Clydesdale and Hackney horses. In their commodious stables, which, by the way, are the best arranged we have seen, the main stable being 108 feet long by 45 feet wide, with a row of box stalls on each side, the whole being thoroughly ventilated and with an abundance of light, are some twenty-odd head of Clydesdales and Hackneys, that for size, style, quality, action and breeding can scarcely be duplicated in any other farm stable in the country. The chief Clydesdale stallion in service is Royal Baron (imp.), by the great Baron's Pride, sire of more winners than any other horse of the breed in his day, dam Royal Queen, by Mount Royal. Royal Baron is too well known by the Clydesdale admirers of Canada to need any words of praise in these columns. The fact that he won first at Toronto and Ottawa last fall in strong classes is the best guarantee of his perfect type and superior quality. All the mares on the farm are safely in foal to him. MacCrorie, a two-year-old bay stallion, sired by Wayward Boy [2773], and out of that great prizewinning mare, Moss Rose, is a big, even, nicely-turned colt, showing plenty of substance, style and quality, acts remarkably well, and will make a ton horse. Helen McQueen, by that champion and prince of stock-getters, McQueen (imp.), dam Royal Princess, by Royal Standard (imp.), is a brown mare, three years old, that will weigh 1,800 lbs., built on ideal lines, standing on the best possible kind of feet and legs, with superb action. She won first at Toronto last year in the open to imported class, and championship as best mare, imported or Canadian bred. Effie Dean, by The Royal Standard (imp.), dam Rose of Markham, is a bay mare, six years old, one of the very thick, smooth, heavy-quartered, stylish kind, with clean, flat bone and deep hard feet. She was never shown, but is a winner from the ground up. Donna Rona is a brown three-year-old imported mare, by Woodend Garty, one of the big, smooth, even kind. She weighs 1,700 pounds, and moves like a machine, has plenty of style and quality and won third at Toronto last year. May McQueen is a sorrel three-year-old, by McQueen (imp.), dam Queen of Atha. She is one of the thick, even kind, smooth to a turn, and a very handsome mare. She won 2nd at Toronto and 5th at Chicago as a yearling, and third at Toronto last year as a two-year-old. Wayward Elsie is a black two-year-old, by Wayward Boy, and out of Effie, by McGregor 2nd. She is a remarkably well-proportioned mare; will make a very large animal, and should win in very strong company. Dulce, a bay yearling, by Foremost (imp.), dam Moss Rose, is an exceptionally good colt, standing on faultless legs and feet, and has a massive and well-nigh perfect body. She won first at Toronto last fall as a foal, and will win as a yearling sure. Storm King, by Lord Roseberry, out of Trinkett, is a brown four-year-old Hackney stallion, and one of the most perfect specimens of horseflesh it has been our privilege to look over for many a day. His action is superb, and he has style enough and to spare. Wild Cherry is a brown three-year-old Hackney mare, got by Squire Rickle. She has a mighty natty way of going. Her action is all around. Her head is up, and when she starts out to go she means business. There are a number of others on the farm, both Clydesdales and Hackneys, equally as good as those enumerated, but space forbids a more extended description. Look up their exhibit at Toronto Exhibition. If you are looking for something extra good in the Clydesdale line of breeding mares, Hodgkinson & Tisdale can supply the goods. Their prices are consistent with quality. They are perfect gentlemen and absolutely reliable. Their post office is Beaverton, and the farm is connected with long-distance telephone.

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

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Western University, London

The 24th Session of this well-known Medical College **OPENS SEPTEMBER 12th, 1905.** Students commencing the study of

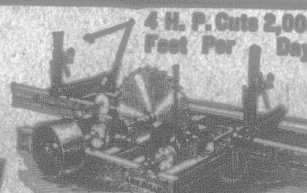
MEDICINE

should consider most favorably the advantages of this School. At the recent examinations of the Ontario Medical Council 100% of the Final and Intermediate students and 80% of those writing on the Primary were successful—a record that, it is believed, has never been equalled by any Medical School in the Province.

Laboratory and Hospital facilities are unexcelled. A double course leading to the degree of B.A., M.D., is provided.

For further information and announcement apply to

W. H. HOORHOUSE, B.A., M.B., Dean.
W. WAUGH, M.D., C.M., Registrar.

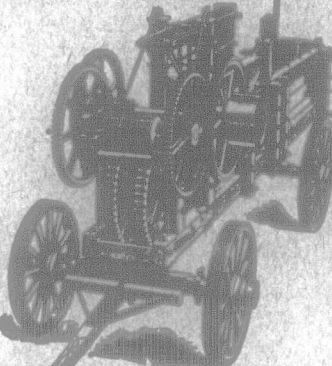
IF YOU SAW  **4 H. P. Cuts 2,000 Feet Per Day.**

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 Machy. Co.,
624 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

COLUMBIA HAY PRESS CO., Kingsville, Ont.

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

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 B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.

Save Half Your Fuel

BY USING THE **ROCHESTER RADIATOR**

Fits any Stove or Furnace. Write for booklet on heating homes.

Rochester Radiator Co.,
5 Furusco St., Rochester, N.Y.

Price from \$2.00 to \$12.00.
For hard or soft coal, wood or gas.



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

Splendid 8 per cent. Investment

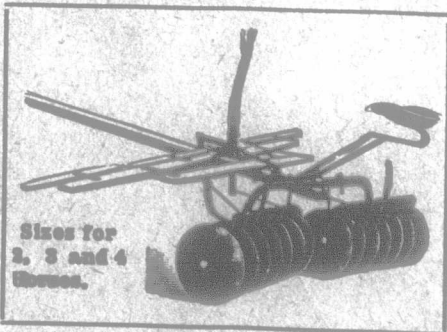
\$18,000 will buy seven new semi-detached brick villas in Toronto, in improving locality, yielding clear net (from rentals) \$1,500 per annum.

ARNOLDI & NISBET, 103 Bay St., Toronto.

Stock Farm for Sale—Burnbrae Stock Farm, containing 140 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.

"I hope you are not leaving me for any personal reasons, Norah?"
"Personal, ma'am? Oh, no, ma'am. I'm only leaving you because my steady young man—he's a policeman, ma'am—has been transferred from this district to the twenty-first, an' it's too far to go courtin'. Oh, it ain't personal, ma'am."

THE BISSELL DISC HARROW



Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 Discs.

Known among farmers as the Best Disk on the Market, because it has the capacity, the knock, the get there, which other Disks lack. Try the Bissell on Summer-fallows, Fall-wheat Ground, Stubble Fields after harvest, or at any hard job. Full particulars free. Address,

T. E. BISSELL,

DEPT. W. ELORA, ONT.

NOTE: SHOWN WITHOUT THE NAME "BISSELL."

Call and examine this Disk in the Implement Buildings at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs.

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

This Is To You Who Lack Courage



Whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low, and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny, restless. It is to people who have part or all of these symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor, I offer it to you in my wonderful

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It has restored health and strength to thousands of weak and sick people. If used as I direct, it is a positive cure and cannot fail. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing the full, natural strength. It removes all the effects of all diseases forever.

NOT A CENT UNTIL CURED

This is my offer. You take my latest improved appliance and use it on my way for three months, and if it does not cure you need not pay me. My only condition is that you secure me, so that I will get my money when you are cured.

"The pain in my back is nearly all gone, and I no longer have any pain in my lower extremities. I am perfectly satisfied with the work your Belt has done for me."—R. A. McDONALD, St. Charles Condensing Co., Ingersoll, Ont.

"Your Belt has cured me of rheumatism, weak back, constipation and general weakness."—HENRY WREKES, Tillsonburg, Ont.

"Your Belt has built up my constitution, which was very much depleted. You can refer any one to me, and I will be only too glad to tell them what your Belt has done for me."—WILLIAM SUTTON, Newmarket, Ont.

READ MY BOOK. I have a book which every man should read (and for women, also). It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book to-day. If you can't call, I mail it, sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test.

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

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

Name.....

Address.....

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSION

Manitoba and Assiniboia.

\$12.00 Going. \$18.00 Returning

GOING DATES:

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

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

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

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

Special Train via Grand Trunk to Toronto Exposition

\$2.55

Although the Grand Trunk have eight trains every weekday to Toronto, they intend running on special excursion days, viz., Aug. 29th and 31st, Sept. 2nd, 5th and 7th, a fast train leaving London at 9.00 a.m., stopping only at principal points, and arriving at Fair Grounds at 12.01 noon, and Union Station at 12.55 p.m. The round-trip rate is only \$2.55 on these dates, and \$3.40 during the balance of time; all tickets being good returning until Sept. 12th, 1905.

By selecting the Grand Trunk you have a choice of splendid service returning from Toronto at 7.30 or 7.55 a.m., 12.01 noon, 1.00, 4.40, 7.00 and 11.20 p.m.

Secure tickets at Clock Corner E. De la Huque, Agent, or at Depot Office.

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 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. 70c per barrel, strictly cash, f.o.b. cars Queenston. Go in with your neighbor and get benefit of carload rates.

ISAAC USHER, Queenston, 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.

WARREN'S RUBBER COMPLEXION BRUSH

removes Wrinkles, Blackheads, Yellow Skin. Mailed for 50c. in stamps. Ask for circulars. Send for our special cut prices in all classes of music.

THE SOVEREIGN SPECIALTY CO.
P.O. Box 459, London, Ont.

Waltham

THE AMERICAN WATCH

How a WALTHAM WATCH Set England's Time

American Waltham Watch Co.,
Waltham, Mass., U. S. A.

26 Ormiston Road, Westcombe Park,
London, S. E.
England, 10-2-'97.

GENTLEMEN: About three years since, acting on the advice of a friend who had had one of your watches for about eighteen years, I purchased a Lever Waltham Watch. I am happy to say it has turned out a marvel of accuracy, and under the circumstances I feel I am only doing my duty in bringing this fact to your notice. * * * But perhaps this most unique performance, and the one of which I am especially proud, is the fact that by its aid I was able to detect an error in the fall of the time-ball at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, which gives the standard time to the civilized world. It happened as follows: I make a practice of watching the fall of the time-ball each day at 1 o'clock P. M., whenever the air is clear enough, and one day, to my surprise, I found the ball had dropped some few seconds before I had expected it to. I had such confidence in my watch that I did not believe it was at fault, and felt sure that some mistake had been made at the Observatory. On telling some of my friends of my convictions, I was simply laughed at for my impudence in daring to pit my Waltham watch against the accuracy of the Royal Observatory. However, to set the matter at rest, I wrote to the Astronomer Royal, telling him of my conviction, and asking him if he would let me know whether I was right or wrong. In return I received a courteous reply from the Astronomer Royal, stating that I was quite right, and that on the day named, owing to an accident, the ball was dropped

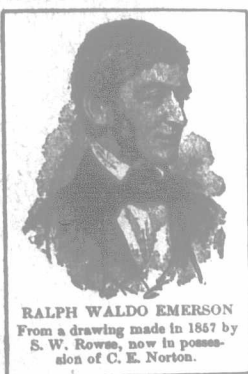
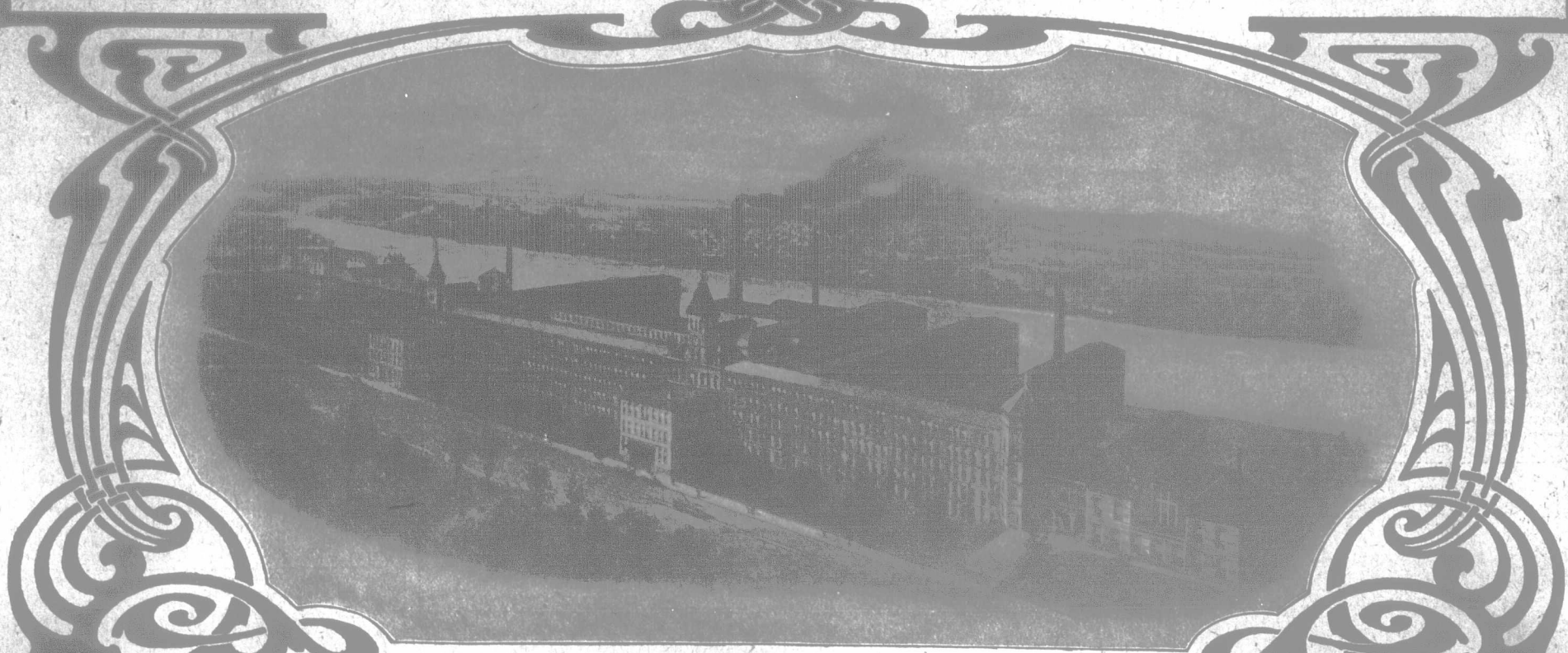
about eighteen seconds too soon. This seems to me such a remarkable proof of the reliability of your watches that I feel justified in bringing it to your notice. If you would care to have the Astronomer Royal's letter as a memento, I should be pleased to hear from you to that effect. Wishing every success and prosperity to your deservedly world-famed Company,
I remain, Yours very sincerely,

THOMAS WHEATE.

"Taken from the Enemy"

The following is a translation of a part of a speech delivered in Switzerland, November, 1876, by M. Edw. Favre-Perret, the chief Commissioner in the Swiss Department and member of the International Jury on watches at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and is worthy the attention of every good American.

"Gentlemen, here is what I have seen. I asked from the manager of the Waltham Company a watch of a certain quality. He opened before me a big chest. I picked out a watch at random and fixed it to my chain. The manager asked me to leave the watch with him for three or four days, that they might regulate it. On the contrary, I said to him, 'I want to keep it just as it is to get an exact idea of your workmanship.' On arriving at Locle I showed this watch to one of our first adjusters . . . who took it apart. At the end of several days he came to me and said literally: 'I am astonished; the result is incredible. You do not find a watch to compare with that in 50,000 of our make.' This watch, I repeat to you, gentlemen, I myself took offhand from a large number, as I have said. One can understand by this example how it is that an American watch should be preferred to a Swiss watch."



RALPH WALDO EMERSON
From a drawing made in 1867 by
S. W. Rowan, now in possession
of C. E. Norton.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, the Concord Philosopher, used the Waltham Watch as a type of the highest development when he wrote in one of his Essays on Eloquence, in speaking of a man whom he described as a leader, and a Godsend to his community:

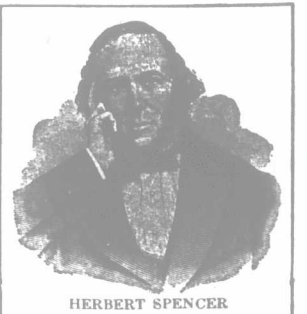
"He is put together like a Waltham Watch."

HERBERT SPENCER in his Autobiography, Vol. II, Page 167, American Edition:

"The presentation watch named in Prof. Youmans' letter, was one of those manufactured by the Waltham Watch Company. . . . It has proved a great treasure as a time-keeper, and has excited the envy of friends who have known its performances." *

* "I find in a letter written in December, 1880, after the watch had been in my possession fourteen years, a paragraph respecting it which may be quoted:—'I have several times intended to tell you how wonderfully well my American watch has been going of late. It has always gone with perfect regularity, either losing a little or gaining a little; but of course it has been difficult to adjust its regulator to such a nicety as that there should be scarcely any loss or gain. This, however, was done last summer. It was set by the chronometer-maker in July, and it is now half a minute too slow; never having varied more than half a minute from the true time since the period when it was set. This is wonderful going. At the Admiral says, one might very well navigate a ship by it.'"

(*The watch went with equal nicety; lost 42 seconds in half a year.)



HERBERT SPENCER

"The Perfected American Watch" — An illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.
AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, WALTHAM, MASS.