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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

J. H. Grubbs
Exp. Term
Dec. 31, 05

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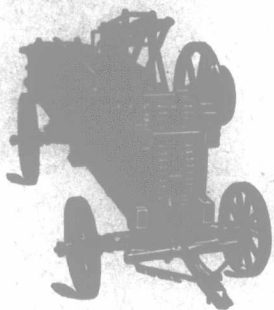
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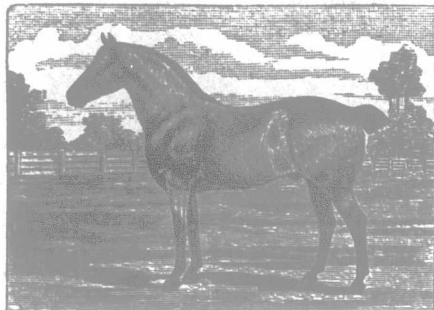


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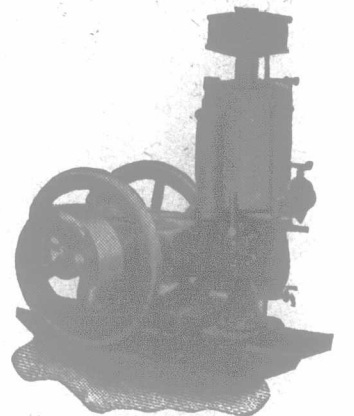
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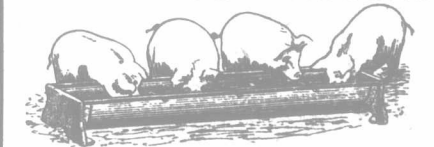


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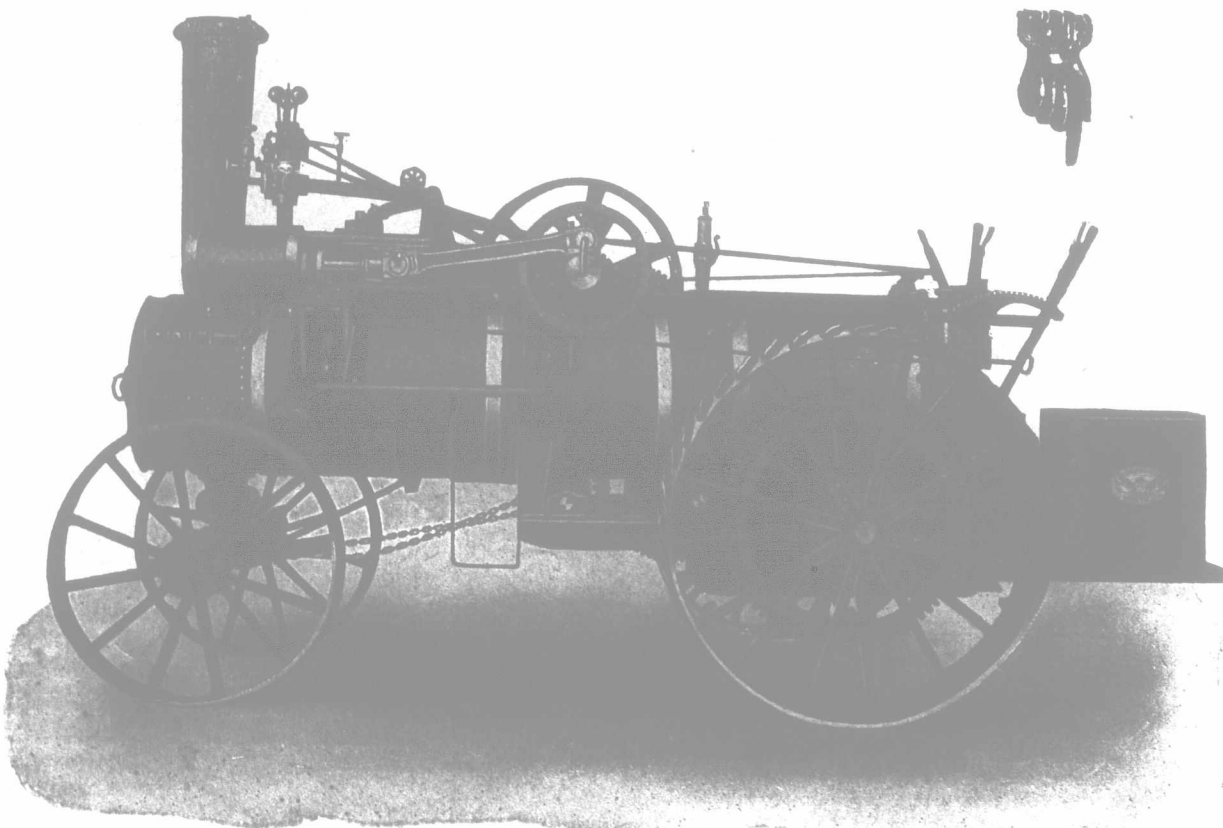


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and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

ESTABLISHED 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

VOL. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JUNE 29, 1905.

No. 666

EDITORIAL.

Public Ownership.

We have been hearing for a couple of years past that public ownership is "in the air," and that it will be the panacea for all the economic ills to which a trust-racked, ill-served and taxation-burdened people are subject. Mr. James Dalrymple, manager of the street railway system of Glasgow, Scotland, which has been so successful under that system, has been looking into the feasibility of applying it in Chicago, at the request of Mayor Dunne, who was elected on a public-ownership platform. After going carefully over the situation in the "Windy City" and other American towns, he has boldly declared that if the street railway business is conducted on political lines, then the attempt is doomed to failure. "You must not," he asserts, "permit politics to interfere with it in the slightest degree. To put street railways, gas works, telephone companies, etc., under municipal ownership, would be to create a political machine in every large city that would be simply impregnable. These political machines are already strong enough with their control of policemen, firemen, and other office-holders. If in addition to this they control the thousands of men employed in the great public utility corporations, the political machines would have a power that could not be overthrown. I came to this country advocating public ownership. What I have seen here and what I have studied carefully makes me realize that private ownership under proper conditions is far better for the citizens of American cities."

The political system in vogue in the United States is now very generally in vogue in Canada, and how to eliminate "politics" from the operation of Government-owned railways or telephones is a conundrum hard to solve, but when the people realize gross inefficiency and excessive charges in the operation of these utilities, the uprising would result in an educational campaign that in time would bring about the remedy proposed. In the meantime, what is called "public ownership," would, in reality, be party ownership, or ownership by about one-half of the people. It has been said that the late Sir John A. Macdonald once declared that the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway would keep the party with which he was identified in power for twenty years, and the prediction has been repeated in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific, in regard to the party which has succeeded to the administration of public affairs in Canada. The unexpected sometimes happens, and at all events the "Farmer's Advocate" is not called upon to pass upon the merits of the forecast in question. There is little doubt that, under present political conditions on this continent, a party having control of the three great railway systems of Canada, for example, would be in a position to so entrench itself that nothing short of a revolution could dislodge it from power. Government regulation, as illustrated in the working of the Canadian Railway Commission, would appear to be a more hopeful and less risky plan for the people than Government ownership. If the men directing the affairs of these corporations keep their ear to the ground and discern aright the signs of the times, they can probably indefinitely postpone the plunge into public ownership, by respecting the rights of the people in the use of the utilities towards which they have so largely contributed to create.

Farmers and the Beef Industry.

It is frequently asserted that the trouble with the Canadian beef industry is the want of farm help and the continuance of the British embargo on our cattle. We are of the opinion that a more serious disability than either of these is the want of enough good cattle to enable us to secure the best prices in the British market, where we have to compete with other countries, and are taking a second or third place, where, by good management, we might take the lead and hold it.

The secret of success in all lines of business in these times lies in the economical production of the best quality of goods, and placing them on the market in the most attractive and satisfactory form and condition. We know of no country where the conditions, on the whole, for the production of first-class cattle are more favorable than in Canada. The climate is conducive to the best of health; diseases of cattle are practically unknown; the soil is suitable to the growth of a wide variety of the best of stock foods, at a moderate outlay of labor and expense; building material for comfortable stabling is not unduly expensive, and the farm buildings are of a higher average character than in any other country of which we have knowledge. Farmers now have little work to do in winter, other than the feeding and care of stock, and those who keep beef cattle have less work than those engaged in dairying, thousands of whom are making good money by milking cows, and finding it a safe and profitable business where brains as well as muscle are put into it, intelligent care being given to the breeding, selection and feeding of the cows and the management of the product. One of the principal difficulties in connection with the help problem arises from the fact that farmers, as a rule, plan to employ help only in the summer months, and turn the men adrift on the approach of winter, when they go into towns, where the best of them find steady work, and are lost to the farm, whereas, if the farmers arranged their business so as to feed stock, and thus find employment for the men the year round, they would be much more likely to secure reliable and trained help that would stay with them. And the raising of well-bred cattle and feeding them to a finish for the best markets, is the best possible means of keeping up the fertility of the farm and its capability to produce paying crops.

Canadian farmers will never cut a very creditable figure in the world's markets while content to raise mongrel cattle and cater to a second-class stocker trade, which is evidently the extent of the ambition of those who are clamoring for the removal of the embargo. Were the same interest and energy manifested in improving the character of our cattle by good breeding and judicious feeding, the welfare of the farmers of this country would be vastly more substantially enhanced. We would thus be wrestling with a problem over which we might be certain of having some influence and control, instead of expending our breath in the endeavor to persuade the British people that they owe us a debt of gratitude for being their offspring, and that for this they should give our cattle a preference over those of other countries, by admitting them alive and half-grown at pedlar's prices, to be finished by the farmers of the Old Country, who would pocket the profit, while we would haul our grain and hay to town and sell it, perchance, on a glutted market, in competition with the cheaply-grown product of the prairie lands, to be shipped after the cattle to be fed to our stock by the

British farmer, whose land would receive the benefit of the resulting fertility while our farms were steadily running down. Does anybody suppose that the Scotchmen who are engineering the campaign against the embargo in the Old Country are doing it for our benefit?

This may be regarded as an extreme portrayal of the prospect, but we are persuaded there is more truth than poetry in the picture of probabilities drawn. At any rate, we are convinced that relief from the disabilities of the beef industry does not lie in the direction of the development of a stocker trade, but rather in the improvement of our cattle by the use of pure-bred sires of approved type, and keeping our young cattle growing and improving from calf-hood to maturity, instead of allowing them to lose in winter all the flesh they gained in summer, requiring most of another summer's grazing to bring them up to where they were the year before, as is the common course pursued.

The misfits of the dairy breeds may well supply the local butchers and the stocker trade, but those who profess to raise beef cattle should entertain a higher ambition, and aim to excel by producing and preparing for the market the best of the kind, and more of them, so that our exporters will not have to be going periodically to Chicago to get enough good animals to keep the trade moving. How in the name of common sense is Canada going to build up the export dressed-meat trade we hear so much about, in addition to exporting beeves alive, at the present rate of progress?

What's the Matter with the Dairy Business?

Mr. G. H. Barr, secretary of the Western Dairy Association, at a recent Ontario cheese-factory meeting, in discussing the waning of interest in dairying, and the decrease of the milk supply in the locality, gave these three reasons:

1. Lack of farm help.
2. Farmers becoming too well off.
3. Poor cows.

The force of the first reason will be freely conceded; in fact, we sometimes think people are prone to exaggerate its relative importance. Wages have advanced all round, and while a day's pay now may be a little higher in proportion to the value of a pound of butter or cheese than was the case eight or ten years ago, the difference is not so very great after all. And, while dairying involves a greater amount of labor than some other lines of farming, is it not true that, when managed reasonably well, the returns are also greater. Dairying has always been and may still be regarded as one of the best ways to make the most out of an acre of land. If so, the dairyman should be at least as well able to pay the enhanced wages asked as other farmers engaged in less remunerative lines. There is this thought to be brought out, however, that it is not so much the price, but the kind of labor procurable, that acts as a deterrent upon the dairyman. During the past decade of advancing wages, the rise has been relatively faster in the city than in the country, consequently the cream of the rural laborers has been skimmed closer than usual, leaving an inferior class of hired men in the country, and inefficient help is admittedly more of a handicap in dairying than in most other lines. The main hope of a remedy lies in the introduction of improved facilities, such as the milking machine, to divest the occupation of some of its irksomeness, at the same time enabling the dairyman to minimize the effects of poor help. Rough work may be done by rough

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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men, but milking and care of cows must be performed by competent, painstaking workers, and the more machinery one has to expedite the work, the more of these exacting duties can he attend to himself. Apart from the introduction of machinery and improved methods, the only other thing that could solve the dairyman's labor problem would be a period of hard times, depressing wages in other lines of employment and throwing good men out of work. This contingency no humane or patriotic person wishes to see. If we cannot make money at dairying without making slaves of our people, by all means let the dairy industry go.

There is a great deal of weight in the second reason advanced, namely, that of farmers getting too well off. This does not mean that they are all rolling in wealth, but that many of the best ones, those who in times past were the leading patrons of the factories, have come into more comfortable circumstances, and are forsaking the toilsome ladder by which they climbed. While we fear some are more hasty than judicious in seeking an easier road to competence, their improved circumstances are a matter for congratulation, and there is reason to expect that a touch of hard times will find them reverting to the old standby, and prosecuting the dairy business more energetically and successfully than ever. Reviving and waning of interest in dairying recurs as regularly as the ebb and flow of prosperity. People gladly resort to the cow when their pocket-books get thin, but forsake her for something easier when times ease up. A New Brunswick farmer tersely expressed a too common disposition towards dairying when he said: "I'm going out of the milk business; I've got tired of being a valet to a cow."

Poor cows! This catches a great many to whom the first reasons do not apply—people who have families to do the work, and who certainly cannot be accused of being too well off. But these usually have such unprofitable cows that

they become discouraged, and complain (speaking from experience, forsooth) that dairying doesn't pay. They are never prosperous patrons, and it is no wonder that the factory which depends upon them goes down. Volumes have been written upon this one subject of poor cows, volumes might be added, but we cannot do better than reiterate Prof. Dean's advice, to "breed, weed, feed." When farmers become convinced that nothing can beat a good cow as a money-maker, and resolve to make the most out of her by keeping accurate records of milk yields, discarding the boarders and breeding from the best, conducting the dairy business on business principles, and sticking to it through thick and thin, then will dairying flourish in Canada, and as it flourishes will our farmers prosper.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is not pessimistic as to the outlook. We believe that invention and progressive enterprise will provide the remedy for existing difficulties, and that dairying will long retain its lead as the foremost department of the Canadian farm.

Send in Your Photos.

Have you good photos of farm homes, orchards, gardens, outbuildings, live stock, farm, orchard or dairy operations, cheese or butter factories, interior views of Lomes, or rural schools and grounds? If so, send them to us at once, in accordance with the camera competition conditions, named elsewhere in this issue. Twelve cash prizes are offered, and a competitor may win two prizes. Every Province in Canada and the adjoining States should take part in this interesting competition.

HORSES.

Early vs. Late Foals.

This subject is one of great interest to horse-breeders, and especially to those who are anxious to make their foals pay for the cost and trouble of rearing. With large stud owners, says a writer in the London Live-stock Journal, and those who go in for showing, regardless of expense, such trifles as housing and keeping a mare and foal for two or three months are hardly considered, but the small breeder or tenant-farmer has to count the cost of his foals, and if they "eat their heads off" before they can be turned out to grass, breeding them for profit is, obviously, a very doubtful business. Still, there will always be a diversity of opinion as to the merits of an early or a late foal, and showmen will rightly claim that early foals are best for showing as foals or yearlings, as the January or February-born youngster attains a size which the May or June one cannot possibly get in the time, and there is unquestionably a tendency to favor size in the ring, with the natural result that the later-born competitors are outclassed for no other reason than that of youth.

As a remedy for this state of affairs, the plan of considering age when making the awards in the younger classes, seems to be worthy of consideration. With cattle, it is the fashion to give the age in the catalogue, and it is frequently seen that a bull or heifer calf of eight months old takes honors before those which are only just short of a year old, and it is quite possible to treat foals and yearlings in the same way, so that the judging is a question of merit rather than size or age. As far as the health and constitution of horses are affected by the date of their birth, eminent breeders have given their opinion to the effect that a January Thoroughbred foal is much more liable to become a roarer than a later born one, and although Hackneys and the draft breeds may not be so prone to contract chest and throat affections, there can be no possible doubt that a foal of any breed which has never known a day's ill health grows up with a better constitution than one which has only been kept alive with medicine and good nursing.

It is undeniable that the foal which arrives during the days of the swallow and the cuckoo escapes many of the ills to which boxed foals are liable, one of the most serious being joint evil, an ailment rarely seen in those born and reared on the grass.

Apart from the health of the animal and its development, the every-day class of breeder has to consider the question from the £ s. d. point of view, which, of course, makes the early foal a much more costly animal at weaning time than

the late one, so that the balance is in favor of the latter.

Among Shire horses there has probably never been a better developed yearling exhibited at the London Show than Rokeby Harold, the champion stallion of 1898, the only instance of a yearling being a champion of this great breed show, and the writer has been told that he was foaled about April 20th.

This goes to prove that age is not everything in a yearling, and if farmers can get a Shire foal on its feet during May, and do it well when they have got it, there is a better prospect in front of that than there is of what may be called a hot-house youngster.

Untoward Results of Castration.

(Continued.)

PERITONITIS, or inflammation of the lining membrane of the abdominal cavity, from which two membranes covering the testicles are derived, and which must necessarily be incised during the operation of castration, sometimes occurs after the most careful and skillful operation, and the operator cannot be held responsible. This disease is more apt to occur if antiseptic measures have not been observed, or if the animal be in a poor condition—either too fat or too lean—or if exposed to cold or damp weather after castration; but, as stated, it may occur under apparently favorable circumstances and when all possible precautions have been observed, due, doubtless, to some unobservable constitutional tendency to inflammatory action, when all external circumstances are good.

SYMPTOMS.—As a rule, the animal apparently does well for two or three days after castration, and there is usually little swelling or stiffness. Then he is noticed to be dull and dejected, hangs his head, takes no notice of surrounding objects, refuses food and water, and does not care to move. The temperature is increased to 102 to 106 degrees F.; the pulse at first full, frequent and bounding, but gradually decreases in strength, but increases in frequency. The respirations are usually more or less labored; mucous membranes injected. He evidently suffers considerable pain, but is too much depressed or too much afraid to express his suffering in the usual manner. If there be colicky pains their manifestations are of short duration, and give way to great depression. Movement apparently causes intense pain, hence the patient persistently stands if allowed to. The abdomen is tucked up, and the breathing hurried and principally thoracic. The extremities are cold, and the patient sinks rapidly. In some cases he becomes delirious or comatose, and paralyzed before death. In this disease the inflammation extends rapidly from its point of origin over the whole surface of the membrane. Changes in the blood are induced by which the various constituents become broken up and discharged by the urinary organs, usually tinging the urine a dark red or coffee color. A post-mortem examination of an animal that has died from this disease reveals small intestine, and sometimes the stomach and large intestines, containing a greater or less quantity of this altered blood, a passive hemorrhage having occurred into the canal before death. The surface of the peritoneum is in some places studded with dark-red spots, and in others covered with a plastic exudation. Surrounding the inguinal ring (the opening through which the spermatic cord passed) there is generally seen a discoloration of the tissues to a dark red, which extends over more or less surface.

TREATMENT.—In many cases the disease terminates fatally in a few hours, notwithstanding the most skillful treatment, while in others it yields to treatment. Treatment must be directed to soothe and support. Opium should be given in large doses, as one to three ounces of the tincture (laudanum), according to the size of the patient, in a little cold water as a drench every two hours until the distress disappears. In the meantime he must have stimulants, such as two to four ounces whisky, or one-half to one ounce aromatic spirits of ammonia, every two or three hours, as indicated. The opium and stimulants may be given together. Local treatment consists in bathing the wounds with hot water, to encourage an escape of serum and soothe the parts, and cloths wrung out of hot water should be constantly applied to the abdomen. Purgatives are admissible, as we wish to arrest the peristaltic action of the bowels, hence the large and repeated doses of opium. If this treatment is ineffectual, the probabilities of a favorable termination are very remote; but should the acute symptoms yield, great care must be taken that the patient be subjected to no cause by which a relapse may be induced. The food must be of the most easily digested nature, as boiled linseed with bran, and a little grass or good hay, and he must not be subjected to cold or dampness until thoroughly recovered. "WHIP."

STOCK.

Prizewinners in Barn-plan Competition.

Some time ago I made an offer of prizes for plans for outbuildings suitable for a meat or beef farm of about 100 acres, and also of prizes for plans for outbuildings suitable for a dairy farm of similar area. The following gentlemen kindly consented to act as judges: Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; Mr. J. H. Girdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., and Mr. H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. Owing to absence in the Northwest, Mr. Hodson was unable to take part. The awards were unanimous in every case; and, according to them, the prizes were won by the competitors named hereafter:

MEAT OR BEEF FARM OUTBUILDINGS.

- 1st prize, \$100, by "Farmer Boy"—Andrew Kerr, Morriston, Ont.
- 2nd prize, \$75, by "Aberdeen-Angus"—Fredrick Ranson, lot 43, 2nd concession Lancaster, Ont.
- 3rd prize, \$50, by "Young Farmer"—John A. Watson, Fernhill P. O., Middlesex County, Ont.
- 4th prize, \$25, by "Eureka"—A. S. McBean, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
- Highly Commended, "Onlooker"—John Dawes, Springfield, Ont.

DAIRY FARM OUTBUILDINGS.

- 1st prize, \$100, by "Bullder"—Alfred A. Gilmore, Atheistan, Que.
- 2nd prize, \$75, by "Scotty"—Frank H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont.
- 3rd prize, \$50, by "Ubique"—F. C. Harrison, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.
- 4th prize, \$25, by "Choreboy"—Henry Dunn, Hillcrest Farm, Ascot, Lennoxville P. O.
- Highly Commended, "K. 20"—Roy K. Guthrie, Paris Station, Ont.
- Commended, "Rubber"—B. Drummond, 59 Waverley St., Ottawa, Ont.

I take this opportunity to thank those who entered the competition. The plans of those who were not successful in winning a prize will be returned to those who apply for them to me at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Otherwise, I shall be glad to keep them here for use (perhaps) some time in the classes of the Macdonald Agricultural College. I am again indebted to the agricultural press for valued assistance in this effort to bring about improvement of the conditions on the farms of Canada. JAS. W. ROBERTSON. Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.

Agricultural Committee and the Embargo

At a meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, Ottawa, on June 20th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That in the opinion of this committee the embargo on Canadian cattle entering the United Kingdom is most unfair and unjust, as it is a publication to the world at large that the Board of Agriculture considers it unsafe to permit Canadian cattle to come into contact with the herds in the United Kingdom, whereas it is a well-known fact that in no country, other than Canada, can herds be found so free from disease.

"That the scheduling of Canada by the Imperial Government is considered from a financial point of view a serious loss to the Canadian cattle trade, the farmers and the stock-raisers of the Dominion.

"That action of the Imperial Government is not justified by the facts of the case, it having been clearly proven that the disease of pleuro-pneumonia has never existed in Canadian cattle.

"That in view of such conditions, the removal of Canada from the schedule would be but an act of justice, and should be strenuously pressed.

"That as the Dominion is a stock-raising country and capable of producing a large and constant supply of beef cattle, it is considered important to the Empire that no obstructions nor difficulties should be placed in the way of Canadian cattle-breeders which would tend to decrease the food supply within the Empire."

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, of Lambton, the Government was also asked to send the Minister of Agriculture to England, and to invite also the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, to endeavor to present the Canadian view. Mr. Armstrong's motion suggested also that this conference might be open to the press, so that the views expressed might find their way to the British public.

Some of the members doubted if this resolution would do any good, and suggested that more vigorous measures should be taken.

Form in the Show-yard.

Show-yard form is a source of unexampled perplexity to the expert as well as to the tyro. The vagaries of show-yard judging are not all explicable by that indefinable word "form," but for the most part we may take it as an axiom that condition and appearance are the two most elusive things which the exhibitor and judge have to deal with. We know, for instance, that in the realm of sport, victory depends, not so much upon how the man or the animal is capable of acquitting him or itself at his or its best, but how they will disport themselves on the day of contest. So it is in the show-ring. One week we find a comparatively easy victory converted into a seemingly inexplicable defeat in the week following, and the reason generally adduced is summed up in the phrase "lack of form." We have already hinted that all inconsistencies of judging are not excusable on this basis. There are judges and judges—some have the intuitive faculty of spotting likely winners, while others have very shadowy qualifications in that they are extremely erratic. This to some extent explains what is termed the luck of the show-ring. In these days, when single judging is coming more into fashion, it is eminently desirable that strong men only should be chosen. Not infrequently it happens that the vexed question of type creates a distinct breach between exhibitors and a judge. It would be extremely regrettable were these predilections for type not occasionally manifested. It is the only safeguard we have against faddism in breeding, invariably affording the necessary corrective to the introduction of fancy points which will not stand the test of utility. We have at different times witnessed extreme aberrance of judgment, for which it is difficult to find any reasonable excuse, but these cases are very exceptional, and invariably result in careful avoidance of that judge in future.

Preparation for Show-ring.

The importance of preparing cattle for showing to advantage because of the way in which they stand and lead is very considerable. We notice in an exchange that it is the practice in England and Scotland, when preparing cattle for the shows, to have them exercised daily, by leading them one-quarter mile out and the same distance back. When at the end of the trip they are turned around and made to stand the same as if ready for the judge's inspection, heads held properly and the animal made to stand square on his feet. The same training is gone through with again when the cattle are within close proximity to the stables. This is done for weeks before the fair. As a result, they naturally take up that position which shows them to advantage in the show-ring. This has a great influence on the general impression made when the eye of the judge rests upon them. Many who exhibit cattle at the fairs are noticeably lax in thus training their cattle for the show-ring. The animals are frequently so carelessly shown or so shy and frightened that they will not stand up naturally, and as a result frequently miss prizes that they might otherwise win.

Preventing Disease and Lice.

According to nature's arrangement, sunlight and fresh air are among the most potent agencies for the destruction of disease-producing organisms. Rooms and stables having plenty of light and fresh air are always the most healthful; conversely, the dark, damp rooms are always the abodes of disease. The facts have an important bearing upon the management of stables. The light in the stable should be, first, as abundant as possible; then should be intensified still further by the use of whitewash on the walls and ceilings. With stables where valuable horses and cattle are kept, it is of infinitely more importance to have the interior whitewashed than to have the walls frost-proof.

Besides intensifying the light in the stables, whitewash has the further advantage of being a direct disinfectant, and, while all stables should have a coat of it, those in which the horses have suffered from distemper, mange, lice, and many other of the common complaints, or those in which cattle having lice, mange or contagious abortion, or suspected of having tuberculosis, should by all means receive one or two annual applications of the lime wash. Germs of diseases and vermin remain lodged about the dust, cobwebs and cracks of stables during summer, and to put stock back into their stalls in the fall

is simply to lock them up in a bed of infection and court the diseases and pests mentioned above. Therefore, let every farmer take a broom and sweep down the ceiling and walls of his stables, and apply with a spray-pump or brush a wash made as follows: Half bushel of fresh lime, slacked and made into a liquid; strain through a fine sieve, add a peck of dissolved salt, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a paste, and stir in boiling hot; add half pound Spanish whiting and a pound of glue previously dissolved over a slow fire; then add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let stand for a few days; make the proper consistency, boil, and apply hot for best results.

Whitewashing is not only a precaution against disease and lice, but it also adds much to the appearance of the stables. Has anyone ever remarked the incongruity of a well-painted barn on the outside, while it makes a fine appearance, with the dust-laden, dark and dingy interior of the stables below. The thorough man goes into every detail. The interior of his stables is as neat as the exterior, and we cannot too strongly urge all our readers to emulate him in this respect.

If You Want Anything

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



Photo by Parsons.

District Maid.

Hackney mare. Over 152 high. Winner of many prizes, including first and female champion, London Hackney Show, 1905. Owned by Mr. R. P. Evans, Surrey, Eng.

It is necessary to remember that the judge has many things to bear in mind which the exhibitor all too readily forgets. It is not sufficient to point to a long list of victories, however convincing these may prove to the exhibitor. The question of form, which is almost as fatal as that of type, the conditions under which a judge acts, the manner in which an animal is brought out, and finally the exhibitor's art in showing, all tend to influence the result; and even the ring-sider, with opportunities of comparing notes, not to mention the various influences at work which sometimes are reflected in public opinion, is not always in the strongest position to condemn, however much he may utilize his undoubted opportunities.

These remarks are called forth, not by the accident of a particular case, but as a prelude to the summer show season. The peculiarities of form, added to the differentially critical character of the judicial functions, must inevitably produce many ups and downs in the career of an animal. The art of judging is not so easy to master as many assume it to be. A noted judge once remarked to us that "the difficulty of judging was that you could get so many different views of an animal," a truism which admits of no controversy, and yet it is this potent fact which robs judging of some of its most trying features. It is the sum and substance of the points of an animal which carry the day, not one singular aspect. We might collate the reasons given for the seemingly perplexing variations exhibited in the show-ring into a catalogue of ingenious excuses, but in the main they are comprised in the following:

- (1) Variation in form, which includes condition.
- (2) Judicial predilection for a particular type.
- (3) Good or indifferent showing.
- (4) Indifferent skill in judging.—[Farmer and Stock-breeder (British).

Fly Remedies.

Kansas State Agricultural College recommends the following mixture to keep flies off young stock in summer-time: Resin, 1½ pounds; laundry soap, 2 cakes; fish oil, ½ pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water, by heating; add the fish oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. If to be used as a spray, add ½ pint of kerosene. This mixture will cost from seven to eight cents per gallon, and may be used on either calves or cows. One-half pint of this mixture is considered enough for one application for a cow; a calf, of course, would require considerably less. At first it will, perhaps, be necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair become coated with resin; after that, retouch those parts where the resin is rubbed off.

What remedies have our stockmen and farmers found most efficacious for the fly pest? Describe it on a post card, and send for publication in the "Farmer's Advocate," for the benefit of others.

FARM.

Hay-making.

There are few farm operations upon which a wider divergence of opinion can be found than upon the matter of making hay. The object of this paper is not to set the world right in connection with this question, because we find excellent hay made by a variety of methods, and the farmer must choose that method which adapts itself best to his conditions. There are, however, a few important facts in connection with the curing of hay which everyone should know, and, though they are already pretty generally known, it is probably worth while to repeat them for the benefit of the less experienced.

EFFECT OF MATURITY.

Alfalfa.—During 1897 and 1898 some valuable work was performed at the Ontario Agricultural College in the way of determining the effect of maturity upon the composition and digestibility of alfalfa, and the results agree very closely with those obtained by the other experimental stations. The alfalfa was cut at three different stages, viz., when the buds were just formed, when one-third of the blossoms were out, and when a little past full bloom. So far as the composition of the hay was concerned, the first cutting made rather the best showing, but, owing to the fact that the plants had not attained their full growth, the yield was smaller than that obtained in the second cutting. As maturity advanced there was a marked decrease in the amount of protein, and an increase in crude fiber. As protein is the muscle-forming part of the food and the most valuable constituent of the hay, and as crude fiber represents the woody and most indigestible portion, it will be seen that late cutting means inferior quality of hay. The largest amount of digestible matter was procured by cutting when the crop was about one-third in blossom, and it is fairly safe to recommend the cutting of alfalfa at this stage of maturity.

Red Clover.—The effect of maturity upon red clover is very similar to the effect on alfalfa, except that deterioration does not appear to occur so early in red clover, and cutting may be delayed somewhat longer. The results of numerous experiments go to show that the largest amount of digestible nutrients is obtained by cutting the clover when in full bloom.

Timothy.—Timothy behaves somewhat differently from alfalfa and red clover. There appears to be an increase in nutrients up to the time when it is nearly ripe, the smallest increase being in the case of the protein. Though there is an increase in the total nutrients, it must be remembered that the hay becomes more woody and less palatable as ripening proceeds, and probably the best general satisfaction will be obtained by cutting just after full bloom.

The three crops mentioned are the principal hay crops in Ontario, and, as space is limited, they are the only ones that will be considered at this time. It is worth noting that, while there is a certain stage of maturity which gives the best results, it is not practicable to cut all hay crops at a fixed stage of maturity, and it is advisable, weather being suitable, to commence cutting a little earlier than the times indicated, in order to obtain the best average results.

METHODS OF MAKING HAY.

Clover is the most difficult crop to cure, but, when properly made, is the most valuable hay for cattle and sheep, and will also answer very well for horses used for slow work. There are numerous methods used in making clover hay, but most of them may be placed in one or other of three different classes (making due allowance for minor variations), and these three types of making hay will be dealt with separately.

1. Slow Curing.—By this method the clover is cut in the forenoon, shaken up with the tedder or fork during the day, and raked into light windrows and cocked during the late afternoon of the same day. A modification of this method

is to cut in the afternoon, and to defer tedding and cocking until the next day. In any case, the clover is allowed to stay in the cocks for several days, until it gets rid of its excessive moisture, when it is drawn to the mow. Sometimes the cocks are opened out an hour or so before drawing, and sometimes this is not done, depending upon the degree of dryness when drawing commences. Much excellent hay has been and is still made by this method. The objections are, the length of time the hay has to stay outside, incurring greater risk from rain, and the labor involved in cocking and pitching by hand.

2. Quick Curing.—Under this method the hay is really cured in the mow, the term "quick curing" referring to the length of time it is left outside after cutting. There are several variations in this method, but the general method is as follows: The clover is cut in the forenoon after the dew is off, raked and put into cocks during the afternoon, and drawn to the barn the following day, care being taken to have it perfectly free from dew or rain when handled. If a shower of rain should come before the hay is drawn, the first method described will have to be followed; that is to say, the hay will have to be thoroughly cured before it is put into the barn. Unfortunately, experimental data are lacking regarding this method. There is no question that a great deal of good hay has been made in this way, but whether the method can be employed in filling all kinds of mows and lofts, has not been fully demonstrated. It is pretty generally believed that large mows are better than small ones for this purpose, and that, when unloaded with a hay-fork, each forkful should be evenly spread over the mow and well tramped. Perhaps the greatest objection to the method is the labor involved, especially in pitching the green hay by hand.

3. Labor-saving Method.—By this method the clover is cut almost any time during the day, but preferably after the dew is off. If it is very rank and sappy the tedder is used, but ordinarily the tedder is dispensed with, especially during the latter part of the season. Towards evening of the day the clover is cut the driest hay is raked with a side-delivery rake, which goes around the field, turning the swaths upside down in a light, continuous windrow, in which condition the clover is left till the following day. The clover that is cut last, and is still green, is not raked until the following forenoon. A heavy dew, no doubt, causes some injury, but since the greenest clover is on the surface, the injury is not serious. The following day, after the dew is thoroughly dried off the clover, the hay-loader is started and the hay taken to the barn, the balance of the previous day's cutting being raked about noon, and sufficient fresh clover is cut to keep the loader going the following day. Of course, the weather and character of the crop call for modifications of the method, which each man must work out for himself. It is not claimed that this method will make as good hay as where the hay is cocked, but good hay can be made by it, and the saving of labor is enormous, which in these days is an important consideration. A hay-loader cannot be used to advantage without a side-delivery rake. The ordinary dump rake ropes the hay up into a mass that dries out slowly, and leaves the windrows running in the wrong direction to use a loader to advantage.

Timothy hay can be made by any of the methods described above, but requires less time to cure. The space allotted to this subject has already been exceeded, and there are doubtless some things that have not been made clear. If this article should create some discussion, there will then be an opportunity for further explanation, but in the meantime the subject must be closed.

G. E. DAY.
Ontario Agricultural College.

Cut and Cure Hay in One Day.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I notice in your issue of the 8th inst. an article entitled "Economy of the Hay Loader," containing timely advice regarding the use of labor-saving machines for the successful handling of the hay crop. While I agree in the main with your article, my experience is that it is not necessary or desirable to put the hay in coils nor have it "sweat," but that very much better results can be obtained by rapid curing. For several years past I have endeavored as far as possible to get the crop housed the same day as it was cut, and without it being touched by either dew or rain. I do not begin cutting until the dew is off, and a couple of hours after starting the mower begin to use the tedder, which we keep going during the day, according to crop and weather conditions. In ordinary hay weather, with the aid of the side rake and loader, we can put hay in the mow the same day with excellent results. The quality I believe is superior to that of any which gets the dew or rain or undergoes the sweating process, which is considered so necessary by many agriculturists, and which I believed in myself for many years, until necessity drove me to look for a method with less hand labor. I have not experienced any more trouble in heating in the mow than I did under the former methods of handling the crop. Experience must teach everyone just when

the hay is dry enough to go in the mow, and not dry enough to lose the leaves, and curing is quite possible with a side rake and loader, as the driest swath is going in first. My experience is that where the hay is treated in this way, not only is a better quality secured, but it does not need to go into the mow in so dry a condition as that which undergoes dew or rain after cutting, while at the same time the danger from heating is no greater.

SUBSCRIBER.

Open Letter to the Men Folk.

[Sometimes it does people good to have the curtain lifted on their home conditions. Cobwebs and dust and other things very much worse for the wife and mother come to light, and then there is a wholesome cleaning up. A trained nurse, whose duties took her into farm homes, both in Eastern and Western Canada, has been taking notes as she went along, and sends us for publication in the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" just what she saw and heard. We cannot print it all, and what we do will jar people, who will never believe that such things could be, even rarely, in fair Canada. The writer boldly signs her name, but we do not consider its publication necessary.—Ed.]

I want to inform your readers of what I have seen farmers' wives endure. I also wish to impress upon their minds that those whom I condemn were not unlettered or ignorant men. Several of them were men of more or less local eminence and entrusted with public affairs. It has been my lot to attend their wives during sickness, and I am prepared to prove my statements as being in no way exaggerated, but true in every particular.

First, I will take the ——— in hand. His wife is a very busy woman, far from well. She is very tidy and neat. I see her sitting-room before me as I write. Her hubby comes in with a man on business. They are both reeking of the stable. They go into the room made clean and tidy not five minutes before by a great effort on the part of his wife. He wishes to write. Instead of going to his desk to do so, he shoves back the nicely-arranged cover of the table, upsets a bouquet of flowers, water and all, tears up several sheets of paper, and, ignoring the waste-paper basket, throws them broadcast over the floor. When he gets through, he leaves his chair, also an abundance of barnyard muck, beside the table, and departs, serenely unconscious that he has done ought to worry or annoy anyone.

I will now take a farmer who studied and got V. S. to his name. He is as careless as the ——— in all ways, but adds the abomination of sleeping with his trousers under his head. Not for lack of pillows! Oh, no! he has them in abundance. It is his way—that is all. Imagine a refined, sensitive woman having a nosegay like that in her bedroom, left alone at her very nose. If you can discover a worse odor than a "V. S." can assume command of, please spare me.

Now comes the well-read church elder. He is consumptive, and sits beside the wood-box, and every time he coughs the discharge is deposited on a stick of wood, or falling that, he would spit on the carpet or mat, until the sight was disgusting.

Another man, noted for his hail-fellow, well-met disposition, will sit himself at the front of the stove that his wife has just blackened, and smoke, and spit all over the front door and hearth. I have seen his wife take a floor-brush and wash it after he left, and turn sick and vomit during the operation.

One wealthy farmer I have in mind caused me to faint with the odor he carried into the parlor. He had just been milking, and the cow's udder was all over, soft muck. He had taken his hands and wiped the udder, then rubbed them on his trousers. His boots were covered with the same ingredient. He came right into the parlor without even washing his hands, and sat down on an upholstered chair, while his feet were on a handsome carpet. Anything to beat the stench of that room I never wish to encounter. He was also serenely unconscious of doing anything out of the way.

I have seen farmers take seed potatoes out of a light cellar and throw them on a clean kitchen floor, to sit and cut them, never doubting but it was the right thing to do. I know one farmer who only changes his underwear once a year. I know dozens of them who have probably never washed their bodies all round since their mothers ceased to do it. I have seen men come in from plowing so filthy that they leave a bed-sheet filthy in one night. I have heard their wives ask them to wash and change clothes for the night, and she was cursed and told he was too tired of such ——— foolery. His wife was an excellent cook and very tidy, also at one time a schoolmam. I wondered if he thought she was not also too tired to bear the burden of seeing her bed made filthy, knowing she had to wash it next day. I could go on until your pages would not hold half, and yet leave volumes untold of the degradation and uncalled-for unkindness I have seen farmers' wives endure.

I fancy some wiseacre, whose hubby dare not say his soul was his own, declare that it is the fault of those women that their husbands do thus

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and so. I have been there in all those cases; I have heard and seen those dear, loving women remonstrate, beg, beseech, coax, each in turn, to make an improvement, yet they were either well snubbed or cursed at for attempting to turn their lord's little way into another channel. Swearing seems to be the chief accomplishment of a good many so-called men. I am reminded just now of a companion of mine who had a very high and exalted idea of what a farmer's wife could accomplish in the way of elevating the tone of life on the farm. She provided center-pieces and table linen in abundance. After her husband had upset his tea and spilled the gravy over her carefully-laundered table linen, all the apology he offered was, "What is the use of such nonsense on a farm table. The fools in town can have such foolery, but farmers' wives ought to have more sense." Another of my friends, also a schoolman before marriage, decided to have everything neat and clean, but not elaborate. She set a well-appointed table. Her hubby would come in and take the head of that neat table, litterly covered with horse and cow hair. I have sat next to him and had a liberal consignment deposited on my food and in my tea. Still another had to bear the infliction of having an incubator in her room while the hatch came out, the odor of burning oil never out of her nostrils. Then, for three long weeks after they were out they occupied the only window in the kitchen, as the brooder must be where the light and sun could reach them. Fancy the stench that those seventy chicks could produce. The husband never failed to lift the cover and let the whole family receive a supply of the odor while the meal was in progress. His wife was afraid to complain, even when she had to mix her butter or churn right in the midst of a stench unfit for animals to endure and live. She was a refined, educated woman, and he was considered a "model husband." Another, and the last. She wanted a screen door put on front and back of house to keep out the flies, but was told they could not afford it. I have seen her wash her bread-board after every mixing of the dough. Now, don't someone say she ought to have covered it or put it in a box. The kitchen was only a large box itself, and as that was the only place she had, it was not possible to do otherwise. They had no cupboard. They were never really wealthy people, but could easily have afforded all necessary articles and a few luxuries, and still have a nest-egg. I have lived among farmers in three or four Ontario counties, and also in the Northwest, and in all those homes there was the lack of the necessary comforts of life.

I do not wish it to be taken as my opinion that those same difficulties do not exist in other homes beside the farm; but I do say the farm life is the hardest life when it has to contend with the above-mentioned trials. When I hear of those well-conducted homes your readers describe, I do so long to see the men. Every one of those homes I mentioned were well-kept homes, as far as the wife could make it so. But think of the needless work and heartache she endured in seeing her work so little valued or her strength spared. Those temper-trying actions are only a few of the many I have been an eyewitness to; privations multiplied, accompanied by heart-felt longing for refinement; yes, for even the simple pleasure of a drive or visit, were seldom if ever enjoyed. Surely, if clean, clever farmers were so common as some say, I must have met one now and again—I mean clever in the way of providing comforts for the home, not clever in speech. They are far different, as I happen to know. I know I will be condemned by many as prejudiced against farmers. I deny the charge; I am condemning all men who, through ignorance or carelessness, or worse than either, of these, make life almost unendurable to their wives, by failing in the courtesy a man never fails to give his women folk. Men who enter their own homes with dirty boots, will stand and fairly scrape the soles off them at a neighbor's door rather than dirty the floor. Now, when they know what is right to do at another home, why don't they gain the love of their wife by doing as much for her? I will close by hoping those men I have described, or any others like them, will see how one woman looks upon their behavior. Not one of them were worthy of the wives they had, yet all passed muster in the community, and would be surprised if told they were not even civil to their wives, let alone kind. Only one placed as I was could ever see or be able to judge between them, as a sometime guest is not apt to see and hear behind the curtain as a nurse is compelled to do. NURSE.

Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

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

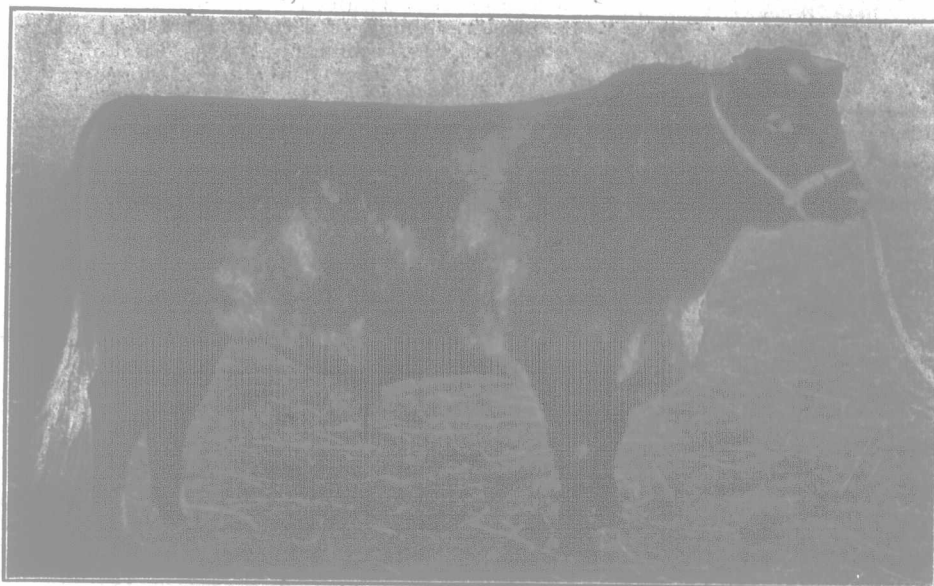
Re Water Supply for House and Barn.

The first requisite is a good spring of pure water; the next is to convey the water to the premises. An 8-ft. pumping mill, erected on a 40-ft. tower, will answer for most purposes, where the household and about 50 head of stock are under consideration.

In all cases the tower should be 10 ft. above surrounding trees and buildings, and it is better to be not less than 40 ft., as the spread of the anchor posts of smaller towers are too near the well to admit of good anchorage. If the source of supply is a spring in good ground, the tower should be placed as near as possible where there is good foundation. The life of a tower will, in most cases, depend on its anchorage. It should, wherever practicable, be placed directly over the well, with the cylinder of the pump low enough down to be always in the water; it will thus be always primed, avoiding the trouble arising from loose joints leaking air.

There are many styles of pumps on the market, to suit different requirements. A simple style of force pump is made up of foot valve, cylinder, packing joint and air chamber, with the necessary piping, all placed under the platform of the well, to be secure from frost. The air chamber may be composed of a piece of two-inch iron pipe. An 8-ft. mill will admit of a pump cylinder as large as three inches in diameter, when the pressure is not greater than that equal to an elevation of 50 ft. head.

The piping of the pump itself should be half the diameter of the cylinder; the discharge pipe should not be less than 1 1/2 inches, and should be laid in the ground below frost line—say 3 1/2 or 4 ft. It should also be in as direct a line as possible from the well to the storage tank, as all elbows, turns, etc., increase the friction of the water through the pipes. The supply pipes may,



King Christian of Denmark (86316).

Two-year-old Shorthorn bull; born Jan. 26, 1903. Winner of first prize and champion Bath and West of England show, 1905. Bred and owned by Mr. Philo L. Mills, Ruddington Hall, Nottingham.

for the sake of economy, be less in size, say 1/2 inch. The storage tank should hold sufficient for at least three or four days, in case of a calm, and should be placed high enough to completely empty itself into all the watering troughs it is intended to supply. It should have an overflow pipe, in case of accident or neglect. A check-valve should be placed on the discharge pipe at the well, to prevent any leaking back of water through the pipes. Hydrants may be placed anywhere to suit convenience.

Any farmer contemplating a water supply would do well to examine some systems near him, as he would thus gain a practical knowledge of his wants before giving his order for an outfit.

The windmill is, without doubt, the best power in use for a water supply in the country, as most of those that have used them will testify. Of course they need some attention, and a little oil applied at regular intervals—not in a haphazard way, as some may imagine. W. S. COLVILLE, Durham Co., Ont.

English Corned Beef.

This is given as the best English way of "cornin" beef:

"Dissolve 112 pounds salt in 25 gallons water. Skim well of all scum, and reduce strength so it will barely float an egg, by adding water. Then add 1 1/2 lbs. saltpetre, 1 1/2 lbs. preservative, 5 lbs. brown sugar, 1/2 lb. whole black peppers, 1/2 lb. whole red peppers, and 1/2 lb. coriander seed. Briskets and flat ribs should be allowed to remain in this pickle for 14 days; rumps require 21 days' immersion; and rounds from 21 to 28 days, according to size. Many people declare corned beef so pickled has a very choice flavor. In making a trial it might be well to reduce the quantities considerably, always being careful to retain the same proportions."

DAIRY.

Re Streaky Butter.

The presence of whitish blotches or streaks in butter has been a source of trouble to a great many buttermakers, these blemishes often and unaccountably appearing after a few hours in the butter otherwise good in color, texture and taste, and invariably having the effect of knocking the top off the market price, and stamping the maker as the producer of a second-rate article. The eye as well as the palate must be appealed to in all things eatable, and in butter, streaks and blotches by no means add to the appearance of the solid golden, appetizing article demanded by the payer of A 1 prices.

During the past year a series of experiments were undertaken at the New York Experiment Station, with a view to finding out the cause of the difficulty, and the results of the investigation have recently been published in Bulletin No. 263 issued by that Station.

The theory held by many that the blotching is due to unequal distribution of the salt was proved to be incorrect, the true cause being found in the action of the salt on a certain casein compound (casein lactate) in the buttermilk still remaining in the butter, an action which causes the compound to harden and localize, and so appear, in a short time, as streaks and blotches. To get rid of the trouble, the only thing necessary was found to be to get rid of every particle of the buttermilk, and to this end both churning and washing must be done in the most effective way. The following is the method, as given in the bulletin: "The churning should be stopped when the granules are about the size of rice grains, and should be done preferably at a temperature

of 50 to 55 degrees F. After the buttermilk has been drawn from the granules they are treated with an amount of water at 35 to 45 degrees F., about equal to the buttermilk drawn off, the churn being rotated a few times to ensure complete contact, after which the water is drawn off, and the granules are similarly treated a second time. The granules are then allowed to drain. The final drainage water from the granules should be clear. After this the salting and working are carried out in the usual way."

A point worth noticing is that, "If granules are pease-size, or larger, or if they are soft through churning at too high a temperature, or through washing with water above 50 degrees F., and so tend to unite into lumps, thorough washing is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible." This danger, then, must be strictly guarded against, by churning at the right temperature, stopping at the right time, and using plenty of water at a sufficient degree of coldness for washing. When not one, but all of these precautions are observed, little further trouble will be experienced in the way of streaky butter.

Vitality in Milk.

The most important work of a public nature which, in my opinion, will operate to advance the interests of owners of Holstein cattle, is the promulgation of a better knowledge among consumers of milk, of the dietetic value of the grade of milk produced by our cows. It is a well-known fact that the offspring of those breeds of cattle whose milk is rich in butter-fat are reared with the greatest difficulty. Such offspring appear to be deficient in vitality, and especially subject to stomach and bowel troubles, which are fatal in many cases; and it is now being more generally recognized by physicians and consumers that milk rich in butter-fat is an improper food for young children, and is deleterious in its effects, and produces generally the same effects in human beings as in animals.

These results are now said by scientists to be due to several causes, and primarily to the excess of fat in milk, and in the case of children, particularly, are probably also due to the extraordinary character of the fat globules, which, in these small breeds of cattle are extraordinarily large and entirely unlike those in Holstein milk,

which nearly corresponds with human milk in its solid contents.

It is also becoming widely recognized that the milk from the large and vigorous races of cattle, especially Holsteins, possesses another quality, characterized by Professor Carlyle as vitality, and that this quality is communicated to the consumer, whether man or beast. Thus we have large, strong, vigorous calves when reared upon Holstein milk, and puny, weak ones from those reared upon milk rich in fat; and human beings fed upon milk possessing the characteristics of Holstein milk are likewise healthy, strong and vigorous.

Professor Carlyle was right in affirming that "there is such a thing as vitality in milk, and that it is of equal, if not greater, importance than its chemical composition, especially for the milk supply of cities, and there can be no question but that the vitality of milk is closely associated with the vitality of the animal producing it."

A. A. CORTELYOU.

Strathroy Cheese and Butter Making.

At the factory of the Strathroy Cheese and Butter Co., Ltd., Strathroy, Ont., where both butter and cheese are being manufactured during the summer, some of the patrons are sending the night's milk for cheesemaking, and the morning's milk to be made into butter, their idea being that, as the milk for butter is paid for according to percentage of butter-fat, while that for cheesemaking is pooled according to weight, they will make more money by selling the night's milk for cheese, they thinking that the night's milk does not test so well as the sweet, fresh morning's milk on which the cream has not risen. Commenting upon it, the creameryman pointed out that any slight injustice there might be in testing the night's milk arose from the patrons' own carelessness. Many of them do not keep the night's milk well stirred, hence the cream rises; then, the morning's milking is dumped into the can, and some of the cream breaks up into little lumps. In sampling for the test, of course, the creameryman avoids taking any of these clots of cream, and thereby, perhaps, gets a slightly poorer sample than the average of the can. The remedy is to keep the evening's milk well stirred, and then in the morning stir thoroughly again before adding any more milk to the can.

At Strathroy, as elsewhere, the tendency seems to be for farmers to do their own separating and have the skim milk in good condition for feeding. To accommodate these the Company is gathering cream from those desiring to send it, and making the butter from this cream separate from the rest. About 150 to 175 pounds of butter a day is being made from gathered cream. This is sold at $\frac{1}{4}$ cent a pound less than the butter from creamery-separated milk. Sampling a fresh-made box of each kind, we were unable to notice much difference, except that the cream-gathered product had a slightly stronger grass flavor. With the cream collected every other day, as it is here, there should be no trouble with flavor if the patrons all took proper care of separators and cream. Unfortunately, they do not all do so yet, and the fact that some of the cream is hauled about all day on a collecting trip, reaching the creamery sometimes at five o'clock in the afternoon, is also against it. However, the buttermaker considers that by pasteurizing a very good product can be made from the cream, and certainly the increased feeding value of the skim milk more than compensates for a slight depreciation in the butter. Among the patrons, the cheesemaker stated, butter seems to be gaining ground, as compared with cheese, farmers wanting the skim milk to feed to stock.

Milk Standards.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I am inclined to agree with the statement that there is no "large quantity of milk which contains not more than three per cent. of fat and nine per cent. of solids other than fat." But I would go farther, and say that there is no large quantity of milk, comparatively speaking, which contains as little as three per cent. of fat. The important point, it seems to me, is not so much whether the standards agree with the ratio between fat and solids not fat, in milk, but whether these standards, such as they are, when put in force inflict any hardship or injustice on milk producers. I do not think that a "three per cent. fat and nine per cent. solids not fat" standard is likely to do so.

As a matter of fact, a number of the States in the Union have higher standards. For instance:

	Solids	
	Fat.	not fat.
District of Columbia	3.5	9.
Iowa	3.	9.5
Maryland	3.5	9.
Massachusetts (April to September) ..	3.7	9.3
Michigan	3.	9.5
Minnesota	3.5	9.5
New Hampshire (April to September) ..	3.5	9.5
Vermont	3.25	9.25

The foregoing are among the principal dairy states.

J. A. RUDDICK,
Dairy Commissioner.

Relation of Fat and Other Solids.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Regarding article by Mr. Fuller, in your issue for June 22nd, would say that 9 per cent. solids not fat is rather higher than is usually found in milk testing 3 per cent. fat. However, we frequently find samples testing 9 per cent. solids not fat, and the fat is but 3 per cent. My own judgment is that 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solids not fat is a safer standard, and more nearly in accordance with the actual composition of milk testing 3 per cent. milk fat.

H. H. DEAN.

Ontario Agricultural College.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Packing and Shipping of California Fruits.

By Dr. F. Segeworth, Lodi, Cal.

The fruit industry of California may be properly divided into three classes, namely: First, the packing and shipping of fresh fruit for the Eastern markets; second, the canned fruit industry; and, third, the curing and packing of dried fruit. This article will deal mainly with the first class—picking and packing of green fruits for the Eastern markets; for, while these fruits are shipped to all points on the Pacific coast, yet the principal markets are the large cities of the Eastern States, such as Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

The southern part of the State is devoted almost exclusively to the growing of the citrus fruits, oranges and lemons, while the interior valleys of central and northern California produce most of the deciduous fruit that finds its way to the tables of the Eastern consumer.

About the center of the State, near the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, lies a large body of rich alluvial land which of late years has become famous as the home of the table grape. Other fruits are also grown extensively, but nowhere else does the table grape attain such perfection as here, where soil and climate appear to be almost ideal for the production of fruit. All fruits are grown in this district without irrigation, with the exception of berries; and this, too, on land that fifteen years ago was devoted almost exclusively to the growing of wheat.

In 1904 more than four hundred cars of table grapes were shipped from the vicinity of Lodi, and there is every indication that this number will be doubled the present season.

Grape-picking commences about the middle of August, and lasts until the end of October. The principal variety of grape shipped is the Royal Flame Tokay, as it stands shipping well, and is a large and handsome fruit. The fruit is picked when fully developed as to size and color, and as the flesh is very solid, it remains firm even when transported long-distances. Picking is done by men and boys, many Japanese being employed for this work. The clusters are carefully cut from the vines with shears made expressly for the purpose. The grapes are put loosely into big boxes, holding about fifty pounds, and are then hauled to the packing-sheds, either on the premises or to a central packing-house at the railroad, but nearly all the fruit is packed at the vineyard where it is grown. The grapes are allowed to remain in the lug boxes for 12 to 24 hours before being packed, in order for the

stems to wilt and soften, so they will pack better in the baskets.

Women and girls do most of the packing. The clusters of grapes are carefully taken from the boxes, and all imperfect berries are cut out with small shears. They are then placed in tin-topped baskets measuring 8 inches square and 4 inches deep. The baskets are packed four each in a crate 16 inches square and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and a cover nailed on. They are then ready to be packed in the cars for shipment. The cars used are what are known as the refrigerator ventilator cars, and are owned and controlled by the Armour Company. The cars are iced before loading, which allows the fruit to cool while loading. A car of 24,000 pounds capacity will hold 960 crates, each crate containing about 27 pounds of grapes. The cars are iced several times before reaching destination by the car company; that is, the consignor is charged for this service whether the ice is provided or not. Charges for use of refrigerator car are \$85 to Chicago, and \$115 to New York. Besides this, the railroad company charge a regular freight rate of \$1.25 per 100 pounds to Chicago, and \$1.50 per 100 pounds to New York, making the expense per crate 40 cents to Chicago, and 50 cents to New York.

The method of selling is at fruit auction in the large cities where such auctions are established; also through brokers, at f.o.b. prices. Many growers ship directly to their agents in the East; others ship through local shipping firms, who either buy from the grower or sell on a commission of 7 per cent.

The average price on 43 cars of grapes, sold by J. A. Anderson, independent shipper, of Lodi, and sold in New York through the agency of Sgobel & Day at auction, was \$1.46 per crate. Expense of picking and packing, 20c.; freight and icing, 50c.; commission, 10c.; total, 80c., leaving a net profit of 66c. per crate.

The season for apricots begins early in June and lasts two or three weeks. Most of the apricot crop is canned or dried; in this case the fruit is allowed to become fully ripe before picking. But for shipping green, the fruit is picked when it has attained the color and size, but is still hard and green.

Apricots, plums and prunes are packed in the same kind of crates used for grapes. The fruit is packed in layers in the basket, with paper between each layer. The crates when properly packed weigh 26 pounds, and net the grower about 50 cents per crate.

Peaches are packed in crates measuring 20 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and holding two layers of fruit. Each peach is wrapped in paper, and the crate should net the grower 40 cents.

Pears and apples are packed in boxes holding 50 pounds. The fruit is layered, and each fruit wrapped separately in paper. Average net to the grower is 75 cents.

These prices are for fruit received in good condition in the Eastern market. None but the best grade of fruit is shipped, though, sometimes, if the market is exceptionally good, a smaller size of fruit may be sent. All grading is done by hand.

Picking in the orchards is done by hand. Ladders are used to reach the fruit, which is picked into baskets holding 15 or 20 pounds, and these, when full, are emptied into large boxes and hauled to the packing sheds.

Most of the packing is done on the fruit farms.



A Packing Shed on a Fruit Farm—Packing Tokay Grapes.

and the fruit hauled as soon as packed to the railroad and shipped at once. Method of transportation to Eastern markets is by fast freight; nearby markets are reached by express. The time required for a car of fruit to reach Chicago is 8 to 12 days; to New York, 12 to 18 days. Owing to the time required to reach market, much of the fruit arrives in poor condition, resulting in a loss to the grower. When freight rates become lower and time shortened, millions of people in the East will be able to enjoy California fruit, and the grower will be benefited as well.

Co-operation among the growers has been tried many times, but the combinations of shippers and dealers have always prevented any good results from these efforts. The same holds good with the dried-fruit industry, the grower being at the mercy of the transportation companies and the shipping companies.

Cover Crops.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your questions re cover crops for orchards, I may say that I have grown crimson clover, vetches, rye and red clover. I prefer the clovers, as they are not only a protection but increase the fertility of the orchard. For twelve years I grew some sort of a cover crop, but the last year I have not plowed my apple orchards. The trees are woody, thrifty and healthy, and my object now is rather to try to handle them in such a way as to get more fruit and less growth of wood.

Crimson clover was sown about July 1st, harrowed, and then rolled. It was plowed under the following May. Rye was sown in October, and plowed in the following May; vetches in June, and turned under about the same time as clover. With a little meal, an orchard of red clover convenient to the hoppen makes pork cheaply. I am of the opinion that a cover crop tends to produce clean fruit. My orchards were plowed, not to the object being to bury the cover crop out of sight, in order to promote rapid decomposition of vegetable matter for the benefit of the trees. Plowing was deep enough to do the work thoroughly and properly, probably about six inches.

I used a chain and a rolling coultter. With the latter a man does not waste any time kicking the stuff off, as with the ordinary field coultter. It cuts its way as it goes, and nothing gathers. A. W. PEART.
Halton Co., Ont.

APIARY.

Methods of Wintering Bees.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

In the course of his evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons a few days ago, Mr. John Fixter, Apiarist at the Central Experimental Farm, spoke as follows regarding experiments conducted to ascertain the best methods of wintering bees:

"At the Experimental Farm we have carried on a great many experiments, wintering bees in the cellar, in the root-house, in a pit dug in a hillside, outside on the summer stands, and outside with extra cases covering them. The cellar is below a private house. The walls are of stone and the floor of cement. The bee room is 12 feet wide, 15 feet long, and 7 feet high. It is large enough for three tiers of shelves and eight passages. It is boarded off from the remainder of the cellar by a partition, which extends around the chamber and far enough from the stone wall to allow for an air space. Under the cement floor a layer of one foot of stone, varying in size, acts as a drain and keeps the cellar perfectly dry. The lowest shelf is 18 inches from the floor, and the others twenty inches apart. Neither the hives on the third or uppermost shelf, nor the uprights supporting the shelves, touch the ceiling, so that no vibration can reach the hives from above. This chamber is thoroughly ventilated, as is also the whole cellar. Ventilation is carefully attended to, and sudden changes of temperature are avoided; for this, a thermometer which is always kept in the cellar is watched. The best temperature for the bee cellar has been found to be from 42 to 48 degrees.

"In regard to the different experiments that have been carried out in wintering bees in the cellar, I may say that in experiment No. 1 six colonies were put into winter quarters and placed on the shelves. Under the back end of each hive was placed a three-inch block; each hive was raised from its bottom board by a one-inch block being placed at the back to ensure free ventilation. All front entrances were left wide open; the wooden covers were all removed, and replaced with cushions made with chaff, four inches thick, sufficiently wide and long enough to lap over the hives two inches. Temperatures were taken once each week during the winter. The temperature was kept at from 44 to 48 degrees. The bees were quiet, only a slight hum being noticeable previous to February. When the temperature got up to 52 degrees the bees began to get uneasy and commenced to hum. The average weight of each hive when put into winter quarters was 58½ lbs.; when taken out on April 22nd, 49½ lbs. per hive, showing that each hive had lost 9½ lbs. on an average.

"In experiment No. 2, six colonies were put in the cellar and placed on shelves. A three-inch block was placed between the bottom board and the brood chamber in front, making the entrance three inches high.

The temperature was kept the same as in No. 1. During the winter all the colonies in this experiment were kept perfectly dry and clean, and the bees showed no uneasiness of any kind. The average weight when put into winter quarters on November 23rd was 59 lbs. 12 ozs.; when taken out on April 22nd, 51 lbs. 8 ozs., showing that each hive had lost 8 lbs. 4 ozs.

"In experiment No. 3, six colonies were put into the cellar and placed on the shelves, with tops and bottom boards of the hives left on, just as they were brought in from the bee yard. They were watched for dampness, mould or dysentery, also to compare the amount of honey consumed. The temperature was the same as in No. 1. During the entire winter the bees were kept perfectly dry, and a very slight hum could be heard. All the hives were found to be in first-class condition when placed on the summer stands. The average weight per hive when placed in winter quarters on November 23rd was 59 lbs. 15 ozs.; when taken out on April 22nd, 51 lbs. 3 ozs., showing a loss of 8 lbs. 12 ozs.

"In experiment No. 4, six colonies were put into



Loading Tokay Grapes on Car, C. F. X.—California Fruit Exchange.



Peach Crates Packed in Car.

the cellar and placed on the shelves with the bottoms of the hives left on. The wooden covers were removed, and nothing left on except a tightly sealed propolis quilt; the entrance was left wide open. When placed in winter quarters on November 23rd the average weight per hive was 57 lbs. 10 ozs.; when taken out on April 22nd, 48 lbs. 6 ozs., showing a loss of 9 lbs. 9 ozs."

Mr. Fixter said that they had found wintering in a root house very successful. A shelf was erected on the wall, the hives placed thereon, and covered with a curtain. Wintering in the pit dug in the side of a hill was fairly satisfactory. Extra precaution should be taken, however, to prevent water from getting in the cave.

Outside wintering was not found very satisfactory, as the temperature went too low in this country. Outside wintering was not satisfactory when the temperature went under 10 degrees below zero. The bees wintered outside consumed much more food than those wintered in the cellar.

Mr. Fixter said that he considered a well-drained, well-ventilated cellar the best place for wintering bees.

FOULTRY.

Points of S. C. W. Leghorns.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

1. Will you please describe the points of the pure S. C. W. Leghorn fowls.
2. Should the roosters be changed every year to keep them pure, or would every two years be sufficient?

Ans.—1. The American Standard of Perfection (1904) gives the points of male and female as follows:

THE MALE.

Head.—Short and deep. Beak—Yellow. Eyes—Full, bright, red. Face—Free from folds or wrinkles, bright red.

Comb.—Single, bright red, of medium size, perfectly straight and upright, firm and even upon the head, free from twists, side sprigs and excrescences, deeply serrated (having but five or six points, five preferred), and extending well over the back of the head, with no tendency to follow the shape of the neck.

Wattles and Earlobes.—Wattles—Long, thin, pendulous, bright red. Earlobes—Smooth, thin, free from folds or wrinkles, fitting close to the head, and white or creamy white.

Neck.—Long, well arched, with abundant hackle flowing well over the shoulders.

Back.—Of medium length, with a saddle rising in a sharp concave sweep to the tail; Saddle Feathers, long.

Breast.—Round, full, and carried well forward.

Body and Fluff.—Body—Of medium length, tapering from front to rear, and closely feathered. Fluff—Rather short.

Wings.—Large and well folded.

Tail.—Large, full, and carried upright. Sickles—Long and well curved. Coverts—Abundant.

Legs and Toes.—Thighs—Of medium length, slender. Shanks—Long, and in color bright yellow. Toes—Yellow.

Color of Plumage.—Pure white throughout.

THE FEMALE.

Head.—Similar to that of male, but smaller. Beak—Yellow. Eyes—Full, bright red. Face—Free from folds or wrinkles, bright red.

Comb.—Single or rose, bright red. Single—Of medium size, drooping to one side, free from side sprigs, and evenly serrated (having but five or six points, five preferred). Rose—Similar to that of the male, but smaller.

Wattles and Earlobes.—Wattles—Thin, well rounded, bright red. Earlobes—Smooth, thin, free from folds or wrinkles, fitting close to the head, and white or creamy white.

Neck.—Long and well arched. Back.—Of medium length, slightly cushioned. Breast.—Round and full.

Body and Fluff.—Body—Of medium length, deep and plump. Fluff—Rather short, but more fully developed than in the male.

Wings.—Large and well folded. Tail.—Long, full, and carried upright.

Legs and Toes.—Thighs—Of medium length, slender. Shanks—Long, slender, and in color bright yellow. Toes—Yellow.

Color of Plumage.—Pure white throughout.
2. Roosters need never be changed to keep the breed pure. The object of changing males is

to prevent inbreeding and its attendant evils, such as weakness of constitution, sterility, intensification of bad qualities, etc.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

A mine with a vein of silver seven inches in width has been discovered in the Cobalt district, Northern Ontario.

Parry Sound, Ont., now has through G. T. R. connection with Toronto, the first train from Buffalo and Toronto arriving over the Canada Atlantic on June 18th.

According to recent health reports, consumption caused 196 deaths in the Province of Ontario during May, 65 more than all other infectious diseases combined.

The "Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Co." with a capital of \$5,000,000, has been incorporated, with the object of selling and leasing lands acquired in connection with the railway and other enterprises in Manitoba and the Northwest. The headquarters of the concern will be in Toronto.

Four sailors lost their lives in the burning of the Northern Navigation Company's steamer, City of Collingwood, at Collingwood, Ont. The G. T. R. freight sheds and part of the wharf were also consumed. The steamer was valued at \$125,000, and the loss to the sheds and wharf are estimated at \$10,000, all covered by insurance.

British and Foreign.

A movement is afoot in Japan to replace the Chinese characters in use in that country by Roman letters.

Indiscriminate massacres, in which Armenians, Persians and Kurds are engaged, are taking place in the Transcaucasus.

In a collision between Socialists and Cossacks, at Lodz, June 18th, two people were killed and 36 wounded.

American and European firms in Port Arthur have been notified by the Japanese authorities to depart, and take their merchandise with them.

The prosecution against Maxim Gorky, the noted Russian novelist, who was charged with inciting disturbances in St. Petersburg last winter, has been abandoned.

The war in the Far East has caused such a demand for munitions of war that the German artillery manufacturers are overrun with orders. The Krupp-Essen Works have orders for the delivery of 300 guns monthly for nearly two years.

In retaliation for American laws against the Chinese, resolutions have been passed at a monster meeting at Tientsin, China, to boycott American goods, to stimulate Chinese manufactures, and to circulate anti-American literature.

A more hopeful aspect seems to have come upon Russian internal affairs. After waiting several days, the Zemstvo delegation sent to wait upon the Czar at Peterhoff has been given an audience and sent away well pleased. After hearing what the delegates, of whom the chief speaker was Prince Troubelsky, President of the Moscow Zemstvo, had to say, the Czar replied that his will is sovereign, and that it is his determination to have representatives of the people elected to positions of influence in the state, and so to bring about a union between Emperor and people. He closed by expressing his intention of summoning a National Assembly, and authorized the delegates to convey the news to the Russian people.

The Latest European Sensation.

But a few weeks have elapsed since the great tragedy of the Sea of Japan, and yet how the panorama has shifted. Then the eyes of the world were bent on Togo and Rojestvensky, and if the voice of a European diplomat cried, "If Rojestvensky goes to the bottom God help us," there were few to listen. To-day not Togo and Rojestvensky, but Emperor William of Germany, and Rouvier, Premier of France, hold the center of the stage, and Europe has just begun to breathe again after a tension so much more than dramatic as to suggest that no bluff, but a serious reality, has been at the back of affairs, a reality that has not yet passed utterly, nor ceased to be a matter of grave moment to the serious minds of Europe.

THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

The beginning of the trouble is to be looked for some time ago, in the agreement between France and Britain, as voiced in the Anglo-French Treaty, which Delcasse, then Premier of France, was so instrumental in bringing about, and which was ratified April 8th, 1904. We quote from an Associated Press despatch

issued at that time: "The treaty recognizes the right of France to guard the tranquility of Morocco, while France will not impede the action of Great Britain in Egypt, and Great Britain adheres to the convention of 1889, for the neutrality of the Suez Canal. The freedom of trade in Egypt and Morocco is guaranteed for thirty years, and if the convention shall not be denounced before the expiration of that period it is to remain in force for four years more. In order to assure the freedom of the Straits of Gibraltar, it is agreed that no fortification can be erected on the Moroccan Coast between Melilla and the mouth of the Sebu River. The two Governments promise mutual assistance for the execution of these arrangements."

AN INTERFERING ELEMENT.

But all this little piecemealing was destined to a sudden shock. Great as was the satisfaction with which it was hailed, and many as were the mutual congratulations exchanged between the big republic and the lion across the Channel, Emperor William was not the one to stand by and see the pudding divided so amicably without securing one of the plums. To Germany, and, possibly, not unreasonably, it appeared that France was taking a step looking to the ultimate sovereignty of the Moroccan kingdom, an aggression to be resisted on a continent on which Balance of Power had been the *raison d'etre* of a score of wars. Whatever Germany's plans might be for extension of empire, it was desirable that France should meditate no such extravagance. Besides, there were a few old scores to be settled. Accordingly, Emperor William took occasion to make a pleasure trip to the Mediterranean, and in passing called upon the Sultan of the disputed realm.

During this visit it may be surmised that the Emperor successfully pictured the French influence in Morocco as a veritable cuckoo's egg, which, if not ejected in time, might hatch forth a bird disastrous enough to the Moorish nestlings. At all events, upon the next visit of the French Ambassador to the Moroccan Court a chilling atmosphere was plainly enough in evidence, and before long Europe was not surprised to hear that diplomatic relations between Morocco and France had been broken off, that all Frenchmen in the Sultan's service had been summarily dismissed, and that France's good services in tendering aid to the Sultan against his Moorish rebels had been bluntly refused.

Of course France immediately recognized the procedure as a slap in the face; an explanation was demanded, and there were rumors of a complication, in which both Spain and Italy were likely to range themselves with France in resisting what was looked upon as an evident attempt of the German Emperor to obtain a foothold on the Mediterranean.

A TIME OF WAITING.

For a time after this the Moroccan affair hung fire, and in the meantime, while the sky grew red with war in the Far East, and the big bear saw his claws become blunted one by one, there were those who whispered that Germany was chucking and would bide her time. France waited, and England, without saying a word, brought about a sudden redistribution of her fleet and hurried her best and strongest vessels home from the ends of the earth to the Channel waters. Germany evidently needed watching. Her Kiel Canal, built across the neck of the Danish peninsula to afford a short cut for her vessels in the Baltic, had been met by the establishment of a naval station on the Scottish Coast; but there was a larger area to be looked after, and so the big warships came steaming up the Channel and fell to along the eastern shores.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

Then the great crash came, in which Rojestvensky indeed "went to the bottom." The big bear might howl, but "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and the wind had started which, though favorable to Germany, arose to a hurricane in the French Chamber of Deputies. Immediately came the intimation that Germany was about to insist on settlement of the Moroccan disturbance. Freed as she was from the menace of her big neighbor, Russia, she could now go on with impunity, and this France and Europe knew. In the French Cabinet stormy scenes ensued, and there was a division. Delcasse, who had always been for resisting German interference in the Mediterranean, found himself in the minority, and resigned; Rouvier, the head of the party which favored a propitiatory policy with the warlike Emperor, was made Premier in his stead.

A DIPLOMATIC STRUGGLE.

Then began one of the most notable diplomatic struggles of the century. Germany first issued a note to the Powers, demanding that the Moroccan affair be referred to an international conference, an arrangement which France, without knowing the demands which might be made, at first utterly refused to countenance. Great Britain, standing loyally at the back of her ally, declined to move save as France took the initiative. Interview followed interview, and while Rouvier and the German Ambassador, Prince Von Radolin, consulted behind closed doors, Europe waited breathlessly. At last it appeared that the chief snarl in the tangle lay in the different interpretation placed by France and Germany upon article 17 of the Treaty of Madrid, signed July 23d, 1880, and which recites that "Morocco recognizes the most favored nation treatment in the case of all powers represented at the conference." France interprets this to refer only to the preceding articles which deal solely with the protection of the lives and property of foreigners residing in Morocco, while Germany holds that it gives all of the said powers equal political control of the Kingdom.

GERMANY'S EVIDENT POLICY.

There at present the question stands, and although the probabilities at present are that a settlement will be come to privately between France and Germany, and that but details and ratification will be left to the coming conference, all Europe understands how keen the tension has been, and recognizes that, however amicably the present difference may be settled, the whole affair serves but as an index to show the aggressive policy which Germany evidently intends to carry out in the future. Everywhere the Moroccan incident is looked upon as a pretence, and everywhere eyes are regarding critically the hammering and bolting of warships which is going on ceaselessly along the Baltic. With her 52,000,000 people, and her immense army, Germany already feels confident, and during the coming fall her fleet will start out on a trip around the world—a sort of peacock-tail parade, calculated to show all the nations that be, that Germany is to be reckoned with as a naval power.

Emperor William, "the most erratic monarch in Europe," ambitious, warlike, whimsical, writing poetry or conducting religious services one minute and off to horse-races the next, is not to be depended upon for following the dead level. Evidently he has set himself upon making Germany a preponderant power in Europe, and Russia's defeat has seemed to open to him the opportunity. His one great check is the British navy, that power which has so often made gloriously for the peace of the world. At all events the Battle of the Sea of Japan has disturbed the Balance of Power in Europe. In its readjustment a disturbance of some sort is almost inevitable, and whether that disturbance will take serious form, or be warded off by the wisdom, the diplomacy and the humanity of the men whose hands are upon the multifarious switchboards of Europe, will be a story for the future to tell.

THE FARM BULLETIN

It pays to thin out fruit on apple trees that give evidence of over-bearing. What is left in quantity will be made up in quality.

Farmers of Cleveland County, Okla., are planning to erect an individual packing and cold-storage house for fruits and potatoes. Their object is to combine and hold some of the crops until a better market price can be secured for them.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture has made a trial of the subject of agriculture as a part of the regular high school curriculum. So satisfactory was the experiment that it is believed it will soon become as common a study in that state as history or arithmetic now is.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner of Dairying, sails on the Victorian July 7th for Europe. He will be absent for three months, and during that time will study dairy conditions in France, Belgium, Denmark, and Great Britain. One of the chief objects of his visit will be to look into the requirements of the market for our products, with a view to the extension of our export trade.

New rural mail delivery routes are being put in operation in the United States, at the rate of about 600 a month, and new applications for the extension of the system are constantly being received by the Postmaster-General. An incidental advantage of the extension of rural delivery is the rapid improvement in country roads, which is an essential accompaniment of the system.

NORTHWEST BUTTER TRADE.—The production of creamery butter in Alberta is growing enormously. The creameries there manufactured over 50,000 pounds in May, as compared with 23,000 pounds for the same period last year. The Northwest's butter trade with Japan is also showing satisfactory increase. One steamer recently carried 9,000 pounds to Japan, whereas formerly the total quantity going from Canada in a year did not exceed 2,000 pounds.

Mr. Rider Haggard's report as to the Salvation Army settlements in Canada has been issued as a Parliamentary blue book. As a financial venture, so far as the Salvation Army is concerned, he says the experiment has been a failure. Otherwise, as a satisfactory means of providing for the poor in the cities and the surplus agricultural population of the United Kingdom, he considers it a success. The Government of Canada, he affirms, is willing to grant 240,000 acres of land for this purpose, and he thinks the offer should be taken advantage of.

Toronto Exhibition Prize List.

The prize-list for the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 29th to Sept. 9th, both days inclusive, has come to hand. Every class has been thoroughly revised, and in many cases added to. The premiums to be distributed amount, including medals, plate and specials, to upwards of \$40,000 in value, of which \$35,000 is in actual cash. Field Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., is expected to officiate at the opening ceremonies on Tuesday, Aug. 29th, and to be a constant visitor during the first week. The famous band of the Irish Guards, one of the finest military musical organizations in the United Kingdom, and the favorite household band of His Majesty the King, will give two concerts on the grounds daily. Pictures and art treasures loaned by the King (Abbey's great Coronation picture being included), the Corporation of the City

of London, the Republic of France, South Kensington Museum, Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, Hon. Mortimer Clark, will contribute to the most magnificent and most historical display of art ever made on this continent. Entries close Aug. 15th. Copies of the prize-list and entry blanks can be had on application to J. O. Orr, Secretary and Manager, Canadian National Exhibition, City Hall, Toronto.

Human Tuberculosis.

The Provincial Board of Health report shows that consumption caused sixty-five more deaths in Ontario during the month of May, 1905, than all other infectious diseases combined. The fact brings home more eloquently than rhetoric the awful grip which the white plague has obtained in this country, and affords ample reason for recurring to the subject again in these columns, by a synopsis of the address of Miss Isabel Rife, of Hespeler, Ont., before the Women's Institute at Strathroy.

At the outset, Miss Rife advised her hearers to take every means of posting themselves about the nature and treatment of the disease, and to preserve an open mind regarding it, as discovery is continually progressing, wherefore we should not let our knowledge of to-day be the sum total of our knowledge to-morrow.

Tuberculosis is a scourge of civilization, being due to intemperate living, close confinement in badly-ventilated dwellings, lack of exercise, unwholesome food, and vice. Statistics indicate that it increases with the density of population. Nomadic tribes are usually proof against it, because while their habits are filthy enough, they live amidst natural surroundings, and are free from the emervating influences incident to civilized life.

Consumption is not hereditary, though the predisposition to it may be inherited. Two things are necessary to produce the disease, the tuberculosis germ and the non-resistant ground or body, which we term predisposition. A person with weak organs, especially weak lungs, readily succumbs, whereas a stronger person might live in the presence of the germs without contracting the malady. The germ is a minute vegetable organism, which feeds on body tissues. Consumptives may give off from millions to billions of germs a day in the sputum, but by care they may be prevented from doing any harm. The first precaution is to destroy the sputum. This may best be done by using for handkerchiefs the tissue-paper table napkins, and carefully wrapping up and burning these in such a way as to insure their being consumed by the fire instead of being wafted away in the draft from the stove.

If ordinary handkerchiefs are used they should not be washed with the other clothes, at least not until they have been thoroughly disinfected by boiling in water for half an hour. Likewise with cuspidors, destructible ones are to be preferred, and they also should be wrapped up and burned with the greatest care.

The great hope of combating the plague is prevention. This consists in avoiding contamination and developing strong bodies. Cultivate good, deep, regular breathing, and develop big chests. Develop the young people physically. Work is not enough; gymnastic exercise and play are essential to produce big chests and healthy lungs. Walking is good, and also singing. To develop a vigorous physique, ventilation is of prime importance. More children die as a direct or indirect result of breathing foul air in unventilated houses than from any other cause. To find out if your home is properly ventilated, take ten or twelve long breaths in it, then go outside and take fifteen or twenty there, then back inside, and two or three inhalations will suffice. Oxygen is a great antidote for the tubercular germ; so also is sunlight. Direct sunlight will destroy it in three or four hours, and the amount of light admitted by an ordinary window, though not nearly so efficacious as the direct rays, is a great help.

Pausing for questions, a lady in the audience remarked that this matter of germs was a very peculiar thing. Her brother had died of consumption forty years ago, she had attended him, and though no special precautions were ever observed, none of the rest ever died of the disease.

A. You were a healthy family?

Q. Yes, fairly.

A. That accounts for it; and then you know people didn't live so fast in those days, population was not so dense, and people's resisting power was ordinarily greater. Our family physician told me lately that he always observed more care in visiting a consumptive than a typhoid or scarlet fever patient. He also said that he would rather take an insurance risk on a child that he would rather take a consumptive family, but who had been taken away early and reared in a healthy home, than on a child whose ancestors were free from the disease, but who was raised in a consumptive home.

Change of climate is not all it is supposed to be.

If those afflicted would stay at home, or, perhaps, go to a sanitarium in their own Province, they would often be quite as well off as by running away to a distant place. If you do change, go to the Northwest, to sunny Alberta. It has a delightful climate, and pure, wholesome air; for consumptives there is no better in the world.

Common sense, hygienic homes, pure air, wholesome food, exercise and rest—these are cheap and effective means, and by employing them no one need suffer from the scourge.

Get Out Your Camera.

In view of the popularity attending those in previous years, we have decided to have another camera competition, or rather six competitions, as follows:

A—Photographs of farm houses, showing house, grounds, trees, etc.

B—Photographs of orchards or gardens.

C—Photographs of buildings and live stock, or any farming operations in which people or animals are at work.

D—Photographs of interior views of rooms in houses, showing arrangement of furniture, kitchen appliances, etc.

E—Photographs of cheese factories or creameries, with surroundings.

F—Rural school and grounds, with group of pupils. In this section we particularly desire photos of schools where grounds and surroundings are well kept.

The prizes will be, in each section:

Table with 2 columns: Prize Name and Amount. First Prize \$3.00, Second Prize \$2.00.

RULES FOR COMPETITORS.

All photographs must be mounted, and preference will be given to those not smaller than 4x5 inches in size.

They must be clear and distinct. In making the awards consideration will be given to the judgment displayed in the choice of subjects and to the suitability of the photographs for illustration purposes.

They must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont., not later than July 15th, 1905.

The name of the competitor, with P. O. address, and the section or sections in which photographs compete, must be marked on the back of each photo, as well as the name and location of the view depicted.

Any competitor may send in more than one photo, and may enter in all six sections, but may not receive prizes in more than two sections, nor more than one prize in any one section.

All photographs entered for competition shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

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

The beautiful month of June is the season par excellence for obtaining beautiful views of the various kinds for which our prizes are offered. Every Province in Canada and the adjoining States should be represented in this friendly competition.



Harley Mayberry, B. S. A.

The National Records.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

The nationalization of the live-stock records of the Dominion is not proceeding as smoothly as was at first anticipated. The Holstein breeders and the Live-stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture are at loggerheads, and unless something unexpected happens the Holstein men are not likely to allow their records to become nationalized. For some reason or other the Holstein breeders were not invited to send representatives to the convention in Ottawa last March, when the scheme to nationalize the records was discussed. This is considered as a slight by the Holstein men, and has only served to widen the breach between them and the Department of Agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture is negotiating with the Holstein breeders, with a view to having them come in, but with a small measure of success so far.

Trouble is also expected in connection with the Quebec records. These were formerly in the hands of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, but a few years

ago they were handed over to Dr. Couture, of Quebec, who has since looked after the work. The latter now refuses to give up the books, as he has derived considerable revenue from the control of same. He will only hand over the records on the payment of a large sum by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which the latter is adverse to doing. Live-stock Commissioner Hodson is endeavoring to bring about a satisfactory arrangement, but some of the obstacles in the way seem insurmountable.

[Note.—An official report received of a meeting of the Directors of the General Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec, held on June 13th, shows that it was decided that it is expedient to be incorporated under the provisions of the Federal Act in that behalf, and to transfer the records to the Department of Agriculture of Canada, and a committee was appointed to complete the arrangements.—Ed.]

The accountant for the National Records is Mr. F. M. Wade, Ottawa.

Live-stock Judging Classes.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

The series of live-stock judging classes held throughout Eastern Ontario during the past couple of weeks has proved highly successful, the meetings at each point being largely attended, the average attendance throughout being about three hundred at each point. Practical instruction in live-stock judging was given by Prof. H. S. Arkell, B.A., and F. M. Logan, B.S.A., whose addresses were greatly appreciated. As a result of the classes a large number of young men have signified their intention of taking part in the live-stock judging contests at the fall fairs.

Several of the Eastern Ontario Institutes passed resolutions at their annual meetings favoring holding meetings during the month of June, as it is thought that they will be more largely attended than the winter meetings.

During the past few weeks the Experimental Farm at Ottawa has been visited by a large number of farmers from Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, excursions being run under the auspices of agricultural societies from many points. The excursions have been patronized more largely this year than ever before, which shows that the Eastern Ontario farmers are anxious to secure the latest ideas regarding agricultural science, in order that they may put them into daily use on their farms.

Eastern Ontario Fairs.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

The following is the final draft of the Eastern circuit of fairs, and the names of the expert judges who will attend them:

Winchester, Sept. 7; Cornwall, Sept. 8; Brockville, Sept. 12; Williamstown, Sept. 14; Perth, Sept. 15; Almonte, Sept. 19; Alexandria, Sept. 20; Metcalfe, Sept. 21; Vankleek Hill, Sept. 22 and 28; Richmond, Sept. 26; Renfrew, Sept. 27 and 28; McDonald's Corners, Sept. 29 (two judges); Maberly, Oct. 3 (two judges); Carp, Oct. 4 (two judges); Beachburg, Oct. 5 and 6.

Judges.—Horses—Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown; beef cattle and sheep, Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph; dairy cattle and swine, D. D. Gray, Chute au Blondeau, Sept. 7-15; James Rettle, Norwich, Sept. 19, Oct. 6. Poultry, R. E. McKinstry, Ottawa, and Chas. Lirby, Frankville, who will place the awards at Winchester, Almonte, Metcalfe and Richmond.

Mr. Jas. Irving, of Winchester, will judge the light horses at Brockville, Almonte, Vankleek Hill, Richmond, Beachburg, and R. McDonald at Metcalfe, Lansdowne and Renfrew.

Judging will take place at Maxville, Sept. 26; and at Russell, Sept. 27. The judges are: Horses, Alex. McLean, Carleton Place; beef cattle and sheep, G. R. Bradley, Carleton Place; dairy cattle and swine, D. D. Gray, Chute au Blondeau.

Judging at Delta takes place Sept. 26. Judges are: Horses, John Forsythe, Cedar Hill; beef cattle and sheep, Peter Cochran, Almonte; dairy cattle and swine, A. Yull, Carleton Place.

Cobden, Sept. 22. Horses, John Forsythe; beef cattle and sheep, G. R. Bradley; dairy cattle and swine, A. R. Yull.

A number of Eastern Ontario men have been employed as expert judges this year. The judges receive from \$2.50 to \$3 per day and expenses. The societies pay \$5 for each judge per day.

Corn Outlook in Essex.

Corn in Essex has been greatly damaged by the excessive rains which we have had. We will not have more than half a crop, and others the same. Wheat and hay so far look very promising. Wheat has not been better for years. All grains but corn look well; but corn looks sick just now. ORRIN ROGERS, Essex Co.

We Can Sell that Farm for You.

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

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—\$5 and \$5.25 per cwt. One or two odd sales were arranged at \$5.50.

Butchers' Cattle—\$5 to \$5.15 for choice picked lots.

Stockers and Feeders—Market dull.

Milch Cows—\$80 to \$50.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat—Ontario—98c. to \$1 for No. 2 red, and white, east and west. Goose is nominal at 85c. to 86c. Manitoba, \$1.09 for No. 1 northern, \$1.06 for No. 2 northern, and 91c. for No. 3 northern, lake ports, 6c. more grinding in transit.

Flour—Quiet; Ontario 90 per cent. patents, \$4.40 to \$4.45, buyers' sacks, east and west, 15c. to 20c. higher for choice. Manitoba firm; first patents sell at \$5.40 to \$5.50; second patents, \$3.10 to \$5.20; bakers', \$5 to \$5.10.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran, \$12 to \$12.50; shorts, \$17 to \$17.50 for car lots, outside. Manitoba, \$17 for bran and \$19 to \$20 for shorts, Toronto and equal points.

Barley—Nominal, 45c. for No. 2, 43c. for No. 2 extra, and 41c. for No. 1 malting outside.

Rye—No demand; 60c. outside.

Corn—Canadian, 52c. to 53c., Chatham freights. American firm; No. 2 yellow, 62½c. to 62¾c.; No. 3 yellow, 62c. to 62½c., lake and rail freights.

Oats—Scarce and firm; No. 2, 43c. to 44c., west; 44c. to 45c., east.

Rolled Oats—\$4.35 for cars of bags, \$4.60 for barrels, on track here; 25c. more for broken lots here, and 40c. outside.

Peas—70c. to 71c. for No. 2, west and east; 75c. for milling.

Buckwheat—59c. to 60c., east or west. Dressed hogs, \$8.75 to \$9.25; live hogs at \$6.40 to \$6.65.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—For the end of the week trading is fairly steady. Prices have not altered. We quote:

Creamery, prints18c. to 20c. do, solids18c. to 19c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice15c. to 16c. do, large rolls14c. to 15c. do, medium13c. to 14c. do, tubs, good to choice14½c. to 15½c. do, inferior12c. to 13c.

Cheese—There is no change in the market, and none is expected. Job lots are still 10½c. to 10¾c.

Eggs—A fairly active trade is being done. Prices are unchanged at 16½c. to 17c.

Potatoes—There is no scarcity of new, which sell at \$1.25 per bushel. The best old are wanted.

Baled Hay—The market continues dull, with no demand for mixed or clover. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$7.75 to \$8 per ton for car lots, on track, here.

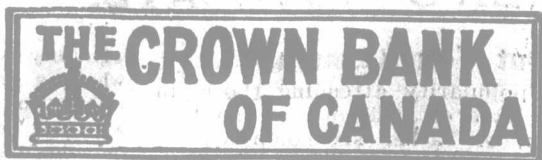
Baled Straw—The demand is only fair at best. Prices are unchanged at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton.

WOOL, HIDES AND TALLOW.

Inspected hides, No. 1 steers\$0 10 Inspected hides, No. 2 steers 9 Inspected hides, No. 1 cows 9½ Inspected hides, No. 2 cows 8½ Country hides, fat, at.....\$0 08 to 8½ Calfskins, No. 1, selected, 11 Dekins, No. 1, selected, each 80 Sheepskins 1 25 Horse hides 3 15 Horsehair 25 Tallow, rendered 4 to 4½ Wool, unwashed 15 Wool, washed 23 Rejections 19

RETAIL PRICES.

Wheat, white\$1 00 to \$1 02 do, red 1 02 do, spring 90 do, goose 78 to 80 Buckwheat 54 Rye 62 to 65 Barley 49 Hay, No. 1 timothy 9 50 to 10 50 do, clover, mixed 7 00 to 8 00 Straw 9 50 to 10 00 Dressed hogs, light, cwt. 9 25 do, heavy 8 75 Butter 15 to 18 Eggs 20 to 22



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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drivers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security. Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of Twenty cents and upwards received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

HORSE MARKET.

The feature of the week has been the Hendrie sale at the Repository, the prices realized were not satisfactory, the twenty horses put up selling for \$2,060, an average of \$103. Gold Car and Derwentwater failed to reach the upset price and were withdrawn. A lot of drivers were put up at the same establishment, and the entire consignment was eagerly snapped up, one exceptionally choice team bringing \$775. Drafters, workers, expressers and other utility classes, however, met a much slower sale at lower prices, the highest price being \$200 for a splendid drafter. The Imperial Remount Commissioners are here with an order for a large number of horses for the British army, and will visit the Repository during the week. Officers' chargers, cavalry and artillery horses are wanted from 15 to 15.3½ hands, and from 3 to 6 years of age.

The range of prices for the week as reported by the Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, is as follows:

Single driver, 15 to 16 hands\$125 to \$200 Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands. 150 to 250 Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands. 350 to 700 Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. 125 to 175 General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. 140 to 200 Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs. 140 to 225 Serviceable second-hand workers 60 to 110 Serviceable second-hand drivers 60 to 100

Cheese Board Prices.

Below are the prices quoted from the Cheese Boards, Friday and Saturday, of last week: Perth, 9½c.; Ottawa, 9 7-16c.; Napanee, 9½c. (bid); Listowel, 9½c., one lot sold on street at 9 9-16c.; Farnham, Que., butter, 19½c. to 19¾c., cheese, 9½c.; Huntingdon, Que., cheese, 9½c., fresh butter, 20½c. to 20¾c., salted butter, 19½c. to 19¾c.; Iroquois, 9½c.; Kemptville, 9½c.; Brockville, 9½c. to 9¾c.; Belleville, 9½c.; Cowansville, Que., butter, 19½c. to 20¾c., cheese, 9½c.; Watertown, N. Y., 9½c. for large, and 9½c. for small; Russell, 9 7-16c. for bulk of offerings, a few at 9½c.; Lancaster, 9 5-16c.; Vankleek Hill, 9½c.; London, 9c. to 9½c. (bid), no sales; Cornwall, 9½c. to 9 5-16c.; Canton, N. Y., butter, 20½c., twin cheese, 9½c.

Buffalo.

Buffalo—Veals, \$4.25 to \$6.50. Hogs—Heavy, \$5.60 to \$5.65; a few at \$5.70; mixed, Yorkers and pigs, \$5.65 to \$5.70; roughs, \$4.65 to \$4.90; stags, \$3 to \$3.75; dairies, \$5.35 to \$5.60. Sheep and Lambs—Steady.

British Cattle Market.

London—Cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 12½c. per lb.; refrigerated beef, 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb.; Sheep, 13c. to 14c. per pound.

Chicago.

Chicago. Cattle Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$6; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.50.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.15 to \$5.30; good to choice, heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.42½; rough, heavy, \$4.70 to \$5.10; light, \$5.20 to \$5.40; bulk of sales, \$5.10 to \$5.40.

Sheep—Good to prime wethers, \$4.60 to \$5.10; native hogs, including spring lambs, at \$1.00 to \$1.25.

Montreal.

Butter—Firm, having advanced almost a cent in a week. Fine creamery, 19½c. to 19¾c.; good to fine, 19½c. to 19¾c. Make seems to be large, and quality good.

Cheese—Finest Ontario, 9½c. to 9¾c.; Quebec, 9½c. to 9¾c. The firmness of the market is ascribed to an extensive short interest. Shipments from this port show a substantial increase over a year ago.

Eggs—Easier, with dealers making a concentrated effort to get prices down in the country. Selects, 18c.; No. 1, 16c.; No. 2, 14c.

Potatoes—Some new potatoes received, but they are said to be very immature, old stock selling at 62c. to 67c., on track, for 90-lb. bags in carloads.

Flour—Dull, but steady; lower prices expected. Manitoba strong bakers' purchasable at \$5.10 per bbl., in bags; patents, \$5.40.

Millfeeds—Bran, \$17 per ton, in bags; shorts, \$20. Active demand for shorts.

Hay—Easy, in prospect of heavy crop. No. 1 timothy, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton, on track; No. 2, \$7 to \$7.50, and clover and clover mixed at \$6 to \$6.50.

Hides—Supplies of all kinds of beef hides and calf and sheep skins are fair and demand is active. Dealers are paying 8c. per lb. for No. 2 hides, 9c. for No. 2, and 10c. for No. 3, with ½c. to tanners. No. 1 calfskins, 15c., and No. 2, 13c. Sheepskins, \$1.20; clipped, 25c. Lambskins, 25c. The condition of the hides is improving daily, and the grub is gradually disappearing.

Live Stock—English market, while holding around the same quotations, is rather firmer in tone, consequently there has been an awakening of interest in the market for ocean freight space. Local market dull and unchanged as to price. Hogs, if anything, rather easier. Supplies not liberal, and demand only fair. Prices for select hogs range around 6½c. up to 7c. for very fine lots, though there were few purchases at that figure on the open market. Mixed hogs, 6½c. to 6¾c., off cars. Cattle market steady, and demand dull, though slightly improved as compared with the end of last week when the hot, muggy weather kept dealers from driving a very brisk trade. Choicest, 5½c. up to 5¾c., fine bringing 5c. to 5¼c., and the bulk of the good butchers' stock, 4½c. to 4¾c.; medium cattle, 3½c. to 4c., and common, 2½c. to 3c. or 3¼c. Sheep prices range from 3½c. to 4c., lambs bringing \$3 to \$4.50 each; demand fair. The quality of the calves offering shows a wide dissimilarity, and prices range accordingly, being \$2 to \$10 each, the latter paid for a few very choice. A few milch cows offered sold at \$40 to \$55 each, for good ones.

Horses—There was a little activity this week, though, for the most part, the market is excessively dull, and dealers do not look for a permanent improvement for some time to come. Prices hold practically steady at \$200 to \$250 for draft horses weighing from 1,400 to 1,500, while 100 lbs. added to their weight would add about \$50 to their cost. Coal-cart horses, weighing from 1,350 to 1,450 or 1,500 lbs., sell at about \$200 to \$225 to \$240, each. Express horses, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., sell at \$150 to \$200 each, while fine carriage horses bring \$200 to \$500 each, and even more, according to quality, style, etc. There is a little demand for riding horses, weighing around 1,100 lbs., prices ranging from \$250 to \$400 each; while ordinary, cheap, general-purpose animals range from \$75 to \$125 each, and broken-down old animals from \$50 to \$75 each.

Provisions—Fresh-killed abattoir hogs are selling at \$9.50 to \$9.75 per 100 lbs. Hams are in pretty good demand just now, and prices range from 13c. to

14c. per lb., according to weights, bacon being 10c. for green, and 15c. for finest smoked.

Honey—The end of the season for old honey is now approaching, but it will still be some weeks before the new crop is offering. Demand for consumption is quite as good as could be expected, and the market is firm of tone and rather higher than some time since. Sales of buckwheat, strained, honey, in large barrels, were made as high as 6½c., so it is claimed, while white clover, strained, is quoted at 7½c.; one dealer offering a few 60-lb. tins at a little lower.

Beans—The market shows no change. Demand for prime pea beans continues quite brisk, and prices are steady at around 65c. per bushel for the best.

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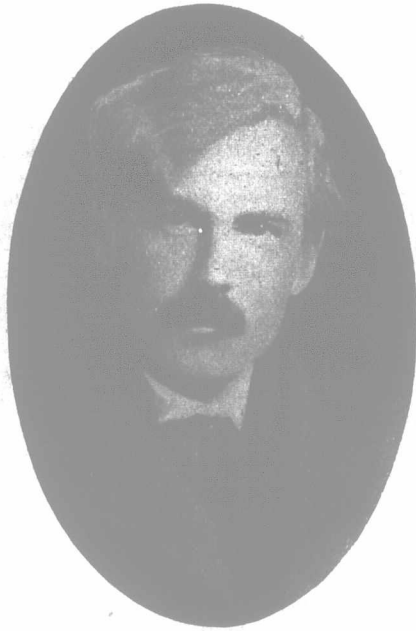
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Life, Literature and Education.

A New Canadian Writer.



Mr. Norman Duncan.

Author of "Dr. Luke of the Labrador."

Judging by the number of really good Canadian literary productions which have come to the fore during the past few years, it would seem that the Dominion is at last coming to her own in the literary world, and that ere long she will be noted not only for her wheat and cattle, and her eminence as Britain's greatest dependency, but also for her native literature and her men of letters.

Among the "newest" of her literary lights is Mr. Norman Duncan, whose "Soul of the Street," published some four years ago, bore the stamp by which the discerning knew that there was a writer who would speak again, and with power. What that stamp is it would be hard to say. A peculiarly composite thing it is, in which are blended not only originality, artistic "finish," power, knowledge of men and things, but also that other elusive quality which marks out the work of one genius from that of another, the personality of the man infused in all that he has written, so peculiarly, so definitely, that it is recognized even as he himself is recognized. Could one, for instance, ever confuse the work of a Hugo with that of a Scott, or the style of a George Eliot with that of a Dickens or a Thackeray?

The promise of his first volume Mr. Duncan has largely redeemed in his later works, "The Way of the Sea," and "Doctor Luke of the Labrador," a tale of the bleak north-east coast—"a brutal desolation"—with its wind-bleached headlands, its spectral icebergs, and its primitive people, "for the most part isolated and desperately wretched," who glean their meagre living from the sea—the people of whom Dr. Grenfell has told so touchingly during his recent tour through Canada.

As regards the popular idea that Dr. Grenfell is the original of "Doc-

tor Luke of the Labrador," Mr. Duncan has distinctly said, "the author wishes to make it plain that 'Doctor Luke' was not drawn from Dr. Grenfell." We think that anyone who ever heard Dr. Grenfell lecture, will not need to have this fact explained. There is no similarity other than of outward conditions, between the doctor of Mr. Duncan's pages and the brave missionary doctor of the Labrador wilds. The glimmer of a suggestion as to a figure for his book, Mr. Duncan may have obtained from the heroic doctor—a writer with a fertile imagination and a deep experience needs no more—and upon this slender thread has been lung the fiction which has obtained such wide currency in the book reviews of recent newspapers and magazines.

Although the book has been named "Doctor Luke," even the casual reader is likely to recognize that it is in Skipper Tommy Lovejay that the real center of interest lies—Skipper Tommy, with his great innocent heart, his unflinching faith in God, and love for human kind. "He manages somehow t' work a blessin' with death an' wreck. I'm awful sorry for they poor children," says he, "an' for the owners o' that there fine ship; but I've got to have my way," says he, "or the world would never come to much." This is Skipper Tommy's philosophy in a land where such philosophy is sorely needed. And again, "Tis only out o' sin that sweetness is born. That's just what sin is for! . . . Such as sin agin their will—the Lard loves and gathers in. They who sin must suffer, Davy, an' only such as suffer can know the dear Lard's love."

Tommy, too, had his humorous side. The passage in which he "nibbles" is fine, and what could be much better than his estimate of women: "Not," the skipper continued, "that I'll have a word said agin that woman; which I won't," says he, "nor no other. The Lard knowed what He was about. He made them with His own hands, an' if He was willin' t' take the responsibility, us men can do no less than stand by an' weather it out. 'Tis my own idea that He was more sot on fine lines than sailin' qualities when He whittled His model. 'I'll make a craft,' says He, 'for looks, an' I'll pay no heed,' says He, 't' the cranks she may have, hopin' for the best.' An' He done it! That He did! They're tidy craft—oh, ay, they're wonderful tidy craft—but 'tis Lard help up in a gale o' wind."

"Doctor Luke," as the first ambitious book of an author evidently destined for still greater things, has its defects, but it is a clean, wholesome, original story, in which neither pathos, humor nor clever character sketching are lacking, and it contains many passages of a very high order in literary art. It is safe to say that its faults cannot prevent it from being regarded as one of the most notable volumes yet produced by our Canadian story-tellers.

"Dr. Grenfell's Parish," Mr. Duncan's latest book, which has been mentioned in a previous issue in these columns, is not a story, but a descriptive sketch of the people of the Labrador coast as Mr. Duncan has seen them in his frequent visits to their villages. In this book he says he has made no attempt at

literary excellence; yet, needless to say, it possesses much literary excellence, and is well worth reading for this as well as for the abundant store of information which it supplies, and the eloquence of its appeal for Dr. Grenfell's work.

Mr. Duncan was born in Brantford, Ont., July 2nd, 1871, and was educated in the Mitchell High School and the University of Toronto. His father was Robert A. Duncan, who came at an early age from County Down, Ireland, with his family, and settled in Brantford in 1847; and his mother Susan Hawley Duncan, daughter of a prosperous farmer who lived near Brantford. In 1895 he began newspaper work at Auburn, N. Y., and two years later joined the editorial staff of the New York Evening Post. He holds at present the Wallace Professorship of Rhetoric at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., a position which leaves him ample time for the exercise of his literary proclivities. He is at present engaged upon a short novel, which will be issued during the coming fall under the title of "The Mother," and will be cordially welcomed by the Canadian reading public.

Greed a Religion.

In the story of "Frenzied Finance," which Mr. Thomas W. Lawson has been writing, the extent to which greed enters into the business operations of some large corporations is illustrated by an interview Mr. Lawson had with Mr. Rodgers, generally admitted to be the power through whom "Standard Oil" works. The interview is given in Mr. Lawson's own words:

"Lawson," said the master-brain of the greatest and most successful commercial enterprise in the world, "you know the stock market, but you don't know the first principles of working to advantage a great business in which you absolutely control the production. The novice assumes that consumption, when it is greater than production, makes the price. Do you suppose Standard Oil has built itself up to where it is and made the money it has, simply because there were always more lamps than we had oil? As the world goes to-day, the prices of necessities and luxuries are fixed and should be fixed by the man who controls both the selling and the producing end, for there is greater profit to be had by supply to regulated demand and demand to regulated supply, than from a charge made and regulated by supply and demand. Standard Oil gets to-day, and has always since its birth got its enormous profit from its regulation department.

"Lawson, no man has done his business properly who has missed a single dollar he could have secured in the doing of it. It is one of the first principles Mr. Rockefeller taught me; it is one he has inculcated in every Standard Oil man, until to-day it is a religion with us all."

The following is, in part, Mr. Lawson's comment upon such remorseless lust:

"There you have it—the basic precept of the gospel of greed. What must ye do to be rich? Extract

every dollar. How the formula explains 'Standard Oil,' and how completely it reveals the Rockefeller attitude of mind! Greed crystallized into a practice, dignified into a principle, consecrated into a religion and become a fanaticism. Shylock's God is 'Standard Oil's.' The ravenous lust for gold that possesses these men is not an appetite, but a fever. In them it is the craving of the tiger for blood. Gorged and girtled with riches, their millions piled into the hundreds, masters of the revenues of empires, still they are as the daughters of the horse-leech."

Decline in Drinking.

Edmund E. Sheppard, proprietor of Toronto Saturday Night, recently returned from California, after spending his fifteenth winter there. Speaking of social conditions there, Mr. Sheppard says: "There is not much drinking. No hotels, or very few of them have bars. Public sentiment is against them, and the proprietors are so cognizant of this fact that where they have bars they will not serve guests at the table, for fear of offending those who do not drink. Automobile parties sometimes carry their liquor with them, and have the greatest difficulty in getting it served to them at the hotels. The restaurant business is very large, on account of so many people dining out, which is due to the system of living in flats and the difficulty of getting domestic help. The rates are only about half what they are in Toronto. Sentiment is also against smoking, and it is unusual for men to smoke in the house. It is public sentiment, and not law, that has brought the social conditions to what they are."

Schooldays.

As a means of awakening the genial, after-dinner humor of most men of middle-age, no subject, perhaps, equals the memory of early schooldays. Let the topic but be started by an anecdote of some long-dead dominie, and it is as if the spigot had been drawn from a butt of old vintage, and a stream of recollection will flow forth, rich and sparkling with the mellowed light of years. Strange is the charm of a word. For a lifetime a man has been painfully toiling up the Alps of circumstance—it may be he has gained the object of his desire, the glittering ice-crystal on the peak, which long ago dazzled his upward-looking eyes—and now, amid the walnut and the wine, someone says, "I remember." Lo! the years are forgotten—the grey-beard is back in the sunny valley of his boyhood, wandering the field paths with chubbiness by companions long since dust, and filling his heart once more with the sweet scent of hayricks and hedges in hawthorn time. It is not for nothing that rustic children, day after day as they start for school, hear the low of the farmyard kine coming in to milking, and that, day after day, as they tread the long miles of moorland path, they see the grouse whirr off to the mountain, and the trout dart away from the sunny shallows; and it is not for nothing that they spend long truant

afternoons by ferny lanes and harebell copses in the seasons of bird-nesting and bramble-gathering. These make the fragrant memories of after years, and again and again in later life, to the man jaded with anxiety and care, the old associations come back laden with pleasant regrets—a breath from the clover fields of youth.—[George Eyre-Todd.]

Literary Drugs.

There is a bookseller in Yorkshire who never tires of telling how once he "got even" with Alfred Austin, the poet laureate. This vendor of literary wares is a tall, thin man, with sharp features and a distinctly intellectual head, and Mr. Austin seems to have taken an interest in him from the first. Often and often he visited the shop, never to buy, but always to ask innumerable questions.

"How many books do you sell daily?" "Do they read about me here?" "What is the profit in bookselling?" These were samples of the poet's queries.

Then came the day when he took up a copy of Omar Khayyam, and asked, "Is this good?"

"Don't know; never read it," replied the shopman.

"What! You don't read the books you sell?" came the astonished question.

"Certainly not," was the concluding phrase of the conversation. "If you were a druggist would that lead you to eat any more opium?"—[New York Times.]

Domestic Economy.

USES FOR LEMON.

Lemons are a rectifier in cases of colds, liver complaint and biliousness. As a garnish for fish, salad, game and other dishes, they have no equal. Mix equal proportions of lemon juice and glycerine to moisten the lips of a fever-parched patient. Add five drops of juice to the water with which you brush the teeth. It will remove the tartar and sweeten the breath. A refreshing and appetizing dish for an invalid is made by mixing the juice of one lemon with the well-beaten white of an egg, to which has previously been added two teaspoonfuls powdered sugar. If a lemon is kept on hand with which to rub away stains on the nails or hands, they will quickly disappear. Salt and lemon juice will remove rust stains from linen without injury to the fabric. Dried lemon peel sprinkled over coals will destroy any disagreeable odor about the house.—[Exchange.]

USES OF TURPENTINE.

Turpentine, either in resinous form or in spirits, has a household value. A child suffering with the croup or any throat or lung difficulty will be quickly relieved by inhaling the vapor and having the chest rubbed until the skin is red, and then being wrapped about with flannel moistened with fiery spirits. Afterwards sweet oil will save the skin from irritation. In the case of burns and scalds turpentine has no equal. It is the best dressing for patent leather; it will remove paint from artists' clothes and workmen's garments; it will drive away moths if a few drops are put into closets and chests; it will persuade mice to find other quarters if a little is poured into mouse holes; one tablespoon added to the water in which linens are boiled will make the goods wonderfully white; a few drops will prevent starch from sticking; mixed with beeswax it makes the best floor polish, and mixed with sweet oil it is unrivalled as a polish for fine furniture—the latter mixture should be two parts of sweet oil to one part of turpentine. Some physicians recommend spirits of turpentine, applied externally, for lumbago and rheumatism. It is also prescribed for neuralgia of the face.

He was enjoying an ear of corn in the good old-fashioned way. "You look as if you were trying to play a fute," she remarked. "Oh, I don't know," he rejoined, "It's more like a corn-et."



Puzzle Competition.

VII.

Which country produces the lightest men—Ireland, Scotland or England?

VIII.

What is enough for one, too much for two and nothing at all for three?

IX.

A sheep, a frog, a duck, a chamelon, a skunk and a sardine all wanted to go to a circus, the admission was one dollar. How did they manage to get in?

X.

When is a ship foolishly in love?

XI.

When is a ship immoderately in love?

XII.

When is a ship like a young lady getting ready to go to a party?

XIII.

If I had a barrel that weighed exactly fifty pounds, with what could I fill it to make it weigh less?

XIV.

What of all things in the world lasts the longest yet goes the fastest, is the most neglected and the most regretted, without which nothing can be done, which devours all that is little and ennobles all that is great?

XV.

What is the largest room in the world?

XVI.

What is the largest state in the world?

XVII.—(Some towns in Europe.)

A plant (curtailed) and a domestic animal.

A contest and a carpenter's tool.

A vowel, a kind of wine, and a vowel.

Insane and a verb.

Open and a castle.

I will give full directions for this competition next week. C. D.

A Day on a Canadian Farm in Summer.

My two sisters, brother, and myself, have determined to go berry picking, and, accordingly, we are all up and dressed a little after 4 a. m. We creep down the stairs, so as not to wake the rest of the family.

The morning was a pattern one for July. The sun is just rising over the blue grey hills, far away to the east, sending a crimson glow over the horizon. As we are wending our way through fields of grain and meadows sparkling with dew, the sun rises over the gloomy hills clothed with tall pines, and sends forth a flood of light over the waving fields.

By this time the patch is reached, and we, eager to gather the fruit still wet with dew, clamber over the fence and are soon busy at work; while our faithful dog runs hither and thither in chase of squirrels and such prey.

As the sun grows hotter, we make our way over stumps and brush to the wood, where we find the berries larger on account of the shade; as we work away our pails grow gradually fuller, and before 11 a. m. we are all ready to return in high glee, with twenty quarts of fruit, and just the least bit hot and tired.

When we return home excitement prevails over the household. The first thing that greets our ears, "The bees are swarming!" One of us is immediately sent for the reapers, who are to be seen hard at work in the glowing harvest fields, or resting at noontide under the shade of the spreading trees. In the meantime the bees are buzzing in the air, and already beginning to light on a branch of a high apple tree; while the rest of us surround the tree, beating tin pans and spraying water amongst them, trying to keep the bees from flying away, until the men arrive. Still the mass of bees grows larger, and we

wait in breathless anxiety as the man climbs the tree, while the women spread a sheet, on which is placed an empty hive, directly under the bunch of bees. The man shakes the tree, the bees fall, and lie like a seething mass until the queen crawls into the hive, and the rest follow with speed.

It is half-past two in the afternoon, and having rested after our morning's fun, we are at loss to know what we shall do. At last it is proposed to go to the woods. Some take their books, to read in the cool shade, others search for wild flowers and game.

It was a beautiful walk, filled with golden sunshine, past orchards bending under the weight of fruit, rosy apples, pears, yellow and purple plums, chestnuts and walnuts. The clear river flowed below, bounded by tall poplars. On each side the neighboring rocks were covered with delicate ferns, while willows and alders dipped right into the water. On and on through the woods, crossing streams which nestled in the folds of the blue hills; dreamingly watching the exquisite play of light and shadow on the landscape round; at last we reach a picturesque place on a rocky hill, one side of it was very steep, ending in a precipice which overhung the river some thousand feet. Here we spread out our lunch in picnic style, of which everyone partakes heartily. As we are finishing our repast, we all watch the sunset, as a gorgeous pageant, till sometimes the very heavens seem to open and let down a flood of glory, tipping the summits with rosy red and shining gold. Observing the mountains, we find they have changed with the sun—blue in the morning, green in the midday heat, violet at sundown—and as we loiter on our way home, we see them black in the moonlight. JEAN L. SCOTT (aged 12). Victoria Square.

The Blind Man's Friend.

One time there was an old blind man who lived in a narrow alley in London, and who was very poor. His house was a shattered old attic in a tenement house, but he trusted in God, and was enabled to keep it clean and tidy by his landlady, who had pity on him. He had a little dog whose name was Bony, and who loved him dearly. A little basket was tied around the dog's neck, and people dropped pennies into it as they passed by. He led his master about by a string, and never was he known to deceive him. One day a stray dog came down the street to where the blind man was and barked at Bony. This was a great temptation for Bony, but he looked into his master's face and overcame the temptation. Just then a wagon came down the street, and the man who was in the wagon took the stray dog into it and rode off. Bony felt very thankful that he had a home and a kind master. One other cold winter day a beautiful little girl, with a little pug dog by her side, came up to the blind man and talked to him for a while. She was richly dressed and had yellow curls. Her dog had a large satin bow around his neck, and together they made a pretty picture. She gave the blind man some money, and told him she would come again the next day. When she came again she brought him some edibles and gave him some more money. When the blind man died, which was not long after, he gave Bony to the little girl, and she loved him as much as she did her own dog. Bony was so grief-stricken that he died a few weeks after his master had been laid to rest.

"Only one little deed of kindness done, Only one little word of pity said, Yet it has brightened the path of many a man, As onward through life he sped."

GLADYS WALLS (aged 11). Elmvale.

Talk Happiness.

Talk happiness!
Not now and then, but every
Blessed day.
Even if you don't believe
The half of what
You say;
There's no room here for him
Who whines as on his
Way he goes;
Remember, son, the world is
Sad enough without
Your woes.

Talk happiness each chance
You get—and
Talk it good and strong!
Look for it in
The byways as you grimly
Plod along;
Perhaps it is a stranger now,
Whose visit never
Comes.
But talk it! Soon you'll find
That you and Happiness
Are chums.

Nature.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to
bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leaves his broken playthings on the
floor,
Still gazing at them through the open
door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not
please him more;
So Nature deals with us, and takes
away
Our playthings one by one, and by the
hand
Leads us to rest so gently that we go
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the
what we know.

Recipes.

Fruit Cake: 2 eggs, 1½ cups molasses, ¼ cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful cloves, ½ teaspoonful soda, 1 cup raisins seeded, 1 cup currants, 3 cups "Five Roses" flour. Bake in a slow oven for two hours.



Who is This?

Here's a little maiden who wouldn't be polite;
Wouldn't say "Good-morning," and
wouldn't say "Good-night";
Felt it too much trouble to think of
saying "please,"
Slammed the door behind her as if she'd
been a breeze;
Wouldn't ask her mother if she could
take a run;
Ran away and lost herself, because it
was "such fun."
Naughty little maiden! Isn't it too
bad
That with all her blessings sometimes
she is sad?
But the reason for it isn't hard to find,
For this little maiden doesn't like to
"mind";
Will not do the things she knows she
ought to do—
Who is she? Oh, never mind! I hope
she isn't you!

Your Ideal Cracker

Think of all the good kinds of crackers you ever tasted. The creamy whiteness of the first—the lightness of the second—the crispness of another—the appetising appearance of another—the delicious eating of the fifth. Then see how we've combined all these five points into one cracker.

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas
Conjure up your ideal—your perfect cracker—and you'll find it in Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas.



She Stoops to Conquer
She usually has to—but with a New Century Washing Machine she will gain an easier victory sitting.

You cannot afford to deprive your wife of so valuable an aid when it can be had for \$3.50. Thoroughly cleanses a tubful of clothes in five minutes, and without injury. Have your dealer show it to you or write us for booklet. THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO. LTD., HAMILTON, ONT.

\$4.50 SPRING SUITS

We make ladies suits. Our leader is a cheviot suit in black, navy, grey, dark red, fawn, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is wool. It is a \$15 tailored suit. We the manufacturers offer it to you at the factory price \$4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The model is the latest spring style. The jacket has a tight fitting back with half right fitting front, with belt at waist line. It is lined in mercerized sateen. The skirt is seven gored with double tuck at each seam tailor stitched in silk, faced with canvas, and bound with velvet. It is elaborately trimmed with buttons. Skirt or coat alone \$2.50. Any suit may be returned if not entirely satisfactory and money refunded \$3 to \$4 bust in stock.

Shirt waist suits, \$4.50 a tailored waist in spring style supplied instead of a coat if preferred.

Shirt waist suits from lustre or mohair, any shade, made in latest spring style waist and skirt \$4.50.

Skirts alone from any of the goods \$2.50 like model.

Waists. Spring styles, any shade China silk \$2.25, best taffeta all shades \$2.35, lustre all shades \$1.50, velvet \$2.00, white lawn \$1.00 insertion trimmed. All waists are new styles, large puff at shoulder tucked sleeve from cuff up to elbow, box pleat down front clusters of tucks on each side of box pleat, tucked back. Tucks may be fine or wide as desired, the waists are elaborately trimmed with buttons. Send to day. Add 15c postage for waists.

Raincoats, \$7.00 for \$12 kind. Crayonette all shades. Jackets, like model shown or box style in cloth like suits \$2.50. Black taffeta silk \$3.50, Black china silk \$4.00, Black velvet \$3.95. Beautifully made.

Southcott Suit Co., LONDON, CAN.
14 Market Lane.

Shirt-waist suits \$3.75 (of waist and skirt) any color, union linen, spring style waist, with wide tucks down each side of wide box pleat in centre, which is trimmed with a row of fine insertion, large puff at top of sleeve. Skirt is 7-gore, tucks down each seam to knee, where skirt flares; strip of fine insertion down front of skirt to match waist. An attractive summer suit worth \$7. Only \$3.75, factory price. Money returned if unsatisfactory.

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our New Styles and Samples of \$4.50 to \$12 suits in cloth, silk, linen and lustre; also raincoats, skirts and waists. Shirt waist suits in lawn, linen, etc. \$2.50 up. Manager SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO. London, Can. Dept. 2



Things of Real Value.

No soldier on service entangleth himself in the affairs of this life; that he may please Him who enrolled Him as a soldier.—2 Tim. ii. : 4 (R. V.).
Let us lay aside every weight.—Heb. xii. : 1.

- Learn to make the most of life.
- Lose no happy day;
- Time will never bring thee back
- Chances swept away.
- Leave no tender word unsaid,
- Love while love shall last;
- The mill can never grind
- With the water that is past.

No one has time to do everything. Life is a rush with most of us, and we are all like soldiers on the march who have no right to burden themselves with a lot of baggage, like racers who "lay aside every weight"—even the slight weight of unnecessary clothing. We must let some things go past us, so the question for each of us is to find out the things of real value and make the most of them. It is folly to waste time and strength in hoarding fairy gold which will turn to withered leaves when we look at it in the light of death. Someone has remarked that we are too often like children who have been spending a day in the woods, and who try to drag home all the things that have charmed them there. The perishable flowers and ferns wither and fade in the hot little hands; the colored pebbles and trailing vines are heavy to carry, and seem like rubbish even in the eyes of the weary children themselves when they are seen in the fair beauty of the well-ordered home. The children are cross and irritable because they have tired themselves over things utterly worthless. So we may waste a vast amount of time and energy in accumulating things which never can be valuable enough to be admitted within the walls of our eternal Home, and, at the same time, we may be passing carelessly by real, lasting treasures. Take one example which is not very uncommon: A busy, bustling mother—a good housewife like Martha—works from morning to night cleaning, cooking, sewing. She has no time to cultivate her mind or soul; all her attention is concentrated on the outside of things. She has not a moment to spare in studying the characters of her children, entering into their pleasures and little cares with ready sympathy. She has "no time" to train their souls, because she thinks their bodies are of more real consequence and must be attended to first. Her children are well fed, well dressed, and sent regularly to school, but their mother—the one person in all the world who has in her hands an almost divine power of moulding their souls for all eternity—is to them little more than a housekeeper, dress-maker and general servant. Home which should exert a magical influence over their whole lives, is only a tidy boarding-house, where sunshine is rigidly excluded for fear of flies or faded carpets, and no happy childish untidiness or wholesome litter of boyish pets and hobbies can be tolerated. The influences for good, which might have blessed generation after generation to all eternity, have been recklessly, foolishly let slip—for what? Can it really be possible that houses, furniture, grand clothes, are valued more than these lasting things? It is a matter of vital importance that we should make no mistake in our estimate of the relative value of things, because we can generally obtain what we set our hearts on. One who

thinks wealth the one thing to be desired, and who throws all his powers into the acquisition of it, will generally find what he is seeking for. One who really hungers and thirsts after righteousness must grow steadily nearer to God, because he will not fail to make use of every possible means of grace. Don't let us be like the four-year-old boy who told his mother that he was really very sorry, but he "really hadn't time to say his prayers." Probably he thought his pursuits were of far more importance, or he would have "made time." Why, we might as well say we haven't time to eat. Prayer is not a luxury for holidays and Sundays; it is an absolute necessity, unless we are prepared to let our souls die of starvation. Surely we don't need to stand face to face with death before we understand that it can never profit a man to gain the whole world if he must give his own soul in exchange for it. Even if there were no life after death, it would be a great mistake to value visible, material things more than invisible and spiritual realities. I don't believe any of us really do, in our heart of hearts. A shabby little house or an ugly frame church may be more beautiful and dearer in our eyes than the grandest palace or cathedral. And why? Is it not because it is really the "soul" even of such material things as these that we care for? I sometimes



Family Pets.

wonder whether the "many mansions" are being prepared, furnished, made homelike, with the "souls" of the old furniture which childish associations make dear. That may seem to you a wild and fantastic idea, but is not love in its very nature "deathless"? And it is a fact that we all do cherish some affection for material objects for the sake of old associations. Will death kill this instinct, which seems to be a common heritage of our human nature? If not, then surely there must be some satisfaction for it in the life beyond. God would hardly plant such an instinct in our nature unless He intended to fulfil it in some way.

No one is really a materialist. People may think they are reaching out for gold, but really they are seeking happiness—happiness which they fancy wealth can buy. But let us not rush blindly after a will-o'-the-wisp when, by aiming rightly, we may secure a real and lasting happiness.

A sea captain once told a missionary that it was useless to talk about religion to him, for his one aim and object in life was "whales." He said: "I care for nothing but whales, and I dream of nothing all night but whales. If you should open my heart I think you would find the shape of a small sperm whale there." We may smile at

such a strange ambition—for we probably are not particularly interested in whales—but let us see to it that our aim and object in life can never be classed in the same low grade with his.

Some things have a real, intrinsic value, while others only appear to be valuable. The traveller in the desert, who was starving, and found a bag lying on the sand, was terribly disappointed when he opened it, hoping to find that it contained dates or figs. He threw it down, exclaiming despairingly: "Nothing but money!" I saw in the paper one day an account of a prospector in the Black Hills who had hunted gold for 17 years, and had at last struck a ledge of great richness. He had ten minutes of excited delight over his find, and then fell dead—killed by obtaining his heart's desire. This is not a fancy illustration, but an actual fact. What did it profit him?

Some who say they are "too poor" to lay up treasure in heaven, can spend money freely on things they really consider of value. Money given to God is evidently, in their opinion, "wasted," though, of course, they would never dream of saying so. They show plainly that they consider it unwise to invest money in such an unpractical fashion; at least until they have bought everything they can possibly want for themselves, and have also laid aside a good sum for a rainy day. It is a question of appreciation of values. Of course, people who think money is better spent on luxuries and finery for themselves, rather than on necessities for others, will spend it in that way. Where one's heart is, one's treasures will surely be. Watkinson is not far wrong when he says that "we are naturally

the slaves of the best, the biggest, the brightest that we know, and nothing can emancipate us from the dominion of the present but to see, to taste, to follow the far grander conceptions of a godly life." The things that seem of most consequence in our eyes will be the things we shall find time and money for. Those who make an idol of "work"—for its own sake—will never have time for little kindnesses and kindly sympathy. They may find out, too late, that they are only looked upon as useful machines

by the people for whom they have worked. They have been too busy to be companionable or to cultivate friendship, have thrown away the most valuable things for the sake of a reputation for industry, and they suddenly find themselves heart-hungry for affection. Hearts will surely assert themselves sooner or later, and they can never satisfy their hunger with such material things as gold or fame, grand clothes or well-ordered houses.

"What if you are in a hurry,
And your business a pressing load,
Would you pass by a suffering brother
Fainting beside the road?
For the help that you might give him
By only crossing the way,
To carry a bit of sunshine
To brighten his cloudy day!"

HOPE.

Our Ideals.

Men take the pure ideals of their lives
And lock them safe away,
And never dream that things so beautiful
Are fit for every day.
So counterfeiters pass current in their lives,
And stones they give for bread,
And starvingly and fearfully they walk
Through life amongst the dead,
Though never yet was pure ideal
Too fair for us to make our real.

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

Don't Merely

ask your grocer to send you "a bag of flour." Ask for a good flour. Specify **Five Roses**. You will then get the best flour on the market, and Baking Day will become a pleasure, whilst the eating of the bread and pastry will become a greater one.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., Ltd.



For a delicious meal, open and dish a tin of

CLARK'S Corned Beef

As nutritious as it is tasty and labor saving. Contains no bone, no waste. The most economical meat to buy—TRY IT. If your dealer cannot supply you write me and I will see that your order is filled.

CLARK, MFR., MONTREAL. C-2-05

BRITISH COLUMBIA

KELOWNA

The largest Fruit-growing Valley in the FAR-FAMED OKANAGAN. Apply to us for all information regarding Fruit and Farm lands, town and residential lots with lake frontage. Land at \$10 per acre up. Choice fruit lots in and joining town, ample water for irrigation. All information possible willingly given. Write for prices.

CARRUTHERS & POOLEY,
Real Estate Agents. Kelowna, B. C.

**ARE YOU EARNING MONEY?
IF NOT, WHY NOT?**

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

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

WARREN'S RUBBER COMPLEXION BRUSH removes Wrinkles, Black heads, Yellow Skin in short time. Mailed for 50c. in stamps. Send for circulars.

The SOVEREIGN SPECIALTY CO.
Box 459, London, Ont.

5x8 inches.



Freckle Time
If you freckle, the best time to remove them is now, as soon as they appear. Get your complexion clear, and your spring hat and gown will look prettier.

Complexion Purifier
removes all discolorations, blotches, rashes, redness, etc. Cures red nose, eczema and other skin troubles. Price, \$1.50, express paid.

Our **Geltre Sure Cure** cures Goutre surely. Internal and external treatment.

Succulent Hair, Moles, etc., eradicated forever by Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Send for books and sample of cream.

GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
Dept. F., 502 Church St., Toronto.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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



Household Fairies.

Some days ago an old "Farmer's Advocate" friend, whom its readers will well remember as "Mollie," was in our little Ingle Nook headquarters, and, evidently thinking of our Ingle people, chanced to remark as to what a useful thing a bread-mixer should be to the farm women.

"I know several people who have them," she said, and they work splendidly."

That same afternoon (it was our Saturday afternoon holiday) it flashed upon me that there might be dozens and dozens of other things as well as bread-mixers which might serve as work-lighteners if people only knew what they were, and what to ask for.

A friend was quietly reading in the next room, and up I got and made a rush for her. "Put on your hat," I said, "and we'll see what there is."

"What there is where?" she asked, mystified.

"Why, in the hardware stores."

"In—the—hardware—stores!" she repeated, staring, and probably wondering if I had taken leave of my senses.

So then it struck me that everyone's mind wasn't running on our "Home Magazine," and I explained. She was properly enthusiastic, and we set out. Upon my word, I haven't enjoyed anything so much since Paderewski, if one may be forgiven for mixing up the name of so much celebrity with all the delightful things of tin and aluminum and "Rochester nickel" that we saw. Suffice it to say that we landed home at a quarter past seven, never dreaming that it was past six o'clock until the empty dining-room and ominous rattle of dish-washing from the pantry suggested that the dinner hour was long past. So much for the delight which every woman takes in rummaging around among household things.

Now, as to what we saw. I cannot enter into a detailed account of each, but will trust that in most cases the mere suggestion may be enough. . . . First, the bread-mixer—a big tin-pail affair, with a mechanism inside, guaranteed to mix the bread in three minutes, and knead it in three minutes more. The one we saw sold at \$3, but of course prices vary according to "make" and locality.

SELF-WRINGING MOPS

came next. There were three kinds, at 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50. Of these the 75-cent one looked the simplest and best, but in all the principle was the same, making it possible to wash a whole floor without ever putting one's hands into the water or stooping double over the pail.

Meat choppers, good for chopping nuts and vegetables for salads, as well as preparing meat for Hamburg steak, sausages and mince-meat, were shown at prices ranging from \$1.25 up to \$3.00, according to size; these, and a fine new washing machine, the "Sunlight," completely closed in by a lid, and so easily "run" that a child of ten can manage it, were among the things that aroused especial enthusiasm. The price of the latter in the size we saw was \$7.

A coal-oil stove, with two burners, asbestos wicks, an oven for baking, and lids for cooking, was shown at \$6. Coal-oil stoves have fallen into some disrepute on account of the coal-oil odor which is perceptible as the stove gets older, but we were informed that this trouble may be entirely prevented by changing the wicks once a month. Apropos of coal-oil stoves, we saw a very neat little bedroom heater, for which neither pipes nor chimney are necessary, and which is guaranteed to heat an ordinary room satisfactorily.

A novelty in smaller utensils was an

iron, hollow, and lined with asbestos, which effectually prevents the heat from going up to the hand while using. Another was a little "sleeve" iron, especially made for ironing sleeves and "gatherers." Besides these, in the lower-priced articles were ironing-boards, wringers, carpet sweepers, cream whippers, little things for scooping the eyes out of pineapples, knife-cleaners, alcohol lamps with little kettles and chafing dishes to fit, asbestos mats for placing hot dishes on, mincing knives, double boilers, pie lifters, wire net covers to keep flies off pies, etc. (for an odd fly will creep even into a well-ordered pantry, you know), light enamelled bathtubs, that may be easily carried from place to place, and unbreakable toilet sets of enamel, pretty as china, and very useful for children's rooms, etc. The pots, pans and vessels of all kinds made of aluminum were especially alluring, being bright, durable and light, almost, as paper, an inestimable quality for the delicate woman, to whom the handling of heavy iron pots and pans is a constant thorn in the flesh. Last, and least, too, in size if not in usefulness, were the little double-headed tacks, easy on carpets, and a treasure indeed to those who know what it is to have struggled with the ordinary carpet-tacks when taking up carpets at house-cleaning time.

We were not shown "the little brush" at the hardware stores, but yet I must mention it, just the little corn brush that may be bought for five cents. Have you ever used it for cleaning a multitude of things? If not, just try it for rubbing the "skins" off new potatoes this summer, and for taking the clay off celery in the coming fall, and see if you will not call down blessings on its head.

Nowadays men think nothing of paying \$75 or \$100 for a new machine to help them in their farm work. Fifty dollars would equip a woman with a great many of the things I have mentioned, and surely the farm woman, upon whom so much heavy work falls, has well earned this amount to spend in a few of these household fairies which can do so much toward raising the burden a little from her shoulders.

A Newcomer.

Dear Dame Durden,—Having had the "Farmer's Advocate" sent me, and liking it very much, I thought I would send a recipe or two of cakes I have made for years.

Ginger Cake.—One pound flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound butter or lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound sugar, the rind of 1 lemon, 1 ounce ground ginger, 1 nutmeg (grated), $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of carbonate of soda. I use lard very often. Rub the butter into the flour; add the sugar and the grated lemon rind (it is nicer with juice in as well), ginger and nutmeg. Mix these well together; warm $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk; stir in the soda; work the whole into a nice smooth paste. Roll it out; cut into cakes, or bake it all in one in the roasting tins. Bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes.

Scones.—One pound of flour, 2 ounces sugar, 2 ounces lard, 4 ounces large raisins (stoned), $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful each carbonate of soda and cream of tartar. Mix the dry ingredients, then make into a paste with buttermilk. Bake 20 minutes.

Sask.

A NEWCOMER.

Question for "C. D."

In reading over the Ingle Nook Chats, which I so much enjoy, and from which I obtain many useful hints, I notice in one letter, headed "System," and signed "C. D.," reference is made to packing June and July butter for winter use. As I have always been under the impression butter made so early in the season would not keep, I would very much appreciate a little advice as to what is the means used to keep butter this length of time.

Russell, Ont.

C. G. C.

The LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Continued.

"I don't know," murmured she. "I think not. Uncle is not as strong as he looks, and—" She did not say any more, horrified perhaps at the turn the conversation was taking. But there was an expression on her face that set me thinking at the time, and has kept me thinking ever since.

Not that any actual dread of such an occurrence as has since happened came to me then. But when a letter came to me from Mr. Clavering, with a vivid appeal to tell him something of the woman who, in spite of her vows, doomed him to a suspense so cruel, and when, on the evening of the same day, a friend of mine who had just returned from New York, spoke of meeting Mary Leavenworth at some gathering surrounded by manifest admirers, I began to realize the alarming features of the affair, and, sitting down, I wrote her a letter, telling her what was the risk she ran in keeping so ardent a lover from his rights. Her reply rather startled me.

"I have put Mr. Robbins out of my calculations for the present, and advise you to do the same. As for the gentleman himself, I have told him that when I could receive him I would be careful to notify him. That day has not yet come." . . . "But do not let him be discouraged," she added in a postscript. "When he does receive his happiness, it will be a satisfying one."

When, I thought. Ah, it is that when which is likely to ruin all! But intent only upon fulfilling her will, I sat down and wrote a letter to Mr. Clavering, in which I stated what she had said, and begged him to have patience.

In two weeks from that time I heard of the sudden death of Mr. Stebbins, the minister who had married them; and was further startled by seeing in a New York paper the name of Mr. Clavering among the list of arrivals at the Hoffman House. I was consequently far from being surprised when in a couple of weeks or so afterward, a letter came from him to my address, which, owing to the careless omission of the private mark upon the envelope, I opened, and read enough to learn, that driven to desperation by the constant failure of his endeavors to gain access to her in public or private, he had made up his mind to risk everything, and by making an appeal to her uncle, end the suspense under which he was laboring. "I want you, Amy," he wrote, "dowered or dowerless, it makes little difference to me."

Neither can I say that I was much surprised, knowing Mary as I did, when in a few days from this, she forwarded to me for copying this reply: "If Mr. Robbins ever expects to be happy with Amy Belden, let him reconsider the determination of which he speaks. Not only would he by such an action succeed in destroying the happiness of her he professes to love, but run the greater risk of effectually annulling the affection which makes the tie between them enduring."

To this there was neither date or signature. What its real effect was upon him and her fate I can only conjecture. All I know is that in two weeks thereafter Mr. Leavenworth was found murdered in his room, and Hannah Chester, coming direct to my door from the scene of violence, begged me to take her in and secrete her from public inquiry, as I loved and desired to serve Mary Leavenworth.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Unexpected Testimony.

Mrs. Belden paused, and a short silence fell upon the room. It was broken by my asking how Hannah could have found entrance into her house without the knowledge of the neighbors.

"Well," said she, "I had gone to bed early—I was sleeping then in the room off this—when, at about a quarter to one there came a low knock at the window-pane. Thinking that some of the neighbors were sick, I rose on my elbow and asked who was there. The answer came in low muffled tones: 'Hannah, Miss Leavenworth's girl! Please let me in at the kitchen door.' Fearing I knew not what, I hurried round to the door. I saw she looked very pale and strange. 'Miss Leavenworth has sent me,' said she. 'She told me to come here; said you would keep me. I am

not to go out of the house, and no one is to know I am here.' 'But why?' I asked, 'what has occurred?' 'I dare not say,' she whispered; 'I am forbid; I am just to stay here and keep quiet.' 'But you must tell me. She surely did not forbid you to tell me?' 'Yes, she did; everyone,' the girl replied, 'and I never break my word.' She looked so utterly unlike herself that I could do nothing but stare at her. 'You will keep me,' she said; 'you will not turn me away?' 'No,' I said, 'I will not turn you away.' 'And tell no one?' she went on. 'And tell no one,' I repeated.

"Thanking me, she followed me upstairs. I put her into the room in which you found her because it was the most secret one in the house, and there she has remained ever since till this horrible day."

(To be continued.)



Is "Royal Household" Really the Best Flour?

Thousands of women who do their own baking know it is the best, by results—they don't care about the reasons—but those who have not tried it may want to know why it is the best.

Of course any maker of flour—with the same experience—the same facilities for selecting the best wheat—the same tremendous plant equipment for milling, and the same process for Electrical Purification of flour could make just as good flour as ROYAL HOUSEHOLD—if he had the genius for flour making.

But no other flour maker in Canada has all these requisites and facilities, therefore no flour equal to ROYAL HOUSEHOLD is made in this country.

In these talks we shall give you good reasons why ROYAL HOUSEHOLD is the best flour and why it is the cheapest flour for you to use.

Ogilvie's "Royal Household" Flour



IS INVALUABLE TO SUFFERING WOMEN

It is a Grand Remedy, having brought health and happiness to thousands of ladies all over the world. It will cure you, too. A free sample will be sent by addressing, with stamp, Mrs. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

STOWE PARK STOCK FARM

A few young BULLS FOR SALE

Of choice quality and breeding, sired by Rupert of Ingleside 2nd. WALTER BENNETT, Proprietor, Box 523, Chatham, Ont. Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A few good Yorkshire pigs, either sex, from imp. sire and dam. Also a few young Shorthorns, at reasonable prices. W. J. BITTON, Mapleton Park Farm, Thamesville Sta. & P.O.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

MR. RUSSELL SWANWICK, breeder and owner of the Royal Agricultural College noted flock of pedigree Cotswold sheep. Rams and lambs of good type. Address: CIRENCESTER, or to JOHN THORNTON & CO., London, England.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and description write to W. J. BITTON, Mapleton Park Farm, THAMESVILLE, ONT. Breeders of Cotswold sheep and those contemplating the founding of a flock should note the advertisement in this paper of the famous flock of Mr. Russell Swanwick, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England, one of the oldest and most successful prizewinning flocks in the United Kingdom.

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

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

The third Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Sovereign Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office, Toronto, on 13th inst., and was largely attended.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the Third Annual Report, showing the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 29th April, 1905.

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account on 30th April, 1904. \$ 6,112.65
Net profits for the year ended 29th April, 1905, after deducting Charges of Management, Provincial Government and Municipal Taxes, all Advertising Expenses and accrued Interest on Deposits, and after making full provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts 133,975.67

\$140,088.32

This has been appropriated as follows:

Four Quarterly Dividends \$65,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund 50,000.00
Written off Bank Premises 10,000.00
Reserved for Rebate of Discount on Bills not yet due 5,000.00

\$130,000.00

Balance carried forward \$ 10,088.32

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at credit of account, 30th April, 1904 \$350,000.00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account 50,000.00

Total, 29th April, 1905 \$400,000.00

The crops in Ontario were below the average last year, and the past winter was one of the hardest for many years, but in spite of these circumstances every department of the Bank's business has made good progress, and the outlook at the present time is distinctly favorable. The increase of \$2,624,751.50 in deposits and \$106,325 in note circulation cannot fail to be gratifying to the Shareholders, as it affords convincing evidence of a growth of public confidence in the Bank, of which any Canadian institution might be proud.

The assets show an increase of \$3,065,831.49 over last year, and amount to \$11,669,905.58. Of this there is in actual cash or at credit with our bankers \$1,569,682.57, or more than the entire capital of the Bank.

The increase in the "Bank Premises" account is chiefly due to the purchase of a valuable site on the principal financial thoroughfare in Montreal and the erection of a first-class ten-story building, the ground floor of which will be occupied by the Montreal Branch, and the first floor by the General Manager and his staff.

The number of Shareholders on 29th April, 1905, was 887, as compared with 841 in 1904, representing an average holding of 14.64 shares per stockholder. This is a very wide distribution, and affords satisfactory security to the public.

RANDOLPH MACDONALD, President.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	LIABILITIES.	
	April 30, 1904.	April 29, 1905.
Capital Stock paid up	\$1,300,000.00	\$1,300,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	356,112.65	410,088.32
Dividends accrued but not due, and former dividends unclaimed	16,250.00	16,537.50
Sovereign Bank Notes in circulation	1,091,865.00	1,198,190.00
Deposits	5,691,453.33	8,316,204.83
Due to Banks in Great Britain	148,393.11	428,894.93
	\$8,604,074.09	\$11,669,905.58
ASSETS.		
	April 30, 1904	April 29, 1905.
Cash and Bank balances	\$1,120,081.30	\$1,569,682.57
Cash deposited with Government for security of note circulation	37,749.18	56,868.40
Bonds and Stocks	664,458.48	832,931.00
Loans and Discounts	6,720,772.34	8,919,582.13
Bank Premises, Safes, etc.	61,012.79	290,841.48
	\$8,604,074.09	\$11,669,905.58

D. M. STEWART,

Montreal, 29th April, 1905. 2nd Vice-President and Gen. Manager.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report, the President spoke as follows:

The Directors and myself feel that the actual earnings and position of the Bank are now sufficient to warrant an increase in the dividend. The rate for the present quarter will be 1½ per cent., or 6 per cent. per annum. We fully expect to be able to maintain this rate, and also make handsome additions to the Reserve Fund, and otherwise strengthen the Bank.

The General Manager spent three months in Great Britain and the Continent, and was very successful in furthering the interests of the Bank in England, and in the financial centers of Europe.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The General Manager stated that the surplus over all public liabilities was \$1,700,000, and over 40 per cent. of the assets immediately available; the proportion of the latter being 57 per cent. of the total deposits, which was a highly satisfactory showing.

The overdue debts were good, and only temporarily past due, the Bank having written off or provided for all bad and doubtful debts out of the year's profits.

The Bank had 26,725 depositors and 6,185 discount customers, making a total of 32,910, which he considered a splendid clientele to have acquired in three years. The deposits average but \$311 per customer, and the loans show an average of \$1,400 per borrower, which ought to satisfy the most exacting shareholder.

Excluding Directors' applications for the new issue of stock, the Bank had received subscriptions for nearly 5,000 shares, while the total issue was only 3,250. There were only 272 shares left after allotment, and these have been oversubscribed for nearly ten times. Referring to these facts, Mr. Stewart stated that this was the greatest compliment the Management of the Sovereign Bank could have received, and it should be a powerful influence in further establishing the confidence of the public in the institution.

The following Directors were unanimously re-elected: Randolph Macdonald, A. A. Allan, D. M. Stewart, Hon. D. McMillan, Hon. Peter McLaren, Arch. Campbell, M. P., John Pugsley, W. K. McNaught.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Randolph Macdonald was elected President; Mr. A. A. Allan, First Vice-President, and Mr. D. M. Stewart, Second Vice-President and General Manager.

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, and Mr. Tom Graham, Claremont, Ont., sailed from New York on Saturday, June 17th, for the Old Country for new importations of Hackney and Clydesdale horses.

Mr. Thos. B. Freshney, South England, has accepted the invitation to act as judge of grades and crosses and the championship competitions in the fat-stock classes at the International Live-stock Show in Chicago in December next. Mr. Freshney awarded the championships at the Smithfield Fat-stock Club Show last year, and is considered one of the very best judges of finished butchers' stock in Britain.

The report of the third annual meeting of the shareholders of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, published in this week's issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," shows that the institution has gained the confidence of the public in a comparatively short time, which is not at all surprising, in view of the splendid business it has worked up, and the excellent prospects for healthy expansion of its business.

The dispersion sale by auction on June 15th of the herd of Jersey cattle belonging to the estate of the late N. F. Berry, at Lexington, Kentucky, was a very successful event. Mr. T. S. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, bought the highest-priced animal, Golden Fern's Sensation, by Golden Fern's Lad, the second-prize cow at the St. Louis World's Fair, at \$2,250. Mr. Cooper had sold her three years previously to Mr. Berry for \$500. The three head in the sale, by Golden Fern's Lad, averaged \$995; four head, by Flying Fox, averaged \$341. A two-year-old heifer, by Eminent 2nd, sold for \$580, and a yearling, by Bobby's Shy Fox, brought \$600. The average price for the 75 head sold was \$135.50.

WESTERN FAIR PRIZE LIST.

No effort is being spared to develop this exhibition on practical lines.

The prize list of the Western Fair, London, Ont., which has just been issued, is one of the best that has ever reached this office, and the care taken in its compilation reflects great credit on the Secretary, Mr. J. A. Nelles.

In a number of the agricultural and live-stock classes, substantial increases have been made in the number and amount of premiums offered, and the greatest care has been taken to develop this exhibition along practical lines. The real value of fair to the country does not lie in the amount of entertainment given to the visitors, but in the amount of practical instruction. One feature that is being added this year for the first time is in the Dairy Building, where daily lectures and practical demonstrations will be given by the country's leading experts in the making and marketing of butter and cheese. Many other practical improvements are provided for in this year's prize list.

It must not be supposed that these changes are being made at the expense of the entertainment department of this great exhibition. More and better attractions than ever have been provided for in the performances in front of the grandstand. These will be referred to in detail a little later.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

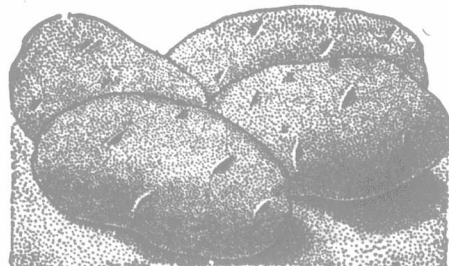
CHRONIC LAMINITIS.

Mare has trouble in rising, and she is very stiff in all legs. She continually taps the floor with one or other of her fore legs. After she has been moving a time the stiffness disappears, only to reappear after rest.

P. C. LeF.

Ans.—She has chronic laminitis (founder). Remove her shoes, blister all her coronets, with 2 drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vasoline; clip hair off, rub blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn her on soft, damp pasture now, and oil every day. In two weeks blister again, and once monthly after that for three or four months. It is possible even this will not affect a perfect cure, but it will materially benefit her.

V.



GOOD POTATOES BRING FANCY PRICES

To grow a large crop of good potatoes, the soil must contain plenty of Potash. Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for the asking. Write now.

GERMAN KALI WORKS

93 Nassau Street, New York.

Potash

liberally by the use of fertilizers containing not less than 10 per cent. actual Potash.

Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars, but contain valuable information to farmers. Sent free for the asking. Write now.

GERMAN KALI WORKS

93 Nassau Street, New York.



CHATHAM Incubators

can be depended upon.

If the eggs that go into them are fertile

they will hatch as surely as the sun rises. Simplicity of working parts makes the Chatham so easy of operation that the women folks and children can run it as well as anybody.

There is no danger of overheating. The regulator is so perfect that it can't "go wrong." No sad experience with roasted chicks if you use a Chatham. There's good money in poultry if you get started right. Buy the time-tried and well-known Chatham and be sure of results. We are so sure of results that we give you two years to pay for the incubator. No

Cash until November, 1905. Our superb **FREE BOOK** entitled "How to make Money out of Chicks," gives you the whole story of successful poultry raising by incubators. Send for it.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited
Dept. 1 Chatham, Ontario.

Who cares what a grouch thinks about anything?

Beware, brother, of deciding that you will "take it easy." That isn't what life means. You either go forward or you go backward. Which do you choose?

Dreams of what might have been and what is going to be interfere with a lot of things that ought to be done right now.

THIS VETERAN GIVES REASONS

Why He Pins His Faith to Dodd's
Kidney Pills.

Worn Out with Chronic Kidney Diseases—
The Great Canadian Kidney Remedy
Banished His Pains.

ACADIE SIDING, Kent Co., N. B., July 3. (Special.)—Calixte Richard, J. P., one of the most highly-respected men in this part of the country, has joined the great army of those who pin their faith to Dodd's Kidney Pills. As usual Mr. Richard has good reasons for what he does and he states them as follows:

"I have been troubled with Kidney Disease for forty years, and the result was I found myself a worn-out man at seventy-two. But after using two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I find all my pains are gone, and I can employ all my days with the best results. I cannot let the opportunity pass of letting the public know the great good Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me."

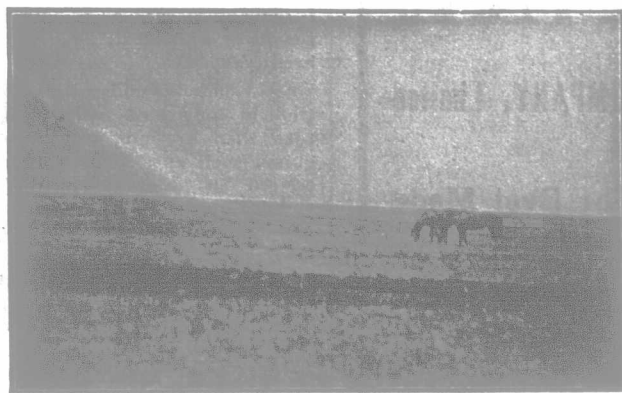
Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all rheumatic pains by removing the cause—Uric acid in the blood. They put vigor and energy in place of the pain.

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

Steamboat Service now in operation.

Railway Service to Strassburg by July.

Write for Free Books, Maps, etc.



"OPENING OUT NEW FARM."

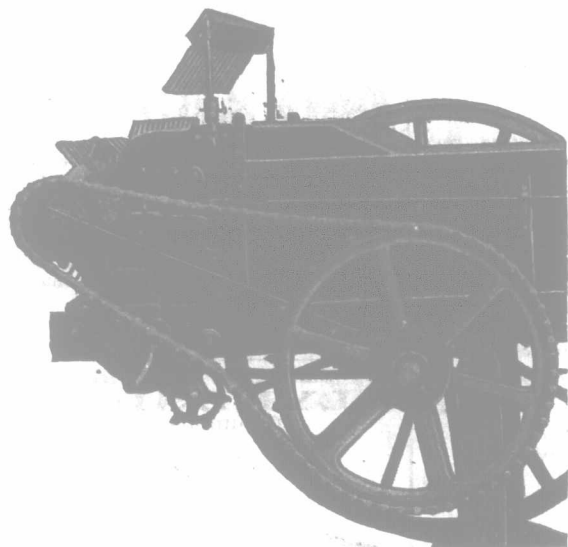
The finest Wheat Land in North-east Assinibola. "A section is a fortune." Average crops for five years, 25 bushels per acre.

WM. PEARSON & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

"SUCCESS" MANURE SPREADER

Drive wheel and chain differ from old-style drive wheels and chains.

"SUCCESS" STYLE.

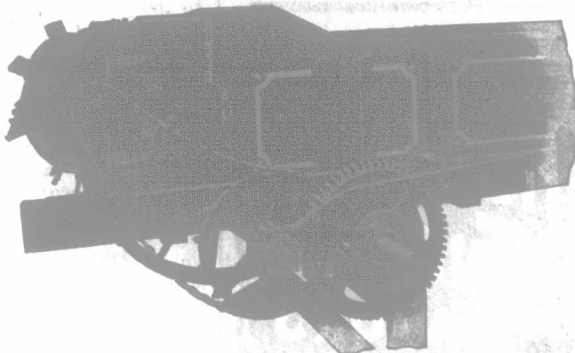


Rear axle of the "SUCCESS" is larger than on any other machine made, and at least one-third stronger. Gear and sprocket attached to either end is keyed on, and the machine is driven from both ends of the axle.



The "SUCCESS" Spreader Chain is extra heavy, and every pin is made of steel.

OLD-STYLE KIND.



Common Spreaders are equipped with an old-fashioned, complicated, unbraced and easily-broken style of gear—the kind that kills your horses, makes you cuss, destroys your nerves, delays the work and loses money for you.



Common Spreaders are equipped with cheap, light, malleable chains that break easily and give endless trouble.

Our Booklet, "Worth Its Weight in Gold," will tell you all about the "SUCCESS." Sent free for the asking.

THE PARIS PLOW CO., LIMITED, PARIS, ONT.

Eastern Agents: The FROST & WOOD CO., Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Truro.
Western Agents: The STEWART NELSON CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

It is 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, \$5.00; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

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

Pacific Coast Excursions.

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

Mr. A. R. Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont., advertises in this issue three young Ayrshire bulls for sale, bred from deep-milking stock, also Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs.



Turns mother's drudge into child's play.

- Rubs the clothes naturally—the way a woman does washing by hand.
- Takes the dirt out of wristbands, neckbands, collars and cuffs, just as thoroughly as it cleanses blankets, sheets or pillow cases.
- Has eight inches more rub than any other machine, and positively will not bunch the clothes.
- The children think it great fun to operate it—no work.

If your dealer doesn't sell it, write

Thomas Brothers, Limited, - - - St. Thomas, Ont.

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

TRADE TOPICS.

HAY PRESS.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in this paper of an improved hay press and other machinery manufactured by the DeLoach Mill Manufacturing Co., at Atlanta, Georgia. Write for their catalogue, and mention this paper.

THE STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO.—The catalogue of The Steel Trough and Machine Co., of Tweed, Ont., which will be sent free to all applying for it, gives a lot of information about the good qualities of their steel hog troughs, stock-watering troughs, tanks and bowls for watering cattle in their stalls.

CANADIAN CORDAGE AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—The Canadian Cordage & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Peterborough, Ont., are in this issue with a seasonal ad. The thrifty farmer need not be reminded of the wisdom of laying in his twine supply in good time, thus avoiding delay, advance in prices, or possible failure to buy twine at harvest time. The above firm needs no introduction to our readers. Communicate with them, to your advantage. They have branch offices in Montreal and Halifax, and theirs are the best goods made.

THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.'S goods are still finding favor abroad, they having received, by recent mail, an order from the British Government for one of the Crown colonies for 15 complete Canadian Airmotor outfits. This patronage by the Imperial Government is sufficient warranty of the class of goods turned out by this firm, and it certainly reflects credit to the country. This firm have just issued an up-to-date catalogue, which is very complete, setting forth the various lines manufactured by them, nicely illustrated, and these will be sent to anyone writing to the above firm for a copy. Address, Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Toronto, and kindly mention this paper.

GOSSIP.

At the annual auction sale on June 15th of Shorthorns from the Prairie Home herd of Hon. Thos. Greenway, at Crystal City, Man., six bulls sold for an average of \$97.50, and 28 females at an average of \$124.25.

Volume III. of the Canadian Hereford Herdbook, through the courtesy of the Registrar, Mr. J. W. Nimmo, Ottawa, has been received at this office. This is, we believe, the first volume of herdbook issued under the new arrangement of National Records, and is apparently a very creditable production, containing 575 pages and the pedigrees of 1,079 bulls and 1,810 females, a total of 2,880, also the text of the agreement between the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association re nationalization of their records, and a list of Hereford prizewinners at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, 1904.

"Just a Little Better than the Best"
describes fully
BINDER TWINE

Made by
CANADIAN CORDAGE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited

The Longest

The Best Made

The Strongest

The Best Baled

Consequently
the Cheapest

Every Ball Guaranteed
to the Farmer



Registered Trade-mark on Every Tag.

Your order solicited. Can ship promptly.

CANADIAN CORDAGE & MFG. CO., LTD.
PETERBOROUGH, CANADA.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

COST OF KEEPING SHEEP.

How much would it cost to feed sheep per head per week; having had good clover hay three times daily with roots twice per week; sheep having free access to water and shed, also service of cross-bred ram?

Ans.—The consideration of this question is influenced by a good many factors that are not mentioned in the inquiry, such as size of the sheep, care exercised in feeding, price of hay in the vicinity, etc. As an average calculation, we would allow, say, three pounds of hay a day per head. This would be 21 pounds a week, which, at \$5 a ton, would be worth 54c. The roots and labor would be inconsiderable, amounting, perhaps, to 2c. or 3c. a week, which would be offset by the manure produced. To include everything, except service of ram, you might estimate 8c. a week, which we would regard as ample.

ROOFING PITCH.

How is coal tar mixed to apply on roof? Is it good to put lime in it?

Ans.—The substance used for making the felt-and-pitch roofing, which is evidently what our correspondent has in mind, is not coal tar, but roofing pitch, a product of tar, handled by firms in the leading cities. Lime would be no good to use as suggested. In applying, a coat of hot pitch is swabbed over the roof, then a layer of felt or roofing paper is put on. Alternate layers are thus applied, until three, four or five ply of paper (according to specifications) have been put on. The whole is then covered with a flowing coat of pitch and the gravel scattered over the top. Anyone who has never had experience with this kind of work is advised to employ an expert for the first job. We have seen cement recommended for roofing, fine wire netting being first stretched on the roof and the cement spread upon this. We cannot speak of this from experience, but have been favorably impressed with the idea.

CUTWORMS TUBERCULIN TESTING.

1. What can I do to rid my garden of a caterpillar that has come here this year? It is about an inch long and of a brownish color, and lives just beneath the top of the ground, and cuts off all plants just below the surface. I have about an acre planted with vegetables, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, etc., and this pest has destroyed about half my field already. It leaves nothing green; on about half an acre I saw two blades of grass left, that was all.

2. Could I test my own cattle for tuberculosis, and, if so, where could I get the tuberculin?

Ans.—J. You have evidently been favored with a visitation of one of the numerous species of cutworm, for which the best-known remedy is the poisoned bran mash, remarkably efficacious in both field and garden practice. In preparing this mash, dampen some of the bran slightly with water containing a little sugar. After mixing thoroughly, add the Paris green, little by little, stirring thoroughly all the time. If Paris green is added to the bran when dry, it will, owing to its weight, sink at once to the bottom when stirred. Half a pound of Paris green is sufficient to poison 50 lbs. of bran, though double this quantity may be used. Bran should be added to the mixture until it will crumble easily and run through the fingers without adhering. It may then be distributed through or along the edge of an infested crop, or may be applied to land, either around or through crops, or a row may be run close to drills by means of a garden seeder. At the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., we saw, last summer, most convincing proof of the efficacy of this remedy, the rows of garden vegetables protected in this way being entirely saved from the ravages of the cutworm, while other unprotected rows a rod or so away were almost completely destroyed. For such crops as tomatoes, cabbages, tobacco, etc., a collar of paper put around the stem at time of planting will prevent the destruction of many plants.

2. Yes, by following directions carefully. Apply to Veterinary Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for tuberculin.



Kidney Disorders

Are no respecter of persons.

People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly.

A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble.

Check it in time by taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
"THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC."

They cure all kinds of Kidney Troubles from Backache to Bright's Disease.

50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25
all dealers or
THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.
Toronto, Ont.



ACCIDENTS
will happen. The colts will get hurt. Any Soft Inflamed Bunch can be removed in a pleasing manner with

ABSORBINE

No blister. No hair gone. Comfort for the horse. Profit for you. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 4-B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for man-kind, \$1.00 Bottle. Removes the black and blue from a bruise at once. Stop Toothache. Reduce Swellings. Genuine manufactured only by

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S
CLYDESDALES
Columbus, Ontario.



2 Registered
Clydesdale Stallions
FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to
R. & C. PALING,
Caledonia Stn. & Tel., North Simcoe.

Clydesdale Stallions
and Fillies.

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

JAS. W. INNES,
Oityview Farm, Woodstock, Ont.
Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicesters. Present offering: One choice mare, 4 years old, from imp. sire and dam. Two young bulls (sired by Golden Crod 28440). Prices reasonable.
W. M. MCINTOSH, Prop., Burgoyne P. O.
Port Eglon Stn. and Telegraph.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.
Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to **AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT** for particulars.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds. Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen; one yearling bull by imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to
W. D. PUGH, Clearmont, Ont.

Hereford Bulls—Choice animals at low prices, for immediate sale.
STONE & HAMILTON, Guelph.



DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed
HEWITT'S Heaves Cure, the temper and indisputable cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid.
Newton Kennedy Co.,
Toronto, Ont. Your druggist has it or we will send you a free trial.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

BARGAIN—\$3,500 for 200-acre farm, about 40 miles from Toronto. Good buildings and stream. F. A. Mason, 188 Bay St., Toronto.

CIDER PRESS—The undersigned offers for sale a double-acting press, shafting, pulleys and grinder, in good order. Will accept reasonable offer. Apply to Nelson Sobatz, box 450, New Hamburg, Ont.

FOR SALE—503 acres rich black loam in the celebrated Fincher Creek district, Southern Alberta. Price, \$12 per acre. Four miles from C. P. R. Apply E. Blaquier, box 883, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE—125 acres, Welland Co., with crop, horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, and a good set farm implements; \$3,500 takes everything. Part cash, balance to suit. Hamilton McPherson, Chantler F. O., Ont.

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

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

WANTED—Parties having land, village property or a business for sale to write us. We have buyers who will pay cash for good propositions. Address, Western Business Agency, 505 Main St., Winnipeg.

CIDER MAKING

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

Beemer & Boschert Press Co.,
363 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

For Sale—Pure-bred sable and white **SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS**, of Hollywood Production stock, at \$5 apiece. Orders filled promptly.
J. K. HUX, Rodney, Ont.

GLENCAIRN COLLIE KENNELS are offering Hollywood Production, 76785, A. K. C., at stud. Also young pups for sale.
R. E. CLARKE, West Lorne, Ont.

Barred Rocks—We offer eggs for hatching from pens good in size, shape, color and laying qualities at \$1 per 13, \$2.50 per 39, \$5 per 100. 1905 egg circular free.
H. GEN & SONS, Rainham Centre, Ont.

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

STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars. **THE DR. ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT.**

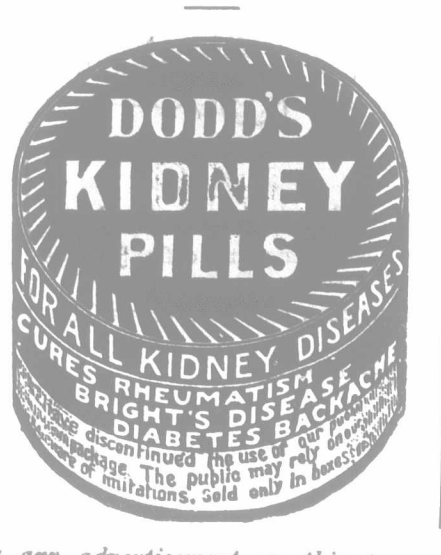
Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

Will you buy a separator because the agent is a "good fellow"? Some people do. Tubulars talk for themselves—are bought for themselves. Get a Sharples Tubular, guaranteed to make enough more butter than the other, from the same milk, to pay 25 per cent yearly dividend on the cost of the machine. You test them side by side.

Rocketeer is hunting a place to put money at 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. While this dividend pays your bills the Tubular makes your life more pleasant by pleasing your wife.


A waist low milk vat saves your back. Simple bowl—easy to wash—the only one that is so. Automatic oiling; the only one that has. Easier to turn than others and safer. Catalogue A-193 explains better. Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John's, Calgary. Address
The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. **P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.**

One who can keep from losing temper under trying circumstances is not always a master of circumstances, but he has mastered the most important circumstance in the world—himself.



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

Sunshine Furnace



Don't Shovel Ashes

Not one make of furnace in twenty is supplied with an ash-pan.

Without an ash-pan the ashes must be shovelled into a pail or some other receptacle for removal—means dust in the eyes, ruined clothes, extra work; a dirty disagreeable job—the meanest part of furnace tending.

The Sunshine Furnace has an ash-pan which catches all the ashes, and slides in and out easily. Has two handles for carrying. No shovelling, sweeping or dirt.


This is only one of a dozen good features possessed by the Sunshine Furnace, none of which are found on any other furnace.

McClary's

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

Pedlar's Steel Siding and Shingles

At \$2.00 and \$2.55 per 100 Square Feet



Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Ovens, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high-grade steel. Brick or Stone Siding at \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles at \$2.55 per 100 Square Feet. Also Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 96 inches long. Beaded and Embossed Ceilings. Crimped Roofing. 2,000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares (10x10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply 5-ve Trough, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Round, Conductor Pipes, elbows, elbows, Spikes, Tubes.

All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British flag. Established 1861. Capital invested \$150,000.00.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONT., CANADA.

MONTREAL, Que., OTTAWA, TORONTO, CALGARY, Alta., VANCOUVER, B.C.
767 Craig St. 423 Sussex St. 50 Yonge St. 201 7th Ave., E. 615 Pender St.

Write Your Nearest Office.

You Can Kill Mustard Absolutely Free

in a field of growing wheat without injuring the grain, through using the

Spramotor

The proof is positive and the results sure. The improvement in the crop will more than repay you for the trifling expense and the investment in the Spramotor. Write for full particulars; free booklet D.



SPRAMOTOR CO., 68-70 King St., London, Ont. Agents Wanted

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MAMMITS.

Cow calved a month ago. Her udder was swollen before she calved; is still hard and swollen, and she gives thick milk.

W. H. C.

Ans.—Give her a purgative of 2 lbs. Epsom salts, ½ oz. gamboge, and 2 ozs. ginger. Follow up with 1 dram iodide of potash twice daily for a week or ten days. Apply hot poultices to the udder. Milk five times daily, and after milking rub the udder well with camphorated oil, and apply a fresh poultice.

V.

NOURISHMENT OF FETUS.

Does the fetus in the mother's womb receive its nourishment from the navel or from the false tongue which lies on top of the tongue?

A. D.

Ans.—The fetus is nourished by blood supplied by the dam, which passes from the placenta through the navel or umbilical opening into the fetus. The false tongue you mention is gradually formed during fetal development, and plays no part in nourishing the fetus; in fact, it does not appear to have any particular function.

V.

WARTS.

1. Two-year-old colt's lips and nose are covered with small warts.

2. Driving mare has hard lump on knee caused by bruise.

W. L.

Ans.—1. Rub well with castor oil every day, and if it does not remove them, dress, once daily, with butter of antimony, applied carefully with a feather.

2. Repeated blistering will reduce this to some extent, but it is not probable it will remove it entirely. Directions for blistering are given elsewhere in this column, and are frequently given here.

V.

Miscellaneous.

BOOK ON GOATS.

Can you give me any information regarding the raising of goats?

J. D. S.

Ans.—Better get a book on the subject. There is one on American Angora goats, which, we think, could be obtained from G. N. Morang & Co., Toronto, Ont. Price 25 cents, paper cover.

BINDWEED.

I have a crop of wheat and barley seeded down to clover and timothy on an acre of land badly infested with morning-glory (bindweed). It has climbed to the top of each piece of grain in four and five strands, practically smothering it.

Previous to this the land has been kept in root crops for some years, and we were told that seeding it down would kill it. The plant has not flowered yet, so what would you advise us to do, please? Should we take the crop off in ordinary course, and if so how would it be best to deal with the grain and straw? Would it be wisest to cut the barley now—it is not very thriving—and plow the piece and put it into hill corn or turnips, so that it could be hoed as formerly. Is there any spray for it? Would it be any good following it next year?

"EBOR."

Ans.—The best thing to do would be to let the present crop grow. We incline to the belief that the bindweed will not mature seed before barley, but if it should, then let the infested part be cut and made into hay before there is any danger of the seed growing. After the crop is off, plow the ground, where the weed is, rather shallow, and for the rest of the growing season cultivate with an implement with teeth wide enough to cut everything as often as the weed sprouts reach the surface of the ground. Next year continue the process. Don't harrow, don't plow, just cultivate, and do it often. In the warm weather it may have to be done every four or five days. By this means we believe you could conquer it next season. We know of no other way. Bindweed cannot be killed by the most careful cleaning of a hoed crop, much less by laying the land down to grass, and there is no spray known that would be of use.

T. B.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all lumps from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circular.



THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Ring-Bone

So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone.

No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the lump, but we can't promise that. One to three 5-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have.

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

Tuttle's Elixir

\$100.00 REWARD.

Cures all species of lameness, curbs, splints, contracted cords, thrush, etc., in horses. Equally good for internal use in colic, distemper, founder, pneumonia, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Company.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR Cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Beware of so-called Elixirs—some genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters! They offer only temporary relief if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS,
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

PERCHERONS at BARGAIN PRICES

In order to make room for our new importation, for the next 60 days we will sell stallions at greatly reduced prices. Come and see us while this sale lasts.

We have some of our best ones yet. Among them is a black not three years old, weighing 1900 lbs., with the best of breeding. Located three miles out of town, or two miles from Ruthven, on the Pere Marquette. We pay livery if not on hand to meet you. Address:

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE
Essex County, Kingsville, Ontario.

"THE REPOSITORY"

Burns & Sheppard, Proprietors.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

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

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

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES

ROBERT DAVIES

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


36 Toronto St. TORONTO, ONT.

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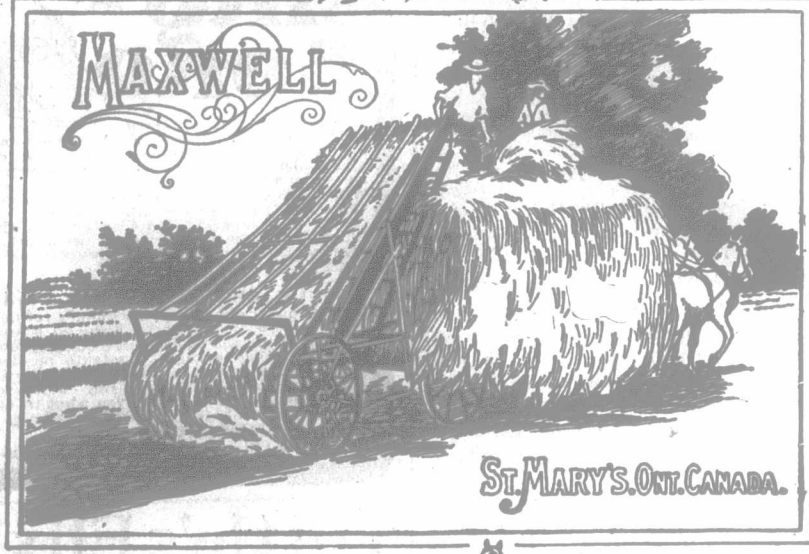
SAVE YOUR HAY & SAVE EXTRA LABOR

SPECIAL LABOR SAVING TOOLS

MAXWELL TEDDER, SIDE DELIVERY RAKE & LOADER.



MAXWELL



St. Mary's, Ont., Canada.

IS THERE AN AGENT IN YOUR DISTRICT

IF NOT ADDRESS THE FIRM DIRECTLY

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO, CANADA.

CELEBRATE THE DAY YOU BUY A U.S. Cream Separator

IT MEANS YOUR INDEPENDENCE FROM DAIRY WORRY

There is nothing equal to the U. S. Separator to make Dairying pleasant and profitable. It saves time and labor and makes money. Try one and see for yourself.

Write for our free booklet which tells all about it.

To ensure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for our Canadian customers, we ship from our warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary. NO DELAY.

Vermont Farm Machine Co.
Bellows Falls, Vt. 410



YOUR INTERESTS AND OURS ARE IDENTICAL.

You Want Practical WELL DRILLING MACHINERY to develop that Mineral, Oil or Water

Established 1858

proposition; we have it. Guarantee it to work satisfactorily.

Tell us about the formations, depth, diameter holes; will send printed matter and can save you money.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,
AURORA, ILL., U. S. A.
CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.



Fig. 31

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

A CORRECTION.

In our issue of June 15th, page 905, a typographical error occurred in the answer to E. O. H. on "Infectious Bronchitis in pigs." Instead of reading "repeat the treatment every two days," it should read, "repeat the treatment every ten days."

COLT WITH COUGH.

Filly, two years old, had distemper in the winter. She has partially recovered, but has a dry, harsh cough, which is getting worse. J. C. B.

Ans.—The cough has become chronic and will be hard to check. There is a danger of her lungs being affected and heaves may result. Give her, every morning, a ball composed of 1½ drams each of powdered opium and solid extract of balladonna, 15 grains digitalis, and 1 dram camphor, mixed with sufficient treacle to make it plastic. V.

FATALITY IN COW.

Cow became sick three days ago; appetite and secretion of milk failed; her horns were cold, and she passed some slime; she frothed at the mouth, and discharged from the nostrils; began to turn around in a circle, and died today. G. S. C.

Ans.—Your cow died from brain trouble, which may have been caused by a growth, in which case nothing could have been done. In some cases impaction of the third stomach causes symptoms of the same nature, in which cases it is possible to effect a cure by giving a purgative of two pounds Epsom salts and following up with two-dram doses of nuxvomica three times daily. V.

INDIGESTION.

Cow calved three weeks ago; did well for a week, and then the secretion of milk became practically suspended. I gave her a dose of saltpetre and then two pounds Epsom salts. She is now giving about half her normal quantity of milk. Her general health appears to be all right. W. B.

Ans.—The suspension of the secretion of milk was due to sickness of some nature, probably indigestion. The administration of either saltpetre or Epsom salts, or both, tend to suppress milk secretion. Allow her good food, as grass and bran, and she will gradually increase in milk supply, until she reaches her normal state. V.

DIARRHŒA IN CALVES

Calves take diarrhœa when a day or two old, and some die. Some are allowed to nurse the dam, others not, but it makes no difference. R. McL.

Ans.—This is a form of diarrhœa, due to a germ that exists in the stable. All pregnant cows must be removed to non-infected quarters, or allowed to calve on the grass, and the calves must be kept away from the infected quarters. The stable should be thoroughly swept, then washed with a five-per-cent. solution of crude carbolic acid, and this followed by a thorough coat of hot lime wash with five-per-cent. carbolic acid, before fresh stock is introduced. This form of diarrhœa often proves fatal. Treatment consists in removing to healthy quarters, and giving about 2 to 3 drams laudanum in a little new milk as a drench, every 3 or 4 hours, until the diarrhœa ceases. V.

DEAD FETUS.

Cow was bred July 3rd, 1904, and was milked until July 1st, 1905. She became dull and did not eat well for a time, and when lying would discharge considerable quantities of matter. At present she appears to be in pain—walks slow and stiff with back humped. A. Y.

Ans.—The fetus died and decomposed in the womb, and quantities were discharged in the form of pus. It is quite probable the organ still contains more or less of it; or the present symptoms may be caused by blood poisoning from absorption of pus from the womb. Get your veterinarian to examine her, and if there still be a fetus or a portion of one in the womb he will remove it and give her the necessary after treatment. If not, he will flush the womb out with an antiseptic, and leave some carbolic or other antiseptic with you to give her internally. V.

If you could only see the Easy Running

EMPIRE Cream Separator

and note how few parts it has, how perfectly simple it is, how easily it turns, how perfectly it skims, how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, you would at once decide that it is the separator for you. No separator ever made such rapid strides in popularity as has the Empire. The reason is because it satisfies every purchaser. Everyone who has it speaks a good word for it. We ask the privilege of showing it to you, and letting you prove for yourself what it will do. Don't buy a separator until you investigate the Empire.



Free For Asking.

Write your name and address on a postal card and send for our Catalogue No. 11.

Empire Cream Separator Co.
of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

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

Iderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G.T.R.

GLENGORE STOCK FARM.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

We have still a number of imported bred Bulls and Females of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection invited.

GEO. DAVIS,
Altona P. O.
Erin Sta., C. P. R.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

E. BUTT & SONS, Clinton, Ont.

GREENGILL BEND

of high-class

SHORTHORNS

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

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Nelson P. O., Ont.; Burlington Junction Sta.

AN OPPORTUNITY

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

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT

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

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred

SHORTHORNS

compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

WM. D. DYER, COLUMBUS, ONT.

BREEDER OF

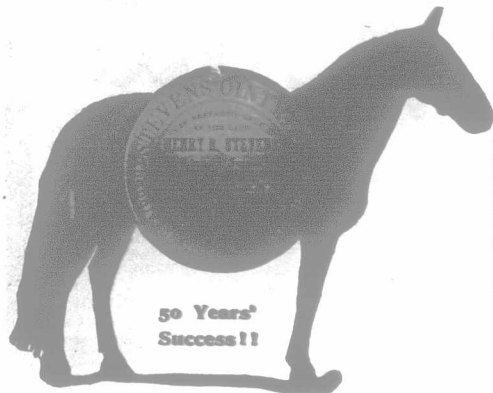
Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydesdales

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

Shorthorns and Leicesters

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

BRITAIN'S BEST BLISTER



It takes time, trouble, knowledge and special chemical apparatus to produce

STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables. It is the result of a lifetime's knowledge among lame horses saved up and given to you in concentrated form for use on your lame or disfigured horse. It will surely cure Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

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, Que.
Agents for Canada. o

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

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

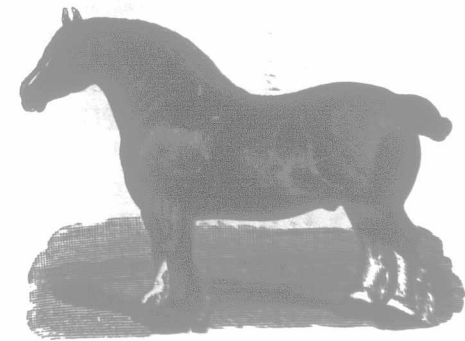
SHIRE HORSE

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

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

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

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.W. By



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SHORTHORNS

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

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

THREE IMPORTED

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

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.
Representative in America of Alfred Shennell & Co., Shepshbury, England.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

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

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 375, Ganagh, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

Two Grand Scotch Bulls

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

A. D. MCGUGAN, Rodney, Ont.

BELMAR PARO

SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (7253) = 32075 =; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) = 5071 =; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (5178) = 45392 =. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to

PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

Shorthorn Bull—Proven = 3285 =, 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Will sell or exchange for another. RICHARD WILKIN Springfield Stock Farm. o Harriston, Ont.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Young stock of both sexes for sale; sired by Scottish Baron #6421 (imp.). o H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

1864 - HILLHURST FARM - 1905

Five registered

SHORTHORN BULLS

ready for service; also bull calves, Scotch-topped, from good milking families, for sale at low prices. Write for catalogue and particulars. Inspection invited.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

Belvoir Stock Farm

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

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

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

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. An ong the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28269, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of other sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Hinkham P. O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C. P. R. o

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Good bulls at reasonable prices, out of good Scotch cows, and by such bulls as Bapton Chancellor (imp.), Scottish Beau (imp.), Nonpareil Archer (imp.), Clipper Hero, etc. For further particulars, apply to

KYLE BEOS, Ayr, Ont. o

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Stamford, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. c James Bowes, Strathairn P. O., Neaford, Ont.

TNOS. MERCER, Box Markdale, Ont.

Breeder and importer of **CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE FIGS.** Car lots a specialty. o

YOUNG SHORTHORNS for sale, either

grand Golden Drop show bull, Kinellar Stamp (imp.). Inquiries cheerfully answered.

SOLOMON SHANT, Haysville P. O. Plum Grove Stock Farm. o Baden Sta.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1855
Large and old-established herd of **SHORT-HORNS**. Good milking qualities. Splendid offering of either sex. Scotch and Scotch topped. o JAMES DOUGLAS, Callington, Ont.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to T. J. T. COOLE, Bowmanville Stn., G. T. R. o Tyrone P. O.

J.A. Lattimer, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont.

Breeder of High-class **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited. o

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

Present offerings, young cows and heifers safely in calf to Prince of Banff (imp.); also a few Large English Berkshire pigs, either sex, nearly ready to wean.

DAVID HILL, Staffa, Or L.

Gossip

The gold vase, valued at 200 sovereigns, given by King Edward, with 400 sovereigns in specie for the winner, two miles, was again carried off at the Ascot, England, race meeting on June 20th, by Bachelor's Button, last year's winner of this event, ridden by "Danny" Maher. Mark Time was second, and Hammerkop third. Ten horses started.

Thirty-eight Shropshire ewes purchased at Shrewsbury in September last by Mr. Brittain, of Buxton, England, have produced the following lambs: Three have dropped three lambs each; thirty-one have two lambs each; four have one lamb each, a grand total of 75 lambs. The ewes were wintered at an altitude of 1,100 to 1,400 feet above sea level. Only two lambs were lost.

Mr. John Aldous, the kingpin horseman, of Fenelon Falls, Ont., who brought out Little Hector, 2.12 1/4, and raced him successfully several years, has sent his fast green pacer, Dan Finister, by Roadmaster, to the Peterboro track to be trained. Mr. George Lipsitt also has swift Miss Paisley stabled at the same track, and she stepped three heats in jig time the past week, the last one being in 2.17 1/4, not bad for the 2.40 class. Dr. Johnson is campaigning Donna Belle again this year, and winning plenty of fame and money. Mr. R. J. Munroe, president of the Turf Club, has a crack trotter in training. Secretary A. Rountree is doing some tall hustling for the July race meeting in Peterboro, and all of the horsemen will point their compasses that way. Peterboro is one of the crack racing towns in Canada.—[The Horse World.

IMPORTATION OF AYRSHIRES.

Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Quebec, writes: "I have just landed from Scotland an importation of 17 head of Ayrshires in their quarantine quarters at Lewis. They all landed in fine condition, apparently none the worse of their trip. They are due out of quarantine July 20. Among them are a few good bulls fit to head show herds, bred from good dairy stock. A two-year-old, Howie's Matchless, last year, as a yearling, stood first or second at all the principal shows in Scotland, beaten only by his stable mate and almost half-brother, named Howie's Spicy Robin. This spring, before leaving, Matchless was first-prize two-year-old and champion at Rothsay. I have a pair of grand yearling bulls, white colored, dark-brown cheeks, good dairy form, bred from some of Mr. A. Mitchell's best dairy cows. In females, I have the four-year-old cow, Sillerfoot, the first-prize cow in milk and champion female at Rothsay this year, and as a three-year-old last year she stood the same, besides a number of other prizes. Auchloch Pride is due to calve in August. She is from Pride of Ardyne, the champion cow at the Highland two years in succession. Last year she was champion Ayrshire animal, beating all bulls. The heifer is a good, strong animal, and is promising well. In two-year-olds, I have the unbeaten yearling of last year, Orange Lilly. She was shown at all the leading shows and never beaten. She is due to calve in August. Besides, I have two three-year-olds, two two-year-olds, some promising yearlings, and two calves. Since last writing, sales have been very good. I sold two bulls and five females to Quebec Seminary people, three bulls to Farmers' Club, in Terrebonne; the two fine heifers, Minnie Douglas and Heather Belle, to R. Hunter & Sons, Maxville; two head to Mr. A. Allard, St. Alexis, Que.; one cow to Mr. Geo. Buchanan for the Hon. Senator Forget's farm; a good yearling bull to E. Blanchard, St. Marc, Que. All the young bulls, fit for service, and most of the spring calves are gone. We have a few fine calves from the Winnipeg champion bull, King's Crest, and good-milking dams. My August and September calving cows, including the cow, Flirt of Garlaugh, bought at the Ogilvie sale, some of my last year's importation and a few Canadian-bred ones, are all doing fine, and should leave me a bunch of fine calves, which can be bought at right prices."

Can Eat Anything Now.

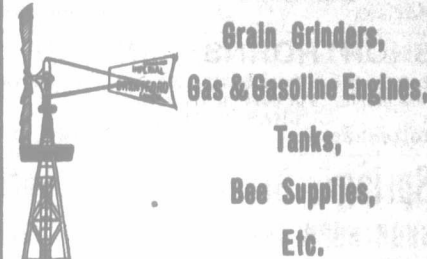
How many Dyspeptics can say that? Or perhaps you are dyspeptic and don't know it.

Have you any of these symptoms?

Variable appetite, a faint gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, unsatisfied hunger, a loathing of food, rising and souring of food, a painful load at the pit of the stomach, constipation, or are you gloomy and miserable? Then you are a dyspeptic. The cure is careful diet; avoid stimulants and narcotics, do not drink at meals, keep regular habits, and regulate the stomach and bowels with **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**, Nature's specific for Dyspepsia.

Miss Laura Chicoine, Belle Anse, Que., says of its wonderful curative powers:—"Last winter I was very thin, and was fast losing flesh owing to the run-down state of my system. I suffered from Dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get, but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effect of the medicine, and am now feeling strong and well again. I can eat anything now without any ill after-effects. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters, for I feel it saved my life."

WINDMILLS



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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

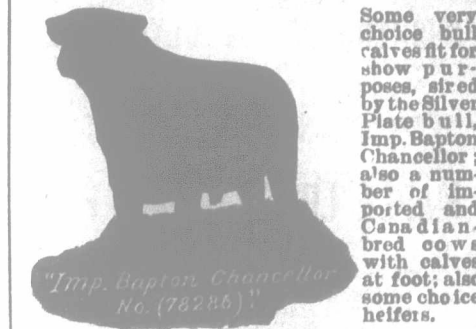
Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Elm Grove Shorthorns

We have for sale one imported bull, Scottish Rex, No. 36107, sure and active. Also young bulls and heifers. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON,
Box 1133, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE



Some very choice bull calves fit for show purposes, sired by the Silver Plate bull, Imp. Bapton Chancellor; also a number of imported and Canadian-bred cows with calves at foot; also some choice heifers.


H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.
C.P.R. and G.T.R.

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

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Scotch Shorthorns

AT HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM



Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices.

For particulars write to
W. J. THOMPSON, o Mitchell, Ont.
CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.
 Head headed by Pride of Scotland (Imp.).
FOR SALE— Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

Shorthorns and Lincolns

12 young bulls, 6 heifers, and some young cows of choice breeding. Prices very reasonable.

W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

R. & S. NICHOLSON

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
 Present offering: Seven young bulls of serviceable age; good ones. Prices right. For particulars write to above firm.

Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph, SYLVAN, ONT.

Ridgewood Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.
 Present offerings: Blythesome Ruler = 52236 =, sire (Imp.) Chief Ruler = 45165 =, dam (Imp.) Missie 189th = 34154 =; young stock, either sex.

H. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO
 Breeder of

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
 of the Brawith Bud, Cecelia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star = 48885 =, by Wanderer's Last (Imp.). Special offering: A few choice young bulls.

WM. E. ELLIOTT & SONS
 Box 426, Guelph, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to
CHAS. E. PORTER,
 Tottenham Sta., G. T. R., Lloydtown, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.
 First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1908. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.
 Breeders of choice
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.
 JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, om

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

Strathroy, Ontario.
SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES
 Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.
 Three bulls about 18 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to
FITZGERALD BROS., 81, St. Louis P. O.,
 Glenvale Sta., Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

Good Health and Success

GO HAND IN HAND WHEN THE BLOOD IS KEPT PURE AND RICH BY

D. Chase's Nerve Food.

Red blood means health, strength, courage, cheerfulness, power of endurance and a well-nourished brain that likes to accomplish things.

The secret of health is, after all, in the blood, for with an abundance of rich, red blood the nervous system is nourished and sustained, the lungs, heart, stomach, liver and kidneys are filled with the vigor and energy necessary to accomplish their work; and there is no room for weakness and disease.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food builds up, strengthens and invigorates the whole human body, because it actually forms rich, red blood.

Indigestion, sleeplessness, nervous headache, irritability, nervousness, lack of energy and strength and failure of the bodily organs to perform their functions are almost invariably the result of poor, weak, watery blood.

The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food completely overcomes these symptoms, and by filling the whole system with new vigor gives new hope and confidence and replaces weakness and disease with health and strength.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.



Arthur Johnston GREENWOOD, ONT.

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

SHORTHORNS

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

H. O'GILL & SON, O'GILL, ONT.
 JOHN CLANCY, Manager, om

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

Three young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.
 Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P. O., Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FLEABANE.

The weed sent us by Morris McMurray, Middlesex Co., Ont., who found a patch of it in his pasture field, is the common fleabane (Erigeron Philadelphicum). Having a small root, it can easily be pulled, if occurring in small patches. It is most frequently found in meadows, and the frequent breaking up of meadow land should tend to keep it under control. Though not a very pernicious weed, it is, of course, better out of the land.

REMOVING STUMPS.

Would some of your readers let me know of a cheap and practicable way of removing a number of birch and maple stumps, which are from one to two years dead? Could saltpetre and coal oil be used to advantage in burning them, and how is it applied?

SIMCOE READER.

Ans.—Anybody who knows a better method than blasting or pulling with the stump-lifter would oblige us and our inquirer by sending it to this office. We doubt whether the stumps would burn well yet, though it would do no harm to try fire some time when they are good and dry (taking precautions, of course, to keep the fire from spreading). The only way we know in which kerosene would be useful is pouring a little over the stump and the kindling before setting fire. As for the saltpetre, we do not see how it could be used to advantage in any way.

CEMENT WATER TANK.

How much material would be required to build a cement water tank about 8 ft. long, 20 in. deep, 3 ft. wide? Would you recommend a cement tank for outside work in connection with a windmill, to be exposed to weather?

A. C. H.

Ans.—Calculating upon a basis of 8x3 feet outside dimensions, you would require to provide about two cubic yards of gravel, a small load of field stone (principally to work into the foundation, the bottom of which should be about three feet below the surface of the ground), three or four bushels of sand for plastering the inside of the walls, and for putting the finishing coat on the floor, and about 1 1/2 bbls. of Portland or 2 1/2 bbls. of rock cement. Having had no experience with such a tank, we are not in a position to recommend it, though see no reason why it would not be all right. To avoid danger from freezing, we would bank it up well with earth, and have the inner face of the walls flaring upward and outward. Has any reader had experience with a tank of this kind?

SWEET CLOVER.

A year ago I had a piece of low land plowed and seeded. Sweet clover came up. I cut it down, and kept it from going to seed. The seeding did not take; so, last fall, I top-dressed it, dragged it, and seeded it again. The seed took well. It is fine this spring, but the sweet clover is worse than last fall. Can you tell me any way to get rid of it without plowing, for I want the land for pasture?

Lennox Co., Ont.

Ans.—It is not often we hear of sweet clover being troublesome in fields, although in many localities it fairly monopolizes the roadsides. Your land must have been full of the seed, possibly washed there from surrounding points. As it is a legume and improves the soil it grows upon, and as cattle will learn to like the young plants, its presence in the pasture will not prove an unmixed evil. Keep it eaten down rather closely and do not worry about it. To actually rid the field of it, plowing and thorough cultivation to germinate and kill all the seeds in the ground would be necessary. It may be just as well to use the scythe or mower to prevent any plants going to seed. There are many worse weeds than sweet clover.

Mr. John Deane Willis, of Bampton Manor, Codford, Wiltshire, England, is recommended by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders as judge of Shorthorns at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, first week in September.



Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
 No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Ont.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS

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

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable. For particulars apply to
W. H. Ford, Maple Shade Farm, Dutton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service.
 For particulars write to
JOHN ELDEK, Hensall Sta., & P. O., Ont.

For Sale—Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. Also Buff Orpington cockerels. Write for wants, or come and see.
E. JEFFES & SON, Bond Head P. O.,
 Bradford and Beeton Stas., G. T. R.

EVERGREEN Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to
DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P. O.,
 Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph.

Shorthorns—Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service.

A few young cows safe in calf; also bull calves.
WM. E. HERMISTON, Brickley P. O., Ont.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spicy King (Imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to
THOS. ALLIN & BROS., OSHAWA, ONT.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

Two 13-months-old bulls, choice individuals, from grand milking cows, at very much reduced prices. Also an extra lot of last fall bull calves, away down in price if taken soon.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

Springhill Farm Ayrshires

FOR SALE: One young bull fit for service; also a few bull calves and females, all ages.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Maxville, C. A. R., and Apple Hill, C. P. R.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

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

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank, the Pan-American winner, and three young bulls, from 1 year to 2 mos. old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address
JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners, Que.
Springburn Stock Farm, North Williams-Whitaker & Sons, Props. We are now offering 10 Ayrshire Bulls, from 6 to 22 months old. Also eggs for hatching from our Buff Orpington fowls at \$1 per 13.

MAPLE CREEK DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.
R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.
 Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

Burnside Ayrshires

One 2-year-old and two yearling bulls; also females of all ages, just imported June 1st, Scotch prizewinners; also a number of imp. and home-bred cows, due in Aug. and Sept. Order a good calf from heavy milking dams.
R. E. NESS, Burnside Farm, Howick, Que.

Ayrshire Bulls for Sale

One 2-year-old, one 1-year-old, one 10 months old. All bred from long-teated, deep milking stock. Also Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. Orpingtons and B. P. Rocks. Address:
A. K. YULL, Carleton Place, Ont.

Farnham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 20 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs.
HENRY ARKELL & SON,
 Arkell, Ont.

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

Portable Stationary Traction Marine Engines.



Write for Catalogue, and let us know what you need.

On March 22, 1905, Mr. Chas. B. Phillips, Asker, N.-W. T., wrote...

and we debited the account under this item with \$15, engine oil, \$2; total, \$36.80, or \$24c per 100 bus.

The engine used was a McLACHLAN 10-horse power, manufactured by THE McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.



Galt Sure Grip Shingles

cannot be dislodged by the fiercest gale that ever swept the "Hurricane Deck" of a Prince's Palace or a Cottager's Home.

Ripened experience of the rigors of this northern climate has passed judgment on the wooden shingle of yesterday.

GALT SURE-GRIP shingles last a life time, and they're absolutely wind, storm, rain and fire proof.

The Classic Kids will tell you all about them.

GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.

DON'T WAIT BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young Jerseys. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

Brampton Jersey Herd - We have now for immediate sale ten Bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock.

BARREN COW CURE makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money.

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to: THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Stn. Warkworth P.O.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: One young bull. A few young boars. One good one fit for service.

Lyndale Holsteins

Over 50 head to choose from. A number of young cows and heifers for sale. Six young bulls from 8 to 11 months old.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official backed sire in Canada.

J. A. CASKEY Madoc, Ontario. BULL CALVES

FOR SALE, sired by Count Echo De Kol, a sire of Record of Merit cows, and out of excellent dams.

Maple Grove Holsteins - In official tests they stand let for cow, 1st for 3-year-old, 1st 2-year-old and 1st under 2 years old.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS. For Sale: Four bull calves, 5 months old, whose sire's three nearest dams average 21.79 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

Maple Park Farm HOLSTEINS of the choicest strains. Home-bred Albino Paul De Kol and Schulling Sir Posch's stock bulls.

Maple Glen Holsteins - Select bull calves from producing dams now for sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland.

Shropshires - Try me for Shropshires this season. Highest honors awarded at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1904, on live and dressed sheep.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HOW TO DESTROY ANTS - HORSES GNAWING BARK ON SHADE TREES.

1. What can be done to destroy ant hills or nests? Have several around house. This spring, they are working in garden.

2. Have a row of willow and maple trees (three to four inches in diameter) in flats for shade trees. Last summer, horses began to gnaw the bark, and would pull off pieces several feet long.

Ans.-1. Pour lye or boiling hot water into the nests, or place in the hill a small cloth saturated with carbon bisulphide; cover the hill with an old blanket, and the fumes of the bisulphide, penetrating the chambers of the nest, will kill the ants.

2. We know of nothing cheap enough to be practicable. Keep the horses out of the field a year or two, or protect the trees by a fence.

WHERE TO GET DRINKING WATER ANALYZED - CONCEALED BISTOURY.

1. Could I get samples of drinking water analyzed free by a Government analyst?

2. If so, where and how should it be sent?

3. Would it be advisable to use a test bistoury for hard milkers?

4. Where could one be purchased in Canada with directions for use?

Ans.-1 and 2. Yes; for directions as to taking and forwarding sample write Prof. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

3. No; the use of a bistoury is attended with risk of injury. A better plan that has been recommended is to take a little piece of Elm wood and whittle it down smooth and round, leaving one end slightly knob-shaped, so that when the plug is inserted in the cow's teat the knob will prevent it slipping out.

4. You should be able to order one through your druggist.

DANDELIONS IN LAWN - YIELD OF PERMANENT PASTURE AS COMPARED WITH CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

1. We have about four acres of lawn land. Can we kill dandelions on it? We have found spudding no use.

2. How much more pasture per acre will permanent pasture seeding give than seeding to clover and timothy?

Ans.-1. Efforts should be directed towards keeping the dandelions from going to seed, and towards crowding them out by invigorating the grass. During the blossoming season, mow the lawn rather frequently, especially in the morning, when the heads stand up stiffest, and when more of them will be cut off by the mower than if the work were done in the evening.

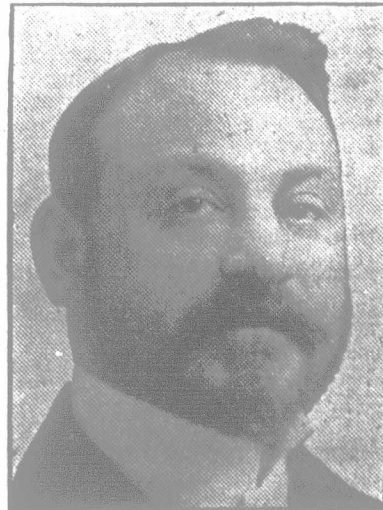
2. It depends upon what mixture is referred to, what is the nature of the soil, etc. We believe, though, from experiments conducted and from our own experience, that a good hardy pasture mixture, such as the one recommended by Prof. Zavitz, when well established will yield more feed per acre than timothy or clover, will produce more continuously throughout the season, will stand pasturing a great deal better from year to year, and will afford a more acceptable forage than timothy and clover only.

While unable to quote satisfactory figures, we believe a piece of land well laid down to a judicious mixture of grasses and clovers would be worth almost fifty per cent. more for pasture than a similar area in timothy and red clover, and with proper care it will last for many years.

MAKES MEN SOUND AND STRONG

Detroit Specialist Making Men's Diseases a Specialty for Years, Will Accept Your Case, Giving it Individual Treatment. You may Use it in the Privacy of Your Own Home.

You May Pay When You are Cured. A Detroit Specialist who has 14 diplomas and certificates from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners, and who has a vast experience in doctoring diseases of men, is positive he can cure a great many so called incurable cases;



DR. S. GOLDBERG.

The possessor of 14 diplomas and certificates, who wants no money that he does not earn.

In order to convince patients that he has the ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg will accept your case for treatment, and you need not pay one penny until a complete cure has been made; he wants to hear from patients who have been unable to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases, which he accepts for treatment. He not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney troubles, blood poison, physical and nervous debility, lack of vitality, stomach trouble, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up; so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured, he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It seems, therefore, that it is to the best interests of everyone who suffers to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, which will receive careful attention, and a correct diagnosis of your case will be made free of charge; if you have lost faith write him, as you have everything to gain and nothing to lose; you must remember not one penny need be paid until you are cured. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 136 Detroit, Michigan. Medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., consequently there is no duty to be paid.

WOOL

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missile and Gloucester families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

John A. McMillivray, North Toronto, Ont. FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE Have retired from showing at fall fairs. But show sheep are up fitting. FOR SALE. For 22 years won more firsts than all competitors. At St. Louis won more than any three flocks. At last International won 9 of 14 firsts offered. Including champion ram and reserve to name. All making the greatest winnings on record. Have now the best breeding stock ever offered. Who wants good ones to strengthen their flocks?

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ontario

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS"

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs out of imported ram. One imported three-year-old ram, which has proved to be an excellent sire, and which I have used myself for the last two seasons. Also a few choice Yorkshire pigs of good bacon type.

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont. R. R. Stns.-Mildmay, G. T. R.; Teeswater, C. P. R. Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc. write to JOHN COUSINS & SONS, Bugna Vista Farm. o Harrison, Ont.

We are Importing Shropshires

If you want any sheep brought out, write us. LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
veterinary.

LUMP ON HOCK.

Horse has hard lump on outside of hock. I have been blistering lightly every three days for six months with little effect. How can I avoid the hair standing on it?
C. E. G.

Ans.—Cease the slight blistering, and blister with the prescription and in the manner recommended P. C. LeF., this issue. The hair will lie flat when blistering ceases, if you oil it regularly after each application.
V.

TWO FOALS.

Some time in February we wrote you in reference to a mare that was due to foal the last of May. She had a large bag with wax on teats, and to all appearance was ready for foaling. We watched her for a few nights, expecting her to have a dead foal. Your advice to us then was to take off the feed, which we did, and after two weeks the bag disappeared. She foaled on June 2nd, and had two colts—one alive and one dead. The dead one was about the size of a lamb, and as black as the stove. The live one was very poor, but is doing well. Did you or your readers ever hear of a case of this kind? I can not find anyone that did.
J. E. D.

Miscellaneous.

SHORT-TURNING HAY RACK.

I have a hay loader, and find it would make it much handier if I had a hay rack that the front wheels would turn in under, so as to admit of turning about short. Could you give me a pattern? Dimensions of rack: length, 13 feet; width between stakes on bunk, 3 feet 4 inches. Please publish in next issue, if possible.
B. M. C.

Ans.—While we have an indistinct recollection of having seen such a rack, we are not able to give description or directions for making it. If any reader can supply the information, kindly write the "Farmer's Advocate" at once, giving description and method of making.

THE CARPET BEETLE ON SPIRÆA.

We have two very handsome Spiræas, which are covered with the buffalo carpet beetle, in its first stages. Can you tell me if anything can be done to destroy it without killing the bush?
E. B. H.

Ans.—The carpet beetle which you found so plentifully on your Spiræas does no harm in its adult stage. The beetles live upon the pollen of many kinds of flowering plants, such as tulips, fruit trees, Spiræas, etc. It is only in the larval stage, when it is usually known as the "buffalo bug," that it is troublesome. It often becomes a veritable pest in destroying carpets, rugs, and woollens, in which the larvæ develop. It may be destroyed in the adult stage by spraying the bushes with some arsenical poison, such as Paris green or white arsenic, but it is likely that this would result in more harm than good, as many beneficial insects, such as the bees, would likewise be destroyed. The best method is to fight it in the larval stage by affording it no harbor in the house.
H. L. HUTT,
Ontario Agricultural College.

NITRATE OF SODA IN SMALL QUANTITIES.

What quantity of water should I use with half an ounce of nitrate of soda to fertilize tomatoes, melons, etc., also what quantity to use on each plant and how often it may be applied?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Nitrate of soda used in small quantities may be dissolved in water at the rate of one-half to one ounce to the gallon of water. The quantity to apply to each plant will depend largely upon the size of the plant, but sufficient should be used to carry the water to the roots, or, failing this, all of the ground through which the roots spread should be moistened, and rain or extra water will be necessary to carry the nitrate down to where the roots can make use of it. Small applications, such as this, may be made two or three times at intervals of a week or ten days, when the plants are making rapid growth. There may be a danger of applying too much nitrate to tomatoes, where the plants are on good rich ground and are inclined to run to vine rather than fruit. In such cases, potash or phosphoric acid will probably be of more use than nitrate of soda.
H. L. HUTT,
Ontario Agricultural College.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred

H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville

on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

HILLOREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

JOHN LAHMER, VINE P. O.

Now is the time to book your orders for young pigs for May and June delivery. A few good young boars on hand.

PAROID

Sit down today and send us your name. We will send you a book that tells about roofing and how it is made. We'll tell you our story honestly and send you a sample of the roofing. It will pay you. Write and see.

F. W. Bird & Son, Makers.
(Originators of the complete roofing kit—fixtures in every roll.)
Established in U. S. 1817
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

POOFING

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 60 head of Tamworths, consisting of boars ready for service, young sows bred and ready to breed. A whole lot of beauties, from 6 weeks to 3 and 4 months old, both sexes. Pairs not akin. These are nearly all the direct get of Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes bar at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful red Shorthorn bull calf, ready for service. Several calves of both sexes, and a number of heifers about ready to breed, and others well forward in calf. All at moderate prices. Daily mail at our door. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.
OOLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

We have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prize-winning sows. A few boars fit for service and one yearling boar. Also a choice lot of bull calves, from 1 to 6 months old.
Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O.
Grafton Station.

TAMWORTHS

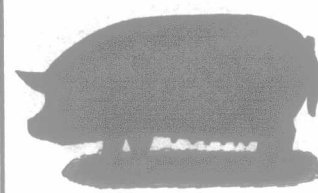
2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.
Glenairn Farm. Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.



Improved Chester Whites and Tamworths

From this herd have been winners at leading exhibitions of Ontario and Quebec for a number of years. New importations, direct from England, will arrive in May. We have for sale choice lot of young sows, bred; also boars, 3 to 4 months old. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.
H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all Silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable.
D. C. FLATT & SON
MILLROVE, ONT.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address:
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Bar Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 5403. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: Crampton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

ORCHARD HOME HERD (Registered) Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires

Present offering: A number of good Berkshire sows, due to farrow in August; also choice young stock of both breeds, at reasonable prices. We ship, express paid. Take stock back if not satisfactory. We buy our breeders, therefore best not reserved. Our stock are of the large, smooth bacon type that respond to the feed.
S. D. CRANDALL & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.

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A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boar, which are due to farrow in April and May. Also a few boars ready for service. Have some nice things three, four and five months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.
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Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.
L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

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winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$15 each.

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Owing to unforeseen circumstances, I have been unable to supply customers for Poland Chinas. Write me if you want any. For sale, cheap, pure-bred Berkshire boar, registered.
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YORKSHIRES

for sale, all ages, from imported prize-winning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.
GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.



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We present our case to you in all fairness. Our arguments are born out by facts. Our testimony is confirmed by unimpeachable witnesses. We know that Gin Pills cure all Kidney Troubles. We know that Gin Pills cured hundreds whom nothing else could relieve.

Canadians are our judge and jury. Such confidence have we in the strength of our case, that we make this sweeping offer:

Money Back if GIN PILLS Fail.

If you have sharp, shooting pains in the back and through the hips—if the hands and feet swell—if the urine is highly colored and offensive, scanty or too profuse—if you are compelled to get up during the night—if the stomach is bad, the bowels irregular, and the appetite poor—get GIN PILLS. They will cure the sick kidneys, take away the pain, make you eat and sleep, and build up the whole system.

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I CAN GIVE YOU STRENGTH.



Are you weak? Are you nervous, fretful and gloomy? Is your sleep broken? Have you pains and aches in different parts of your body? Is your back weak and painful? Have you lost the vigor of youth? Is your vital power growing less? Are you Rheumatic and Gouty? Have you Varicocele? These are all the result of the waste of the vital force.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT builds up broken-down people, restores youth and manhood, and makes you look and feel strong. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Lane Back, Sciatica, and every evidence of weakness in men and women. It will not fail—it cannot fail, as it infuses into the weakened nerves the force of life and strength.

PAST THREESCORE YEARS AND TEN.

Dr. McLaughlin, Bredenburg, Assa.
Dear Sir,—I am glad to say that your Belt, which I got over three years ago, did me lasting good for rheumatism, as I did not have a return of it until about a month ago, and it was of years' standing with me previously to wearing the Belt, and at my time of life, past threescore and ten, I was most thankful to find a remedy that would remove this disease. Yours sincerely, WILLIAM PORTER.

"The permanency of the cure to my back is beyond all doubt."—T. W. WHEATLAND, Mandan, Man.

"I am perfectly satisfied with your Belt, and feel like a young man again. I would not take a thousand dollars for it if I were sure I could not get another."—CAPT. JAS. MOORE, of the schooner Eva Stewart, Parraboro, N.S.

To those who still doubt there is any cure, because they have been misled by false representations, and want evidence of cure in their own cases before paying, I am willing to take all the chances of curing any case of RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, LAME BACK, SCIATICA, VARICOCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, LOST ENERGY, resulting from exposure and excesses in young or middle-aged men.

NOT A CENT UNTIL CURED.

That is my offer. You take my latest improved appliance and use it in my way for three months, and if it does not cure you need not pay me. My only condition is that you secure me, so that I will get my money when you are cured.

For twenty years I have studied Electricity as applied to the rebuilding of manly strength, and my method of treatment, now tried and successful, is the result of my study and experience.

Electricity is life to the nerves and organs of the body. They cannot live without it. Get back the power and make yourself a man among men.

FREE BOOK. Call and test my Belt free, or, if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free. No charge for consultation. Don't delay, as I can help you. My Belt not sold in drug stores.

CALL TO-DAY.

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

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

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Address.....

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Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

2 Tons in 1 Hour with 1 Good Horse

4 Strokes to 1 Revolution Automatic Feed and Hopper

Horse Power and Belt Power Combined, at Price of One.

Twice the Capacity of other Balers at half the price, is

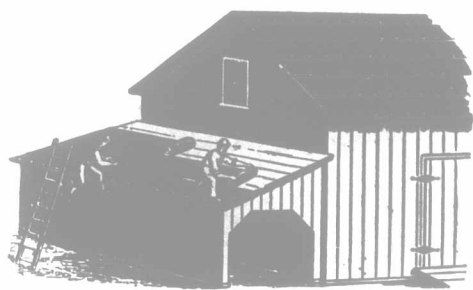
Four to One which Equals Our

"Big 4"



We also make Hand Feed Presses 2 1/2 Strokes to 1 Revolution; Saw Mills; Shingle Mills; Planers; Edgers; Lath Mills; Corn Mills; Water Wheels, etc. Write for Catalogue.

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For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fireproof, easily laid, cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample and mention this paper.

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by taking subscriptions for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. For terms, etc., apply at once to

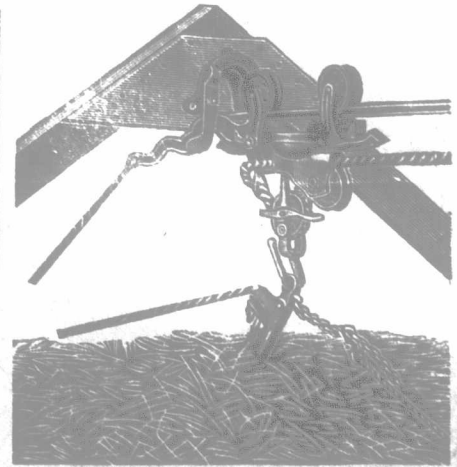
THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., LONDON, ONTARIO

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

GOSSIP.

CLYDESDALES FOR QUEBEC.

Mr. George L. Stewart, Howick, Quebec, has bought from Mr. Thos. R. M'Lagan, Williamston, Crief, the three-year-old Clydesdale colt, Pratis Fashion (12692), bred by Mr. Alex. Fair, Pratis, Leven, and by the well-known Fickle Fashion (10546), out of a very good mare by the Glasgow winner, Moneycorn. This is a big, thick-bodied young horse of fine dark color. Along with him goes Mr. M'Lagan's dark-brown two-year-old, Midas (12677), by Battle Axe (10984), out of Jean of Pictston, by Royal Signet (8967). This colt was commended at the Royal Northern Spring Show. Mr. Stewart, who is to be back again by September, states that the black four-year-old, Clan M'Leod (12099), which he secured through Mr. Williamson two seasons ago, is now one of the best horses in Canada. He was bred by Mr. William Watson, Downteken, Monifeth, his sire being Knight of Cowal (10074), and his dam, Love of Downieken (14445), by Brown Lawrence (9149). The Clan M'Leod was first at the Montreal Spring Show in a strong class.—[Scottish Farmer.



THE OSHAWA ROD TRACK CARRIER FOR 1905

Manufactured by

THE OSHAWA HAY CARRIER WORKS, OSHAWA, CANADA.

Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.

FAIR DATES FOR 1905.

Winnipeg Industrial ... July 20-28
Western Manitoba, Brandon... Aug. 1-4
Canadian National, Toronto... Aug. 26-Sept. 12
Western Fair, London, Ont... Sept. 8-16
Central Canada, Ottawa ... Sept. 8-16
New York State, Syracuse... Sept. 5-10
Ohio, Columbus ... Sept. 4-8
Minnesota, Hamline ... Sept. 4-9
Wisconsin, Milwaukee ... Sept. 11-15
Indiana, Indianapolis ... Sept. 11-15
Michigan, Pontiac ... Sept. 11-16
Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax Sept. 18-21
W. Michigan, Gr. Rapids... Sept. 18-22
Kentucky, Lexington ... Sept. 18-23
Illinois, Springfield ... Sept. 30-Oct. 7
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C. ... Sept. 27-Oct. 7
Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon: Horses, Aug. 28-Sept. 19-29

BREEDS OF COWS.

(From the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin.)

In the same way as in previous years, the data relating to the production and feed consumption of the cows belonging to the different breeds have been summarized as a further contribution to the question of the relative merits of dairy breeds. The average figures obtained in this compilation are published below:

	Jersey.	Guernsey.	Holstein.	Shorthorn.
No. of cows included ...	5	5	5	5
Average weight of cows, lbs.	980	914	1,214	1,161
Average age of cows, years	8.0	5.2	5.8	6.6
Days in milk ...	328	340	341	307
Yield of milk, lbs.	6,422.1	5,614.7	10,768.2	8,119.0
Yield of fat, lbs.	328.50	289.82	868.61	810.29
Average per cent. of fat in milk	5.12	5.17	8.42	8.82
Cost of feed, dollars	42.17	32.18	41.81	35.11
Net Profit, dollars.	41.94	42.14	57.10	49.50

COMPARISON OF BREEDS REPRESENTED.

Grand Trunk Railway SYSTEM

LEWIS & CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION PORTLAND, ORE.

\$66.75 from London.

Good going daily until SEPTEMBER 30th. Valid returning within 90 days from date of issue. Special side trips to California Points.

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To points in Manitoba, Assinibois, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Rates, \$30 to \$39.50. Good going June 18th, 27th and July 12th. Valid returning within 60 days.

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Milne's Manure and Gravel Loader

To operate a platform is let down to the ground, gravel or dirt is hauled on to platform with large road shovel sufficient for a two-horse load, which is quickly lifted and automatically slipped into wagon. Time is saved, as team does not have to stand in pit. In handling manure a 3-horse fork is used instead of shovel. To use fork as litter carrier, strong horse is attached, and will wipe out the litter as fast as horse can walk, depositing wherever wanted.

PRICE of LOADER, \$100.00. PRICE of FORK, \$15.00

Write for particulars. Orders promptly attended to. Manufactured by

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Asthma

Cured to Stay Cured

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 5,000 patients. Book \$75 Free. Very interesting. Write F. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y.

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

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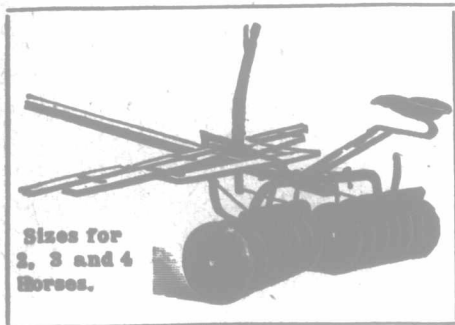
September 8 to 16, 1905

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

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Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 Horses.

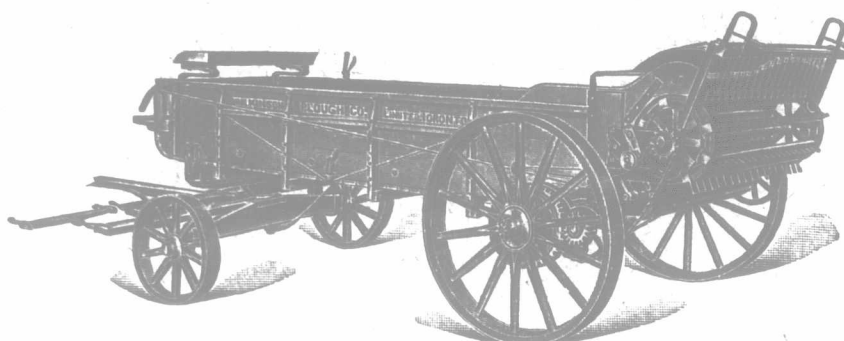
embodies SIMPLICITY, combined with great strength and efficiency. These are features followed through the entire construction of the BISSELL DISK HARROWS. The FRAME locks to the gangs, or sections, with a simple part turn, and can be put together or detached in an instant.

The team hitches well back near their work.

Two, Three or Four horses can be used. Clod Cleaner Bars between the plates keep out all sods or trash, while chisel-shape Blades clean the cutting edge. These are only some of the features of the BISSELL DISK. Simple, strong, good. Specially adapted for preparing root ground and for summer-fallow work. Send us your address on a postal card; we will cheerfully give you further information. Address

T. E. BISSELL, MANUFACTURER, ELORA, ONTARIO.
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THE GREAT WESTERN ENDLESS APRON MANURE SPREADER



Saves time, labor and manure—therefore saves you money.

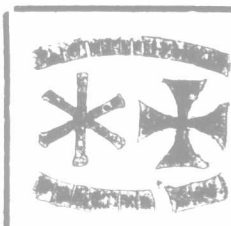
Spreads all kinds of manure and commercial fertilizer, and does it WELL. Write for prices and see our catalogue before buying.

Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale.

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USE Carnefac Stock Food
For those UNTHRIFTY Calves and Hogs.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons
Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

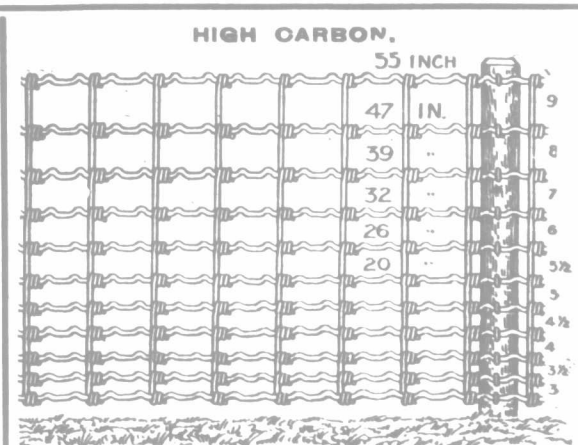


Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade. On James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

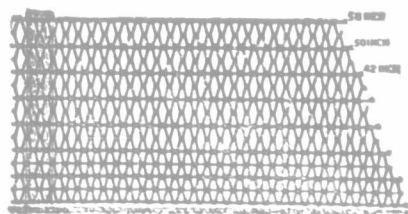
GALVANIZED STEEL WOVEN WIRE FENCE



After all is said and done, more of Our Fences are in use than all other makes of Wire Fences combined. Our Sales double every year.



American Field and Hog Fence.

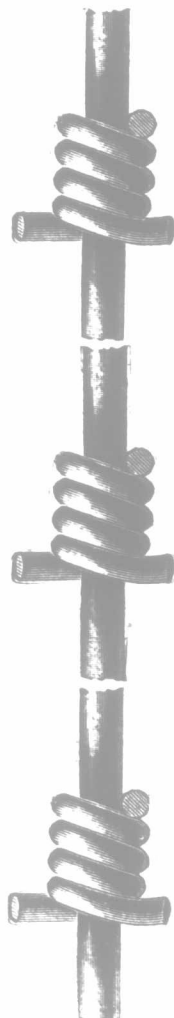


Ellwood Field and Lawn Fence.

IF YOUR DEALERS DO NOT HANDLE OUR FENCES, WRITE TO US.

The Canadian Steel & Wire Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

We call your special attention to our Extra Heavy Fence, all Horizontal Wires No. 9 Gauge, Weighs more per rod, has greater tensile strength than any other Fence on the market



CANADIAN PACIFIC

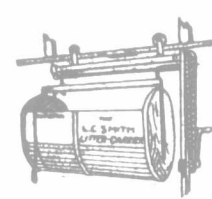
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Winnipeg } \$30.00	Estevan } \$33.00
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Strathcona \$40.50	

Going June 13th, returning until August 14th. Going June 27th, returning until August 28th. Going July 15th, returning until Sept. 16th.

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THE L. O. SMITH FEED & LITTER CARRIERS.



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with other Rope or Pipe Tools, write to us describing your work, stating depth of wells and size of Bits or Drills you want. Our machines are the latest and most durable, and the greatest money earners ever made! Results guaranteed. LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

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