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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. AUGUST 4, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 619

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The list of Contents in this issue of
the "Farmer's Advocate" will be found on the page
preceding the Home Magazine department.

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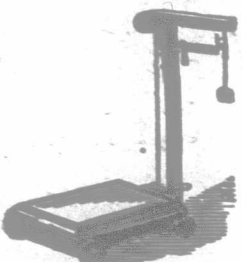
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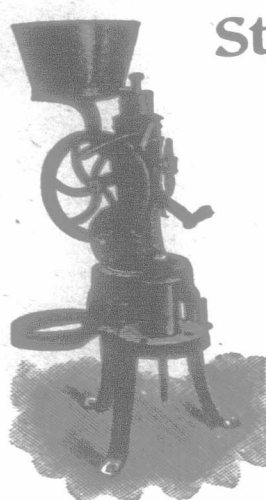
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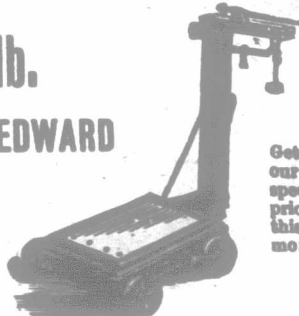
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The
Farmer's Advocate
and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

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LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 4, 1904.

No. 619

EDITORIAL.

Breeding and Selling Stock.

The farmer whose inclination or ambition is to own and breed pure-bred stock of any class, should, in order to a reasonable hope of success, first consider well the breed best adapted to his taste, to his farm and locality, and to the market for the produce, in the form of young stock for breeding purposes, and, in the case of a dairy herd, of the milk and its products. Having satisfied himself on these points, he will, if his surplus capital be limited, do well to commence cautiously by purchasing one or two or a few females, being careful to observe that they have the indications of sound health, strong constitution, and good feeding qualities, that they conform to the approved type of the breed to which they belong, and are registered or guaranteed eligible to registry in the recognized record of that breed. The next step will be the selection of a suitable sire to mate with the females procured, for the best results in the progeny. If it is considered that the purchase of a sire of the desired quality for so few females is not warranted, the latter may be taken from home to be bred to the best available, but, as a rule the farmer will have grade females of the same class to which the same sire may be used with profitable results in improving their produce and increasing the value of his general stock; and, in addition, some returns may be secured by way of fees for service in the neighborhood. In pure-bred cattle and sheep at least, it will be found, on the whole, more satisfactory and profitable to own the sire, as in the case of the former, if he cannot be disposed of to advantage for breeding purposes by sale or exchange, he can be fattened and sold for beef at a good price; and in the case of a ram that has proven a good sire, he can generally be well sold or exchanged for breeding. The foundation of a herd or flock being thus well laid, the process of building a herd simply consists in continuing the use of superior sires, retaining the female produce until a sufficient number is acquired, and selling the males as well as one can. In the case of the latter, it will probably be found more satisfactory to use the praning knife on such as are inferior or not likely to be salable at a good price for breeding purposes, but may grow into useful animals for the market for butcher's stock. A surplus of unsalable entire males is a source of vexation and loss, and should be avoided if possible, as they will soon "eat their heads off."

Success in the sale of seed stock depends largely on keeping the animals always in good condition. A beast in thin flesh or neglected condition, no matter how good its breeding or quality, will fail to make a good impression on the average buyer, or to prove attractive or sell for what it is really worth; while one that is less desirable to the expert, if seen in the best condition, will catch the eye of the less discerning buyer, making a favorable impression at first sight, and selling readily at its full value. Another medium of success in the business is advertising. In all cases where the foundation stock is large enough to afford any considerable surplus for sale, and even in the case of small herds or flocks, the male increase must be disposed of, and a sum equal to a commission upon each animal which it is expected to sell may profitably be spent in advertising the herd. The paper space having been decided upon, in the paper that reaches the class of readers most likely to become purchasers, it should be kept filled with announcements of the operations and breeding of the herd,

and of the special animals it is desired to dispose of. These announcements, supplemented by reading notices or gossip items, and an occasional illustration from a good photograph of a representative animal in the herd, or of one that is for sale, form an excellent method of attracting attention and securing purchasers. There is no question but that the most successful business men, in live stock as well as in other lines, in this day and generation are those who advertise freely and continuously, paying attention to making such changes in the reading matter as are likely to catch the eye of the prospective buyer. It is a slow process working up a trade without letting the world know that you are in the business, and no matter how good a class of stock one has, his field for selling will be restricted or enlarged in proportion as he gives publicity to his business.

Have a Money Value for Time.

In the evolution of our more intensified systems of farming, one thing is being learned, slowly, but, nevertheless, surely, and that is the value of time. We are all coming to realize more fully that the secret of enlarging our profits lies in the elimination of work that is not productive or remunerative, directly or indirectly, and in the doing of work by which we shall obtain the largest returns. To operate successfully upon this principle, one must, by careful study and experience, learn what work will give remuneration, and the cash value of work that is done largely for convenience sake or simply from force of habit. For instance, how often, even in these days, we see men expending time and material upon the construction of fences where they are really not required, or, by the unfortunate arrangement of certain details, being compelled to do work by hand which otherwise might be done by horse-power, or because they have always been accustomed to it so, driving two horses to a plow, harrow or cultivator in a wide, clear field, when they might just as well have more horse-power engaged, and accomplish twice as much work in the same time. If success in farming is to be acquired in this age of competition, it is in filling the working hours of the day full of the most productive and profitable labor. This principle may be enlarged to include intensified methods in all farm operations. In the growing of crops it means the sowing of seed just as thickly as the soil will profitably stand, and of those varieties and mixture of varieties that will give not simply larger, but the largest yields. For from a crop must first be deducted the cost of the preparation of the land, seeding and harvesting, and this cost is in inverse ratio to the greatness of the yield, the profit lying not in the total returns, but in the excess over the cost of production. The principle may be similarly applied to the keeping of stock. Many farms carry a given number of stock, not because of the limited capacity of the farm, but often for no specific reason, when the numbers might be considerably increased at comparatively little expense, but with a largely increased proportionate remuneration. With dairy herds, it is the invariable but unfortunate rule that certain individuals are kept which do not return the cost of their keep, which cost frequently overbalances the profits from the more productive members of the herd. In marketing farm produce, or in purchasing supplies, how often is it the case that more time is spent in the town than the value of the products sold or bought are worth, and how much might be gained in a season by more systematic trading, with a full appreciation of the

value of time in mind? Success in farming may be obtained in violation of these principles, but the greatest success is sure to attend upon the intelligent use of time, the practice of intensified methods, and the elimination of work that is not remunerative.

Sheep in Demand.

The decided improvement in the market for wool, especially in Great Britain and the United States, the high price of lambs, and the prospect, if not assurance, that both sheep and lambs will go much higher in the very near future than in many years past, is already having its effect in creating an active demand for breeding sheep, and the indications are that all the salable surplus stock in the hands of Canadian breeders will be quickly taken this fall by United States breeders and ranchmen at improved prices. Already orders are being placed for carload lots of rams, as well as for smaller numbers. One breeder is said to have had an enquiry for one thousand rams of one breed, and there is every prospect of a genuine revival of interest in this industry, which has so sadly languished in late years.

Mr. Matheson, an expert sheep buyer of long experience at the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, gives it as his opinion that higher prices for butchers' as well as breeding sheep are assured for a long term of years, and bases his prediction on the fact that while consumption of mutton is increasing, production has been steadily falling off in the States, as in Canada, farmers being disinclined to breed sheep, although, as a matter of fact, no other farm stock requires so little attention or are so cheaply raised. Mutton and wool production has fallen to a low ebb in every part of the world, Great Britain not excepted. Wool is so scarce that it would be less difficult to corner than was cotton last year. Sensational advances are certain, and the indications, in Mr. Matheson's opinion, are that a mutton and wool famine is imminent, and that for five years at least, and probably for ten years to come, both mutton and wool will continue to advance in price, and that sheep-breeders now have the opportunity of their lives. While the United States tariff will continue to prevent Canadian flock owners from realizing to the full the benefits of the advance in wool values, yet prices will advance in proportion, as they have already done this season, but our best outlet will be for breeding stock, which is certain to be in great demand, and the pity is that now that prices are bound to go up our farmers have so sadly neglected this industry in recent years that they will have comparatively few to sell. The true policy now will be to hold on to the ewe stock, to keep all the best of the ewe lambs to increase the breeding flock, and to exercise care and good judgment in the selection of vigorous rams of the best type. And the earlier this selection is attended to the better, as the best rams are sure to be bought up quickly, and will be scarce later on. Those who are so fortunate as to have pure-bred flocks will do well to give good care to such as they can spare, keeping them on fresh pastures and in thrifty condition, so that they may be readily salable at any time. See that the burrs in the pastures are cut and cleared away before they are so advanced in maturity as to stick in the wool. Take advantage of a rainy day or other slack time to trim the flock, squaring the wool at the tail to ensure cleanliness and improve the general appearance, and if ticks are present have the flock dipped or treated by pouring with one of the advertised dips. If provision has not been made for a plot of rape for

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

fall pasture for the lambs, it is yet not too late to prepare a piece of ground and sow the seed. In a showery season a strong growth of rape may be secured on land plowed and prepared after wheat or barley has been harvested, or a piece of clover stubble land plowed down after haying, and well worked on the surface, makes a very good preparation. There is no other forage crop that will provide so much quick fattening food for sheep in the fall, and it makes good pasture right up to the setting in of winter and the fall of snow. The greater part of older Canada is admirably adapted to sheep-raising. Here all the most suitable foods are successfully produced, the climatic conditions are most favorable, ensuring healthy and vigorous flocks. Fortunately, a considerable proportion of our farmers have had sufficient experience with sheep to enable them to successfully handle a flock, and others may learn from these. The Canadian Northwest, so well adapted for ranching, is certain to prove a good field for the sale of pure-bred rams, and will doubtless share, to no small extent, in the revival and in benefits of improved prices for mutton and wool. The whirligig of time brings its victories as well as its defeats, and sheep are evidently going to have their innings now.

Pleased with Premiums.

I received the collie pup, and am well pleased with him. I am well paid for my trouble in getting twelve subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate."
DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
Bruce, Ont.

I received the Bible all right, and think it a beauty. Wishing you every success.
YORK, N. B. JOSEPH NELSON.

I must congratulate you on the excellence of the "Farmer's Advocate." It is a most interesting and valuable publication.
W. F. KAY,
St. John's, Que.

Camera Competition.

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

Our offer is:

1st Prize\$5.00
2nd Prize4.00
3rd Prize3.00
4th Prize2.00

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

RULES GUIDING COMPETITORS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HORSES.

The Irish Horse-breeding System.

In the year 1900, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland devised a scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of live stock, particularly of horses and cattle, in that country. An outline of the Irish system may be of interest to Canadian horsemen, who have for some time been discussing the problem of obtaining for service throughout the country a sufficient number of sound, well-bred stallions of the most profitable types.

GENERAL OBJECTS.—In formulating their live-stock schemes, the Department's main object was to promote improvement in the breeds of the country by encouraging private enterprise in the breeding of pure-bred animals and in the introduction of new sires, and to do this in such a way that the accompanying advantages should be principally secured for the smaller farmers. Since interests of national importance were at stake, such, for example, as the maintenance of the high reputation of Irish horses, the improvement of the feeding qualities of the store cattle, and the milking properties of dairy cows, and as these interests required that the stock of the country should be considered as a whole, and should not, in public schemes for its improvement, be attacked by the introduction of strains likely to have injurious general effects on the national breeds, it was necessary that these schemes should contain certain principles of uniform application to the whole country. It was, therefore, necessary that the live stock schemes should emanate from the central authority, while, in particulars other than their national features, they might be modified in accordance with local opinions and circumstances. In order to have the assistance of the most representative expert opinion in Ireland in the formulation of these schemes, the Government appointed two special advisory committees—one for horses, and the other for cattle, sheep and swine.

HORSE-BREEDING SCHEME.—The horse-breeding scheme, as outlined by the advisory committee, and approved by the Agricultural Board, provided for the registration of suitable and sound thoroughbred and agricultural sires, and the selection of a number of the best brood mares in each county to be served by these sires. The owner of a registered stallion is entitled, under the scheme, to a fee of £3 for each selected mare put to his stallion. The mares selected were the property of persons deriving their means of living from farming, whose valuation did not exceed in the poorer counties £150, and in the more wealthy counties, £200.

The first year 410 stallions were offered for registration, of which 298 were thoroughbred and 122 of the agricultural type. From the first it was deemed advisable to spare no pains in making a searching examination of the stallions offered for registration, and, accordingly, before any of the stallions offered under the scheme were accepted, the Department's inspectors had to certify, (1) as to suitability, and (2) as to the soundness of the animal. A register was published

in March, 1901, which contained the names and pedigrees of 97 thoroughbred and 31 agricultural stallions that had been accepted. Upwards of 1,800 free nomination tickets of £3 each were offered at 150 shows of mares held during March and April, and nearly 1,700 of these tickets were issued.

In addition to subsidizing stallions by means of £3 nominations to mares, the department offered in a few counties where there was an insufficient number of stallions for the purposes of the scheme, premiums varying from £50 to £100.

LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF STALLIONS.—In order to encourage farmers of small means to provide themselves with a registered stallion, a sum of money was allotted by the Department for the purpose of granting loans for the purpose of approved sires. The money was lent at 2½ per cent. interest, payable in five annual instalments. It was a condition precedent to these loans that the animal should be insured for its full market value.

PREMIUMS FOR FEMALE STOCK.—As a further means of encouraging improvement in stock-breeding, the Department adopted the principle of awarding premiums and prizes to female stock. The advisory committee on horse-breeding pointed out that the industry in Ireland is, to a great extent, injured by young mares being sold out of the country, thus leaving only second-class animals for breeding purposes, and the Department adopted their recommendation that the prizes and premiums should be mainly confined to young mares from two to six years old, served by a registered sire, in the hope that the farmers would thereby be induced to retain these mares.

W. A. CLEMONS,
Publication Clerk.

Sore Shoulders.

The majority of teamsters have had more or less experience with sore shoulders in horses, and while proper care and attention will, in most cases, prevent the trouble, it sometimes occurs notwithstanding all reasonable care. Of course, all care should be taken to prevent it, such as seeing that the collar fits well, is kept perfectly clean, and thoroughly dried when off the horse, the hames properly fitted and the draft properly adjusted. The collar should be removed when the horse is in the stable, even for a short time. This gives the collar a chance to dry, allows a circulation of air over the shoulder, and permits it to cool. After a horse has perspired freely, it is good practice to bathe the shoulders thoroughly with cold water, to which has been added a little salt, and the shoulders then rubbed until dry. This, of course, entails considerable work, but it cools off the shoulder, removes all matting of and all dirt from the hair. If, after this precaution has been taken, the collar is brushed or scraped until thoroughly clean before being put on again, and a little trouble taken to lift it forward off the shoulder when the horse is standing, to allow a circulation of air, and then carefully replaced, being careful that no mane is allowed between the collar and shoulder, it is seldom sore shoulders will result. Some horses appear particularly predisposed to sore shoulders, of which we see several forms, each requiring specific treatment. Probably the most common form is what is known as "collar gall," which is a form of scalding caused by friction and heat. The spot or spots affected become sore and tender, the hair gradually falls out, and the skin assumes a red and partially raw appearance. If no means are taken to arrest the trouble, and the horse continues to work, the parts soon become entirely denuded of hair and raw. In treating this, or, in fact, any form of sore shoulders, where expedient, of course we should allow the patient to rest until the parts have become healed, but, unfortunately, it is not always possible to give rest, and while many may say it is cruelty to animals to work a horse with sore shoulders, and few will deny this, at the same time, when it is necessary to either work him or allow the work that must be done at the time or the owner suffer considerable loss, we can excuse a man for working his horse, but he should do all he can to effect a cure, and while it is hard to effect a cure under these conditions, in many cases it can be done, and, at least, care and attention will minimize the animal's suffering. In most stables there are old collars that have been practically discarded, and often one of these can be used to advantage. If it be a collar that has been refaced and restuffed, the outer facing can be cut away and the filling removed where it presses on the sore spot, or the collar may be pounded with a hammer until a depression is formed, or a sweat pad can be used in this way. Any device that will lessen pressure on sore spots, and at the same time not cause a roughness or undue pressure on other parts, will give relief. Whether or not this can be done, care as to cleanliness, etc., already noted, and the frequent application of a cooling, astringent lotion, will give great relief, and in many cases effect a cure. Probably the best application is one made of an ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc, and one-half ounce of carbolic acid to a pint of water. This lotion should be applied frequently, and especially as soon as the shoulder

has become dry, after washing and rubbing, and before the collar is again put on.

In some cases we notice what is called a "sit-fast." This is a case in which the skin has sloughed in a circle, but the center of the surrounded surface remains healthy, and thereby prevents the piece from dropping off. In cases of this kind, the healthy portion should be severed from the flesh with a knife, the piece removed, and the raw surface treated as above.

In other cases, there is the formation of abscesses, of which we have two kinds, viz.: serous and purulent. These are caused by a bruising of the tissues. Serous abscesses form very quickly, and are usually not very sore. We notice a swelling of greater or less size. Upon manipulation, we can readily detect that fluid is contained under the skin. The fluid is called serum; it is thin and watery looking. If it exists in small quantities and the horse is put to work, it disappears by absorption, to a certain extent, but re-forms in greater quantities when the animal is at rest. If the practice be continued, the tumor, generally, gradually increases, and tenderness and soreness are soon evident. Treatment consists in lancing the tumor at the lowest part, and allowing the escape of the fluid. Then the cavity should be flushed out twice daily with warm water, and a little of a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid injected into it until it heals. Rest is almost necessary. A purulent abscess, or one that contains pus or matter, is a more serious condition. It forms more slowly. We notice a swelling, which is soon painful to the touch. It gradually increases in size, and in some cases we cannot detect any fluctuation upon manipulation. The walls are often quite thick, and it is very sore. Treatment consists in lancing deeply, or exploring with a probe, in order to ascertain whether pus is contained, and if so, a free incision must be made into the pus cavity, and the after-treatment is the same as for serous abscess. If no pus be present, the lump is a fibrous tumor, and treatment consists in dissecting it out, stitching the wound, except at the lowest part, and treating as for an abscess. It is possible to treat tumors by inserting sloughing agents, as corrosive sublimate, arsenic, croton oil, nitric or sulphuric acid, etc., but this is a slow process, and such active caustics should be used only by a professional man, and he, from experience, knows that dissection is the quicker and better method of treatment. "WHIP."

STOCK.

Beef on the Range.

Cattle on the ranges, both in Assiniboia and Alberta, are doing exceedingly well this season.

For a number of years the ranching districts have experienced more rain than formerly, and this caused a more luxuriant grass crop. However, it has been fully proven that for flesh-forming, the less abundant growth of the drier seasons has the advantage.

Conditions this year are exceedingly favorable for producing early and good beef. The spring opened early, and, in the southern portion of Alberta, there was scarcely any snow all winter, so that cattle which were rightly managed had no difficulty in getting feed on the range, consequently the majority of them in that district were in good condition to lay on flesh as quickly as grass gave them the opportunity. Ever since they have been making rapid gains, and to-day a large percentage of them are fit for shipment.

The natural prairie hay crop will be light this season in comparison with the cut of the last few years, so a larger area will have to be cut over to get the required tonnage, without which it is not safe to face winter. It is advisable to provide a liberal supply, especially when part of the herd are unacclimatized. In many places last winter very heavy losses were experienced during the February and March storms, and quite a large percentage of these would have been avoided had there been more hay put up. In the storm-visited districts of last year, little warning will be required, for the old proverb holds true that experience is a teacher whom most people heed. However, there is no telling what next winter will be like, yet the probabilities are that other districts will be visited with rough weather or deep snow, and in some cases both, and under these conditions the only salvation of range cattle is the hay stack.

Cattle in the Medicine Hat district are also rapidly putting on the proper kind of beef, and, in fact, in all parts of the Canadian ranching territory the same good work is going on at high pressure. The low prices offered last fall, coupled with the inferior condition of the beef output as a whole, resulted in small shipments and large holdings, and now that the season favors rapid beef production of good quality, and with that a reasonable assurance of fair prices, every indication points to large shipments from now till late fall.

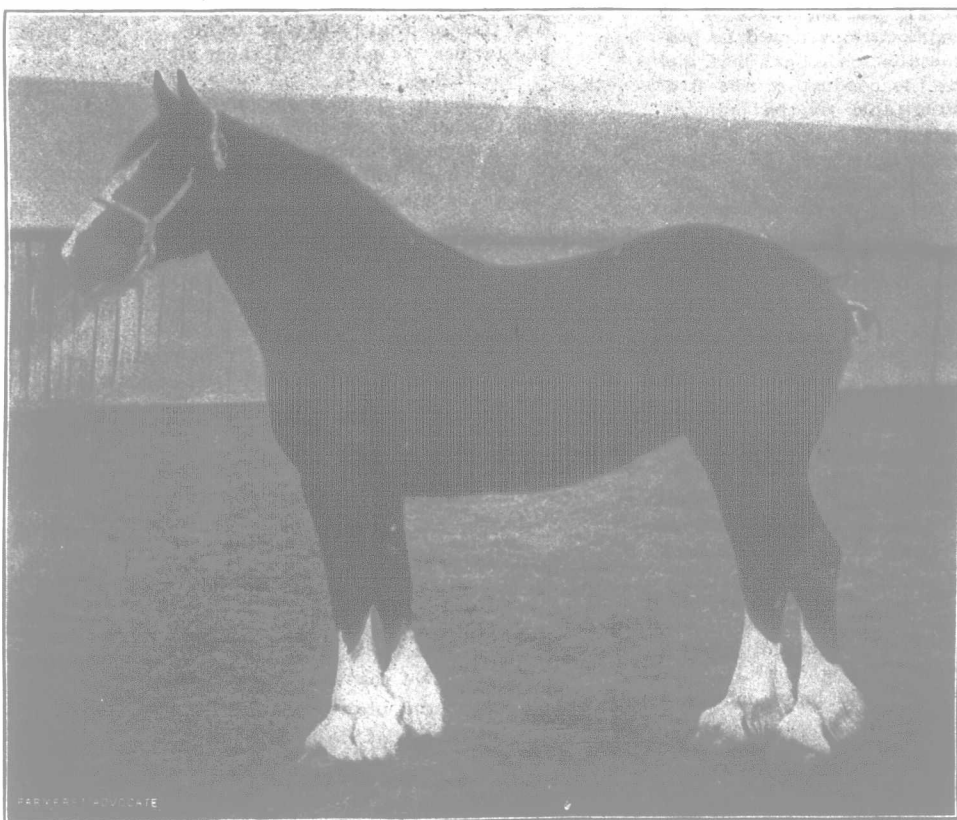
Type in Pigs.

Considerable advancement has been made by Canadian breeders and farmers generally in the last few years in the production of a class of hogs conforming more nearly to the type calculated to produce the largest percentage of meat of the kind and quality that brings the highest price in present-day markets. And feeders have learned from discussion and experience that upon the feeding and general treatment of pigs in the first months of their life depends very largely their propensity to produce lean meat or lard, that pigs, even of a large and lengthy breed, if confined to close quarters, without room to exercise freely, and fed to their full capacity with rich concentrated foods during the first three or four months of their existence, will not only produce an excess of fat meat, but will, to a considerable extent, take on the form of the shorter or fat-backed class, as compared with others of the same breed and litter which have had the free run of a pasture lot and been fed moderately during their early months on foods calculated to produce bone and muscle, and finished for the market on richer rations. One of the lessons learned from this experience is that in the production of the desired type of pig, it is not all, or nearly all, a question of breeds, but nearly if not quite as much one of selection, feeding and management of the individual animal, and that, from the feeder's standpoint, for profitable production, the pig of extreme length and narrowness is by no means the most profitable, as he is not, as a rule, of a

"Dog Days."

WHAT TO DO WHEN BITTEN BY A DOG.

Last week, a child at Wyton, Ont., was bitten by a dog, and the dog was shortly afterwards shot. This raises the question: What should be done with a dog that bites a member of the human race? Certainly, he should NOT AT ONCE be destroyed. Hydrophobia is one of the most dreaded of diseases. It is caused by a specific virus contained most generally in the saliva of the dog, but may be found in wolves or cats. In the lower animals, the disease is called "rabies," but in the human, "hydrophobia," because of the aversion of the sufferer for water. Frequently, the first symptom a dog gives of the disease is to bite its master, or anyone to whom he has been devoted. The wound from such a bite heals naturally, and no symptoms of hydrophobia appears for at least two weeks, and may not develop for six months, or even for years. The dog, however, after giving evidence of rabies by biting a person, soon gives further symptoms of the disease to such an extent that, within a very few days, it can be determined with certainty whether he has gone mad, or whether his bite was wholly unintentional and not to be taken as a symptom of rabies. Hence the importance of keeping the dog in a good strong cage for at least six weeks, in order that it may be determined whether the person is bitten by a mad dog (one having rabies) or not. If at six weeks from the time the dog has inflicted a wound no further symptoms of the disease develop, it is then certain hydrophobia will not develop in the victim. And even if the dog does give further symptoms of the disease, it is not certain that it will be developed in the person bitten. Statistics show that not more than twenty per cent. of the persons bitten by mad dogs have developed hydrophobia. The reason of this is that the virus of the disease is wiped off the dog's teeth as they penetrate the clothing. The most dangerous place to be bitten is on the hands, face or bare legs of children, eighty per cent. of victims bitten in these parts having developed the disease. In every case where a person is bitten, the wound should at once be sucked out by another person, and, if possible, strictures tied around the wounded part to prevent a circulation of blood. Medical aid should then at once be secured. Nothing further can then be done until it is determined whether the dog has rabies or not. As the disease develops he will become senseless, shun the light, fail to



Clydesdale Filly.

Three years old. Winner of first prize and female championship of the breed, Royal Show, England, 1904. Property of Fenwick Wilson, Northumberland.

rugged constitution nor a kindly feeding animal, is slow in maturing, requires more feed to finish him for the market, and hence costs more to produce. Intelligent breeders of what are claimed to be distinctively bacon-type breeds, are coming to see and confess that extreme length is undesirable, that vigor and strength of constitution and the best class of bone are more generally found in swine, as well as in other stock, in the more compact or moderately lengthy individual, and breeders of some of the breeds that formerly made no claim for their favorites as being of bacon type have demonstrated that by intelligent and judicious selection, breeding and treatment they can produce a hog of the most desirable bacon type, with the best of feeding qualities, while retaining the vigor and robustness of constitution that is essential to health, and the power to resist or to throw off disease. And it is these qualities that has made them favorites with the general farmer for crossing purposes, they having found from experience that as a rule these cross-breeds have proved a profitable class to feed. Cross-breeding is not to be commended as a general principle, as, after the first cross, the result is not usually so successful, and there is no reason why, if properly bred and fed, the pure-breeds may not fill the bill satisfactorily for the feeder. We must have the pure-breeds, or we cannot have the cross-breeds, and it is desirable from every consideration that for seed stock the breeds be kept pure, but brought to the standard of profitable production.

recognize his best friends, show a disposition to lap water, snap his jaws, owing, not to viciousness, but to spasms in the throat, and finally die. When these symptoms appear, the animal may as well be killed, and the person bitten at once sent to the Pasteur Institute (Paris, New York, or Chicago) for treatment. There is not a probability of the disease developing in the victim before the dog shows pronounced symptoms, and the quickest way to know whether or not the victim is in danger of hydrophobia is to keep the dog until he shows further signs of rabies. Where the dog is destroyed, as was the case at Wyton, the uncertainty is prolonged, possibly for years, one case being on record where the disease developed twenty years after the wound was inflicted. Symptoms of hydrophobia in the human patient are nervousness, irritability, spasms in the throat, a decided dislike for water or the sound of water, etc. The treatment for hydrophobia was discovered by the great French bacteriologist, Pasteur, and consists in injecting into the circulatory system solutions of different strengths made from the dried lesions of a diseased rabid dog. The first injection is of a solution made from a lesion that had been dried at a given heat for fifteen days, the second injection from a lesion dried for fourteen days, and so on, until a solution made from a comparatively fresh piece of flesh from a rabid dog is injected into the human patient. The action of these solutions is to gradually make the system immune from the

disease, much after the same principle as vaccination gives immunity from smallpox. This should be remembered, therefore, that when a person is bitten by a dog the animal should be kept until he shows further symptoms of rabies, or for at least six weeks, after which, if he shows no further symptoms, he may be released or destroyed.

Live-stock Buildings at St. Louis.

(A Note from the President.)

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor, making inquiry about the status of the exhibit of live stock at the World's Fair.

It gives me pleasure to assure you that the contracts made for the construction of the live-stock forum, the live-stock congress hall, the barns and other improvements needed for the live-stock show provide for such penalties as will ensure the completion of these structures in time for the opening of the show on the date advertised.

A personal examination of the live-stock site of the Exposition, now occupied day and night with a large force of men engaged in the construction of the buildings needed for this exhibition, will remove all doubt as to the entire completion of all the arrangements in ample time for the conduct of the show as outlined in the published announcement.

The unprecedented number of entries filed at this early date by home and foreign exhibitors with the Department of Live Stock attests the fact that men best qualified to judge, and who have taken the pains to make inquiry concerning the status of the live-stock show, have unlimited confidence in the assurance of the Exposition, that suitable accommodations would be provided in ample time for the installation of exhibits, and that all matters pertaining to the conduct of the live-stock show would be most creditable to the management and the live-stock industry.

You can advise your constituents who have been misinformed in reference to the completion of the live-stock structures and the conduct of the show on the original plan advertised, and thereby been influenced to delay filing their entries, that such entries will be received up to the limit of the stall accommodations. This privilege will be extended in similar cases to other exhibitors residing elsewhere.

I beg leave to call your attention to the announcement of the Exposition concerning the live-stock show, which outlines its character and scope, and reads as follows:

"The wide extent of the classification, a list of prizes never before equalled in extent or generosity, together with the ample and attractive provisions intended for the comfort and exhibition of the entries will, as a whole, be fully in keeping with the magnitude and importance of the industry to which they pertain. All these have been planned upon a scale and breadth of liberality heretofore unknown, and suggest every facility for the instruction and entertainment of visitors interested in animal husbandry and its wonderful recent progress, as well as to all who would know more of their reach and what they imply.

"The appropriation of \$280,000 of Exposition money for prizes to live stock, to which have been added large sums from States and associations of breeders, makes possible and assures in each class a presentation of and a competition between the best specimens in existence—an assemblage of quality whereby will be determined the present summit level of human skill and endeavor in animal development.

"That the effort must give wholesome impetus to an advancement and resetting of breeding, feeding and Exposition standards far surpassing any heretofore attained, is the earnest conviction of those who have wrought its plans and provided the ways and means for its making."

The full confidence in the creditable and satisfactory conduct of the live-stock show so unanimously expressed by exhibitors and the general public, I am pleased to note is fully confirmed in your letters.

You can continue to assure the exhibitors you represent of just and competent awards, and the most courteous and helpful assistance in all matters pertaining to the live-stock show of the Exposition.

The Exposition and special prizes for the live-stock show of the World's Fair provide an aggregate sum of \$438,702.25 for the stock show, a sum nearly three times the amount offered for like purpose at any previous exhibition.

For further information concerning live-stock entries, awards, judges, etc., your readers are referred to Col. Charles F. Mills, the Chief of the Department of Live Stock, who has entire charge of all such matters.

D. R. FRANCIS,
St. Louis, Mo., July 21st, 1904. President.

Farmer or Non-Farmer.

I consider the "Farmer's Advocate" one of the best agricultural papers printed. It is useful to every man, no matter what his calling is, and no farmer can afford to be without it.

Edward, Que. C. A. MARTIN.

Beef Pulp for Cattle.

Mr. E. T. Bowen, manager of the Owosso Sugar Company's extensive "Prairie Farm," situated near Alicia, Mich., was on the Chicago market last week purchasing feed cattle to help consume the pulp output of the above company's extensive sugar factories and refineries at Owosso and Lansing, Mich. His business was transacted through Clay, Robinson & Co. The Prairie Farm comprises ten thousand acres of very fertile land, enriched by alluvial deposits from rivers and streams which nearly surround the entire tract. By an extensive system of drains now nearing completion the land is being put in excellent shape for cultivation. Mr. Bowen states that the drain system aggregates one hundred and thirty-five miles. The work is done entirely by machinery, three great dredges built especially for this work being in operation. A force of 650 men is required to carry on the work of the farm, including the care of one thousand acres of sugar beets now growing.—[Live-stock Report.]

FARM.

The Farmer Feeds Them All.

The king may rule o'er land and sea,
The lord may live right royally;
The soldier ride in pomp and pride,
The sailor ride o'er oceans wide;
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer, he must feed them all.

The writer thinks, the poet sings,
The craftsman fashions wondrous things,
The doctor heals, the lawyer pleads,
The miner follows precious leads;
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer, he must feed them all.

The merchant, he may buy or sell,
The teacher do his duty well;
And men may toil through busy days,
Or men may toil through pleasant ways,
Beggars or kings, whate'er befall,
The farmer, he must feed them all.

The farmer's trade is one of worth;
He's partner with the sky and earth,
And partner with the sun and rain,
And no man loses by his gain,
And if men rise or if men fall,
The farmer, he must feed them all.

The farmer dares his mind to speak;
He has no gift or place to seek,
To no man living need he bow,
For he who walks behind the plow,
Is his own man, whate'er befall,
Beggars or kings, he feeds them all.

Preparing the Wheat Ground.

Plow early. No matter how dry the land is, put on sharp points and plow the land on time and work it down. If wheat is to follow oats or Hungarian grass, start the plow going between the rows of shocks. If sod is to be plowed, do it at least six weeks before seeding time. In any case, work it often and well. Work means wheat. Stir and pulverize and mix and firm the soil from start till finish. The land should be worked every few days from plowing until seeding time. Never let the surface of the soil become dry and hard after a shower. That is the time to conserve the moisture by a good harrowing. Then, again, in a dry time put on the disk harrows, clod crusher, roller, or cultivator, and remember that the best results in tillage come from working in a dry time.

The work of preparing the soil for wheat must extend over several weeks. It will not serve to allow the stubble ground to lie until almost ready to sow and then rush in and plow, work up and sow all at once. The soil must be stirred and then lie a few days and then be stirred again, and so on. Crops have been gotten the other way, but they are exceptional, and under exceptional conditions of soil and climate. Land plowed early and well, and often worked, will, on the average, yield five to ten bushels per acre more wheat than land plowed late and worked and wheat put right in. One reason is that repeated workings fine and firm the soil below the surface, and establish a mechanical condition peculiarly favorable to germination and growth. For this reason land which has been planted to potatoes or corn will usually raise 30 to 40 bushels of wheat. The frequent cultivation of these crops, so necessary to their success, is just the right thing for wheat, and leaves the land in first-class condition; then the surface leveled and fined with a spring-tooth and drag harrows is all that is necessary at seed time.

Do not postpone seeding until too late in the season. While comparatively late seeding gives the best results, it is not wise as a rule to jeopardize the chances for a good strong fall growth. Very early seeding is unquestionably a mistake, but it should not be offset by the other extreme.

Provincial Seed Fair.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Enclosed herewith I beg to hand in advance of the regular announcement a copy of the regulations governing the seed department in connection with the annual Winter Fair at Guelph. This new department has been added this year, for the purpose of advancing the interests of operating members of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, and of field agriculture in general. I trust that it will be convenient for you this year to have your work in seed-growing represented in this department.

In order that the exhibit as a whole may be creditable to the association, all of the members in the Province of Ontario are requested to prepare exhibits for this year. New members may forward a sheaf or collection of plants from stock that may have been selected this year as their foundation stock. Members who may have operated a hand-selected seed plot this year for the first time, are invited to forward exhibits of hand-selected grain in the straw, and half bushel of seed from the hand-selected seed plot. It is desirable that all members having hand-selected, improved, and general crop seed, contribute group exhibits, as per prize-list, even though the seed may not be registered and eligible to compete for prizes. Exhibits should be forwarded addressed, Seed Department, Winter Fair, Guelph. The committee of the Seed Department will receive, arrange, and return all exhibits to members.

The Seed Department will pay all charges for railway transportation over and above \$1.00, on all creditable exhibits supplied by operating members. Exhibits of less than 50 lbs. may be forwarded by express; exhibits of over 50 lbs. should be forwarded by freight two weeks before the date of the exhibition, announcement of which will be sent in due time.

G. H. CLARK.

Chief of the Seed Division, for the Seed Department.

PRIZE-LIST AND RULES GOVERNING SEED DEPARTMENT.

1. All seeds exhibited in this department must have been grown and selected by the exhibitor, as provided for in the constitution, by-laws and regulations of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, and be the product of seed plots of 1904. A statutory declaration that this rule has been complied with may be required from any or each exhibitor of seeds.

2. The committee for the Seed Department reserves the right to reject any entry, shall control the arrangement of all exhibits, and may cause each exhibit to be labelled with the name of the variety, the name and address of the exhibitor, the amount of general crop seed for sale, and record notes showing its history.

3. Exhibits of wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, flax or millet shall be as follows:

(a) Exhibits of hand-selected seed, not less than 500 stalks of wheat, oats or barley, or 20 plants of peas, beans, flax or millet, showing the full length of straw and heads or pods of grain.

(b) Group exhibits of registered seed shall include exhibits of "hand-selected registered seed," constituted as provided in clause (a), half bushel of "improved registered seed," and two bushels of "general crop registered seed," which must be truly representative of the total quality of "general crop registered seed" held for sale by the member of the association who makes the exhibit.

4. All exhibits of seed corn must be shown in the ear.

5. Members of the Seed-growers' Association will be provided with space for exhibits of seed, of which records are kept by the association, but which may not be eligible to compete for prizes; as, hand-selected improved, and general crop seed of the first year.

6. All entries must be made on a regular form, which will be supplied free by the secretary on application. Entry fees not required.

PRIZE-LIST.

Prizes will be awarded for fall wheat, spring wheat, white oats, black oats, and six-rowed barley, as follows:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
Hand-selected seed of the second or subsequent years	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00	C.
Group exhibits of registered seed	7.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	C.
Hand-selected Seed Corn.					
Best 50 ears of seed corn of varieties suited to production for ensilage along the northern limit of the corn-belt in Canada	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	C.
Best 50 ears of seed corn of varieties suited to production for ensilage south of latitude 44	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	C.
Best 50 ears of sweet corn	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	C.

Useful and Suggestive.

Mr. Geo. Johnston, of Ottawa, the Dominion Statistician, in a recent letter, writes us: "Please continue the 'Farmer's Advocate' for another year. I have found it very useful, and its articles highly suggestive."

Preparing for Fall Wheat.

Recently, we were made the third party in an argument as to how best to prepare a piece of sod land for wheat. The field had been cleared of hay early in July, and there was plenty of time before wheat seeding to apply manure which had accumulated from a large herd of milch cows during the summer. The point of difference was whether the field should be plowed deeply after the manure had been applied, or plowed shallow, manured, and then plowed deeper, and we revert to the question now, because there are many such fields that are awaiting preparation for wheat. An old sod field is not the easiest class of land to work up for wheat, neither is it the most likely to return a good crop, unless correctly treated. The hay crop, unless there is a large proportion of clover, is a shallow feeder, and as in the natural processes of plant-food preparation most of the fertility is liberated near the surface, the hay crop leaves but little in an available condition for a succeeding crop. The object, therefore, is to liberate plant food between the time the hay crop is off and fall-wheat seeding.

Within recent years, farmers have come to appreciate the importance of cultivation in the conservation of moisture, but it is everywhere obvious that its value in the work of increasing the fertility of the soil is not conceded. Early in the eighteenth century, Jethro Tull advanced a very good theory on the value of cultivation, and sustained it by practical demonstrations on his own farm. According to this early investigator, "tillage, and tillage alone, creates and supplies the food of plants, and in most cases renders manure wholly unnecessary." To such an extent did Tull improve the fertility of his fields by tillage that his theory seemed almost completely proved. Tillage, then, it is what a sod field requires to make it in fit condition for wheat. The question, then, arises, how shall the tillage be given most economically? Certainly not by a deep plowing just before seeding, with only enough subsequent cultivation to prepare the seed-bed. For while this would bring a fresh supply of new soil to the surface, it would be in such a crude condition that the wheat plants would be insufficiently fed until the action of the weather had operated for some time in liberating plant food, and the vegetable matter of the sod would be turned too far below the surface. The manure, also, would be buried too deeply, and would not be sufficiently rotted to return the best results.

The best practice on fields of this kind is to break the sod as shallow as possible, roll well, to pack it, and, after a few weeks, cut the sod to pieces with a disk harrow. This keeps the humus on the top, and also liberates considerable fertility. After this, the manure may be applied at the rate of about eight to ten tons per acre, and incorporated into the soil by surface cultivation. On some light, easily-worked lands this is all that is required for the best preparation of wheat lands, but on the more heavy soils a plowing just before seeding is necessary to open the subsoil and provide surface drainage. This plowing, however, should be shallow, especially if the land has been manured. In some cases, it would answer a better purpose to apply the manure after the plowing had been done, provided the hoeing of the manure would not interfere with the hoed of the sower. We have even spread the manure on wheat land after the seed had been sown and had excellent results, but of course the application must be light. The principle to follow is to keep the vegetable matter of the sod and the manure as near the feeding ground of the plants as possible, which with the cereals is at the surface, and to liberate as much plant food as possible by cultivation without turning the fertility so produced to lower levels than the roots of the wheat descend.

In mowing or reaping, the opinion prevails that time is economized by going 'round and 'round a square field, on the mistaken assumption that splitting it into two parts would increase the turning. The number of rounds will be exactly the same in either case, but by making two strips you save the inconvenience of so many short turns at the last, and if the land is ridged the crossing of furrows is minimized. The long strip has an advantage also in enabling you to circle around the end, instead of stopping to turn and cut across it. There is considerable practical advantage in dividing a square field, not only in the time saved in the cutting, but also in having the crop on one side of the field dried and ready for hauling in before all is ready.

Worth Twice as Much Now.

The "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," as a weekly, is more than doubled in value. Chilliwack, B. C. H. F. KERR.

Our Crop Will be a Bumper One.

What sounds are these our senses greet?
'Tis the chinch of the chinch bug chinchin' wheat.
The grinding sound
Comes from the ground.
In awful greed
It eats the seed.
And not a spear of wheat will grow
With the chinch of the chinch bug chinchin' so.



An Up-to-Date, Well-lighted Piggery.
At the Van Herne Farm, Selkirk.

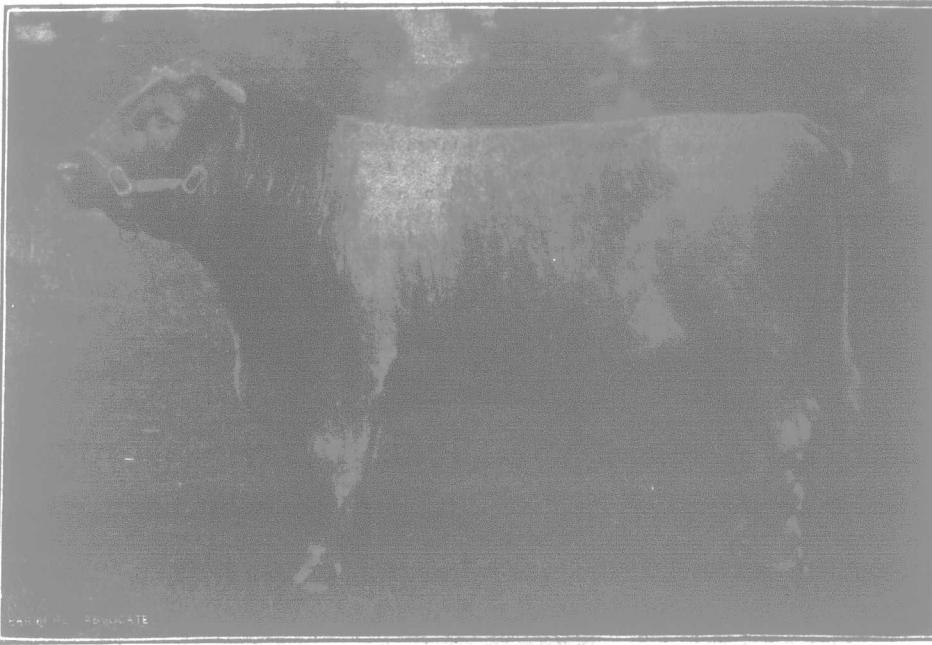
What sound is this of measured tread?
'Tis the army worm we so much dread.
He marches on
And the wheat is gone.
His awful boots
Kick up the roots.
And not a blade of wheat will grow
When the army worm struts to and fro.

Methinks I hear from the fields a sigh.
'Tis the swish of the wings of the Hessian fly.
These monsters seek,
With pointed beak,
And awful claws
To fill their maws.
And not a blade to grow will try,
But it's gobbled up by the Hessian fly.

The hopper and the locust too
Are doing all that they can do.
The insects all,
And grubs that crawl
And sun and sleet
Are killing wheat.
But still, when all is said and done,
Our crop will be a bumper one.—[N. W. Miller.]

Trade with England.

Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, who has lately been appointed commercial agent in England for Canada, with headquarters at Bristol, is visiting principal cities, for the purpose of consulting with leading exporters regarding the extension of Canadian trade in England.



Rolleston Serf.

First-prize two-year-old Shorthorn bull at Royal Agricultural Society's Show, Elglard, 1904.

Crops in the West.

Reports from all parts of Manitoba and the Territories indicate that this year's crop will be a good average one, and in some places a bumper. The rainfall has been decidedly variable this year, the Red River Valley getting too much and Alberta too little. Northern Manitoba and the Territories will not produce as much straw as usual. Summer-fallow and new land are carrying heavy crops everywhere. In most places the crop is at least a week later than usual.

DAIRY.

Uniform Quality of Milk.

Prof. Clinton D. Smith, of the Michigan Agricultural College, after five years of investigation of the milk question, publishes the following conclusions:—"1. A cow yields as much rich milk as a heifer as she will as a mature cow. 2. The milk is as rich in the first month of the period of lactation as it will be later, except, perhaps, during the last few weeks of the milk flow, when the cow is rapidly drying off. 3. There is little difference in seasons as to the quality of the milk. While the cows are at pasture the milk is neither richer nor poorer, on the average, than the milk yielded when the cows are on winter feed. 4. The milk of a fair-sized dairy herd varies little in composition from day to day, and radical variations in this respect should be viewed with suspicion.

Advice on Milking.

A correspondent of the Dairyman offers the following sensible suggestions, which, if adopted, may help to make the task of milking more agreeable. First, have the cows in a comfortable, well-ventilated stable. Keep the cows and stables clean. In winter cows are kept in the stable nearly all the time, but with a little trouble they can be reasonably clean by moving the manure back from the cows, or covering with straw, before she lies down, which she will usually do after eating.

Use plenty of absorbents—horse manure is good—which will prevent cows from getting their tails dirty. Wipe each cow's udder with a cloth wrung out of warm water before milking. Try using vaseline or some other lubricant—lard is good—on the cow's teats and udder. It will prevent small particles of dust from falling into the milk, besides making milking much easier. Have a damp cloth hanging handy by to wipe the hands when they get dirty. Have a clean suit that can be washed, to slip on for milking. Weigh each cow's milk. This will tend to keep the milkers more interested in their work, besides showing the effects of irregular milking and varying conditions under different care and attention.

Milk at the same time each day, and have each milker milk the same cows as far as possible. Teach each cow to go in the same place in the stable. Put a little feed in the mangers, and they will come in more readily. Have the cows gentle, and they will come in by calling, which is better than driving. Have the mangers separate, so they will not be reaching after each other's feed. Also have the mangers slant toward the cow at the bottom. In fly time, throw a light blanket over the cow while milking her, and she will stand quite still. If you try these suggestions, I think you can get the milk without grabbing the cow and taking it from her.

How Errors May Occur in Testing.

Many States have passed laws in regard to the testing of the graduations of glassware used in the Babcock test. This is a very important matter, and one that should be carefully watched. A small variation in the graduation of a pipette, or the neck of a test bottle, will have serious effects on the accuracy of the results obtained with such apparatus. One of the best preliminary tests of accuracy of the test bottles is to measure test from one sample of milk into all the test bottles on hand, add the acid and complete the tests in the usual way. If the results agree in all the test bottles, this is fairly good evidence that they are calibrated in the same way. It is possible, however, for them all to be wrong.

In order to determine whether this is so or not, it is necessary to measure the capacity of the neck of the test bottles from 0 to 10 mark. This space ought to have a capacity of 2 c. c. If it does not, the test bottle should be destroyed. The pipette should have a capacity of 17.6 c. c. This will deliver 17.5 c. c. of milk, which will weigh 18 grams. The relation between the amount of milk measured out, and the capacity of the test bottle is such that each graduation represents two tenths of one per cent. fat. The 2 c. c., which is the capacity of the neck, will hold 1.8 grams of fat, and this is ten per cent. of the 18 grams of milk tested.

These figures show briefly the basis on which the graduations are made, and it is a matter of great importance that both the pipette and the test bottle neck

should be accurately graduated. It is not so necessary to be accurate in the measurement of the acid used in each test, but 17.5 c. c. is the amount ordinarily measured out.

With inaccurate Babcock glassware it is impossible to say who is getting cheated, the man selling or the man buying the milk, but certainly someone is being deceived, and an effort should be made to locate and destroy any test bottles or pipettes that are not absolutely correct.

E. H. FARRINGTON.

Wisconsin Dairy School.

Report of the Dairy Cow Demonstration at St. Louis.

TEN DAYS, FROM JULY 5th TO JULY 15th.									
	Total milk.	Average milk per day per cow.	Average fat test.	Total butter-fat.	Average butter-fat per day per cow.	Total solids not fat.	Average solids not fat per day per cow.	Total solids not fat.	Average solids not fat per day per cow.
Jerseys (25 cows)	11,279.7 lbs.	45.1 lbs.	4.37	492.9 lbs.	1.97 lbs.	965.5 lbs.	3.86 lbs.	602.2 lbs.	4.01 lbs.
Holstein-Friesians (15 cows)	7,720.8 lbs.	51.5 lbs.	3.6	277.9 lbs.	1.85 lbs.	602.2 lbs.	4.01 lbs.	824.7 lbs.	2.95 lbs.
Shorthorns (29 cows)	10,212 lbs.	35.2 lbs.	3.5	360.5 lbs.	1.24 lbs.	824.7 lbs.	2.95 lbs.	184.4 lbs.	4.1 lbs.
Brown Swiss (5 cows)	2,143.9 lbs.	47.5 lbs.	3.4	78.1 lbs.	1.62 lbs.	184.4 lbs.	4.1 lbs.		

POULTRY.

Separating the Sexes.

Upon many poultry farms it is customary to see the chickens of both sexes running about together, and little attention seems to be paid to the fact that when pullets and cockerels are separated both thrive infinitely better. Of course, keeping them apart may involve a certain amount of work, but any extra labor is well repaid by the improved growth and the better stamina of the chickens of both sexes. The age when cockerels and pullets can be distinguished varies considerably with the different breeds, and it is impossible to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to the exact time the sorting should take place. The lighter breeds, chiefly those of the laying or non-sitting variety, can usually be distinguished when nine or ten weeks old, whereas the heavier breeds, as the Orpingtons and the Wyandottes, require perhaps a month longer.

There are several reasons for advocating the separation of the sexes at as early an age as possible, and it will be found that both the cockerels and pullets thrive much better when such a plan is adopted. When they are permitted to remain together the cockerels will worry the pullets a good deal, besides which they will fight amongst themselves for the mastery of the yard. When the cockerels are by themselves they will all live in peace, and little difficulty will be found in keeping large numbers together; but, on the contrary, when there are any pullets present they will fight, frequently causing one another a great amount of harm. Especially is this the case with birds that are to be kept for stock purposes, as, should the comb or wattles become damaged or deformed through fighting, it may seriously affect their sale. It is important to separate the sexes immediately they are large enough to be distinguished, because once the cockerels have commenced fighting they will continue doing so, even after they have been taken away from the pullets.

A great mistake is made by many poultry-keepers in retaining the cockerels too long. Those that are not intended for stock purposes should be killed immediately they are large enough.—[Ex.]

Encourage the Boys to Exhibit.

There are few farms so situated that an opportunity is not afforded to visit a fall fair. In fact, the fair has been seen so often by most people that they frequently fail to take an interest in it. What is required in such cases is for more people to take an interest in the fair by exhibiting some of their own products, and there is no better object to commence an exhibition with than a pen or two of fowl. These are easily raised and fitted for show, and the increased value of the flock gained by the winning of a few prizes is no inconsiderable amount. The raising and exhibiting of poultry is a branch of farm operations that peculiarly lends itself to the tastes and capabilities of the younger members of the household. Such work is



A Flock of Southdowns near Victoria, B. C.

the very best to encourage a liking for larger farm operations, to develop an observant mind, and to give practice in such business transactions as one requires to be familiar with in every-day life. This fall let it be noticed that the poultry classes at the fairs are fuller than ever, and let it be the case that many new and young fanciers have entered the ranks of the exhibitors.

Market the Cockerels.

Just at this season of the year there are a lot of full-grown cockerels ranging over the farms that should be shut up in a closed pen and fed for about two weeks and marketed. There is no further use in keeping such stock after they have reached maturity, for to do so only adds to the cost of raising them. Select a number of the largest and enclose them in an unused box stall, or a part of the henhouse, and feed them liberally on ground, sifted oat chop, skim milk, and a little corn. If preferred, use the regular fattening crate; it will be a little more trouble, but the returns will be greater. At any rate, do not market the young poultry stock without at least two weeks of liberal feeding, and then prepare them neatly. Do not remove the head nor the large feathers, but pluck the small feathers as soon as the bird's neck is broken. Birds that are fattened as soon as they attain their growth are not only less expensive to raise, but their flesh is finer, and they are more uniform in size and character.



A British Columbia Strawberry Plantation.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Abolish the Apple Barrel.

The following is from the Commercial Intelligence, London, Eng.: "The shipments of apples from Canada in the season just closed were on a very large scale, but although we were short, owing to the almost complete failure of home orchards, Canadians have not reaped the golden harvest they should have done out of our necessities. Many thousands of barrels of fruit have been sold here at a figure that would not cover freight and charges, without reckoning prime cost, and it is doubtless the fact that shippers have in many cases netted a loss on their consignments.

"The Federation of Grocers' Associations of England have passed a resolution calling on exporters to change the present style of packing, and if the advice is followed Canadians may see a little more money in the export business than they have in recent years. They say that the barrel which is now used, save in a few instances, is a most unsuitable package. The fruit arrives in a damaged condition, and frequently apples of a fine quality, which were in prime order when put up, are unsalable or only disposable at a low figure. This is borne out by our own experience, as we have seen fine fruit turned out of the barrels bruised and unsightly, which were probably a picture to look upon before they began their long journey.

"Another objection to the barrel is its size. Grocers have only of late years taken up the sale of imported apples on any scale, and the reason is that they have not always the convenience of stowage required by the barrel, besides which a package containing three bushels of fruit is not a convenient one to handle. The unanimous expression of opinion by this important federation, which represents grocers throughout the entire country, should be taken heed of by shippers in Canada, who, if they can get grocers here to take up the sale of their apples all over the country, need not fear for the disposal of their surplus apples.

"The package that would meet the ideas of the grocers here, according to what we have been able to make out from inquiries we have made, is a case of two compartments that would hold about one-half barrel, something after the style of the boxes now arriving from Tasmania and New Zealand. The apples should be laid in tiers, and paper shavings, where these are easily available, would help to prevent bruising and to preserve the flavor of the fruit, which is mostly gone by the time it gets on our tables. The barrel is absolutely condemned, and it is to the interests of Canadians to devise some package which shall take its place."

[The tenacity with which the average Old Country man holds to established customs is frequently the source of much amusement to the colonials, but it is questionable if there is any practice anywhere in the world so often condemned and so antiquated in conception as packing apples for shipment in barrels, yet the persistence with which we cling to it has long since made us ridiculous, and is a source of continual loss to our apple trade. There is no valid reason, now that the price of barrels has risen, why we should not abolish the use of them as apple packages, and adopt the standard box. The above opinions should be noted by our growers and shippers, for with the better European crop this year it will not be so easy to dispose of our fruit if shipped in barrels. Let every packer make an effort to secure boxes for this season's trade, that the apples may be placed on the British market free from the bruising which they must necessarily suffer if shipped in barrels.—Ed.]

A Light Apple Crop.

The Canadian Horticulturist for August announces that the Ontario apple crop this year will be comparatively light. In several districts there are exceedingly light crops, and only in a few districts will the yield be at all satisfactory.

Garden Herbs as Home Remedies.

By Mrs. Anna L. Jack.

The old-fashioned garden contained remedies that men considered, a generation ago, as cures for many ills, and still possess the same virtues, though not so frequently used. The mints are a tribe of aromatic plants, prized for their medicinal properties, as well as for culinary uses; peppermint and pennyroyal have a place in the materia medica that is recognized, and spearmint, the auxiliary of lamb, and necessary to boil with green peas for English palates, was doubtless first used to prevent flatulence.

As a liniment for neuralgia, and a gargle with hot water for sore throat, peppermint is of value, while a drop of the essential oil on the bridge of the nose will give ease of breathing in influenza. Anise seed tea, slightly sweetened, for colic, is a wonderful relief, while catnip will prove its own value as a sedative.

The virtues of sage are seldom understood, but it is renowned for its carminative and astringent properties. As a gargle alone, or with vinegar and honey, the infusion of sage is of the greatest value, and as a wash in eruptions of the mouth. The oil obtained from the fresh plant has long been esteemed an excellent embrocation with sweet oil and turpentine, in cases of chronic rheumatism; but its effect on the small but irritating swelling of the eyelid, called a "stye," is something wonderful, as it will disappear after frequent bathing in an infusion of sage applied warm. The elder is best known as a cosmetic, and in cases of freckles, blotches, or any eruption of the face, the ointment made with the flowers and olive oil is serviceable, while a wash of the freshest blossoms, made with soft water, is of great benefit in slight inflammation of the eyes, and a soothing lotion for the hands and face. Prepared sunflower seeds are said to be a cure for the whooping cough. Among other garden herbs, hops still hold a worthy place, as their uses are many; an infusion is strengthening to the stomach, and pillows filled with hops are sometimes used to produce sleep in cases of fever where narcotics might prove injurious. Parsley is one of the indispensables of the herb garden, and in all affections of the kidneys it has a powerful effect, and can be used with benefit. Horehound is a specific for colds, while the tansy that grows by the wayside is said to be a preventive of moths, if placed among woollen garments. The flavoring herbs, thyme, savory, sweet basil, caraway and coriander are condiments well known, and yarrow will strengthen the limbs of a weakly child, if an infusion is made of the stems, leaves and blossoms. We all recognize the pungent bitter of the chamomile, and a tonic is made by pouring a pint of boiling water over four drams of the dried flowers, steeping it five or six hours, and straining when cold. A small wineglassful taken every morning before breakfast acts as a stomachic, and tones up the system.

What memories are recalled to the older generation by the lavender! Its pale bluish spikes of flowers and dusty leaves are aromatic and refreshing, forming a useful fumigation, that is in a measure a disinfectant when burned in an invalid's chamber. One is apt to think of this sweet-scented plant as English, but its native home is sunny France. It is not only sweet when plucked, but retains its sweetness for many a day, and is a help placed among garments in keeping away moths.

There are many plants called balm, but the true variety is *Melissa officinalis*, a herb often used for healing wounds. It was always used in ancient times in anointing kings, and is mentioned in Richard II.:

"Not all the water in the rough, rude sea
Can wash the balm from an anointed king."

Rosemary and rue have each their uses, and the latter in older times was called the "herb of grace," while in Hamlet, fair Ophelia says:

"There's rosemary, that's for remembrance."

Our beautiful garden flower, the pansy, was at one time esteemed of value in cases of affection of the lungs; made up with honey, in the form of a syrup, and from the ricinus we obtain that unctuous castor oil. Bergamot and southernwood belong to the old-fashioned garden, but are no longer used in medicine, and all these herbs can be easily propagated by dividing roots or cuttings, as well as from seed. If the latter, let the bed be carefully prepared, and they will soon fill it if once established, but each clump should grow distinct and not crowded. The herbs should not be cut for drying until they have blossomed, and be placed in the shade to dry. Most varieties are best to be stripped of their leaves when thoroughly dry, and stored in glass jars. It is unnecessary to say that they must be carefully labeled.

Great Premium Offers.

The attention of our readers, old and young, will be attracted by the splendid premium offers which appear on pages 1075 and 1076 (back colored cover), of this issue. It is easy to obtain new subscribers for the best agricultural and home paper published in the world to-day, and no such splendid premium offers have before been made. Read them, and secure the prizes. If you need an extra copy of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" to use as a sample, drop a post card for it.

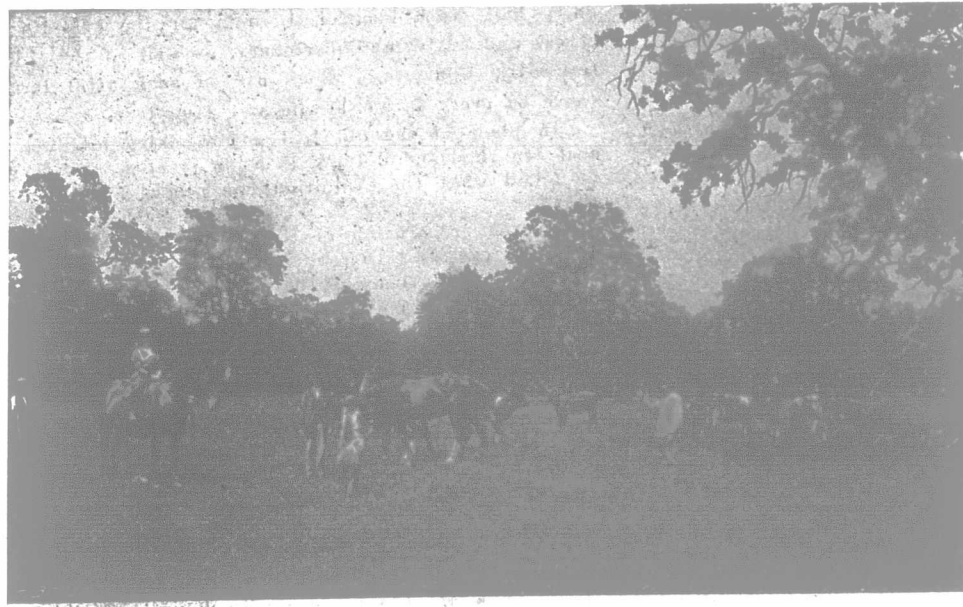
The Apple, from Tree to Market.

The apple, best known of all fruits since the time of Adam, grows prolifically in any one of the five grand divisions of the globe. But Canada might fairly boast of producing the best all-round specimens in the wide world. Flavor, color, size and shape is the combination wherein we have met the world in competition, and carried off well merited laurels. Climatic influence on our fruit is marked, and certainly is one of our great resources. To pick, pack and handle the apple means a number of accessories are necessary to carry out our scheme. The orchardist should, one month before the apple harvest, take his pencil and pad, and, going up



On a Headland Pasture, B. C.

and down each row of apple trees, make an estimate of the number of bushels or barrels on each tree, then, sum up the total outlook, making allowance for culls, xx and xxx, and evaporating. He will then have a good idea how many barrels or boxes he will require to cover his fruit, and should at once order sufficient packages to cover them, and it is far better to have a few too many, than not enough, for you will always find someone who wants a few to fill out his lack. Next, consider how many hands you will require to pick your fruit, and each artist should have a proper basket and ladder. If these precautions are acted upon, the time of harvesting will be a pleasant task. One unpardonable act of the orchardist, which shippers must strongly condemn, is the piling of apples on the ground because it is handy and spacious, but deep regret nearly always follows. No matter how beautiful the sun may shine to-day, the morrow may see these piles wet through and through, and the softening influence under causes them to settle more and more in the earth, which spoils the flavor of all that come in contact, and while waiting to have the sun and wind dry them fit for packing, how great the delay at this busy season, and the fruit never looks as well again. Also, you are never sure of safety from animals, that may break in and cause great destruction. Put at once in a cool, airy place under cover, to shrink and toughen. How often you find carelessness in commencing work with ladders with



A British Columbia Farmyard Scene.

rotten rungs, baskets with holes and splinters to puncture, tin pails with insides like rasps to mar the fruit, not thinking that a puncture the size of a pin will admit enough air to ferment the juice, which means speedy decay, and, coming in contact with others, means ruin. Can we expect such to open up sound in England or other markets? These are some of the causes that make our shipments come out 20, 30 and 40 per cent. slack, which makes returns very unsatisfactory, and loss to the shipper. As many lots of our apples are handed over from fifteen to twenty times before they reach the consumer in England, it becomes those handling this tender commodity to use

all precaution at every turn, in order to have it land in desirable condition, which ensures a good price. Apples should always be drawn to the wharf, car or storehouse on springs. To sum up the whole theory of successful apple handling, is to use the utmost care at every point. The man who observes this law will surely meet with success. Our first grade apples are, in future, likely to go forward in increasing quantities in boxes, and transportation companies may as well commence on the start, and handle with the same care as eggs. There is no excuse for dropping, as it is very discouraging to a careful packer who gets his product in perfect order; one act of a careless freight handler means ruin to such perishable goods. The freight handlers are, as a rule, a don't-care lot. I think transportation companies should, before engaging men for fruit handling, have them give a practical demonstration in piling boxes and barrels of fruit, and the moment they commence the dropping and banging system, should at once order them off the premises, as such men are detrimental to shipowners who want to get their share of the freight. By so doing, we will soon get the proper men in their proper place. Tender fruit should be handled differently from pig iron. I think we can look forward more hopefully in future for careful handling of our fruit, as shipowners are taking cognizance of what they must do to please the fruit exporters of Canada, whose trade is bound to be enormous. E. H. WARTMAN. Montreal, P. Q.

APIARY.

Uniting Colonies.

Dear Sir,—Will you please answer the following questions through the "Farmer's Advocate." I have two colonies of bees that have thrown off two swarms each, and now are quite weak. I would like to unite them and put them in one new hive, as the old one has not the same size frames as the others and the combs are all crooked. Can I put them in a new hive on a full set of combs, and when is the best time, and how should I do it? The old hives have no brood in at present.

2. How far apart should frames be in brood chambers, also in extracting supers, to give best results?

3. My hives are 13 x 17 inches, inside measurement, and ten inches deep. Is this large enough for brood chamber?

4. How much space should be allowed between frames and wall of hive.

5. When I hived my swarms I took super off of the parent hive, and put it on the new swarm. Was this right?

1. The best way to unite two colonies is to set one on the other, with nothing between, just as though the one were the super of the other. In a few days when the bees have become acquainted, the undesirable hive can be taken away. The sooner the uniting is done now the better. Unless you have fall honey, such as buckwheat or goldenrod, your bees will get practically nothing from now on, and the hives will soon be clear of brood. Then is the time to transfer to the new hive on a full set of combs. If the combs have honey in them, so much the better; if not, you will have to feed them up for winter. Now, if the old hives had no brood on July 25th, the chances are they had no queens. Better give them at once each a comb with eggs or very young brood. If they start queen cells, they are queenless. I would not let them near queens now in their condition, as such queens would be

practically useless. Better simply unite with the weaker of the swarms. The first swarms should be strong enough for winter.

2. In brood chamber, combs should be one and three-quarter inches from center to center. In extracting super, they may be one and one-half inches, or even more.

3. A much discussed question; that size should give good results, but if going into the business you should adopt the standard Langstroth frame.

4. About 1/4 inch from center of top bar of frame.

5. Yes; that was the right thing to do.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

A new commercial treaty between Germany and Russia was signed on July 28th by Count Von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, on behalf of Germany, and M. de Witte, President of the Russian Ministerial Council, on behalf of Russia.

The crisis in regard to the sinking of the Knight Commander by the Vladivostok squadron has passed, as Russia has promised to make full reparation for the loss of the steamer. St. Petersburg has admitted that the sinking of the vessel was unwarranted.

M. Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, was assassinated in the streets of St. Petersburg on the morning of July 28th, by a bomb thrown under his carriage. The assassin, who is a Nihilist, was immediately captured, but several others are said to be implicated.

Count Ignatieff has been appointed by the Russian Emperor to succeed as Minister of the Interior the lately-assassinated M. Von Plehve. Count Ignatieff has been conspicuous as a leader of the Pan-Slavic party in Russia. He is said to be a bitter enemy of the Nihilists.

By granting a substantial sum to the Medical College which is shortly to be established in China by the united London and American missions, the Dowager Empress has, for the first time, publicly recognized the medical work of the Protestant missions. This divergence may indicate a further opening up along educational lines in the great Yellow Empire.

Word has been received from a trusted source to the effect that the Japanese have occupied every position surrounding the besieged fortress of Port Arthur, with the exception of Golden Hill. Both sides have suffered tremendous losses in the operations necessary to bring about this state of affairs. Members of the Russian Intelligence Bureau, while denying the report that Port Arthur has been captured, are inclined to believe that the reports are true to the extent that the Japanese have made great progress about the operations against the besieged fortress. The enveloping movements of three Japanese armies of Generals Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku around General Kuropatkin's position appears to be almost complete, and the extended line of the Japanese seems to be the only drawback to concerted action. It is realized that the Russian General must now either fight or withdraw the whole army northward. He is being closely pressed at Haicheng. At that place Gen. Kuroki's northern column makes it extremely dangerous to remain there, because, while holding the position to give battle against the Japanese, whose advance is notoriously slow and careful, Gen. Kuroki might push through and cut his railway communications to Liaoyang. While nothing is definitely known, there are some unofficial indications that matters are rapidly maturing for either a battle or a retreat on the part of that section of the Russian army. A few days are expected to determine which course Gen. Kuropatkin has elected to pursue. The indications are that the Baltic squadron is on the eve of an important movement.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Private Perry, winner of the King's prize at Bisley, will arrive in Canada on August 8th.

A large portion of the crops in Germany have been ruined by a protracted drouth.

Lord Dundonald has departed from Canada after receiving enthusiastic ovations at Ottawa, Montreal, and other points.

A fine new union station, open to all railways, is to be built in Toronto, on the site of the burned district south of Front Street. A proposition for elevating the tracks in the city is also under consideration.

A most enthusiastic reception, in which 80,000 people participated, was given to Lou Scholes, winner of the Diamond Sculls, when he reached Toronto on July 25th.

A new ferry boat, the Tom Fawcett, which has been built at the Bertram ship yards, left on July 25th for Kingston, Ont., where it will ply between that city and Wolfe Island.

A despatch from the American Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, says that two doctors of Medellin, Columbia, announce that they have discovered the true microbe of malaria.

The New York & Bermudeze Asphalt Company is involved in trouble with Venezuela, and all its effects have been attached. It is said they aided the revolutionists, an action which the Government says will cost them \$9,500,000.

During a terrific electric storm on July 28th, several barns in Oxford, Middlesex and Elgin Counties, Western Ontario, were destroyed by lightning. Eight

cows belonging to Joseph Gerrish, Oxford Co., were killed while standing under a tree.

The fact that the Algoma Commercial Co. is advertising for 1,000 men for the lumber camps is taken as an indication that the works at the Sault will be running at full blast before long. The men are required to get out pulpwood and wood for the charcoal ovens and sawmill. It is expected that the steel plant will be in operation about August 15th.

Mr. Thomas Southworth, Secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Colonization, left Toronto on July 28th for Biscotasing Township, Temiskaming district, in which new settlements are being rapidly formed. His visit is taken with the object of securing information as to the needs of the settlers and the possibilities of further agricultural development in that locality.

News of one of the largest land transactions of the season has been published at Winnipeg. Mr. E. W. Day, of Toronto, has purchased twelve townships of C. P. R. land, about forty miles east of Wetaskiwin, along the branch railway now being built. The area contains 120,000 acres, and the transaction involves three-quarters of a million dollars.

Last year thousands of bushels of apples were lost owing to the scarcity of apple barrels, but there is not likely to be a shortage this season. Coopers this year have been able to obtain larger supplies of material, and are prepared for the demand. In some sections of Ontario the apple crop will be a little lighter than last year. The average price this year for barrels will be 40 to 50 cents each.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, left Toronto on July 29th for a tour of the Maritime Provinces, in quest of information as to the work of agricultural societies in the east. One of the important features of agricultural society work there is the system of awarding prizes for the best conducted farm in each district under a society's jurisdiction. The Ontario Agricultural Department contemplates the inauguration of a similar system in this Province.

Canada is again to be the fore in the great sports of the world. The King's prize, the most coveted trophy in the rifle world, has been won in the great meet at Bisley by a Canadian, Private Perry, of Vancouver, B. C. The shooting was done on ranges of 200, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, and Private Perry was successful in scoring a grand total of 321 points out of a possible score of 355. The King's prize consists of £250, the gift of the King, and the N. R. A. gold medal and badge. Major Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, was also successful in winning in the St. George's Vase Match, and several other important prizes were won by Canadians. In fact, some of the London papers very fittingly comment on the meet of 1904 as the "Canadian Bisley."

The Western Fair.

SEPT. 9th TO 17th, 1904.

The members of the farming community who attend the Western Fair this year—and all progressive tillers of the soil find it to their advantage to set apart one or two days for a visit to Canada's Greatest Agricultural Exhibition—will be particularly interested in the changes wrought in some of the departments.

For instance, there will no longer be a cramped-up dairy hall, with insufficient room for the exhibits of cheese and butter and machinery, as well as the "Buttermaking Contests," which are of such vital importance to every farmer's wife and daughter.

In place of the old hall a new dairy building, to cost ten thousand dollars, is being erected, and it will be found what the exhibition has needed for so many years.

In the preparation of the plans the greatest care has been exercised to include everything, even to the smallest detail, to make the structure of the best possible class for dairy purposes.

What will attract great attention will be the series of buttermaking contests, for which good prizes are to be given.

Another great change will be in the agricultural and horticultural hall. A portion of the old hall was heretofore used for dairy purposes, but the erection of the new dairy building has resulted in the space being given over to agricultural and horticultural purposes, thus avoiding the crowding found necessary in the past.

There is not a farmer who is not interested in the speeding events, and to still further increase the interest the management has made a wise move by striking the running races from the programme and doubling the purses for the other events. This will insure a better class of trotters and pacers, and at the same time bring about the disappearance of the runners, in which fair visitors were never specially concerned. Regarding the other ring attractions, it might be said that the acts will be the best that money can secure, the one aim being to give visitors something better than in the past. The Western Fair needs no special card to make it draw. As in the past, it will have every department full, and will win the favor of the public on its merits.

Best Under the Sun.

I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is one of the best farmers' papers under the sun. We could not do without it. JOHN MITCHELL. Wentworth, Ont.

Fall Fairs.

Doulinon Exhibition, Winnipeg.....	July 25 to Aug. 6
W. Manitoba, Brandon, Man.....	Aug. 9 to Sept. 12
Eastern, Sherbrooke, Que.....	Aug. 27 to Sept. 3
Canada's Great Eastern, Sherbrooke, P. Q.....	Aug. 29 to Sept. 3
Toronto Industrial	Aug. 29 to Sept. 10
Dundas, Morrisburg	Aug. 31 to Sept. 2
East Elgin, Aylmer	Sept. 5 to 9
New York State, Syracuse.....	Sept. 5 to 10
East Elgin, Aylmer	Sept. 5 to 9
Winchester Fair	Sept. 6 to 7
Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax	Sept. 7 to 14
Grenville Agri. Fair, Prescott.....	Sept. 8 to 10
Kingston Dia. Fair, Kingston.....	Sept. 8 to 11
Western Fair, London	Sept. 9 to 17
Brome, Brome Centre, Que.....	Sept. 6 to 7
Norfolk Union Fair, Simcoe.....	Sept. 13 to 15
Western Michigan, Grand Rapids.....	Sept. 14 to 18
Eldon, Woodville	Sept. 15 to 16
Hamilton	Sept. 15 to 17
Ontario and Durham, Whitby	Sept. 15 to 17
Can. Canada Exhibition, Ottawa	Sept. 16 to 24
Fast Simcoe, Orillia	Sept. 17 to 19
Canada's International, St. Johns, N. B.....	Sept. 17 to 24
Strathroy	Sept. 19 to 21
N. Victoria, Victoria Road	Sept. 20 to 21
Central, Guelph	Sept. 20 to 22
N. York Co. Fair, Newmarket	Sept. 20 to 22
Port Carling	Sept. 20 to 21
Northern, Collingwood	Sept. 20 to 23
Emsdale	Sept. 21 to 22
N. R. of Oxford, Woodstock	Sept. 21 to 22
Peterboro' Industrial, Peterboro.....	Sept. 22 to 24
Petrolia	Sept. 22 to 24
Rosseau.....	Sept. 22 to 23
Lindsay Central, Lindsay	Sept. 22 to 24
W. Middlesex Union, Strathroy.....	Sept. 23 to 25
Halton, Milton	Sept. 24 to 25
Sprucedale	Sept. 27 to 28
G. N. W. Exhibition, Goderich	Sept. 27 to 28
Huntsville	Sept. 27 to 28
Glencoe, Glencoe	Sept. 27 to 28
Wyoming, Wyoming	Sept. 27 to 28
Essex Co., Essex	Sept. 27 to 29
P. E. I. Industrial, Charlottetown	Sept. 27 to 30
West Kent, Chatham	Sept. 27 to 29
Durham, Whitby	Sept. 28-30
Carleton County, Richmond	Sept. 28 to 30
Renfrew	Sept. 28 to 30
Bracebridge	Sept. 29 to 30
Centre Wellington, Fergus	Sept. 29 to 30
Watford	Sept. 29 to 30
Illinois State Fair, Springfield	Sept. 29 to Oct. 7
Galt	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
South Waterloo, Galt	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
Brigden	Oct. 4
Magnetawan	Oct. 4
Alvinston	Oct. 4 to 5
Arran, Tara	Oct. 4-5
Utterson	Oct. 4 to 5
Gravenhurst	Oct. 5 to 6
Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S.	Oct. 5 to 6
Burk's Falls	Oct. 6 to 7
Sarnia	Oct. 6 to 7
Cardwell, Beeton	Oct. 11 to 12
Forest	Oct. 11 to 12
Caledonia	Oct. 13 to 14
Theford	Oct. 13 to 14
Norfolk Union, Simcoe	Oct. 18 to 20

English Market Note.

Beef is getting very dear with us, owing to the Chicago strike. American refrigeration hind quarters are making up to 15c. to-day, and fore quarters 9c. New Zealand frozen beef has gone up from 8c. to 12c. per pound; for hind quarters and River Plate from 8c. to 10c. per pound.

At Deptford market to-day, 900 U. S. cattle were quoted at 13c. to 14c., with something "extra" 14c. 561 Canadian cattle were sold at 13c. to 13c. per pound, and 138 sheep made 12c.

The Agricultural Organization Society of Great Britain has decided to establish an Advisory Business Department. This new section will neither trade nor make profits, but confine itself to advising societies on business points, and helping them to buy and sell advantageously. The following will be included in its objects:

To organize the orders of affiliated societies, and arrange best terms for the same.

To see that affiliated societies obtain proper guarantees as regards the quality of feeding stuffs, fertilizers, etc., when purchasing.

To assist in drafting contracts.

To arrange outlets for the sale of produce.

To act as an inquiry agency as to the stability, etc., of produce purchasers.

To bring about a better understanding between the societies and the manufacturers of agricultural requirements.

To deal with the question of railway rates. London, Eng., July 16th.

Notes from Ottawa.

(Special Correspondence.)

PROPOSALS OF INTEREST TO STOCKMEN.

According to the present plans of the Department of Agriculture, \$2,450 will be expended this year to assist live-stock auction sales in British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. The live-stock associations are arranging for sales in these Provinces similar to those held in the past.

It is proposed to devote \$4,000 to lectures at fat-stock shows. Mr. Fisher believes that the interest taken in this feature of the winter shows is simply wonderful. For straight stallion shows and breeding animal shows, \$1,000 has been set apart, and a similar amount to aid model fairs. The only fairs that have received assistance of this latter kind already are Richmond and Whitby. The Dominion Government will not give prizes or money to the associations undertaking model fairs, but will simply aid them by supplying judges or helping to improve them along certain lines. The Minister of Agriculture proposes to spend \$3,700 for supplying competent men to judge at the local fairs. He has received many testimonials from farmers, as to the value of the reasons given by the expert judges for their opinions. The one-judge system, Mr. Fisher believes, is becoming more general, and the men sent out by the Government usually act alone. They are sent out only on request. Thirty-three applications were received last year. An appropriation of \$3,575 has been made for Institute lectures. The Local Government in Ontario attends to this work, so that most of the Dominion grant will be laid out in the other Provinces, which are constantly applying for assistance. In New Brunswick, for instance, the Institutes meet for three or four weeks at one season, and for a similar period at some other season. Twenty-eight speakers were employed in this way last year, at three dollars a day for 199 meetings. The officers of the Department of Agriculture and leading breeders are endeavoring to establish a scale of points, or score-card system for the different breeds, to be called a standard of excellence. The report relating to this will cost \$2,500. The publication will describe the types of the different breeds which stockmen should aim at producing. The judges at fairs have found the need of such a reference, and already the Live-stock Commissioner is working to establish a standard. In order to make the result satisfactory, Mr. Hodson is working in conjunction with leading breeders of the country. Before long bulletins will be issued in connection with this work.

A live-stock census and a National live-stock herdbook are two proposals which the Government will carry out the coming year. The herdbook was recommended by the Live-stock Breeders' Convention, which met in Ottawa last winter. It will provide a thoroughly recognized record for every breed in Canada, the records existing in the several provinces at present not being recognized by the Dominion at large. The proposed census is the result of a movement to improve the quality of dairy cows. The Minister of Agriculture believes that the keeping of records to show the profit of individual animals would be a most effective way to improve dairy herds. Mr. Fisher has procured a report of ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, who worked along similar lines. If a small portion of the good work done there can be accomplished in Canada, he estimates that it will add \$1,000,000 to Canada's annual exports of dairy produce inside of ten years.

IMPROVING CHEESE FACTORIES.

The Department of Agriculture will undertake the work of cheese-curing along new lines next season. An effort will be made to have a large number of factories improve their curing-rooms. Many engaged in cheese manufacture have expressed the belief that this would be a more effective plan than the maintenance of central curing rooms. Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, has arranged to spend \$5,000 on the equipment of four selected factories for the cool-curing of cheese under ordinary conditions. These factories are in the Lake St. John district, where dairying is making strides. The Minister believes it will not be necessary to increase the number of central rooms at present in use. These are situated at Cowansville, Brockville, Woodstock and St. Hyacinthe, and with the exception of the latter they were filled to overflowing all season. A secondary advantage from fitting up the factories in the Lake St. John district will be to illustrate the efficiency of curing-rooms to the cheesemakers of that part where there is no Government station.

CHICKEN-FATTENING STATIONS FOR MANITOBA AND B. C.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to establish one or two chicken-fattening stations in Manitoba, and one or two in British Columbia. The stations will be put in operation next year. They have been urgently requested by the people of Western Canada. Mr. Fisher's policy is to continue experimental work at chicken-fattening stations. There are now seventeen in the Dominion. The cost of the work is not covered by the sales of dressed poultry, but the Minister says this is quite justifiable, as they are valuable in educating the farmers. The seventeen stations last year cost \$14,929.49 for maintenance, while the revenue from them was \$4,327.85. Mr. Fisher says the losses should not be greater than the amount represented by the cost of teaching and illustration work. He is investigating the expenditure in some of the stations last year to

determine if a leakage did not occur. It is believed that the management in some cases paid the farmers large prices for very poor fowls. Mr. Fisher says that where breeding stations have been started, it has been demonstrated that the chickens hatched in them give better returns than the purchased stock.

TOBACCO-GROWING.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Inland Revenue, said in Parliament on July 18th, that the Government had met with much success in getting farmers to go more extensively into tobacco-growing. The subject was treated exhaustively in the House. Mr. F. D.



A Cool Reminder—When the Ice Goes Out.

Monk contended that if the Government gave the industry the encouragement it deserved, a much larger area would be cultivated than at present. "The culture of tobacco, as many carried it on," he said, "could be made to realize from \$120 to \$150 an acre." The yield, he estimated, was between 1,200 and 1,500 pounds an acre, worth ten cents a pound. The chief centers of culture in Ontario at present were Essex and Kent; and in Quebec, Montcalm and L'Assomption; but other districts were adapted to this branch of agriculture if the farmers were encouraged to engage in the enterprise. Mr. Monk condemned the use of the green stamp exclusively on Canadian brands of tobacco, as many smokers were prejudiced against the home-grown article. The industry, he believed, would benefit by the enforcement of a uniform label on all tobaccos, whether imported or not. Experimental stations in conjunction with the Government farms were urgently needed for the instruction of growers. Mr. Monk does not believe the Canadian leaf will ever satisfy the whole demand in Canada, but he contends that the imported leaf could be kept out to a considerable extent by tariff regulation. He referred to the fact that tobacco samples from L'Assomption and Montcalm, neither cured nor packed properly, obtained a favorable reception in European markets. These were the packages taken by Mr. Dugas, and submitted to leading dealers in Antwerp, London, Liverpool and Glasgow. Mr. Monk appealed earnestly to the Minister of Agriculture to establish a bureau of information for the tobacco men. If this were done, the farmers of Quebec and many counties of Ontario would soon launch into a most profitable industry.

The Minister of Inland Revenue agreed that the Canadian farmers had much to gain by the tobacco trade. Since 1896 the Government had tried to induce farmers to grow more tobacco. The farmers, he said, were now receiving one and a half million dollars more



Making Hay in British Columbia.

per year for tobacco than eight years ago. The number of factories for domestic leaf had increased in that time from ten to thirty. The number of factories for foreign product was reduced from twenty-seven to twenty-three. This showed that many more farmers engaged in the tobacco industry. The output from foreign leaf factories decreased in the last eight years from 9,609,194 pounds to 7,726,316 pounds, and the Canadian leaf manufacture increased from 474,205 pounds to nearly 4,983,181 pounds. Mr. Brodeur said the consumption of Canadian tobacco had been increased by permitting the mixing of it with the foreign article. By wrapping the Canadian leaf with Sumatra leaf the

home product was sold in large quantities in the form of cigars. He remarked that instead of smoking foreign leaf tobacco, which is heavily taxed, consumers now use the Canadian product and get it much cheaper. He was hopeful for the future of the tobacco industry in Canada.

Montreal City Milk Inspection.

The city of Montreal has a system of milk inspection which is said to work well, and results in a good article of human food being placed upon the market. Samples are taken from the wagon and taken to the laboratory and tested as to the per cent. of fat contained (by means of the Babcock test), three per cent being the standard. The acidity is also noted, and a bacteriological count is made, and the presence of germs of infectious diseases, if any, are detected. The average per cent. of fat lately was 3.93, and the inspectors seem to think the standard might well be made 3.5.

Notes from Quebec.

"They are coming back to Canada to-day."

At a meeting of the Society of Agricultural Missionaries, held at Ste. Therese College this week, Mr. J. C. Chapais read a most interesting paper, entitled, "The Agricultural Missionaries." Mr. Chapais referred in his paper to the good work in the interest of agriculture, which is being carried on by the Catholic clergy, and that the agricultural missionaries were greatly indebted to the archbishops and bishops. The work of agricultural missionaries was founded in 1894, but before that time the bishops had shown great solicitude for the agricultural class, which was the most important of the numerous classes confided to their care. A striking example of this solicitude is found in an article published by Cardinal Taschereau in 1879, and contained in a circular:

"Agriculture.—Charity obliges us, each of us, as far as it is possible for us, to make known to our farmers the principles by means of which farming can be made profitable. The welfare of souls is greatly affected by it, for temporal nursing also engenders a great deal of spiritual nursing. Added to that, there is the desire to emigrate, by doing which, also a number of poor Canadians are exposed to lose their faith."

The work of the agricultural missionary is to teach their fellow citizens how, by means of agriculture, they can obtain an honest livelihood in the Province of Quebec, and avoid the necessity of going to any foreign country. Not only do the missionaries devote themselves to this work, but they at all times give their assistance to the official lecturers who impart the science of agriculture.

Rural economy, if we may so term it, is one of the most important branches of social economy, just as the agricultural class is one of the most important classes of society. Therefore, the man who, as an agricultural missionary, devotes his time to imparting to farmers the principles of their work, becomes a great benefactor of the agricultural class in particular, and of all society in general.

It was only necessary, continued Mr. Chapais, to look at the reports of the eight conventions which had been held, and farmers would find information of the greatest assistance to them. With the view of keeping the farmers' sons on the farms, it has been found necessary to establish agricultural departments at the various universities, both of Quebec and Montreal. It is interesting to note that other agencies are at work repatriating the Province of Quebec with her own sons and daughters: for at present the hard times and reduction in wages in the industrial centers of

the New England States is having the effect of sending large numbers of French-Canadians back to Canada. Every morning Sherbrooke, the Boston and Maine and the Quebec Central trains are crowded with returning Canadians from Manchester, Lowell, Fall River and Boston. They say that there will be a big exodus from these centers within the next few weeks. The operators say they have had to put up with a reduction of about 40

per cent. in their income since spring, and so many of the mills have closed and reduced their number of employees that it is hard to secure employment. They seem to be of the opinion that the good times in Canada will have the effect of keeping many in the country, even should times improve in the States. Such a large exodus of French-Canadians from the United States is a very unusual occurrence at this time of the year, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the prosperity of their fellow Canadians will prove sufficient inducement to the majority of them to stay at home, and say— "Kebeck she's good enough for me—Hooraw pour Canadaw." "COMPTON."

The Dominion of Canada Fair Open.

The culmination of many successful attempts at holding fairs by the Winnipeg Industrial Association was reached when Monday, July 25th, dawned, although the sound of the hammer and the saw had not ceased, many exhibits coming forward at the last, so that the immense accommodation provided for stockmen and manufacturers, race-horse men, caterers and showmen had to be added to at the last moment.

"The greatest that has been!" is on the lips of all, as the noble architecture of the facade, the tents of the militia, the parade of the live stock and the occupants of the race-track catch their eye. One is reminded of World's Fairs by the crowds of visitors and attendants. The presence of two cabinet ministers, Hon. Clifford Sifton and Hon. Sidney Fisher, tended to impress the strangers within our gates of the importance of this fair, and that the Dominion of Canada Exhibition was the great indicator for 1904 of Western progress up-to-date. President J. T. Gordon, M.P.P., and Manager Fred Heubach have reason to feel proud of the results of their work for the last few months, work which is destined to bear fruit, especially if the elements continue to be fair. Visitors are here from all parts of the world, a visitor to the "Farmer's Advocate" headquarters being present from New Zealand.

The manufacturers' buildings are packed, and the old main building is crowded in every corner with exhibits. Live stock from Wisconsin, Ontario and B. C. is here to vie with the local herds, and competition promises to be keen and interesting. Horses from the 2,300 pound stallion to the diminutive Shetland, cattle represented by the \$6,000 Shorthorn Missie to the dainty Jersey, pigs for bacon and pigs for lard, animated legs of mutton, and that of the tastiest variety, are all assembled back of the great aggregation of plaster and wood columns termed the facade. But there is little satisfaction in description, even when aided by the finest work of the camera and the half-tone; a visit is needed to satisfy, and by the rattle of the turnstiles there will be few unsatisfied people when the gates close on Saturday on the greatest show that has been in the West.

Binder Twine Inspection.

According to an act now before the Dominion Parliament to amend the General Inspection Act, it is provided that in the provisions respecting binder twine, the word "dealer" shall be held to mean the person or firm manufacturing, or importing, or having in his or its possession for sale, or exposing or offering for sale, any binder twine.

Upon or attached to every ball of binder twine sold or offered for sale in Canada there shall be a label with the name of the dealer and the number of feet of twine per pound in the ball marked or stamped thereon.

Every dealer who sells, offers for sale, or has in his possession any ball of binder twine not labelled with the name of the dealer as required by the next preceding section, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five cents, and not more than one dollar for each such ball.

"2. Every dealer who sells, offers for sale, or has in his possession any ball of binder twine not properly and correctly labelled with the number of feet of twine per pound in the ball, as required by the next preceding section, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one dollar, and not more than five dollars for each ball of such binder twine: Provided that no deficiency in the number of feet of twine contained in any ball shall be deemed to be a contravention of this subsection, unless the deficiency exceeds five per cent. of the length indicated by the label.

"3. All balls of binder twine not properly and correctly labelled in accordance with the provisions of the next preceding section shall be confiscated to the Crown, and may be confiscated upon view by the inspector of binder twine.

"4. If it is shown that in any lot of binder twine one ball of binder twine in every twenty or less number of balls of binder twine in the lot are not properly and correctly labelled, it shall be prima facie evidence that all the balls in the lot are not properly and correctly labelled, and the burden of proof shall lie upon the dealer to show that the balls in the lot are properly and correctly labelled."

The foregoing amendments have been prepared as covering defects found in the working of the original act, and, it is believed, will materially strengthen the hands of Inspector Haycock.

Great Premium Offers.

The attention of our readers, old and young, will be attracted by the splendid premium offers which appear on pages 1075 and 1076 (back colored cover), of this issue. It is easy to obtain new subscribers for the best agricultural and home paper published in the world to-day, and no such splendid premium offers have before been made. Read them, and secure the prizes. If you need an extra copy of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" to use as a sample, or a post card for it.

Apportionment of Agricultural Society Grants.

It has been found that a township society near Toronto paid out in 1902 over \$2,300 in agricultural prizes, being the largest sum paid out by any society, either district or township, in the Province of Ontario for that year. Of the four societies which paid out the most for agricultural purposes, two are township organizations. One township society receiving a grant of \$80, paid out over \$1,000 in agricultural prizes, while a district society receiving a grant of \$800, paid out only \$1,128. One district society receiving a Government grant of \$520, whose total receipts were \$4,420, paid out less than \$900 for agricultural purposes. Another district society receiving a grant of \$380, with total receipts of \$5,100, paid out about \$800 in agricultural prizes. Another society receiving a grant of \$350, with total receipts of over \$1,200, paid less than \$250 for agricultural work. Among the township societies, one which received a grant of \$121, paid out only \$72 for agricultural prizes; another one received \$90 for a Government grant, with total receipts of \$1,200, paid out but \$15 for agriculture. A third society receiving a grant of \$140, paid \$85 for agricultural work. A large number of cases of this kind have been discovered. The suggestion that has been made in these columns, that the Government grant shall be distributed to societies in proportion to what they actually expend for agricultural purposes, is being advocated strongly in many sections. A detailed report on this subject will be presented by Supt. Cowan at the next annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

Northwest Cattle Boom.

Advices from Calgary, Alberta, state that the spring round-up in the Northwest was very satisfactory, the calf crop being twenty per cent. heavier than for several years. The losses in herds during last winter were less than normal, except in the district east of Maple Creek, where the winter was unusually severe, and the loss in many instances estimated as high as 30 per cent. In Southern Alberta the winter was mild, the cattle came through in good condition, the calf crop was large, and the spring months being drier than for the last two years, the bunch grass was unusually nutritious and fattening, cattle being in fit condition for the export trade three weeks earlier than usual. The cattle fattened so fast that the C. P. R. had difficulty in distributing cars to get the export stuff east. The first train went east on July 5th, consisting of 17 cars, consigned direct to Liverpool. This year the company has a special schedule, that allows these export stock trains just 120 hours from Calgary to Montreal. This is almost passenger time, and regarded as a distinct concession by those interested in the live-stock industry. Five hundred and eighty carloads were ready to be moved before August 10th. Altogether some 40,000 head will go out of the West to Montreal for export this season. This stuff gets through to Liverpool in 16 days from Calgary. Much money is being released all along the line throughout this section. The prices obtained are high—\$45 and \$47 per steer. This is causing much of the stock that was held over last season, on account of inferior prices, to go out. Calgary district was never better.

The Highland Show.

The 77th annual show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, held at Perth, July 19th to 21st, was one of the most successful in the history of the society. We give a few of the principal winnings in a few classes, the limits of space forbidding more:

In Clydesdales, the first prize in aged stallions went to Mr. Marshall's Marcellus, by Hiawatha; second to Seaham Harbor Co., for Airie's Prince, by Sir Everard; third to Montgomery's Acme, by Baron's Pride. In three-year-old stallions, first to Alston's Revelanta, by Baron's Pride; second to Clark's Baron's Best, by the same sire; third to Renwick's Black Band, by Prince Thomas. In two-year-old colts, first to Marshall's Hiawatha Godolphin; second to Montgomery's Silver Crest; third to Ruby Pride, owned by the same firm. The championship, the President's medal for the best on the ground, went to Marcellus; the Cawdor cup went to Revelanta. The champion mare, winning the medal and Cawdor cup, was James Boyd's Lady Margaret, the Glasgow champion. The competition, it is reported, lay not between any of the winners in the classes, but between Mr. Boyd's two mares, Lady Margaret and Topsy Pride. The why is not explained.

In Shorthorns, the King's Royal champion bull, Ronald, was first in the aged class, and champion winner as best bull of the breed and best Shorthorn in the show. Mr. Marshall's Roan Conqueror was reserve for male champion, and Mr. Leon's heifer, Roseleaf, the reserve to the best Shorthorn. In two-year-old bulls, Roan Conqueror, by Collynie Conqueror, was first; Mr. Taylor's Vice Consul, by Village Archer, was second; Mr. L. Johnston's Meridian, by Scottish Wanderer, was third. In yearling bulls, Mr. D. Stewart's Royal Eclipse, bred at Uppermill, and by Bapton Favorite, was first; second and third to Pitliver General and Hamlet 2nd, shown by Mr. Taylor. The first-prize cow was the King's Sylph, by Royal Duke; the second, Capt. Stirling's Mavis Clair, by Spicy Robin; the third, Mr. A. T. Gordon's Lady Mary 4th, who was first at Aberdeen, by Look-ahead, and out of Golden Star. In two-year-old heifers, the first was Roseleaf, Mr. Leon's home-bred roan, by Silver Mint, which was

the champion female. The first yearling heifer was the King's Madeline, by Silver Plate.

The grand champion of the Aberdeen-Angus class was the aged bull, Pundit of Preston, shown by C. Perkins and Partners. The best cow of the breed was Mr. J. Kennedy's Quines.

The champion for best Galloway was Sir Robert Jardine's Alice 3rd of Castlemilk, and the champion bull was Col. Dudgeon's Bondsman.

Winnipeg Exhibition.

By telegraph, as we go to press, we have the following brief summary of principal awards for Clydesdales and Shorthorns at the Dominion Exhibition: In aged Clyde stallions, with Mr. Robt. Ness as judge, Pleasant Prince, shown by Macmillan, of Brandon, was placed first; Mutch Bros.' Baron's Gem, by Baron's Pride, second; the Hartney Company's Concord, last year's champion, third, and Woodend Gartley, the second at Chicago last year, was fourth here. In three-year-old stallions, Mr. Ness retiring, owing to his having formerly owned one of the entries, Mr. Wm. Graham, Claremont, placed first the Westwood Co.'s horse, Trooper; second went to Galbraith's Briardale, and third to Black Guide, by Baron's Pride, shown by Elliot, of Regina. In two-year-old stallions, Baron William, by Baron's Pride, that was first in his class at Chicago last year, and first at Toronto Spring Show, 1904, was placed first here; second went to Sonsie's Best, shown by Wm. Moodie, De Winton, Alta.; third to Tully Elder, Brandon; fourth to Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont., for a son of Macqueen. In the section for aged mares, Mutch Bros.' Charming Lassie was first, Tully Elder's Imp. Nancy Macgregor second, and S. Benson's Princess Sonsie third. The gold medal sweepstakes for best female went to Turner's Sonsie Lass.

Shorthorns were much the strongest class in the beef breeds of cattle. The judges expected failed to materialize, and the awards were made by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., and Walter Lynch, Westbourne, Manitoba. Much dissatisfaction and severe criticism of their work is reported, especially in regard to the placing of the first prize in the aged bull class, which was given to Spicy Marquis, the Toronto senior champion of last year, over Scottish Canadian, bought at Jas. Bray's sale last spring, and shown by Geo. Little, of Neepawa, which was brought out in splendid condition, and is said to have been the favorite of the ring-side talent. Had Scottish Canadian got his dues in his class, it was considered pretty certain he would have been grand champion bull of the breed.

Village Champion (imp.), shown by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., was the winner of first honors in the three-year-old class and the senior championship. Bennie Bros., Ivanhoe, was first in the two-year-old class, and J. G. Barron's Nonpareil Victor first as senior yearling bull. Vain Baron, bred by Capt. T. E. Robson, sired by Vanguard, and shown by James Yule for Sir Wm. Van Horne, won the highest honors of the breed, being first in the junior yearling class, first for junior championship, and first for the grand championship as best bull of the breed, any age. The first senior bull calf was Edwards & Co.'s Red Champion, by Village Champion.

The first-prize cow was Mayflower 3rd, of the Van Horne herd, bred by W. McDermott, Living Springs, Ont., sired by Imp. Royal Sailor, and purchased from W. D. Platt, Hamilton. She was also the senior champion and the grand champion female of the class. Imp. Empress 12th, of the same herd, was second, and Imp. Missie 153rd, of the Edwards herd, was third. The Edwards herd had the first-prize three-year-old cow, and the first and second two-year-old heifers, in Golden Bud and Missie of Pine Grove. The Van Horne herd had the first senior yearling heifer, in Spicy Wimple, imported by R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., winner of second as heifer calf at Toronto last year, and purchased from Captain Robson. The junior champion female was Spicy's Duchess, of the Van Horne contingent, as was also the first prize for both the aged and young herd. The first for bull and two of his get went to Village Champion and progeny, and that for the get of one bull, and bred by exhibitor, to Edwards & Co., for Marquis of Zenda and his get.

Notes from Western Canada.

The customs returns for the last month at Winnipeg were \$288,899.91, as against \$266,657.69 for July, 1903, showing an increase of \$22,242.22.

During July the C.P.R. land department disposed of 58,694.73 acres, for which \$255,895.44 was received.

The latest crop bulletin from the Northwest Territories, issued from Regina, under date of July 20th, states that while indications are for a fair crop of wheat and oats, the average yield will not be up to that of last year. Drouth during the months of June and July prevented growth, and the straw will be short.

Reports received by the Canadian Horticulturist from township San Jose scale inspectors, show that in some sections of the Province the San Jose scale is spreading. In a number of townships, growers appear to have given up fighting this pest, with the result that great damage is being done trees. In other sections, where spraying has been energetically carried on, the scale is practically under control. The inspectors report that the lime and sulphur, the crude oil and the caustic soda washes are giving satisfactory results.

MARKETS.

About the only trade there is done now on the big markets is in butchers' supplies and perishable goods. Hogs appear to be firmly fixed at \$5.40 in Toronto, and from \$5.50 to \$5.75 at Montreal. Considerable trade is being done in cheese and butter, but the prices do not alter very much. Eggs are on the rise, and poultry brings good figures. Fruit prices keep up to good figures, and it is apparent that high prices will accompany the short crop. There are a lot of buyers for all the wool that is offered.

LIVE STOCK.

Quotations, Toronto Markets.

Exporters—Choice, well-finished, heavy exporters are worth \$4.70 to \$5 per cwt; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.75; cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.
Butchers—Choice picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to best exporters, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds each, \$4.50; loads of good, \$4 to \$4.25; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3 to \$3.50; rough and inferior, \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.
Feeders—Feeders weighing from 950 to 1,050 lbs., of fair quality, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.
Stockers—Choice yearling calves, \$3.25 to \$3.50; poorer grades and off-colors, \$2.75 to \$3, according to quality.
Milch Cows—Milch cows and springers, from \$30 to \$55.
Sheep—Export ewes, \$3.65 to \$3.75; export bucks, \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.
Spring Lambs—Prices range from \$3 to \$4 each.
Hogs—Straight loads, fed and watered, \$5.40 per cwt.; and \$5.15 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat—The market is firm at 91c. to 92c. for No. 2 red and white, west and east. Goose is quiet at 75c. for No. 2, east. Spring is steady at 86c. to 87c. for No. 2, east. Manitoba wheat is firm at 98c. for No. 1 northern, 95c. for No. 2 northern, and 92c. for No. 3 northern, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c. more grinding in transit.
Flour—Cars of 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$3.70 in buyers' bags, west or east. Choice brands are firm at \$4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$4.50 for second patents, and \$4.40 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track, Toronto.
Millfeed—Cars of shorts are quoted at \$16.50, and bran at \$13 to \$13.50 in bulk, west or east. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$19 for cars of shorts and \$18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.
Barley—41c. for No. 2, 39c. for No. 3 extra, and 37c. for No. 3, west or east.
Buckwheat—45c. for No. 2, west or east.
Rye—57c. to 58c. for No. 2, west or east.
Corn—45c. for cars of Canada, west. American, 58½c. for No. 2 yellow, 57½c. for No. 3 yellow, and 56c. for No. 3 mixed, in car lots, on the track, Toronto.
Oats—No. 1 white, 33c., and No. 2 white, 32½c. east, and 32c. west and middle freights.
Peas—60c. to 61c. for No. 2, west or east.
Baled Hay—Is fairly steady in tone, and is quoted unchanged at \$8.50 to \$9 per ton, for car lots on track here.
Baled Straw—The demand continues fair, and car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per ton.
Potatoes—The demand is good, and new domestics are not offering any too freely. They are quoted at \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel.
Butter—There is still too much of the tin-packed dairy butter coming forward. There is a fair demand for good table lots, but there is a generally dull tone to the market.
Creamery, prints17c. to 18c.
Creamery, solids15c. to 16c.

Dairy tubs, good to choice12c. to 13c.
Dairy, inferior grades9c. to 11c.
Dairy, pound rolls, good to choice.....11c. to 14c.
Dairy, inferior9c. to 10c.
Cheese—The market at outside points is a bit weaker in tone, but quotations here are 8½c. for twins and 8½c. for large.
Eggs—There is little change to the situation. The market is firm in tone, and quoted at 16c. to 16½c.
Poultry—Is steady and quiet in the absence of anything but very light arrivals. Quotations are 15c. per pound for spring chickens, and 9c. to 10c. for old birds.
Montreal Wholesale Prices.
Oats—The local demand for oats is steady, and the market is firm. Quotations are still 37c. in store for No. 3, and 38c. for No. 2.
Peas—Peas are about steady at 70½c. afloat, Montreal.
Barley—No. 2 barley, 49½c.; No. 3 extra, 48½c.; No. 3, 47½c.
Rye—No. 2 rye, 62c.
Flour—Official quotations, \$4.60 for strong bakers', and \$4.75 to \$4.90 for patents. Prices are being cut to secure trade. Winter wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$4.90; straight rollers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; straight rollers in bags, \$2.20 to \$2.25.
Feed—Trade is dull. Manitoba bran in bags, \$15.50 to \$16.50; shorts, \$17 to \$17.50 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$15 to \$16; shorts, \$16 to \$17; mouille, \$26 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.
Hay—The market is steady, and the tone continues

Eggs\$ 0 19 to \$ 0 22
Old chickens, pair 50 to 75
Spring chickens, per pound..... 16 to 18
Spring chickens, per pair 60 to 90
Turkeys, per pound 12 to 15
Spring ducks, per pound 11 to 15
Potatoes, per bag 1 10 to 1 20
Potatoes, new, peck 40 to 50

Cheese Markets.

Lindsay, July 25.—At the cheese board to-day 2,138 boxes were boarded, and sold at 7 9-16c. and 7½c.
Campbellford, July 26.—At the cheese board 1,565 cheese were offered. Sales, 800 at 7 9-16; for the balance 7½c. was offered and refused.
Ingersoll, July 26.—475 boxes boarded; no sales on board; 7½c. offered; market quiet.
Picton, July 27.—Thirteen factories boarded 1,305 boxes, all colored. Highest bid, 7½c.; 1,275 boxes sold.
Stirling, July 27.—At Stirling 1,000 cheese were boarded. Sales, 1,000 at 7½c.
Woodstock, July 27.—To-day there were 765 boxes of white and 1,305 boxes of colored cheese offered. One lot of 115 boxes white was sold at 7½c.; no other sales.
Brockville, July 28.—2,595 boxes were registered, 695 white, balance colored. About 500 boxes sold on board at 7½c.
Madoc, July 28.—980 boxes were boarded. Sales, 395 at 7 11-16c., 5 at 7½c.; the balance of the salesmen refused 7½c.
Kingston, July 28.—To-day 1,425 boxes were boarded, of which 740 were white and the balance colored. Highest bid, 7½c., at which price 470 were sold.
Barrie, July 28.—Eight factories boarded 895 cheese. AM sold at 7½c. to 7½c.
Tweed, July 28.—On the cheese board to-day 680 sold at 7½c.
Vankleek Hill, July 28.—There were 1,421 white and 114 colored cheese boarded here to-night. No sales on board; 7½c. offered.
Winchester, July 28.—1,829 cheese registered, of which 1,454 were white and the balance colored. For white cheese, 7½c. was bid, and for colored 8c. Thirty-four boxes of colored cheese sold at 8c. on the board.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Market slow to 10c. lower; prime steers, \$3.50 to \$4.75; spring butchers, \$4.75 to \$5.50; heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.75.
Hogs—Dull, 10c. to 25c. lower; heavy, \$6 to \$6.05; mixed and Yorkers, \$6 to \$6.10; pigs, \$6.10 to \$6.15.
Sheep and Lambs—Active and steady; lambs, \$5 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.75; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sheep, mixed, \$2.25 to \$4.50.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market steady to 10c. lower; good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$6.55; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.25.
Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.35 to \$5.80; good to choice heavy, \$5.65 to \$5.50.
Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; fair to choice mixed, \$3 to \$3.75; native lambs, \$4 to \$7.25.

Montreal Live Stock.

Montreal.—Good cattle, \$4 to \$5; calves, \$2 to \$3 each. Shipping sheep, 3½c. per lb.; others, 3c. to 3½c. per lb. Lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.25 each. Good lots of fat hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per cwt.

British Cattle Market.

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



The Bachelor at Eventide.

easy. No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10 per ton on track; No. 2, \$8 to \$9; clover, mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; and clover, \$6.50 to \$7.
Beans—Choice prime, \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel; \$1.30 in car lots.
Hogs—Fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$8; live hogs, \$5.70 to \$5.80, weighed off the cars.
Cheese—Ontario, 7½c.; best Quebec, 7½c. to 7½c.
Eggs—Select new laid, 18c. to 18½c., and straight gathered, candled, 15c. to 15½c.; No. 2, 12½c. to 13c.
Butter—Fancy grades, 17½c. to 18½c.; ordinary finest, 17½c. to 17½c.; western dairy, 13c. to 14c.
Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.
Wheat, white\$ 0 95½
Wheat, red 95½
Wheat, goose 79
Wheat, spring 90½
Oats 39
Barley 45
Rye 57
Peas 64
Hay, new 9 00 to 12 50
Hay, mixed or clover 7 00 to 9 00
Straw, sheaf 11 00
Dressed hogs, light, cwt. 7 50 to 8 00
Butter 14 to 18

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"Seek not afar for beauty. Lo, it glows
In dew-wet grasses all about thy feet;
In birds, in sunshine; childish faces
sweet;
In stars and mountain summits topped
with snows."

Miss Priscilla's Proposal.

By Evelyn Glover.

"If, therefore, you can make up your mind to trust your dear life to an old soldier who has given his best years to his king and country, but can offer you an unflinching and respectful devotion—"

Miss Priscilla Bentley dropped a letter into her lap and covered two smooth, prettily pink cheeks with her thin hands. The man with whom she had played when her soft gray hair stuck straight out from her head in a stiff little brown plait had been back in the old home just a month now, and they had met after a lapse of forty years, and he had—remembered.

"Thank You!" she whispered, but very shyly, and as if even this tacit admission of a satisfied want was a thing unmaidenly and blameworthy. "Oh, God, thank You!"

And then she crossed the room to an old-fashioned bureau and took up a penholder with a shaking hand.

"You've been overtir'n' yourself, I can see!" said one Betsy Briggs, as her mistress walked into her little hall an hour or so later.

"Not at all, Betsy," said Miss Priscilla, brightly. "I may be a trifle flushed with the heat, perhaps. I—I had an important letter to post, and I always feel more satisfied if a letter is posted at the general office than in a pillar box."

"Humph!" said the privileged old servant. "There has been a boy bother'n' here for a letter he said he'd left for you this afternoon, instead of at No. 32. I said I could give no answer till you come in. I'm sure there's been more muddles since that there young Miss Bentley settled ten doors lower down than you could count in a month of Sundays! She ate your bit of sofa last Thursday week, and never a—you'll go and sit down, mum, and I'll take your boots off!"

Miss Priscilla, white suddenly to the very lips, was staring incredulously at the keen-eyed old woman before her.

"A note—delivered by hand, Betsy? But it wasn't a mistake. It—it can't be!"

Betsy sniffed.

"Well, the boy said he'd got orders to take it on to No. 32, immediate, and a scoldin' from his master into the bargain! I told 'im—bless me, I'll make you a cup of tea in two minutes, Miss Prissie!"

Miss Priscilla's groping hand had gripped a hard horny one as though to save herself from falling.

"I'm all right, Betsy,"—there was a strange, piteous expression in her blue eyes—quite right. Yes, I'll go and sit down. But I don't want any tea, or—or to be disturbed for half an hour, please, Betsy."

She passed on into her small sun-bathed sitting-room, and closed its door behind her.

Miss Bentley! Why, of course! She had seen Major Duff walking with her after church on Sunday. Such a young, pretty woman, too—Miss Priscilla put out her hands with an odd, involuntary ges-

ture, as though she were avoiding a blow. And then she remembered the letter she had posted an hour before, and they flew to her face, and she covered in her chair with the shame and the hurt of it all—a little, shrunken old woman who had told a man, wanting none of her, that she loved him.

That evening the somewhat unwilling Betsy set out to deliver a letter which had been penned three times over before its characters were firm enough to satisfy the writer.

"Dear Major Duff," it ran—

"I have sent on your letter, which was left here by mistake, to Miss Penelope Bentley. I was always the mischievous one in the old days, dear friend, but by this time you will just be having a good laugh over the joke which a naughty old woman could not resist playing upon you, in pretending that she had applied its contents to herself! It really was too bad of her! Please forgive her, and accept very warm wishes for your happiness, from your sincere old friend,

"PRISCILLA BENTLEY."

Miss Priscilla peered between the laths of her blind with dim, scared eyes until Betsy's thickset figure passed out by the garden gate. And then she got down on to her knees. She had told her first lie, but somehow there was very much in connection with it to explain to God.

"But—bless my soul, Priscilla!—I may say 'Priscilla,' now, I suppose?" An excitable, white-haired man was tramping Miss Bentley's sitting-room, blowing his nose violently the while. "I'm ashamed of you! And that girl's a jewel! I've a good mind"—he shot out a protecting arm, which gave the lie to his words—"to—marry her after all, except that she wouldn't look at me!"

"Are you—are you sure?" faltered Miss Priscilla. She was smiling, crying, apologizing, in one fluttering, embarrassed breath.

"Am I sure? When she's just told me that she's promised to a strapping young fellow in the guards! Look what you let me in for! I went this morning to apologize and explain like a man, though I've faced less unpleasant things on a battlefield, Priscilla, and somehow—well, out it came about your little joke, ma'am! And she held her tongue, and stood looking out of the window for a minute or two, and then round she turned with her eyes all wet—though I'm not flattering myself, mind you, that it was at the thought of losing me—and 'Go and tell her you hold her to her joke!' says she."

"Oh, major—I—mean Alexander! She must be a—very"—Miss Priscilla's gentle little voice broke suddenly before an adjective came.

"Not a word against her, Priscilla!"—the old soldier wheeled round fiercely—"she's the sweetest woman, barring one"—his rugged face softened into sudden tenderness—"who might have known that a heart which she stole when its owner was in petticoats, and—bless me, what does the old lady want this time?"

Betsy was knocking persistently on a half-opened door.

"It's that stupid boy from the printer's at the end of the road again, mum," she said in answer to a timid inquiry. "He still holds to it that he left a bill here yesterday by mistake. It's in my mind now, that maybe it's a note I took from the letter-box and slipped at the back of the clock to wait for you."—[The Woman at Home.

Watson Tells a Story.

Watson likes to tell a story, and he is aware of the fact that he tells one uncommonly well when he can tell it in his own way. But this privilege is not always accorded him. When Mrs. Watson is around, and she was with him at a delightful little dinner-party the other evening, Watson was in his best story-telling mood, and had a capital new story to tell. He was sure that no one at the table but Mrs. Watson had heard it. He awaited his opportunity, and during a lull in the conversation he began with:

"Oh, by the way, I heard a capital little story at the club the other evening. It is a new Hebrew story Charley Dwight told me. He said that—"

"Why, Mr. Watson, I thought it was Harry Ross who told you that story?" interrupted Mrs. Watson.

"No, my dear, it was Dwight who told it to me. He said—"

"I am quite sure that you said it was Harry Ross who told you the story when you told it to me. Is it the story about the two Jews at a dinner-party, and one of them—"

"Yes, yes, it is that story, and said that—"

"I remember very distinctly that you said it was Mr. Ross. You know you said that he—"

"Well, well, perhaps I did say Ross when I meant Dwight. Ross was present. But it don't matter which one told the story."

"Of course not, only it is best to be accurate."

"Dwight said that—"

"You mean Ross."

"Well, Ross said that a couple of Sheenys were—"

"Don't say 'Sheenys,' dear, it sounds so disrespectful."

"I don't mean any disrespect, and—"

"It is always best to say what one means, and 'Sheeny' is not only disrespectful, but it is vulgar."

"Well, these two Jews, Goldstein and Rosenbaum, were at a dinner-party, and—"

"You said their names were Schloss and Strauss when you told me the story."

"Oh, the names don't matter."

"I suppose not, but, as I say, it is best to be accurate."

"Dwight said that these Jews were at a dinner-party, and—"

"I thought it was a public banquet, dear?" said Mrs. Watson gently.

"Oh, well, what's the difference? Anyhow—"

"There is a good deal of difference between a dinner-party and a public banquet."

"Very well, call it a banquet then."

"I wouldn't if it wasn't a banquet."

"Anyhow, there were solid-silver spoons on the table, and—"

"Then, it must have been a dinner-party. One never sees solid silver at a public banquet."

"I didn't say it was a public banquet."

"I didn't say that you did, my dear boy."

"Well, the point of the story is that during the progress of the dinner, Goldstein took one of the solid-

silver spoons and slipped it into his shoe, and—"

"I don't see how he could have done that unobserved," remarked Mrs. Watson.

"He did, according to the way the story goes, and—"

"It don't seem reasonable."

"Lots of good stories are unreasonable. Rosenbaum saw Goldstein put the spoon into his shoe, and—"

"Oh, it wasn't that way. You are getting ahead of the story. When you told it to me you said—"

"I am telling it just as Dwight told it to me. He said—"

"Don't you remember that you said—only it was Ross—that Goldstein—only I'm quite confident you said the name was Strauss—that he said before putting the spoon into his shoe, 'Ladies and gentlemen, I—'"

"No, no, no! It was Rosenbaum who said that when he got a spoon a little later. He said—"

"It don't seem to me that that was the way of it. I am quite sure that—"

What she was "quite sure" of remains a mystery to this day, for at that moment the hostess gave the signal for the guests to rise, and the story Watson had privately rehearsed in his room was never told, and this is no place in which to divulge what Watson said to his wife on their homeward journey.—J. H. Harbour, in Lippincotts.

Humorous.

The Cabman.—"Gimme your bag, lady, and I'll put it on top of the cab." Mrs. Oatcake (as she gets in)—"No; that poor horse of yours has got enough to pull! I'll carry it on my lap."

Heywood, for some unknown reason, is called Monkey-town. An American who had heard the nickname saw an old man mending the road.

"I say, my man," he asked, "have you seen a wagon-load of monkeys go by?"

"What fur?" was the answer, "hast thou fa'ed (fallen) off?"

A commercial traveller who occupied the same car with a clergyman asked him if he had ever heard that in Paris as often as a priest was hanged a donkey was hanged at the same time. The victim of the joke replied in his blindest manner, "Well, then, let us both be thankful that we are not in Paris."

A dry goods merchant was explaining the situation to the new traveller he had just engaged. "Your predecessor," he said, "has got his business all tangled up, and if you take his place you will have a difficult task getting order out of chaos."

"I don't know who Chaos is," cheerfully replied the newly-appointed traveller, "but I bet you I'll sell him some goods, if I have to hang on to him a week!"

What might be done if men were wise, What glorious deeds, my suffering brother, Would they unite

In love and right

And cease this scorn of one another.

—Mackay.

Commandments for Women.

By H. W. T.

Some time ago a leading foreign magazine for women opened a competition for the best suggestion of ten commandments for the wife, the mother, and the homemaker. Five hundred and fifty-seven contributions were received, and nine cash prizes were awarded. The following is one of the prizewinners:

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR THE WIFE:

1. Be healthy.
2. Be joyful.
3. Be beautiful.
4. Be frank and keen.
5. Be yielding without weakness.
6. Always have time for your husband—but never too much.
7. Do not try to educate your husband—take him as he is.
8. Do not forget that a man hopes for understanding and appreciation as well as a woman—and give him these good things in small, rare, dainty doses.
9. If you wish to please your husband, you must be able to please other men also.
10. Do not forget—only she is worthy of being loved who is strong enough to be happy without love.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR THE MOTHER:

1. Be healthy.
2. Be joyful.
3. Be beautiful.
4. Be gentle and placid.
5. Be firm without severity.
6. Do not stint with your mother love. Tenderness is not effeminacy. And just because life often is cold and hard and cruel, a sunny, bright, glad childhood is blessing for the whole life.
7. Discipline as life disciplines. It does not scold, it does not plead, it does not fly into a passion. It simply teaches that every deed has its adequate effect.
8. Do not laugh at the little sorrows and pains of child life. Nothing wounds a child more than to find ridicule where it looked for sympathy.
9. In illness and danger protect, nurse, cherish and cheer as much as in your power. And do not weaken your vitality by giving way to anguish and sorrowing. What can be done must be done as well as possible.
10. Do not forget—the happiness of having a child includes the duty of smoothing his way in the world—of endowing him with health, gladness, courage, vigor; of finally letting him live his own life freely and in his own way. Your pay you have had in advance, for your sorrowing was happiness, and your sacrificing joy.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR THE HOMEMAKER:

1. Make your household one harmonious whole, no matter how small the scale.
2. Use only what you can comfortably afford in good quality and ample quantity.
3. Let your home appear bright and sunny. It is not easy to be unpleasant in a cheerful room.
4. Treat your servants wisely and kindly, and it will be impossible for them to either impose or oppose.
5. Have time for everything and be never in a hurry.
6. A certain formality is necessary to save every-day life from triviality, and freedom from looseness.
7. Do not forget that "society" is the death of home life—hospitality its flower.
8. Know how to talk and how to listen, how to entertain and how to amuse.
9. Have many interests and no studies.
10. Do not forget—your home should not only be a well-conducted dormitory and boarding-place, but truly a home, the center and focus of all interest, pleasure, and happiness for everybody connected with it.

"Cupid's Minuet."

There are cupids and cupids, and it does not follow that either you or your especial Cupid should always be in merry mood. It much depends upon the environment in which the little god of love finds you, and upon the time piped, whether you are inclined to dance. Our picture, fortunately, is allegorical, so should he come to you in more sober guise, you need not doubt his identity, or deny him a hearing just because he is not scattering roses or dancing a measure.

H. A. B.



Teddy's Query.

One brother was tall and slim,
The other chubby and short;
Teddy sat looking at them one night,
Apparently lost in thought.

"Mamma," he asked at length,
"Which would you like the best:
For me to grow north and south, like
Tom;
Or like Willie, from east to west?"

Nellie's Dream.

By Helen Marlon Burnside.

Nellie and Teddy had been playing on the Brighton sands all the morning. They had paid a visit to the Aquarium the day before, and this had awakened in Teddy the ambition to have a little "quarium" of his very own. He meant to begin it in a big tin washing-basin, so all the morning he had been intently searching amongst the rocks and pools for "specimens" to take home. This had been rather a trial to Nellie, and her part of the business had been to guard the poor zoophites and crabs and star-fish from Teddy's too-eager grasp and ready spade. She wished he would give up the idea, for she was sure the creatures would not like the tin basin at all; but as nurse used to say, "When Master Teddy was bent on doing a thing, he would do it."

Teddy had got quite a pailful of unlucky "specimens" in spite of Nellie, and another pailful of "sea-weed, and a little sea, just to make them feel at home," as he explained, and had gone home with Mary, the nursery-maid, to put them in the basin; but Nellie was tired and hot, so she seated herself beside nurse, who had laid the baby to sleep in the shadow of a boat on the beach, and began thinking about the Aquarium she had seen yesterday. She hoped the creatures were happy there.

Presently it seemed to Nellie that she was in the sea, quite under the waves; and she wondered much how it happened that she was not drowned. She seated herself on a bit of rock, and a crab crept from under it. It crossed its little claws in front of it demurely, and looked at her with its round, black eyes.

darted up, and various mussels and limpets opened their shells, till the water was crowded with living creatures who seemed, with much wriggling and waving of legs, arms, and tentacles, to be chanting in chorus, "Thank you, Nellie! Thank you!"

"How beautiful you all are," said Nellie. "How lovely it is in the sea; but I really can't make out how I can be sitting here under the water without being drowned. It is the oddest thing I ever knew. I do wish Teddy were here too."

"No, no!" cried all the creatures, quivering with horror and excitement till the water grew troubled and dim. "No, no; we will not have Teddy here, poking and pulling and pinching us with his rough fingers, and that horrid spade. We are glad to see you, Nellie, dear; but will not have Teddy."

"He did not mean to hurt any of you, you pretty things," said Nellie; "he is so little, you see—he does not understand. If he were here, he would see for himself that you could not be happy anywhere out of your beautiful home in the sea."

"Are you sure you are 'here' yourself, Nellie?" asked a lobster, tapping her shoulders with his big blue claws.

"Why, of course I am," replied the little girl, "could I be sitting on this rock talking to you if I were anywhere else?"

The lobster laughed, and all the other creatures laughed too. There seemed to Nellie to be nothing but peals of laughter all round her, which sounded just like the rippling of the waves upon the beach.

She thought the lobster tapped her arm again rather roughly.

"Don't tap so hard, lobster," she was saying, when both her arms seemed to be pulled and shaken, and she became conscious of Nurse's voice in her ears.

"Well, I am sure! Lobsters, indeed! There, wake up, Miss Nellie; you've been asleep ever so long, and it's dinner-time, and the tide is coming up."

"So I dreamt it all," said Nellie to herself, "and that's why I wasn't drowned. How funny it was when they all laughed," and she burst out laughing herself at the remembrance.

Nellie told her dream to Teddy in the

"I think I heard them, too," said Teddy. "Anyhow, I will never want to put them into my aquarium any more."

Domestic Economy.

A tablespoonful of sulphur taken every other morning for a week, and then not taken again for three days, and then taken every other morning for another week, is one of the best things for the complexion. It acts like magic. It should always be mixed with molasses or something that will clear it from the system.

Ten cents' worth of sugar of lead in three gallons of soft water will prevent any color of blue from fading in the laundering. In starching navy blue duck or linen add enough bluing to the starch to make it as dark as the color of goods, and hang the garment wrong side out to dry in shady place, as a hot sun fades cotton goods very quickly. Great precaution should be taken in the washing by not using too hot water.

For taking down clothes, make yourself a large stout bag of heavy unbleached muslin, made like a pillow-case. Run a wide tape through the hem, joining the ends of the tape together, but leaving an opening down one side of the bag large enough to admit the various garments, large or small. Now fasten this bag on the clothes line, pinning it by the tapes—and as fast as the clothes are taken down slip them into the bag. This saves the stooping to put the things in a basket or rolling basket and clothes if the ground is muddy.

When oiled walnut furniture begins to grow dingy, it can be made to look as fresh as new by re-oiling. Linseed or even olive oil may be used, but pure, good kerosene oil is much the best. Rub it well in with a soft woolen rag and polish with clean dry flannel.

For the destruction of ants, spiders and cockroaches, a strong solution of alum in boiling water, poured over the infested parts, will be found excellent.

Leave a few of the husks on your sweet corn for boiling, and take it to the table with them on. It will keep warm longer, and you will find it much sweeter.

Seven pounds of fruit, three and one-half of sugar and a pint of vinegar is the standard proportion for all manner of sweet pickling. The spicing may be varied to suit the taste.

For the "stove rags," and such other disagreeable necessities, a worn-out lady's rubber may be brushed clean, the back cut off, and the whole nailed to a beam in the cellar way. Into the toe the stove cloths are tucked out of the way, and the receptacle is renewed from time to time.

Let fruit and vegetables predominate in your diet, take a daily sponge bath, and exercise in the open air, for exercise helps to keep the digestion active—the cure for half the beauty ailments to which femininity falls heir. Scrupulous cleanliness, not only of the face itself, but of the entire body, is absolutely necessary.

Don't be afraid to eat plenty of fruit if it is ripe. According to recent health reports, juicy fruits are not only cleansing to the stomach, but they feed the brain and nerves. Eat good fruit and you will be clear-headed.

Boys and Girls.

Don't you want a first-class knife, compass, harmonica or magnifying glass for yourself, or wouldn't you like to surprise grandfather or grandmother with a nice reading glass? If so, be sure you read our premium offer shown on pages 1075 and 1076 of this issue. You may obtain some of these with very little trouble by securing one or more new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate." Don't wait until holidays are over; begin now, and have a fine collection of premiums by the first of September. We know you will be delighted with them.



(By Magnus Greiner)

Cupid's Minuet.

"Thank you, Nellie," it said, "for letting me loose just now. I did not at all want to be put into Teddy's pail."

Then a lovely zoophite, like a chrysanthemum, opened its tentacles and said: "And I thank you too, Nellie. Do you remember that red 'lump' you would not let Teddy pull off the rock? That was me. I should have died if he had done it."

A tiny head peeped out of a fairy-like, gold-colored shell, a star-fish waved its pink arms, a number of nimble shrimps

afternoon, and so impressed him with the horror with which the creatures regarded the idea of being put into the tin basin that he was easily persuaded to let her return his captives to the pail, and take them back to their homes amongst the rocks and pools, where they were so happy and looked so beautiful.

"I am sure I heard them laughing, and saying, 'Thank you, Nellie,' again," she remarked, when they had carefully emptied the "specimens" into a hole in the rocks."

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Obscure Martyrs.

"The world knows nothing of its greatest men":

They have no place in storied page,
No rest in marble shrine;
They are past and gone with a perished age;
They died and "made no sign."
But work that shall find its wages yet,
And deeds that their God did not forget,
Done for the love Divine—
These were their mourners, and these shall be
The crowns of their Immortality.

Oh! seek them not where sleep the dead,
Ye shall not find their trace;
No graven stone is at their head,
No green grass hides their face;
No green grass hides their face;
But sad and unseen is their silent grave—
It may be the sand or the deep sea wave,
Or a lonely desert place;
For they needed no prayers, and no mourning bell—
They were tombed in the true hearts that knew them well.

They healed sick hearts till theirs were broken,
And dried sad eyes till theirs lost light;
We shall know at last by a certain token
How they fought, and fell in the fight.
Salt tears of sorrow unheald,
Passionate cries unchronicled,
And silent strifes for the right—
Angels shall count them, and Earth shall sigh
That she left her best children to battle and die.

—Sir Edwin Arnold.

Her Monument.

She built it herself; and yet she did not know that she had a monument. She lived in it; but she did not know that it existed.

She never dreamed that she was great, or that she was specially useful, or that she had achieved anything worth living for. Sometimes when she read the stories of historic heroines, she too had her "dream of fair women," and looked with a sigh upon her life made up of little deeds, so little that even she who did them was not conscious of the doing, she whose loom moved so noiselessly that she neither thought how long she was at it nor what a beautiful pattern she was weaving. Indeed, it would have seemed to her, if she had ever thought about herself or her work, to weave herself. But she did not. Her unconsciousness was her charm. Self-consciousness would have destroyed her monument.

She was not a great woman; at least no one thought her so. In truth, they did not think much about her; they simply loved her. She wrote no books; her letters never circulated in a wider circle than that of a few favored friends. Her song of love was too sacred and she was too shy to sing it to the public or to strangers. She was not president of a Dorcas Society, nor the life of the sewing circle, nor a leader in the Woman's Prayer Meeting, nor the teacher of a great Bible class. She had admiration for women with a "gift"; sometimes she was a trifle tempted to envy them; but she had no "gift" herself. She did not even sing in the choir. Her only singing was a lullaby to her own baby. As to public speaking, she never was on a platform in her life; never lectured—not even her husband; never led in prayer, except when her husband was away from home, and then only by reading in a tremulous voice from a book at family prayers. This was the one occasion of her life when self-consciousness came in to terrify and deprive her of that simple naturalness which was her gift.

Her monument was her home. It grew up quietly, as quietly as a flower grows, and no one knew, she did not know herself how much she had done to tend and water and train it. Her husband had absolute trust in her. He earned the

money; she expended it. And as she put as much thought in her expenditure as he put in his earning, each dollar was doubled in the expending. She had inherited that mysterious faculty which we call taste; and she cultivated it with fidelity. Every home she visited she studied, though always unconsciously, as though it were a museum or an art gallery; and from every visit she brought away some thought which came out of the alembic of her loving imagination fitted to its appropriate place in her own home. She was too genuine to be an imitator; for imitation is always of kin to falsehoods; and she abhorred falsehood. She was patient with everything but a lie. So she never copied in her own home or on her own person what she had seen elsewhere; yet everything she saw elsewhere entered into and helped complete the perfect picture of life which she was always painting with deft fingers in everything from the honeysuckle which she trained over the door, to the bureau in the guest's room which her designing made a new work of art for every new friend, if it were only by a new nosegay and a change of vases. Putting her own personality into her home, making every room and almost every article of furniture speak of her, she had the gift to draw out from every guest his personality, and make him at home, and so make him his truest and best self.

Ah! blessed home-builder! You have no cause to envy women with a "gift." For there is nothing so sacred on earth as a home; and no priest on earth so divine as the wife and mother who makes it; her children rise up and call her blessed, the heart of her husband doth safely trust in her.—[Selected.

Morning in the Hills.

How quiet is the morning in the hills!
The stealthy shadows of the summer clouds
Trail through the canyon and the mountain stream
Sounds his sonorous music far below
In the deep-wooded, wind-enchanted cove.

Hemlock and aspen, chestnut, beech and fir
Go tiering down from storm-worn crest and ledge,
While in the hollows of the dark ravine
See the red road emerge, then disappear
Towards the wide plain and fertile valley lands.

My forest cabin half-way up the glen
Is solitary, save for one wise thrush,
The sound of falling water, and the wind
Mysteriously conversing with the leaves.

Here I abide unvisited by doubt,
Dreaming of far-off turmoil and despair,
The race of men and love and fleeting time,
What life may be, or beauty, caught and held
For a brief moment at eternal poise.

What impulse now shall quicken and make live
This outward semblance and this inward self?
One breath of being fills the bubble world,
Colored and frail, with fleeting change on change.

Surely some God contrived so fair a thing
In the vast leisure of uncounted days,
And touched it with the breath of living joy,
Wondrous and fair and wise! It must be so.

—Bliss Carman.

"It isn't the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone
That gives you a bit of a headache
At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten;
The letter you did not write;
The flower you did not send, dear,
Are your haunting ghosts to-night."

Travelling Notes.

By Eleanor.

Again I am going to write for Mollie. We have reached Marseilles so far on our journey, Nell and I bound for Geneva, Mollie for Paris. We are about to break up our jolly party. We have, indeed, had a happy and instructive winter, though the poor Beaver has been very unfortunate as regards her health, and often has been kept indoors when she would have liked to join us on our excursions. And now, just as we were about to separate, she is laid up with an attack of lumbago. We had not intended remaining at Marseilles, but she was unable to travel further, and we were forced to take quarters at a most comfortable hotel, where she is gradually improving, and we hope soon to be on the move again. There is so much to tell I hardly know where to begin. Before we left Rome, which now seems a very long time ago, we visited the Palatine Hill and the Forum, the ruins of ancient Rome and the palaces of the Cæsars. They were indeed interesting, and again one wondered, as at Pompeii, that they were allowed to remain buried so many years. Excavations are still going on, and Modern Rome is built over many ancient buildings which cannot be recovered until these are pulled down. In the Forum, the spot where Mark Antony made his famous speech over the dead body of Julius Cæsar is still pointed out. Within the Arch of Titus, built by that emperor to commemorate the taking of Jerusalem by the Romans, is depicted in the stone the captivity of the Jews and the bringing into Rome of the seven-branched candlestick, which is now believed to rest somewhere in the bottom of the River Tiber. We also went to the Pantheon, the most ancient complete Roman building. The beautiful marbles with which it was covered and the lovely bronzes with which it was lined have been taken by mediæval Popes to decorate their churches and cathedrals, but the old form of the building stands. It is a large octagon with circular roof, the center of which, eighteen feet in diameter, is open to the blue vault of heaven, and through which the rain descends in winter. In this old building, Raphael, the famous young Roman artist, and the kings, Victor Emmanuel and Humbert, are buried. What was once a heathen temple is now used as a Roman Catholic place of worship. On several occasions we visited the Vatican, where, in both picture and sculpture galleries, are preserved some of the richest treasures in the world. We could not quite exhaust the eight hundred churches which Rome possesses, but we saw a great many, and very fine buildings they are—rich in marble, mosaics, and works of art. On our last Sunday in Rome we went to Santa Maria in Ara Coeli, where the famous Bambino is kept. This is a large doll carved from olive wood, brought from Jerusalem. It is meant to represent the infant Christ. When children are ill the Bambino is sent for, and the parents pray to it that the sick child may be spared—many a journey he has made through the streets of Rome. A story is told that on one occasion the real Bambino was substituted by another doll, but on the night following this illicit act, the real Bambino returned to the church, where he woke up the monks with his knocking. Since then he has been kept more strictly guarded. From head to foot he is covered with precious jewels, in rings, brooches, lockets, watches, etc., gifts from those whose prayers he has answered. One afternoon Nell and I had an amusing episode outside the church of Santa Maria Maggiore.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS WE DID NOT TAKE.

Before entering we were accosted by three young girls in the peasant costume so often seen in the streets of Rome, and worn by the artists' models. Having espied the camera I carried, they were desirous to be photographed, and after promises on my part to return, they hung around us till we came out again. Posing themselves on the steps, I set up my tripod, and then the crowd began to collect. In less minutes than it takes me to tell, they were joined by about thirty others of all sizes and conditions, who likewise wanted to be transferred to paper. This was no objection to me, but my first three models took great

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

offence. Either they were too high-class to associate with such riffraff, or among so many they began to be afraid of receiving no tip, for they began to move off, and my party was suddenly broken up, to our chagrin, and to the amusement of the number of onlookers who likewise had gathered round.

WE VISITED A STUDIO.

At our pension were two American artists: an old gray-haired gentleman, and a very nice lady. We accepted an invitation to their studios, and one wet afternoon saw a part of us making our way through narrow thoroughfares—apart from the noisy streets—to the quiet retreats of these lovers of nature. The old gentleman, though nearly eighty years of age, climbs twice daily up seven or eight flights of stairs—we younger folk were leg-weary before we had done it once. They were both artists of no mean order, the lady being especially clever in her power of depicting movement, and it was exceedingly interesting to see them both at the work they loved.

HOSPITAL WORK IN ITALY.

While in Rome, too, I had an opportunity of seeing a little of Italian hospital work. It is very backward, partly from want of money, partly from lack of education and management of the governing bodies. There are no proper nurses; nuns or sisters there are in numbers. These do the cooking, cleaning, attend to the linen, and give the patients their meals—while in the men's wards are men, and in the women's, women attendants. No dressings, unless the patient is absolutely too ill to be moved, are done in the wards. The patients are carried, or, if sufficiently convalescent, they walk to special dressing rooms, where the surgeons themselves attend them. A very large new hospital has just been built in Rome. This is provided with all the latest improvements, but it is doubtful if it ever can be carried on if it is opened, for so much money would be required, and the Italians themselves say that their wealthy people are not generous in supporting charitable institutions, whilst the Government is very poor.

ELEANOR.

Here and There.

Make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong.—Gladstone.

Marriage, next to motherhood, is the greatest honor that can come to woman if it is found on true respect and love.—Dodge.

Let her remember that motherhood is her business now! She has had her school life, she has had society, she has had literature, she has had wifehood—now she is a mother, pledged by the sacredness and the infinite import of this new calling to self-abnegation, to the highest good of the child to whom she stands as creator and providence! And, besides, how short is the time of this close devotion of the mother! Only a few years, and so quickly flown, and the self-dependent life of the child begins, and then the mother may go back to her queenship in society, all the more a queen; or she may take up her books, or her pen, enlarged and enriched in nature by the deep experiences of motherhood.—Bond.

A boy kept under his father's roof until he is at least fifteen or sixteen, taught sufficient to make self-control a binding duty upon conscience; fed with plain food; kept busy in his mind with good things, taught to care for others, and not to live for himself; and sent to bed every night thoroughly tired, would have a good chance of "escaping the corruption that is in the world through lust."—Gladstone.

Mr. Brown's little daughter, aged ten, accidentally swallowed a nickel. He sent his little son, aged six, in great haste for the doctor.

The child soon returned with the doctor and also the minister. His father met them at the gate, and, sending the men into the house, he kept his son outside and asked him why he had brought the minister.

"Papa," answered the little boy, "I heard you tell mamma, last Sunday at dinner, that this minister could beat any man you ever saw for getting money out of people."



Ingle Chatterers Chat.

A TRIP TO MONTREAL.

Dear Dame Durden,—I wonder if the friends of the Ingle Nook would care to hear something of Montreal—the metropolis of Eastern Canada, and the famous spot around which French story and Indian lore have thrown a halo of romance.

I cannot tell you now of the pictures my imagination had conjured up; but one thing I do know, some of them were rudely dispelled when I landed on a dreary autumn day, with everything about the great city wearing its most sombre garb, and found that Montreal was much like any other city, but dirtier and noisier than most. Gradually things marshalled themselves into order, and, with the advent of summer, the beauties of the place became apparent.

The city slopes downward from north to south, with beautiful Mount Royal in the rear, and the mighty St. Lawrence to the front. The northern and western are the more modern and more wealthy parts, and the residents are chiefly English-speaking people. The southern part contains most of the great manufactories and warehouses, and is the home of most of the city's foreigners—Jews, Italians and Chinese in large numbers. "Down east" was and is, the old French section.

There are a great many parks and squares. The parks are nearly all supplied with concert arcades, merry-go-rounds and refreshment booths. The squares, the city's breathing spots, are the best-kept places in Montreal—their gravel walks, with comfortable seats, the fountains, and the green grass dotted with trees, shrubs and flower-beds, proving a great attraction on a warm summer day. Place Viger Square, opposite Place Viger Station, is about the largest, being a block in width and four or five blocks long.

If one wishes a car drive and a breath of fresh country air, there are any number of beautiful spots on the island to visit, and a short boat ride will take him to as many more on adjacent islands and on the mainland.

There are many points of interest within the city also, such as Chateau de Ramezy, a museum of French and Indian relics; the church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, with its chapel containing so many famous paintings; St. James' Cathedral, fashioned after the great St. Peter's at Rome, and many others.

Should you care to have it, I should be pleased, at some future date, to send a description of some of the "places to be seen" in and around Montreal.

RETTA.

We shall be delighted to hear from you again, Retta.

A VOICE FROM THE RANCHES.

Dear Dame Durden,—We have been taking the "Farmer's Advocate" now over a year, and love it. Though I'm a woman, I like to read all about the horses and cattle, and the Ingle Nook has quite a charm for me. I have read, with interest, Eve's Gardening in Alberta—for I'm a green hand at gardening—and have learned many valuable things.

This is a good way to raise pumpkins: Early in the spring, say March, dig the inside out of big rutabagas, and fill in with rich soil. Plant the seeds, then by the warm weather, just put the rutabagas right in the ground. I have seen very fine pumpkins raised here in this way. I hope I haven't disgusted you this time. I may come again.

ELSIE ARMSTRONG.

ALBERTA SPEAKS.

Dear Dame Durden,—I receive so much pleasure and profit from Ingle Nook Chats that I would like to be one of the chatterers, if you will listen. I like the idea of a badge for the members; I have not seen any suggestions yet. How would a pin with a maple-leaf head do? I am like Mrs. I. C., I would like a

recipe to make bread in six hours: "Tenderfoot" and "New Ontario Boy" would surely appreciate the same. I feel interested in them, and would like to hear how they are getting along. This is the way I make my bread: Shortly before bed-time, I set my bread, mixing with the flour, warm water, yeast and salt, but instead of leaving it in a sponge, I knead it for fifteen minutes, and keep warm over night. In the morning mold, and put in pans to rise.

TANNIS.

A MANITOBAN CONTRIBUTOR.

Dear Dame Durden,—In sending this I hope to help some sisters, besides Katherine Blinkbonny, as all farmers' wives like to find out easy ways for doing their work. Wash day used to be the hardest day in the week for me, till I tried this new way of washing, which removes stains also: I cut up fine one bar of soap, and put it in a boiler with enough water to cover the white clothes. I add one tablespoonful of turpentine to every gallon of water (some use coal oil, but I prefer the turpentine). After soaping the stains, put the clothes in while the water is still cold, let come to a boil and boil as long as you think best. Stir often, and you will see the dirt fall out. If not too much soiled, a couple of good rinsings and a blue water will make the clothes beautiful and white.

F. J. H.



Cockatoo.

PICKLES.

(Contributed by S. B.)

Sweet apples.—Peel and quarter the apples, and steam until partly cooked; for every seven pounds of fruit, make a syrup of three pounds sugar and one pint vinegar; flavoring with a teaspoonful each of cloves and allspice and some broken stick cinnamon, tied in a thin bag. Add the fruit to the hot syrup, simmer till cooked and seal.

Chili sauce.—Four quarts ripe tomatoes, peeled; four peppers, chopped; one tablespoonful of cloves and allspice, tied in a bag; two level tablespoonfuls salt; two cups brown sugar; one quart vinegar. Cook slowly for three hours.

Will Ingle Nook correspondents kindly remember to write only on one side of the paper, and oblige.

DAME DURDEN.

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

Cockatoo.

Who can trust "pretty Cocky"? Not I, for one; unless he happens to be a very intimate acquaintance of my own. When he looks askance at you with his wicked little black eyes; when he erects his crest and comes hand over hand, as it were, to greet you with apparent friendliness, look out for "squalls" in more ways than one. Instances are not unknown where the squall has become a duel when the faithless Cocky's cruel beak has closed over the caressing forefinger of the admiring visitor. The adage, "Handsome is as handsome does," is not wholly inapplicable to Cocky of the pure white plumage and beautiful crest.

H. A. B.

A Summer Sea Trip.

By Mary Dawson.

The invitations were written on small cards about five inches in length and four in depth, the reverse sides decorated with pretty designs of ocean greyhounds plowing their way through wave and foam.

The entertainment was mentioned in the notes as a Summer Sea Trip, "Tourist party to start from the porch of the Haines residence" on a certain date. No further explanation was given.

When all the guests had arrived and had been refreshed with iced lemonade on Margaret Haines' hospitable porch the mystery was solved. Each man and girl received a strip of pale, sea-green cardboard to which a green pencil was attached with white ribbon.

On one side, these marine questions (which constitute the sea trip) were written. The reverse side was left blank for the answers. Each question, it was explained, was to be answered with a word terminating in the sound of "sea."

For the sake of the hostess who cannot find time to search out questions for herself when giving the party, the original set is added here:

What is the sea that never tells? Answer: Secrecy.

The sea that is always making mistakes? Inaccuracy.

The sea that reads or seeks to read the future? Prophecy.

The sea of the ignorant? Illiteracy.

The sea that looks forward to something? Expectancy.

The sea that is always in doubt? Hesitancy.

The sea of facile expression? Fluency.

The sea that is urgent? Exigency.

A sea that furnishes a title to prominent Americans? Excellency.

The sea by which they win the forego? Efficiency.

The sea of money? Currency.

The sea of the able person? Competency.

The sea that is inadequate? Insufficiency.

The sea that cannot pay its debts? Insolvency.

The sea that is pertinent? Relevancy.

The highest and greatest sea? Supremacy.

The sea that is complex? Intricacy.

A sea we would like to receive from a distant relation? Legacy.

The sea of derangement? Lunacy.

The sea of the hard heart? Obduracy.

The sea of the wilful? Obstinacy.

The sea of the chemist? Pharmacy.

The sea of worldly prudence? Policy.

The sea of possession? Occupancy.

The exclusive, quiet sea? Privacy.

The sea of the substitute ruler? Regency.

The sea of emptiness? Vacancy.

The sea of the tramp? Vagrancy.

The sea of the ardent character? Ferocity.

The sea of the capable? Proficiency.

The sea of the bishop? Episcopacy.

The sea that comes often? Frequency.

The sea of friendship? Intimacy.

The sea of just enough? Sufficiency.

The sea of the poetaster? Poesy.

The misleading sea? Fallacy.

An hypocritical Biblical sea? Pharisee.

After some time the twenty-four cards were collected and examined by the hostess. She compared the answers with her own previously-prepared list, and awarded the prize, a charming marine view framed in Flemish oak, for the most successful set of guesses.—[Woman's Magazine.

CHRISTINE'S CONSCIENCE.

Christine was the young daughter of a professor in a Western university and had acquired from the students a picturesque vocabulary. The kitten with which she was playing one morning displeased her, and she exclaimed: "Oh, you blanked, blanked little kitten!" Thereupon her mother led her to her bedroom, washed out her mouth with soap and water, then touched it with quinine. "It is very bitter, my daughter," said the troubled parent, "but the taste of those bad words you have spoken is far worse." On the following day the kitten again displeased Christine, and she muttered something inaudible. "Christine!" said her mother warningly. "I didn't say it, mamma," declared the culprit. "No, I kept the words shut up tight; but it's the very same kind of kitten it was yesterday."—[Lippincott's.



Notes.

POISONOUS PLANTS.

Much to be desired is a method of recognizing poisonous plants at sight. While no general rule can be given, an authority, Dr. H. H. Rusby finds that there are evident indications, and that certain characteristics often go with poisonous properties. One of these is the lurid purple color of stems of castor oil, cicuta, conium, pokeberry and dogbane. A narcotic odor is common in many of the most poisonous plants, though lacking in others, and a milky juice is cause for suspicion. The most general characteristic, however, is an acrid taste. This is our best safeguard, and it can usually be relied upon to give warning before a dangerous quantity has been eaten.—[Sel.]

NAMES OF THE PANSY.

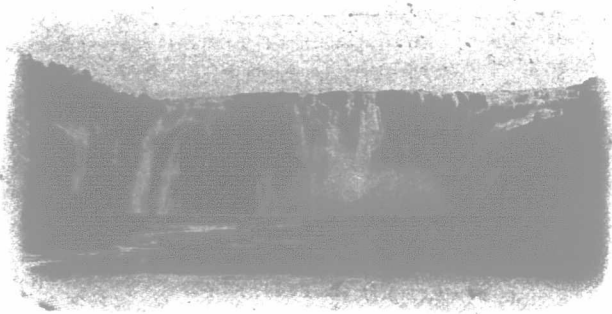
The pansy probably possesses more fanciful folk-names than any other flower. Its Italian name means idle thoughts; the German "little stepmother." Spencer called it "pawnee." Shakespeare said maidens called it "love in idleness," and Drayton named it "heartsease." Dr. Prior gave these names: "Herb Trinity, Three Faces under a Hood, Fancy, Flamy, Tickle my Fancy, Kiss me Ere I Rise, Jump Up and Kiss Me, Kiss Me at the Garden Gate, Pink of My Joan." All these testify to the affectionate and intimate friendship felt for this laughing and fairly-speaking little garden face, not the least of whose endearing qualities is that, after a half-warm, snow-melting week in early spring, January or February, this brightsome little "delight" often opens a tiny blossom to greet and cheer us—a true "Jump-Up-and-Kiss-Me."—[Sel.]

THE LILIES.

Two thousand years ago it was supposed that water lilies closed their flowers at night and retreated far under water, to emerge again at sunrise. This was Pliny's view, and it was not impeached until the English botanist, John Ray, in 1688, first doubted its veracity.

The great lily of Zanzibar, one of the grandest of the lily family, opens its flowers, ten inches wide, between 11 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon. They are of the richest royal blue, with from 150 to 200 golden stamens in the center, and they remain open four or five days.

It is not generally known that there are lilies that have nocturnal habits—night bloomers as well as day bloomers. They are very punctual timekeepers, too, opening and closing with commendable regularity.—[Sel.]



Canadian Falls, Niagara. Grand Trunk Railway System.

The boy hung back when the visitor spoke to him, and his mother was naturally annoyed.

"Won't you go to Mrs. Brown, Willie?" she said.

"No," replied the boy shortly.

"Don't you like me?" asked Mrs. Brown good-naturedly.

"No—I don't!" answered the boy.

"Why, Willie?" exclaimed his mother reproachfully.

"Well, I got licked for not telling the truth yesterday, and I ain't goin' to run no risks to-day!" protested the boy.

Getting Ready to be Happy.

Too many of us are looking forward to happiness in the future years instead of getting all the enjoyment possible out of the present. It is well to remember that the time will never come in this world when we shall have everything we want, just where and when we want it. The only way to be happy is to enjoy all we have to the utmost as we go along. It is right to lay up for old age in youth, right to prepare for a rainy day, but it is not right to bend all our energies to this end, and put off until the future the happiness we might enjoy every day. It is far too common to see people working and saving, denying themselves all recreation and many comforts, to lay up money to buy more land, to build a larger and finer house, or to save for their children, thinking that when they have accomplished this they will be happy and begin to take comfort. The hoped-for point may never be attained, or if it is, sickness or death may have come first, and the dear ones whom we expected to be happy with may be gone forever.

How much better to use some of the good things of life as we go along—to make our humble homes as cheery and bright as possible now, instead of waiting for a better house! Don't starve to-day, either body, mind or soul, thinking that you will riot to-morrow. Don't hoard and scrimp through all the best years of your life, that you may be generous in your wills. Life is uncertain, and it is better to make your children happy while they are under the home roof—to call to that home every agency which will make their lives sweeter and better, than to deny them these that you may leave them a large bank account when you are gone.

Don't keep the parlor shut up and live in the kitchen, unless you want the boys and girls to be anxious to leave you. Take time to read, to rest and to enjoy the society of friends. Especially take time to enjoy the companionship of your children. It will only be a few years at best that they will be with you, and these ought to be years of happiness to both you and them. If we are ever happy in this life we must enjoy what every day brings us. We must be grateful and glad for all the good which comes into our lives, and patiently bear our trials, believing that all, if rightly used, will fit us for the enjoyment of perfect happiness hereafter.

A Close Corporation.

In a certain Highland parish the church collection, after being counted, was placed in a box which was consigned to the care of the minister, says the author of "Bygone Church Life in Scotland." The minister hid it, with the key, in a place known only to himself and the beadle.

In spite of this, small sums of money were regularly extracted from the hoard, and one Sunday, when the minister discovered that some more had disappeared, he summoned the beadle.

"David," said he, "some one has been taking the church money from the box, and you know there is no one has access to it but you and myself."

Thinking he had the beadle thoroughly cornered, the minister fixed him with his eye, and paused for an answer. But David dumbfounded him by his cool proposal:

"Weel, minister, then if there's a defeshency, it's for you an' me to make it up atween us an' say naething about it."

DEPOSITORS

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stand the daily tear and wear to which they are subjected so well that we have never yet had occasion to replace worn bearing, although these machines have been sold in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces for the last six years. This is a unique record, warranting the assertion that the Melotte runs easier, costs 75 per cent. less for repairs and lasts twice as long as any of its competitors. For close skimming the Melotte is unexcelled.

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People We Want to Meet Again.

"How many gentle, lovely lives
And fragrant deeds that earth has known
Were never writ in ink or stone!
And yet their sweetness still survives."

Some people can be charming without any effort—happy people!—and to such I am not writing, but there are some of us who sigh in vain for the gracious, tactful manner that seems to us so much to be desired. As we envy the happy possessors of it we wonder how they manage it, and sigh for the possession of the secret.

Now, the fact of the matter is that unselfishness is the root of the charm, for the charming manner soon fails of its effect unless it is maintained by superior qualities of mind and heart.

A rude, unkind speech or act will make the most beautiful face appear ugly, and spoil the effect of the nicest manner in the world to the one who looks below that surface. Our interest in people—even our love—has its ebb and flow, and sterling qualities must be underneath, or our respect and esteem are lost.

WHIMS AND MOODS.

If we want to be liked, we must not allow moods, emotions or whims to come always to the surface. The friend who meets us with, "Oh, I'm so annoyed; I must tell you how I've been worried!" and such-like exclamations, is not half so welcome as the one who comes to us telling only of the bright happenings—who seems to give rather than to draw from us. And from this fact we can learn one obvious lesson.

And another great secret of charm is charitableness, and scrupulousness in not saying behind a person's back what one would not say to their face. It is so easy to make unkind fun, and sneering and witty remarks about others sometimes evoke much laughter; and people are deceived into fancying that such laughter means popularity. It may amuse us for the moment; but these are not the people one is anxious to meet again, for one feels that the chances are that we may serve at some time or other as material for other witty stories. And, deny the fact though we may, there is no doubt most of us do object to be held up to ridicule.

WHAT A LADY DOES NOT DO.

There are several things always absent in a true lady, which girls will do well to notice and remember. A lady, for example, will never ignore little kindnesses; conclude in a crowd that she has a right to push her way through; consume the time of people who can ill spare it; wear on the street a dress only fitted to the house or carriage; talk loudly in public places; wear a torn glove when a needle and a few stitches would make it all right; fail in answering letters or returning visits, unless she is ill or in trouble; fret about the heat or the cold, the sun or the rain, the air or the lack of it; make an engagement and then not be there in time; complain of her family or discuss personal affairs with strangers; believe the worst rather than the best side of a story. A lady does not do any other than make the best of everything—the world, the weather and herself. She believes in the golden rule, and endeavors, as far as possible, to live up to it.

It is not the moving about, the strange places one sees, nor the people one meets that really count in life, you know. I think it is the things one learns, the places in which we take root and grow, and the people who teach us what is really worth while—patience, and charity and the beauty there is in the simplest and most common lives when they are lived close to nature.

"Somebody near you is struggling alone
Over life's desert sand;
Faith, hope and courage together are gone;

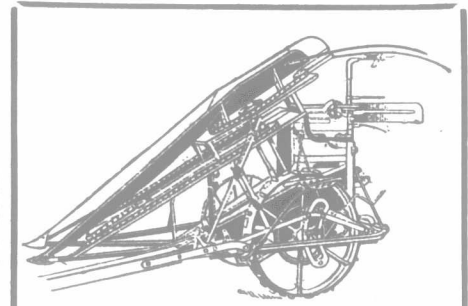
Reach him a helping hand;
Turn on his darkness a beam of your light;
Kindle, to guide him, a beacon fire bright;
Cheer his discouragement, soothe his affright,
Lovingly help him to stand."

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

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Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto.

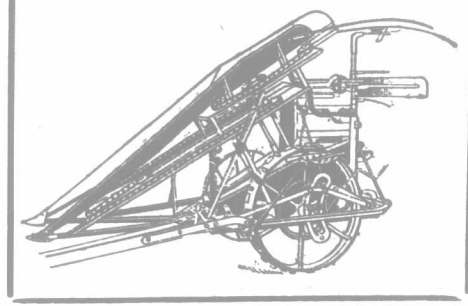
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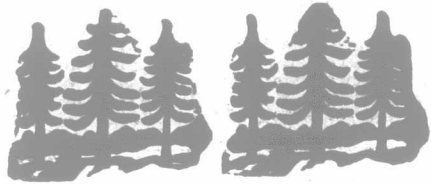
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Chest, Etc.**

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:—
"I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold.
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

TWO BAD WEEDS.

Find enclosed samples of two weeds found in meadow. Kindly give names, etc. S. J. McK.

Ans.—One is black medick (Medicago lupulina). See July 21st issue, page 1013. The other is bindweed, often described in these columns. Both are very noxious weeds.

WONDERFUL LAD.

Kindly give number and pedigree of the imported Clydesdale stallion, Wonderful Lad; also of Ivanhoe, registered in the American Clydesdale Studbook, number 754.

Ans.—Wonderful Lad (imp.) [122], foaled in 1860, bred by Thos. Wood, High Welton, England, imported in 1862 by John Sanderson, Markham, Ont., sire Hobby Nobby, bred by Mr. Wightman, Dumfries, Scotland, dam a Clyde mare, by Glenelg (356), second dam by Lord Byron. Ivanhoe 754, foaled 1879, bred by Samuel Staples, Ida, Ont., sire Glancer (1477), alias Lord Haddo (imp.) [197], dam Darling, by Stirling (525), imported in 1875 by Jos. Thompson, Columbus, Ont.

OATS BEFORE WHEAT.

If I should put manure on oat stubble this fall and sow oats on it next year, could I plow that ground the following fall, and sow fall wheat and expect a good crop; or would it be very much better to sow peas next spring on the manured ground? F. G. S.

Ans.—Theoretically and under most circumstances it would be better to sow peas than oats preceding wheat. But there may be many circumstances that would have to be considered. The land may be unusually rich, producing a rank growth of straw, or the pea weevil may prohibit the growing of peas in which case it would be better to sow oats. If the soil is in ordinary condition, growing three crops of cereals in succession cannot be considered good practice; but the condition can be improved by seeding the oats heavily to red clover and plowing it shallow as soon as the crop is off, afterwards giving considerable cultivation. One may occasionally violate the principles of crop rotation by growing clover and giving liberal cultivation.

FARMING ON SHARES.

A owns a farm, and let B put in a cornfield on the following conditions: B was to well cultivate the ground before planting, and was to keep all weeds out of corn, and same perfectly clean. Then in the fall, B was to give A half of corn. B was to husk corn after A cut it with binder. Now, this portion of ground was six acres of clover sod, which would yield twelve tons of hay, if it had been cut for hay, and should yield 700 bushels of corn, if properly cared for. B put the corn in, but did not half prepare the ground. B has never put the cultivator in the field, and is letting it grow up to ragweeds and Canada thistles. B states he has no intention of taking care of it.

1. Can A collect damages, and how much? A has lost his hay crop, also his corn crop.

2. Can A plow the ground up now, and summer-fallow it? A READER.

Ans.—1. B has rendered himself liable in damages to A for non-fulfilment and breach of agreement. The amount recoverable by A is, however, just what a jury might assess, and is impossible for us to estimate.

2. Apparently not.

PROGRESS.—There is a lot of information for threshermen in the little handbook entitled "Progress," recently issued by the Sawyer-Massey Co., of Hamilton, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. The company would like this booklet to be in the hands of every one interested in farm and road machinery. It will be sent free on application.

GOSSIP.

Keep a bottle of vaseline in the cow stable and anoint the teats of the cows frequently. It keeps them soft and pliable, and prevents chapping in bad weather.

Mr. C. R. Gies, Fairmount Stock Farm, Heidelberg, Waterloo Co., Ont., announces that some time in December next, date to be given in later issues of the "Farmer's Advocate," he intends to hold an auction sale of his entire stock of Holstein cattle, Yorkshire hogs and Dorset sheep.

Mr. Jas. A. Russell, Precious Corners, Ont., breeder of Yorkshires, writes: "I have sold a large number of sows and boars for show and breeding purposes this year, and have still a few sows and boars fit for show and breeding purposes this fall, of right ages for all classes in the shows, that will be winners in good company, and are from large matured sows and sires, that were imported and show stock that cost me up to \$150 each and over."

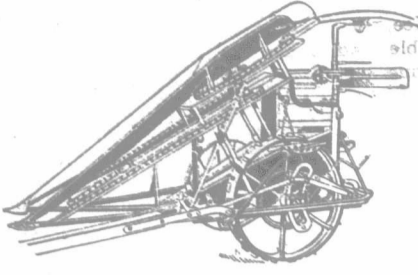
Colwill Bros., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Tamworth hogs, Newcastle, Ont., write: "Having sold the three-year-old heifer advertised in your paper, will you kindly omit her in our advertisement. This is the third Shorthorn we have recently sold through our advertisement in your paper, besides a great many Tamworths. We have shipped Tamworths all the way to Chilliwack, B. C., and to Michigan, Kentucky and various other points in the States, besides to nearly every county in Ontario of late, several going as far east as Quebec; and the most gratifying part of our business is our stock invariably pleases the purchasers. We have exhibited our hogs at Toronto for the past five years quite successfully, and expect to be there again this year, when we shall be glad to meet our many old customers and friends, as well as many new ones."

Among the breeders of pure-bred stock in Haldimand County, Ont., there are none better known than Mr. Jas. Douglas, of Caledonia, and few better known in the Province. His Shorthorn herd now numbers eighty, being headed by that excellent roan bull, Rosicrucian of Dalmeny (imp.). This bull has plenty of size and good quality, having weighed nearly 2,200 pounds before he was three years old, and he is leaving good, thrifty calves. Among the stock that is for sale is the young bull, Scotland's Challenge (imp. in dam), from Boyne Lady 5th, sire Daybreak, bred by Robt. Turner, Cairnton, of Boyndie, Scotland. This youngster is about eighteen months old, a red, thick, sappy chap that should suit anyone; also a roan bull calf from Nonpareil Gem 5th, by the former stock bull, Christopher (imp.) =28959=. His grandsire was Indian Fame, by Indian Chief. Still another red-roan bull calf is from Crimson Jewel, by Rosicrucian. These along with other younger ones are worth a trip to Caledonia to see for anyone looking for a good bull. Many of the most fashionably-bred cattle are in this herd, as is also excellent quality. Mr. Douglas also has quite a flock of Leicester sheep, all of which we did not have the privilege of seeing, but judging from the appearance of these seen, we would say there are few better flocks of Leicesters anywhere. The flock was established upon a foundation of imported ewes, and the best of sires have been used upon them continuously. The ram in use at present is Bismarck, whose half-brother from same ewe has been a winner at large exhibitions. Mr. Douglas has not been exhibiting of late years, having too much to attend to at home, but has judged several times at Toronto and the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, and has always given general satisfaction.

DEATH OF MR. J. A. JAMES.

Mr. James A. James, the cheese magnate and Ayrshire breeder, of Nilestown, Middlesex Co., Ont., died at the family home July 27th. He was born in Caermarthen, Wales, in 1830, and came to Canada in 1867, and at once identified himself with the cheese industry. He was a man of sterling character, an intelligent and progressive farmer and a useful citizen. He leaves a widow, two daughters and three sons.

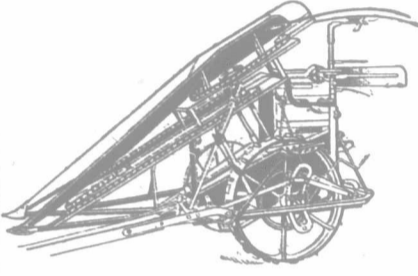
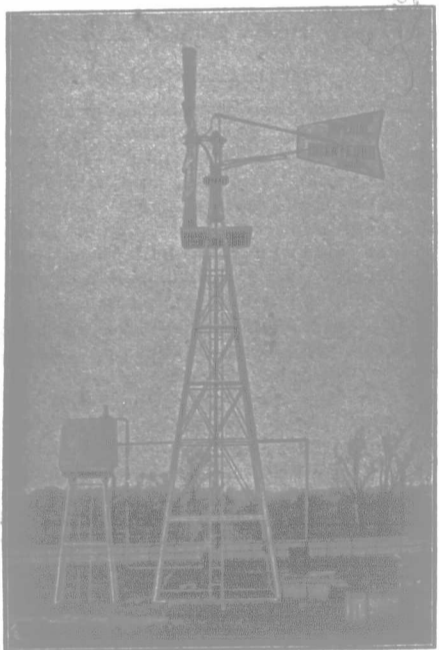
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RUPTURE.

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Cor. Yonge and Alexander Streets. **W. J. ELLIOTT,** Principal.

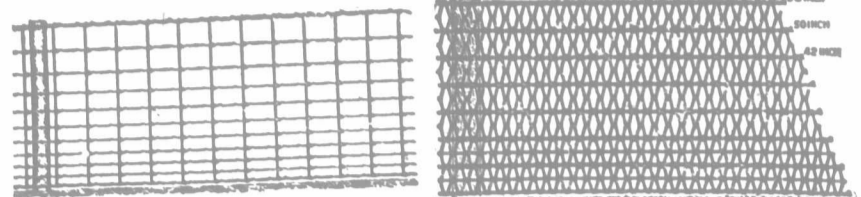
GOSSIP.

THE ABERDEEN SHOW.


At the summer show of the Royal Northern Society held at Aberdeen, July 14th, the exhibit of Shorthorns was a strong one; the first and second prizes in the aged bull class going to Mr. Taylor, of Pitlivié, for Pat and March On, and the third to Mr. Bruce for the roan three-year-old Collynie-bred, First Fiddle. The first winner, a roan, three-year-old son of Royal Star, bred by Mr. A. Macdonell, Dunballoch, was also awarded the cup for best bull in the yard. In two-year-old bulls, Mr. Taylor led with Vice Consul, a massive roan, bred at Gordon Castle, and sired by Village Archer, dam Duchess 34th, by Vice Chancellor. Col. Geo. Smith Grant was second with Lavender Chief, a roan, bred by Mr. Duthie, sired by Caledon Chief, and out of Sittyton Lavender 8th, by Silver Plate. Mr. A. M. Gordon headed the yearling class with Sterling Coin, a pretty roan, of fine quality, bred by Major Fortesque, Dundalk, and got by Sovereign, by King Cup, that has been winning at Dublin, Nottingham, Essex, and at some of the local shows in the north. Mr. Taylor's Pitlivié General, by the Upper-mill-bred bull, Silver Casket, was second, and Lady Cathcart's Edgar of Cluny, third. A sensational winner was the roan seven-year-old cow, Lady Mary 4th, which was the previous week champion over all breeds at Inverurie. She was bred by Mr. Snowball, Knapton, Yorkshire, and on the occasion of the Yorkshire Show at Leeds, she beat the Royal winner, White Heather. Messrs. Law were second with a sweet three-year-old, Ruth 3rd, which was champion at Nairn last year. Mr. Taylor took third with Princess May 3rd, which won the Shorthorn Society's special for the best Shorthorn in milk. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon won in two-year-old heifers with Duchess 44th, by Village Archer, a remarkable heifer, very symmetrical, and carrying herself like a queen, one of the best seen for a long time; Mr. Taylor won second, and the Gordon Castle herd third. Messrs. Law won in a large class of yearling heifers with Queenie Grace 5th; Mr. Taylor second with Pitlivié Pearl, by Royal Archer, and Mr. McWilliam, Stonytown, third, with a roan, by Brightstone, and from the noted dairy cow, Hilda. Mr. A. M. Gordon had quite a run of successes, winning the Shorthorn Society's prize for the best Yearling bull with Sterling Coin, and the special prize for best female of the breed with his great show cow, Lady Mary 4th, by the white bull, Look Ahead (67326), bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by Scottish Archer, dam Lavender 45th. It is said of her that should she prove a successful breeder, she is certainly one of the greatest females produced by the Shorthorn breed. Mr. Taylor, Pitlivié, in addition to the prize for the best dairy cow, won the President's prize for the Best Group, and the cup for best bull in the yard, the winner in the latter case being his first-prize aged bull, Pat.

The Aberdeen-Angus breed was only moderately represented in regard to numbers, but the quality at the top was quite satisfactory. Jeshurun from Morlich, a beautiful symmetrical three-year-old by Ehlito, was an outstanding winner in the aged bull class, Statesman from Coynachie following, while third place fell to Col. Gordon. Two-year-old bulls made quite a superior show, but Col. G. S. Grant had a popular win with Prince Forest, a very stylish bull, by Delamere, which won at the local shows last year. Mr. Macpherson ran the leader closely with another Ballindalloch-bred exhibit by the same sire; and though the second-prize winner had hardly the style of the leader, he is a bull of excellent fleshing properties. Mr. Beddie's third prize bull, Royal Rover of Balquhain, is a little weak round his waist, but is a straight bull, with good hind quarters, and had the champion honors at local shows this year. Mr. Beddie's first-prize cow, Duchess, which was third at Aberdeen last year, is big and thick in her flesh, but wants a little character, and she was closely run by two very pretty cows from Coynachie and Hatton Castle, both of which showed a nice-breeding type. Mr. Findlay and Mr. Wilson were the principal winners in the two-year-old class, while a good class of yearling heifers was headed by a remarkably pretty heifer, shown by the Countess of Seafield. The champion prize for the best animal of the breed fell to Mr. Cran's

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to use not only the BEST, but the CHEAPEST
WOVEN WIRE FENCING.



American Field and Hog Fence. **Ellwood Field and Lawn Fence.**



Hinge Joints and Tension Curves.

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

MADE BY The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

See our exhibits at the Dominion Exposition, Winnipeg. Also Fair at Brandon.

RAMS WANTED

Lincolns, Shrops, Oxfords and Hampshires suitable for Western trade. Must be in good condition and price reasonable.

J. H. PATRICK, - Ilderton, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from Imp. ram. For particulars write to **GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig P. O., Ont.**

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and GLYDESDALES

Young stock of either sex from Imp. sires and dams, for sale. For prices, etc., write to **JOHN HILL,** Wellesley Stock Farm, Wellesley P. O., Waterloo Co.

D. Bartlett & Sons
SMITHVILLE, ONT.

Breeders of Choice Shorthorns. At present offering two good young bulls ready for service; a number of cows and heifers in calf. Also Dorset sheep and Yorkshire swine.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from Beauchamp (Imp. 3263) and Kinellar Stamp, a Golden Drop show bull, and from dams of rich breeding. For price and particulars write to **Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P. O., Baden Sta., Ont.**

A SITUATION WANTED

AS MANAGER OF GLYDESDALE STATION. Address **ROBT. BRANWELL,** care of **Maurice O'Brien, Douro, Ont.**

REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE.

One bull, 2nd prize Western Fair, A. J. C. C.; 3 two-year-old heifers, milking since April and due to calve March and April; and one cow 5 years old, large and pretty, due to calve second week in March. Too many to must sell. Address **WESLEY PATERSON, Box 346, Ingersoll, Ont.**

first-prize aged bull, Jeshurun, Col. Grant's first-prize two-year-old bull, Prince Forest, being the runner up. The special for best Group fell to Mr. Beddie.

In the cross and fat-stock sections appeared a number of excellent exhibits. The champion prize for the best fat ox or heifer of any breed was awarded to the King for a pure-bred two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus, this being a typical specimen of the breed, with rare quarters and cover of flesh, shown in the pink condition.

Forest Hill Stock Farm, between Hyde Park and Ettrick stations, on the L. H. & B. R. R., and only a few miles from the city of London, is the home of a herd of good Shorthorns, the property of Mr. G. W. Keays, Hyde Park P. O., Ont. Scottish Victor, by Woodholme Lad, by Royal Standard, by Royal Sailor (imp.), heads the herd. He is a red bull of good quality, with plenty of substance, from an imported Scottish Victor dam. Mr. Keays has a few young things of good quality to dispose of, sired by Scottish Lad, a descendant of Indian Chief, and others by Crown Jewel 29th, a Royal Sailor. One good roan bull calf is by Sweepstakes, a young bull that had the honor of winning first in company with Toronto and London winners, as well as several others, including Golden Hero, a roan yearling, by Wood-

holme Lad, from Pebble Park. This bull weighs 1,300 pounds at seventeen months old. Mr. Keays will also dispose of these, with several heifers of similar breeding, at very reasonable prices, considering their quality. See his advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate."

Women and Girls.

Do you want a really good, durable wrist-bag, a handsome and reliable watch, or a pretty chain bracelet? If so, why not secure one by simply "talking over" the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" among your friends who are not at present subscribers, and getting them to let you send their subscriptions to us? You know the "Farmer's Advocate" is the best farm paper in existence; let your friends know it too. For your trouble we will gladly send you one of our handsome premiums. Remember, our articles are not "fakes." The "Farmer's Advocate" is above offering that sort of thing. They are exactly what we represent them to be, and we are sure you will be pleased with them. Kindly read our offer on pages 1075 and 1076 (back cover) of this issue, then see what you can do.

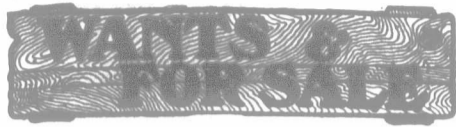
Hogs should have salt regularly; in fact, it is necessary that every animal be supplied with salt in order to maintain health.

While hurriedly passing through Haldimand County, Ont., recently, our field man paid a flying visit to Mr. Matt Richardson, and found his large herd of choice Holstein cattle quietly grazing on alfalfa pasture. They were looking fine. Mr. Richardson reports several sales recently made through his advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate." He still has some good things to dispose of.

The circular-catalogue of the lake Roy herd of thirty head of registered Jersey cattle, the property of Mr. John O'Brien, of West London, Ont., includes the herdbook numbers of the animals to be disposed at his farm on August 18th, some particulars of which may be found in the "Farmer's Advocate" of July 21st, pages 1011 and 1017. It is a long time since so good a herd of Jerseys has been offered at public sale, and parties desirous of securing good specimens of the butter breed, which is doing such grand work in the World's Fair milking test at St. Louis, should not miss this sale. The farm is only three miles from the city of London.

Mr. J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont., who advertises his desire to purchase rams of several breeds to fill United States orders, writes: "Kindly continue my advertisement until further notice. The sheep breeders of Ontario don't appear to realize that the Western sheep men had a very heavy loss in their flocks two years ago, and are not in a position to pay us the old-time prices. I regret that we will have to go to Michigan to fill some of our orders, as the price we are asked here in most cases would not justify us to buy in Ontario."

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



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

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

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

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

FOR SALE, EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR. New. Capacity, 160 lbs. per hour. A bargain offered. P. O. Box 516, London, Ont.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,
SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
SALISBURY, ENGLAND

WOODSIDE FARM Southdown Sheep

Write for what you want to
JOHN JACKSON, Abingdon, Ontario

The Auction Sale.

The farmer folk came over the hill,
And up from the neighboring vale,
To bid and bargain for, and buy,
The last of my goods for sale!
The posters out on the countryside
Said: "Everything must go!"—
But I'll have to turn my eyes away
From one poor bid, I know.

One cheap little bid of a mother young
Who lives a mile to the west;
She has come to bid my cradle in
For the babe upon her breast—
The cradle bought for a mother-bride
And a babe of love's first dawn—
I'll have to turn my eyes when I hear
That "Going—going—gone!"

I remember how the song of the lark
In the sky came trembling down
The morning I brought the little crib
In my wagon out from town!
The daisies courted along the road,
And the thrushes took a peep,
I knew they guessed that the tiny bed
Was a nest for a baby's sleep.

And while the larks and the thrushes
Piped
In the morning diamond-dewed,
The mother sang by her downy nest,
And the baby crowed and cooed,
Till the baby's fancy passed away
One night on a starry gleam,
And the mother followed him to hear
The end of his little dream!

What need of a house or a cradle now?
What need of a nest for me?
The silence is my only mate,
And my babe is memory!
I give the crib to the mother young,
With the babe on her breast at play—
But I'll have to turn my eyes, I know,
When she carries it away!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CLAIMS FOR SERVICE FEE.

A owns a Standard-bred stallion. B owns a mare. C owns a Shire stallion. B goes to C and says: "If my mare does not take A's horse, I will bring her to yours." B brought his mare to C's stud three weeks after she had been served by A's horse, and C's horse served her. Eleven months and three days after the service by C's stallion, she foaled. Is C entitled to a stud fee? Is A entitled to a stud fee?
DEXTER.

Ans.—As in many instances a mare has been known to carry a foal twelve months or over, it is possible that in this case the foal may have resulted from the first service, although probably from the last. Under the circumstances, it is likely that the owners of both stallions could collect, as the one trial given the first horse was not a fair test for either a season or for insurance of a foal, and in either case the mare should have been returned to him.

RYE—CURB, SPLINTS, ETC.

1. When should rye be sown for early pasture next spring, and where can the seed be got; also what quantity per acre?
2. A two-year-old colt has a small curb. How should it be treated?
3. Can a splint be removed?
4. What are the requirements of a good average cob for city driving?

S. B. A.

Ans.—1. In the latter part of September or early October. Get the seed from a reliable seedsman, and sow about a bushel and a half per acre.

2. Stevens' Ointment or Gombault's Caustic Balsam, well-known remedies advertised in these columns, would check the growth and relieve soreness, if carefully applied as per directions.

3. No; a splint is a growth of bone on the side of the leg, and cannot be removed by any external treatment, but the lameness arising from a splint may be relieved by the use of vigorous blisters, and that is all that is required.

4. Weight 1,050 to 1,200 pounds or thereabouts, active, sound, and a good wearer, bone hard and fine, constitution and appetite good.

PREPARING FOR WHEAT—HALTER-PULLING.

1. I would like to get a little information as to the best way of covering a root cellar to keep it frostproof, which I have built under a driving-house adjoining my barn. Would it do to line under the overways and fill with sawdust, or could you give me something better?
2. What plan would you take to break a horse from halter-pulling? It does it usually when tied with a rig?
3. What is your opinion of plowing clover sod now and afterwards top dressing with manure, and cultivating up for a seed-bed for wheat?

J. A. G.

Ans.—1. We do not care much for sawdust for making a warm wall, it soon dries out, and sifts through and shrinks continually, thus making it necessary to refill the space quite frequently. We would recommend two ply of thick building paper, and between two ply of close-fitting lumber.

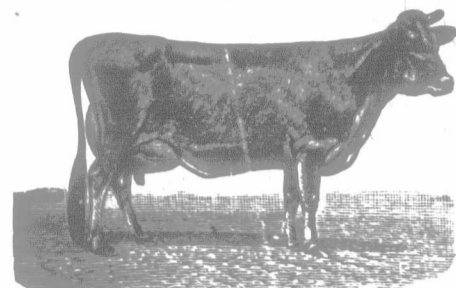
2. Use a very strong rope halter at all times, or a strong rope around the neck. In the stable have a halter with a long, strong shank, run the shank through a ring in the manger, pass back between the front leg, through a ring in a strong surcingle, and fastened to the fetlock of the hind foot. Let him try pulling back on this a few times in the stable, then try the same thing on him when hitched to an old cart. Generally two or three trials is enough to effect a cure.

3. See this question discussed in the Farm Department of this and last issue.

\$50 to California and Return

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

GRAND DISPERSION SALE Of High-Class Registered Jerseys



At Lake Roy Stock Farm

Within 3 miles of the city of London, and 1 1/2 miles from Hyde Park Junction, ON

Thursday, Aug. 18, 1904

Consisting of 32 head, mostly milkers which will calve again during the next 3 months, 6 newly calved, 6 heifer calves, 4 bull calves and 2 stock bulls. Terms: 4 months' credit on approved security. 6% per annum off for cash. Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

A. M. HUNT, Auct.
LONDON, ONT.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Prop.
WEST LONDON, ONT.

The WHEEL YOU WANT
For Farm and General Work
ALL IRON

Any size. Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON
with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
ORILLIA, ONT., LIMITED.
H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Wholesale Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons," but to save time order wheels direct from factory.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M.D.
The Master Specialist of Chicago, who has cured Varicocele. Established 1880. (Continued.)

Varicocele Hydrocele

Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days
No Oozing or Pain.
Guaranteed Cure or Money Refunded.

VARIICOELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

Certainty of Cure Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of Charge. My home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 500 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

EVERY WEAK MAN MAY FEEL YOUNG AGAIN.

To realize the joyous sparkle of nerve life as it infuses the body with its glowing vitality; to feel the magnetic enthusiasm of youthful energy; to be happy, light-hearted and full of joyous impulses; to be free from spells of despondency, from brain wandering, from the dull, stupid feeling; to have confidence, self-esteem, and the admiration of men and women! Such is the wish of the broken down man, and it may be gratified.

Weak Men Can be Cured.

Men who are "only half men" can be made the most perfect specimens of physical manhood by wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It is worn for six or eight hours daily, mostly during sleep. It pours a glowing stream of electric energy into the weakened nerves and organs, filling them with the vigor of youth. From the first day a new spirit of manhood is felt in the veins; the joyous ambition of youth springs forth, and you are a man among men.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Has made thousands of homes happy. It is as good for women as for men. Man and wife can use the same Belt. The regulator makes it strong or mild, to suit the wearer. It is the only Electric Belt in the world that can be regulated while on the body. You feel the power, but it does not burn or blister as do the old style bare metal electric belts. If you are weak or in pain it will cure you. Will you try it?

CURED HIM COMPLETELY.

DR. McLAUGHLIN: My Dear Sir,—I can say that I am well satisfied with my Belt. It has cured me of lameness in my back and hip; in fact it has done wonders for me. I can give a sworn testimonial if you desire it. Yours, T. G. SIMMS, Hartland, N. Y.

FREE BOOK. I want you to call if you can and test it free. If you can't call, send for my book, which gives full information and is worth \$100 to any weak man. Sent free, closely sealed.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours:—3 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 2.30 p.m.

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

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION
1904 TORONTO, ONT. 1904
August 29th to September 12th

Largest and finest exhibits of Canadian manufactures, agricultural products, live stock, etc., etc. ever shown. New buildings, improved facilities and greater variety of attractions than ever.

"BLACK WATCH BAND." The Band of the "Black Watch" (the famous 42nd Royal Highlanders) will attend the Exhibition, by permission of His Gracious Majesty the King and officers of the Regiment, and will play three concerts daily throughout its entire course.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. The grandest pyro-military display ever seen in Canada will be presented before the Grand Stand each evening, with hundreds of performers, brilliant costumes, gorgeous pyrotechnic setting, and assisted by the pipers of the "Black Watch."

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS "Dare-devil Schreyer" in his leap from a bicycle 108 feet into a tank of water; The Hickett Family, world-famous aerial acrobats; Winschermann's Wonderful Trained Bears; Adje's Troup of Lions, the most remarkable group of trained animals in the world, and many other acts of equal merit.

Special Railway Rates. Ask your Station Agent for Particulars.

Remember the Dates, AUGUST 29th to SEPTEMBER 12th.

W. K. McNAUGHT, President. J. O. ORR, Secretary and Manager.

PARIS IMPLEMENTS

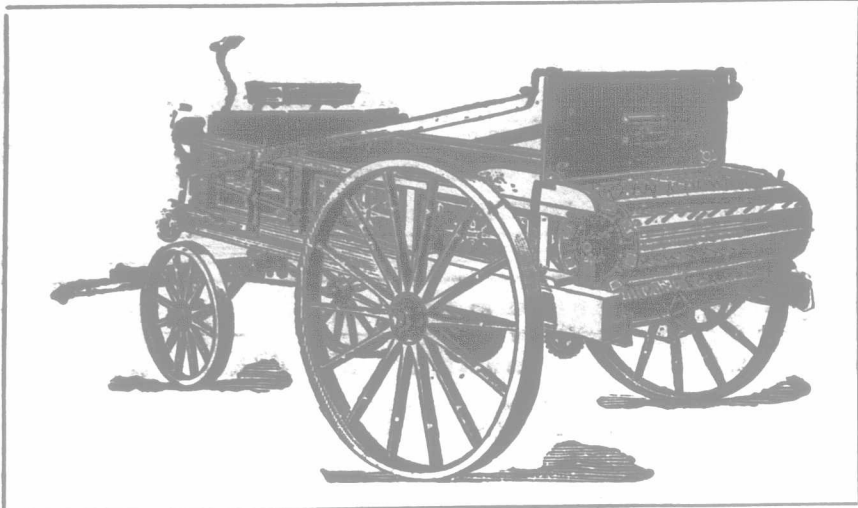
HONESTY ACCURACY PERFECTION OUR AIM

PARIS PLOW CO. LIMITED.
PARIS, CAN.

THE MOST MODERN LINE OF
PLOW, HARROWS, SCUFFLERS,
MANURE SPREADERS,
BLOWERS, GRINDERS, FEED
CUTTERS, ROOT PULPERS,
WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, ETC.



Kemp's 20th Century
Manure Spreader.



A CROP-MAKER and
A LABOR-SAVER.

R. King Farrow, Esq., Ottawa: Ottawa, April 13th, 1904.

Dear Sir.—The Kemp 20th Century Manure Spreader I bought from you last year is doing all you claimed for it, in all kinds of manure. It not only saves labor, but it distributes the manure so evenly that it covers more ground. I consider the spreader one of the most essential of farm implements where there is much manure to handle.

Yours truly, J. G. CLARK.

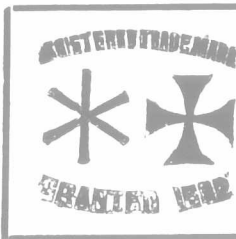
Drop a postal card for our Booklet, entitled "Multiplying His Acres."

The KEMP MANURE SPREADER CO., Ltd., STRATFORD, ONT.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons
Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



GOSSIP.

Rubbing powdered sulphur into the backs of cattle afflicted with grubs is said by a Western farmer to be a cure for gaddy tumors.

Sow a patch of rape near the house so that the growing pigs and chickens can have it. Cut it and feed it to the pigs and let the chickens run in it. It is valuable green feed.

Twenty-cent Montana wool, which has been looked forward to by the wool growers of the northern part of the State for several reasons, is at last a reality, and one-eighth of a cent over that figure was yesterday paid for two clips sold on the Fort Benton market, says the Great Falls Leader.

Shorthorns are surely booming in South America. At the dispersion of the extensive herd of Mr. Thomas Bell, at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, on June 5th to 7th, the number catalogued was 262, besides 59 calves sold with their dams, and the average price for those named in the catalogue was \$836, of our currency. The highest price reached for a cow was \$2,800. The sensation of the sale was the disposal of four imported British-bred bulls. Newton Stone, six years old, bred by Mr. A. M. Gordon, Newton, Aberdeenshire, brought \$18,050. Baron Gainford, four years old, bred by Mr. Harrison, Darlington, England, sold for \$7,830. Bowman, a four-year-old, bred by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, brought \$3,045, and Bright Star, six years old, bred by Mr. Gordon, went at \$2,330, the average price for these four bulls being \$6,635.

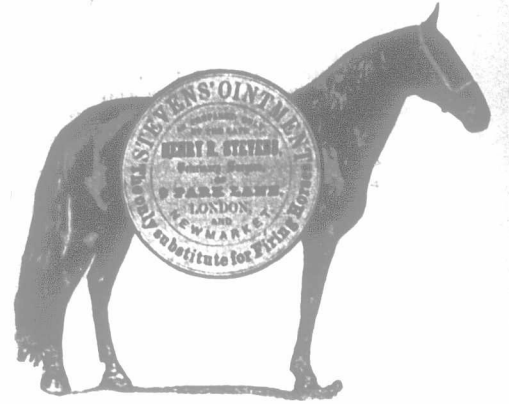
SHEEP AT ABERDEEN SHOW.

Border Leicesters were judged by Mr. Robert Wood, Carnoustie.

Mr. Taylor, Pitlivié, won all the first prizes and a fair proportion of the other prizes. His first-prize aged tup and breed champion was the Lanchester three-shear, Pitlivié Mayor. This sheep was first at Edinburgh. He is a twin to the great sheep which won at the Highland and went to Kinochtry. He is a substantial big sheep, with good bones and a fine head, but his fleece is not just all that is wanted. Mr. W. C. Moyes, Carndrum, Buchan, was second with the Oldhamslocks two-shear, Duke Salisbury, which won second at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show last year. He has a fully better coat than the first. For shearlings, Mr. Taylor was first and third, and Mr. Moyes second. The first is a very bonnie true sheep, with an equal fleece and well-covered head and lug. The second is a bonnie level sheep, with a good head, but not brought out like the first sheep. For ewes, Mr. Taylor was first and second, and Mr. Moyes third. The first is a specially good ewe, got by a Clark sheep. She has a lovely, well-covered head, a good back, and good bones. She might have been awarded the championship without wrong to any interest. The second is by the same sire, but is not so clear in her colors as the first. The third is a nice-quality ewe like the rest of Mr. Moyes' exhibits, shown in moderate condition. For pens of gimmers, Mr. Taylor was first and third, and Mr. Moyes second and highly commended. The first is not an outstanding gimmer. Her fleece is a little open. Mr. Moyes' second is a very smart gimmer, and promising. The highly-commended gimmer is a little bare behind, but a good specimen in front. For pens of tup lambs, Mr. Taylor was first and highly commended, and Mr. Moyes was second and third. The first is by the Polwarth tup, Lockstitch. He has a good head and fleece, and promises to make a capital tup. Mr. Moyes showed a good pair, got by Duke Salisbury. For ewe lambs, Mr. Taylor was first and second with gets of Pitlivié Mayor. Of other breeds, Shropshires were judged by Mr. Thomas A. Buttar, Corston. They were wholly in the hands of Lieut.-Colonel Innes, of Learney, and Oxfords were in the hands of Geo. Dawson, Memisie, Fraserburgh.—[Scottish Farmer.]

WHY NOT IN CANADA?

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



AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 bottles a year.

CURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements.

Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal
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IF YOU BUY

S. & H. HARRIS'
HARNESS REQUISITES.

Harness Composition
Saddle Paste Saddle Soap
Jet Black Oil
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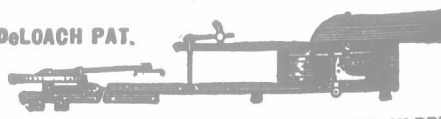
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GOSSIP

Wool has been selling at Belle Fourche, South Dakota, says the Chicago Live-stock Report, from 15 to 19 cents, and the sheepmen are happy. One of them cashed a draft of \$25,000 some days ago at a local bank. Another dropped in \$6,000, and so on it goes.

A late dispatch from Eldorado, Iowa, says that a number of large dredges are being used in the Northwest for ditching purposes. The country has suffered a great deal during the past seasons by heavy rainfall and these big plows or dredges are in the form of huge plows which will stand a ninety horse-power draft, and can cut a furrow three feet deep and over seven feet wide. A part of them are hauled by fourteen yoke of giant bulls, and the others by two four-horse capstans.

ANCESTRY OF THE HORSE.

Under this title, Mr. R. Lydekker writes an interesting article in Knowledge. After dealing with the ancestry of the horse as revealed by fossils, Mr. Lydekker proceeds: "As early as the prehistoric period, as we infer from the rude drawings of the animal by its first masters, the European horse was uniformly colored—probably dun, with dark mane, tail and legs. It was a small, heavy-headed brute, with rough, scrubby mane and tail, and no trace in the skull of the depression for the face gland. From this stock are descended the cart horses and the ordinary breeds of Western Europe. The blood horse or Thoroughbred, on the other hand, is a later importation into Europe either from Arabia, by way of Greece and Italy, or, as some think, from North Africa, the home of the Barb. It has been supposed that these Eastern horses are the descendants of an earlier domestication of the same stock. I have, however, recently shown the existence in an Indian domesticated horse skull, as well as of the racehorse, Bend Or, of a distinct trace of the depression for a face gland, and the suggestion consequently presents itself that the Eastern horses (inclusive of Thoroughbreds) are derived from *Equus sivalensis*, in which the face gland may still have been functional.

The Ergot and Castors. The Thoroughbred, as contrasted with the cart horse, exhibits the extreme limit of specialization of which the equine stock is capable; this being displayed not only by the gracefulness and beauty of its bodily form and the relatively small size of its head and ears, but likewise by the greater relative length of the bones of the lower segments of the limbs as compared with the upper ones, namely, the humerus in the fore limb, and the femur in the hind pair. In this respect, therefore, the blood horse departs the furthest of all the tribe from its tapir-like ancestors, as it does in its height at the shoulder. But it is not only in its skeleton that the horse exhibits traces of its affinity with its predecessors. On the hinder part of the foot, a little above the hoof, is a structure known to veterinarians as the 'ergot.' This, which apparently attains its greatest development in Grevy's zebra of Somaliland, corresponds with one of the foot-pads of the tapir, and points to a time when the ancestral horses applied the under surface of the fetlock to the ground. More remarkable still are the callosities, 'chestnuts,' or 'castors,' found on the inner sides of both limbs in the horse (inclusive of the Mongolian wild ponies), but only on the fore legs of the other species, which are likewise rudimentary or vestigial structures. Although it has been suggested that these also represent foot-pads (with which they by no means agree in position), it is far more probable that they are really remnants of glands (similar to those found in somewhat the same situation in the hind limbs of many deer, and the front ones of many antelopes, and that their disappearance as functional organs was approximately coincident with that of the loss of the face glands of the hipparions, owing to both being no longer required. Even now, it is said, these callosities, when freshly cut, exude a humor the smell of which will cause a horse to follow for almost any distance."—[Live-stock Journal (British).

Recommended An Operation.

Doctors Said There Was no Other Way to Cure Me of Piles—In One Week I Was Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment

Besides the pain and expense there is an enormous risk to life itself accompanying every operation for piles, and you are not by any means sure of a cure then.

Dr. Chase's Ointment brings almost instant relief and is the most certain cure for piles you can possibly obtain. Take this case for instance:

Mr. J. Mawer, Roden, Man., writes: "Dr. Chase's Ointment is a wonderful preparation. I had itching piles for five or six years, and though I tried two doctors' prescriptions and used many other preparations, could not obtain much benefit. The doctor told me there was no cure for me, and that I would have to undergo an operation.

"I bought a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and was completely cured in one week. As this was six months ago, and there has been no return of the trouble, I believe that the cure is a permanent one."

"Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the best medicine we have ever used for constipation, stomach troubles and kidney disease."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

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

MERTOUN CLYDESDALES
Two choice young stallions; also one good Shorthorn bull and a few heifers. Prices right. Visitors will be met at Seaford, G. T. R., on application to

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FOR SALE.
Three Imported Clydesdale Fillies
3 years old, weighing from 1,550 to 1,700 lbs each. o
PATTERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont.
Cavanville, C. P. R. Millbrook on G. T. R.

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale some excellent YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS of right stamp, and a number of superior MARES from imported dams, by imported sires, and now in foal to the imported stallion "Right Forward." For prices, etc., apply to

ROBERT DAVIES
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALES
AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.
importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Orrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

GOSSIP.

Colonel F. M. Woods, the well-known pure-bred live-stock auctioneer of Lincoln, Nebraska, says:

"You ask my opinion as to the pure-bred cattle business for years past and years to come. I feel as Ingalls said of Kansas: 'I am proud of the past, satisfied with the present and prophetic of the future.' The year just closed has never had an equal as a 'spreading' year—that is, where so many new men bought pure-bred cattle. Never in my time did they climb into so many new hands as during the past year. They will all stay where the man is as well bred and as up-to-date as the animals. The past year has been a good one. The present prospects assure next year to be a better one. It is 'evolution,' and we will continue to 'evolute' until we reach the millenium." The low prices that have prevailed for hundreds of pure-bred cattle this season will not have been in vain if, perchance, they have passed into the hands of men who are to be the future pillars of the pure-bred cattle industry. These men are destined to be buyers, and later they will be offering pure-bred cattle for sale. Every new man in the business means that interest in improved stock is gradually and indisputably spreading. It means that more stock will be raised and more good breeding animals will be distributed throughout the country. More farmers will use better bulls. More good feeders will come to market. More fat steers will be on sale of the quality that packers want. Incidentally, the age average will be reduced until eventually the best steer for the farm is turned out from the feed lots of the country. We believe that Colonel Woods is right when he says that we "should be satisfied with the present and prophetic of the future."

LAST CALL FOR BRANTFORD SALE.

Attention is again called to the important auction sale to take place on Wednesday, August 10th, of over 80 head of pure-bred stock belonging to Messrs. Cox and Lewin, at Brantford, Ontario, consisting of Hackney stallions and mares, Standard-bred trotters, Short-horn, Galloway, Holstein and grade cattle and Berkshire pigs. Included in the sale is the four-year-old Hackney stallion, All Fours 145, 16 hands high, and weighing 1,275 pounds, with quality and action to match. A son of the Pan-American and New York champion, Fandango (imp.), and of Imp. Mischief, by Matchless of Londesboro. Also Jubilee Performer, a three-year-old son of Imp. Jubilee Chief, and of the unbeaten prize mare, Miss Baker. The Shorthorns are a well-bred lot, some having come from the noted herd of W. D. Platt, and others sired by bulls from that famous herd. The Holsteins are bred from deep-milking strains, and the pigs from Pan-American prizewinning stock. The terms of sale are easy, and the place easily reached by rail from any point.

TRADE TOPICS.

STEVENS' OINTMENT.—Splints, spavins and curbs are bound to arise, even in stables where the best of treatment is given the horse; but for such diseases, Stevens' Ointment is a specific remedy. It has been in constant use for over fifty years, and is known all over the world. It is effective and easily applied, and goes to the spot where it can do most good. See advertisement, and give it a trial when occasion arises.

FARM SCALES.—When a company makes a specialty of turning out farm scales, it stands to reason that they are expert in all the details of farm scales construction. This is why the C. Wilkinson scale is found all over Canada, and is giving such general satisfaction. These scales are built in different sizes, and for the farm and warehouse trade in particular. You make no mistake in buying a set.

WILKINSON PLOWS.—Now is the time to secure a good plow for the fall work. Plowing is an operation that cannot be satisfactorily done with inferior implements, but one need not use such when the market carries a full line of the Wilkinson makes. They can supply any of the good recognized designs made from the best material, and suitable for modern methods of cultivation.

Spavin and Ring-bone
Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists.
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Ont.

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 blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

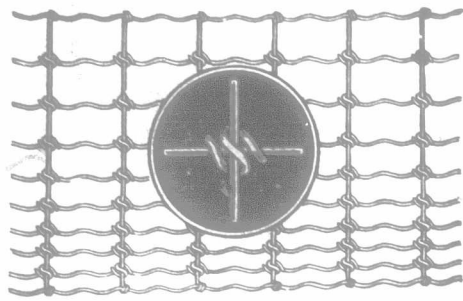
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Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.
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I am sailing July 15th for Great Britain, and expect to be back for the Toronto Industrial Exhibition with some good stallions and mares to keep up the reputation of my importations. Intending purchasers will consult their own interests by seeing my horses before buying elsewhere.
T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.

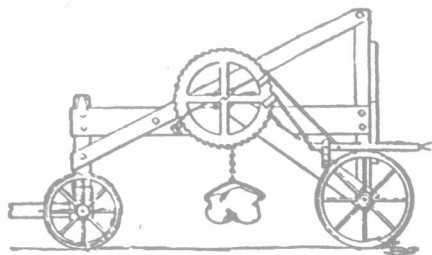
IMPORTED Clydesdales
My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Carrihan (815), Moncreiffe Marquis (8953) and others noted for their individual quality.
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Strong and durable, because Large Gauge (No. 9) Steel Galvanized Wire is used throughout. See our Exhibit at Principal Fairs, or write for Catalogue.
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THE NEW STONE AND STUMP EXTRACTOR
BREVETED BY LEMIRE.—Capable of lifting 18,000 lbs. Has no equal for lifting and carrying stones, etc., for placing stones so as to build up fence to 5 ft. high and leave the ground in a condition fit for mowing and reaping machines. After the hooks are adjusted on the stones, the only thing to do is to pull the lever. You can lift up a thing, carry it and place it on a stone fence in 10 minutes. The agricultural societies and clubs of farmers should all buy it. Price moderate. For complete details address: JOHN AMIRAUX, 40 LANSDOWNE AVE., TORONTO, ONT.
This Stone Extractor is guaranteed for the extraction and transportation of 40 to 50 stones a day, fixed in fence.
Guaranteed as mentioned above. Agents wanted.

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

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

have topped the highest markets for beef in NORTH AMERICA for 14 years in succession, through good times and dull times. Now is the time to secure real good ones by using pure-bred sires. We have a grand lot of young bulls coming on, sired by Canada's champion Aberdeen-Angus bull, Prince of Burton. Come and make your selection early. Our best bull calf last year was ordered in June.

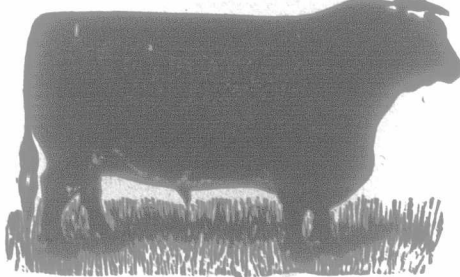
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THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

headed by imp. Onward, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 13 months old, a high-class herd-head. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. Inspection invited.
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Don't miss the chance to get a grand cow or heifer, in calf to the \$1,200 Scottish Beau (imp.) from the herd that has produced more champions and won more herd prizes than any other herd in Canada. A fine blocky pair of bull calves and a yearling stallion for sale at once. Write for particulars.
Elora Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem Post and Tel. Office. Phone connection.



30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

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

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

Herd won 1st prize, open to all ages, and for herd under 3 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a Cruickshank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale. om

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. om
Farm 1 mile north of town.

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

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

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANOY, Manager. om

H. CARGILL & SON, OAKGILL, ONTARIO.

Sunnyside JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Stock Farm, Ontario.

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

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om
JAS. A. ORERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

Special offering at present: Young Yorkshires pigg, either sex; pairs not akin, and of right type. om
A. E. HOSKIN, Cobourg, Ont., P. O. and Station.

BELL BROS., CEDAR STOCK FARM, BRADFORD, ONT., BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Present offering: heifers and heifer calves; also, 1 bull (red), 16 months Shropshires, all ages and both sexes

Canadian Dairying,

BY PROFESSOR HENRY H. DEAN, of the Ontario Agricultural College. A thoroughly practical book, illustrated; price, \$1.00, postpaid. William Briggs, 29-33 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CURB.

Can a curb be taken off of a horse's leg, and what would the treatment be?
I. L.

Ans.—The enlargement of the curb cannot be removed, but its growth may be checked by the use of a vigorous blister. See the claims of the advertisers of ointments and blisters in these pages.

CHRONIC ORCHITIS AND INDURATION.

Ram's scrotum commenced to swell in April, and the swelling continues to increase until it drags on the ground.
J. E. P.

Ans.—This is chronic inflammation, induration of the organ, and it is doubtful if a cure can be effected. Treatment consists in rubbing the parts well once daily with compound iodine ointment, and giving internally 15 grains iodide of potash twice daily every alternate week. If a month's treatment is not attended with improvement, you had better butcher him. V.

SORE SHOULDERS, ETC.

1. Mare has a very sore shoulder. It is nearly healed over, but is very tender.
2. Young horse is thin owing to his teeth. What can I do to tone and fatten him? I cannot allow him to run idle.

3. What is considered the best blood in Ayrshire cattle?
I. L. H. Dufferin Co.

Ans.—1. Make a lotion composed of one ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, and one dram carbolic acid, to a quart of water. Keep shoulder clean and apply the lotion several times daily. If possible, give rest.

2. Get your veterinarian to attend to his teeth. He requires no drugs. Feed good hay and reasonable quantities of oats, with a feed of dampened bran extra twice weekly.

3. This must continue to be to a greater or less extent a matter of opinion. V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. At what age should colts be castrated?

2. Gelding has wart as large as a hen's egg on sheath.

3. Mare has splint on left fore leg. I blistered it and lameness disappeared, but lump remains.

4. Is there any permanent cure for puffs at fetlock?

5. Horse kicks sides of stall without reason.

6. Will a French Coach stallion cross well with a three-quarter Clydesdale mare to produce a general-purpose horse?

7. In frosty weather cattle's breath condenses on inside of roof, and in mild weather runs on hay and spoils it. Is there any simple method of ventilation?
R. J. M., N. S.

Ans.—1. I favor the operation at 10 to 30 days. If not performed then, it should be in May or June of his yearling form.

2. This should be carefully dissected off, or if there is a constricted neck, clip off with a shears, and dress with carbolic acid one part, sweet oil twenty parts, three times daily, until the raw surface heals.

3. As no lameness is present, leave it alone.

4. No, the liability to recurrence cannot be removed.

5. This is a habit. It is probable he will behave better in a box stall. Various devices, as strapping a chain about twelve to eighteen inches long to his fetlock; suspending a bag filled with sawdust so that he will strike it when he kicks; arranging switches so that he kicks them, and in springing back, they strike his legs, etc., have been used with variable success. This is a case in which a man has a chance to exercise his own ingenuity.

6. I would not consider this a good cross for any purpose. A three-quarter-bred Clydesdale mare should be bred to a Clydesdale stallion. My experience has taught me that cold-blooded mares do not produce well if mated with Coach horses.

7. A simple method consists in making openings in the roof or under the ridge for the escape of the foul air. These openings may be supplied with doors, which can be closed in very severe weather. V.

—A— BRECHE A MANON LADY

TELLS OF HER EXPERIENCE WITH

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

The Great and Well-Known Kidney Specific for the Cure of all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Mrs. P. Bertrand, Breche A Manon, Que., writes:—I think it nothing but right for me to let you know what DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS have done for me. For five months I was badly troubled with a sore back, and such severe pains in my kidneys that I could scarcely walk at times. I got a box of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, and before I had them half taken I was greatly relieved, and with another box I was completely cured. I cannot help but give them all the praise I can, and will never fail to recommend them to all kidney sufferers.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

are 50c. box, or 3 for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om

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JOHN DRYDEN & SON

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CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.



We offer for this season a selection from a splendid bunch of show rams, yearlings and two-year-olds. Also a select stock of imported yearlings, ewes and rams of very choice breeding. om

Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit. om

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

MY IMPORTATIONS OF SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

are now in quarantine and the sheep will be home on the 5th of August. Have a few very high-class rams from the best breeders that I can sell at fair prices. Have also good horn-bred rams and ewes. Write for particulars and prices. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont., Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England. o

FOR SALE

One Shorthorn bull calf and one two-year-old heifer, at the Glenavon Stock Farm. They are from good milking strain. Write or call. o

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Established 1855. SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex, from Rostrocucian of Dalmeny (imp.) 45291 and Christopher (imp.) 28859, also heifers bred to Scotland's Challenge (Vol. 20, imp.). Also first-class Leicesters. For particulars write to JAS. DOUGLAS, Prop., Caledonia, Ont.

Forest Hill Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns, young cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. For particulars apply to G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park. o

W. W. CHAPMAN,

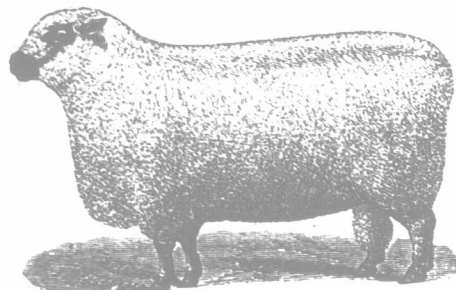
Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Address: HOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepote, London.

THE RIBY HERD and FLOCK OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard.

Cables—Dudding, Keelby, England,



HILL HOME SHROPSHIRE.

Yearling rams and ram lambs by above sire. Write for description, etc., to J. G. HANMER, Brantford, Ont.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery.

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We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importations annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices.

COTSWOLDS

Shearling ram, shearing ewes. Ram lambs and ewe lambs from 450-lb. ram, winner of silver medal, Toronto.

LEICESTERS

Shearlings, rams and ram lambs, shearing ewes and ewe lambs, bred from a Stanley ram and B 10 ewes.

60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs

of choice breeding. For particulars write to R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ontario.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address: A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

Appointed Canadian Agents.

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

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Shropshire Sheep and Lambs, Also an Aberdeen-Angus Bull. For particulars write to W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.

TAMWORTHS—DORSET HORN SHEEP. Choice boars and sows of different ages at very reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock.

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Improved Yorkshires. Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders.

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GOSSIP.

Give the suckling pigs a rich slop of middlings mixed with milk if you have it, and with water if milk is scarce.

A statement of live stock shipped from the port of Montreal for the week ending July 24th, 1904, as compiled by Robert Bjkerdike & Co., Ltd., Dominion Live-stock Exchange, Montreal, shows that the consignments comprised in all 5,769 cattle and 3,199 sheep, which in addition to one shipment from Portland makes a total shipment of 6,660 cattle and 4,662 sheep from these two ports in one week.

Near Smithfield P. O. and Station, in Wentworth County, Ont., live Messrs. D. Bartlett & Sons, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Dorset sheep and Yorkshire hogs. The Shorthorn herd numbers 25, and is headed by White Count =37871= (167324 American record), sired by Count Amaranth (imp.) 32055, dam Rosa Fame, by Imp. Indian Chief. Count Amaranth was bred by Wm. Duthie, his dam a Sittyton Amaranth. This stock bull is proving a capital sire. The young things, by him are nearly all dark roans, and of good quality.

In Dorset sheep this firm has been very successful. They have of late been supplying the Toronto and Hamilton butchers with early lambs, this being the only breed that can be depended upon to supply this demand.

IMPORTED HORSES AND CATTLE.

Several of the most prominent breeders of horses and cattle in Canada are at present in England, or have recently returned from the trip which was undertaken for the purpose of procuring stock for show at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 29th to September 10th, and for the improvement of their well-known stables.

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MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES. Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever.

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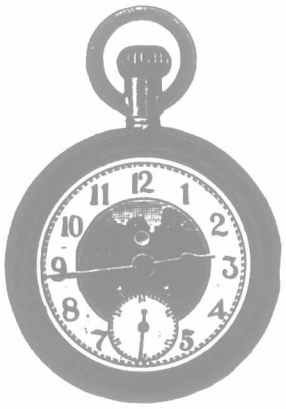
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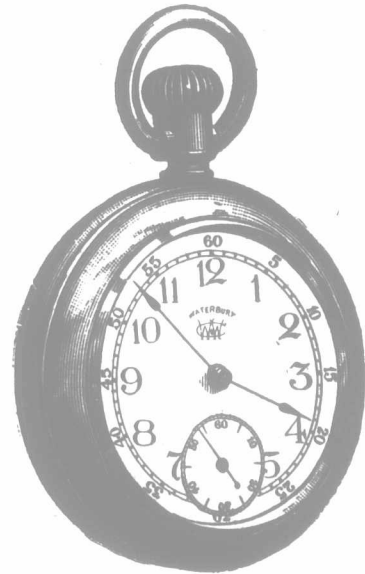
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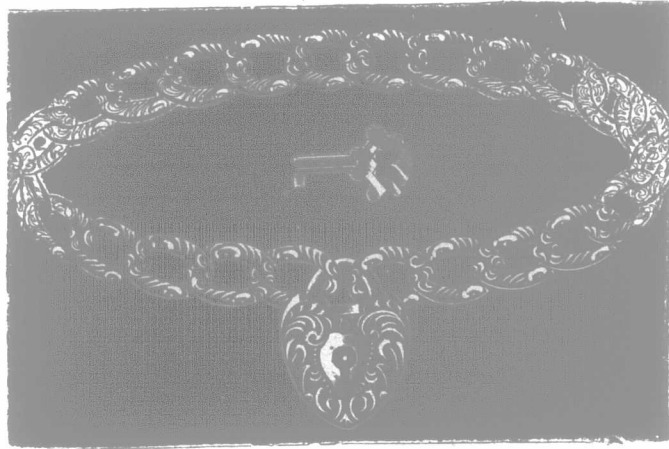
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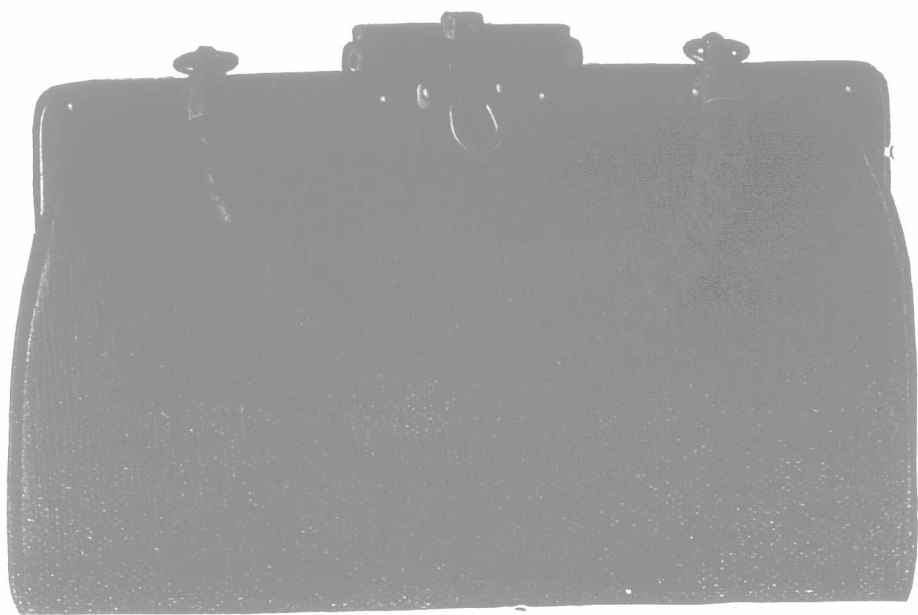
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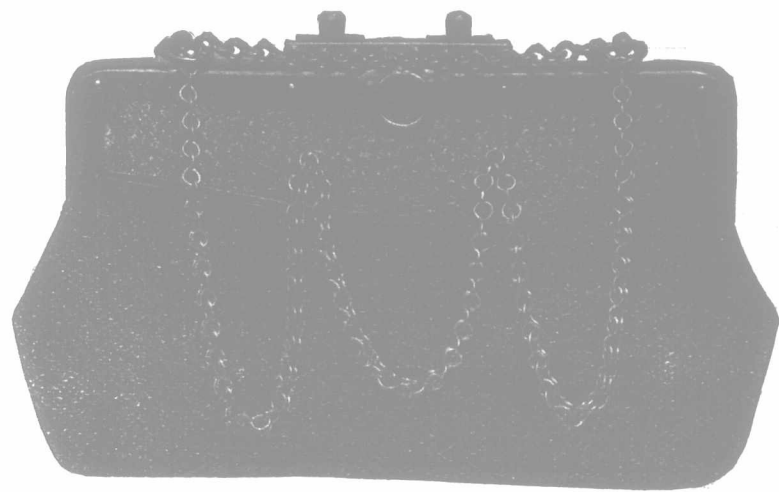
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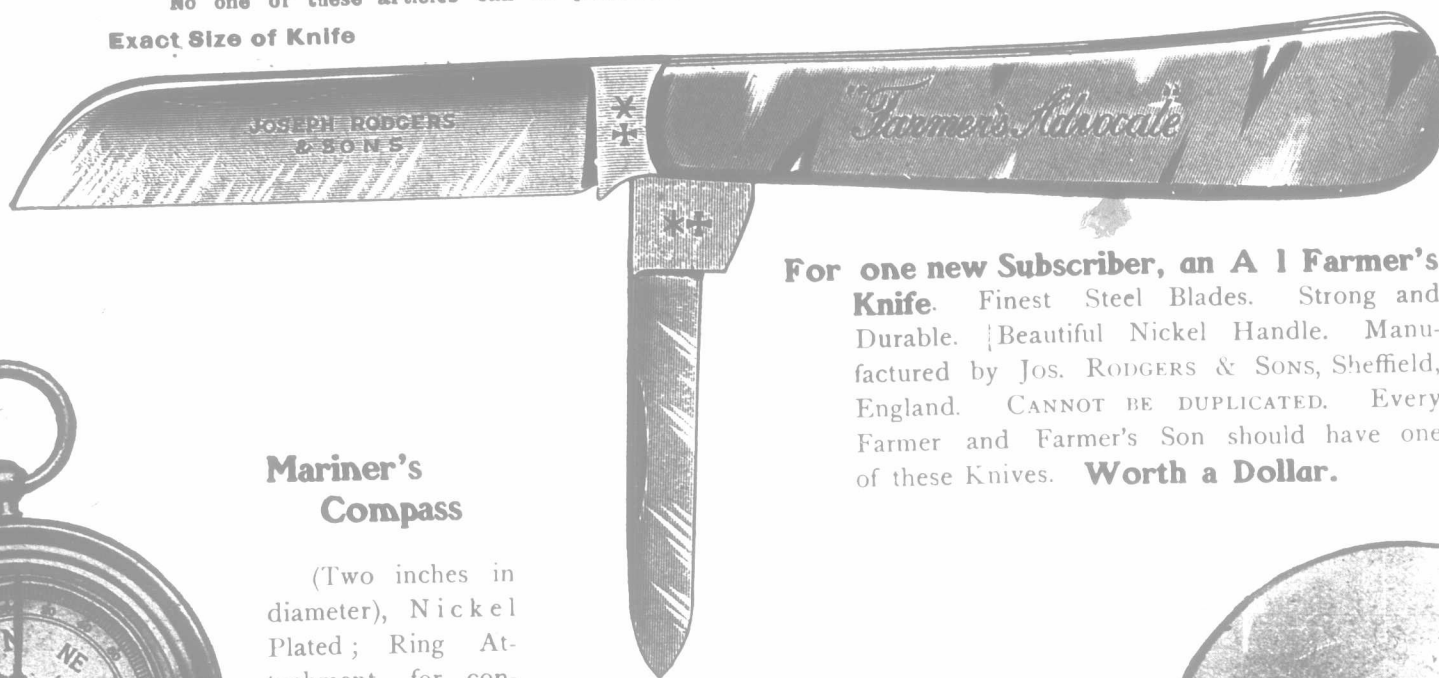
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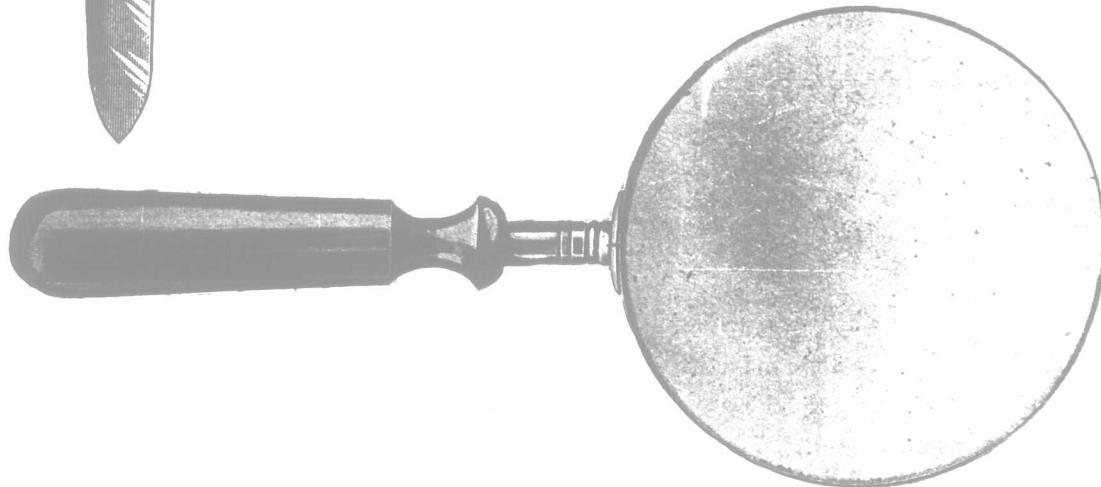


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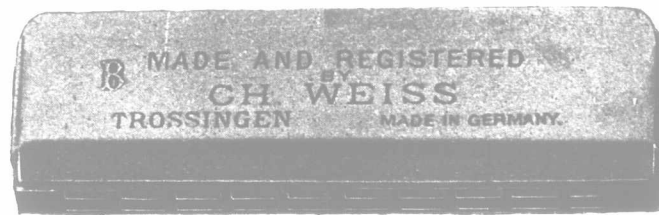
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West New Annan, N.S.

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