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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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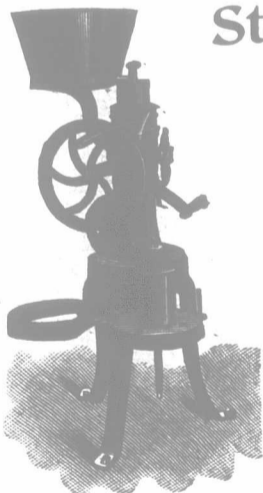
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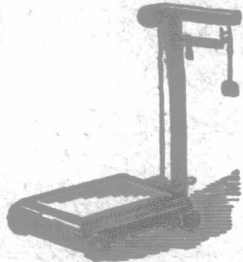
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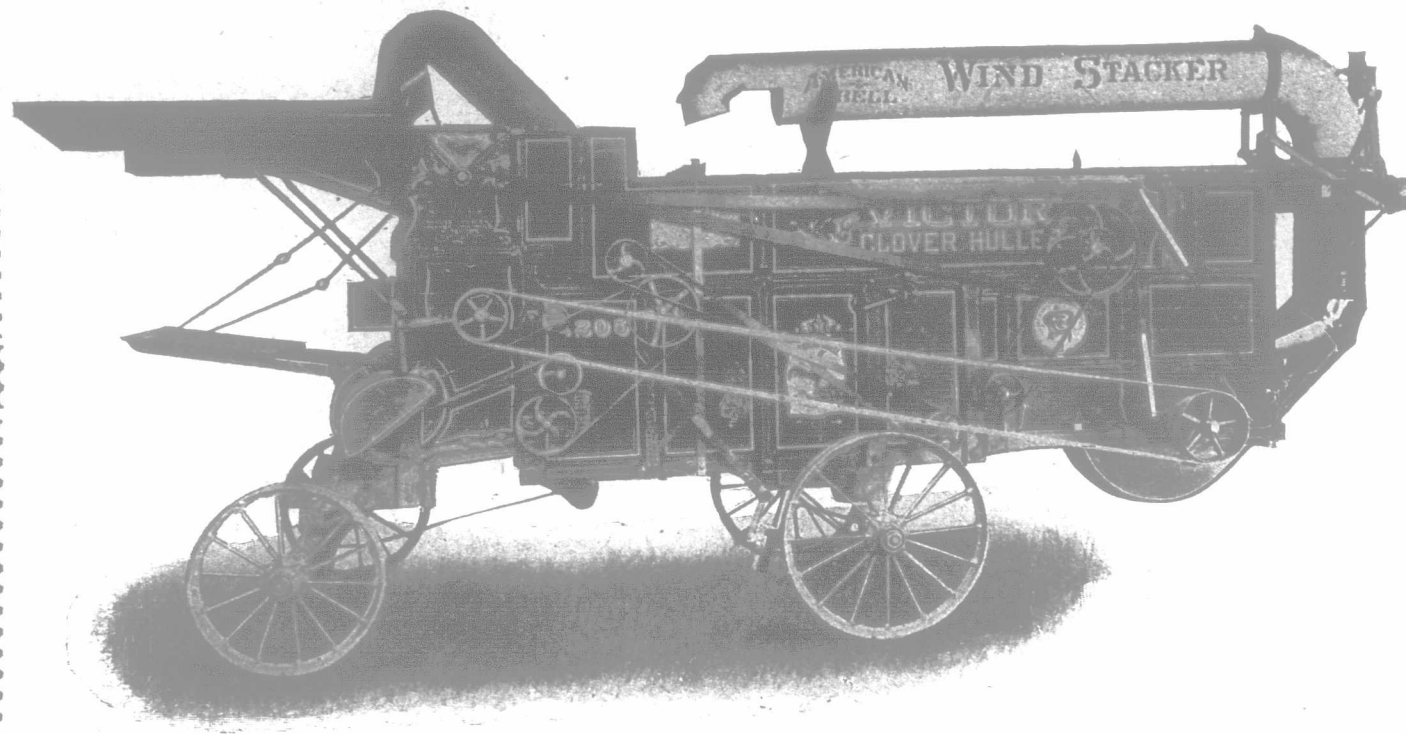
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VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 18, 1904.

No. 621

EDITORIAL.

Stay by the Cows.

The shrinkage in market values of dairy products, which, happily, applies only to cheese, and is more noticeable in this owing to the abnormal prices of last year, the scarcity and unsatisfactory quality of farm help, and the fairly good prices obtaining for beef cattle in the past few months, are, we fear, reasons being considered by too many farmers sufficient for changing their methods, giving up the dairy business, and trying something else. The object of this article is to give such persons pause, to admonish them to look before they leap, to be sure they are right before they go ahead. We are confident that a much larger proportion of those who have stood by the dairy business in the last twenty years have made steady progress financially than those engaged in any other special line of farming. There is no crop on the farm so sure as milk, taking the years as they come, and if prices for its products are sometimes low, they rarely remain so for more than one season at a time, but quickly recover, and show a good average over a number of years. There is, on the whole, no market for the hay and grain grown on the farm equal to that which the cows provide. If reasonably well fed and managed, they pay a good profit on all they eat, bringing in a little cash every week in the year, and helping to keep up the fertility of the farm by means of the manure made, so that it may continue to grow good crops of all kinds. The good prices prevailing for pigs makes the feeding of that class of stock profitable, but pigs cannot be successfully raised without milk, and the skimmed milk and other by-products of the dairy are among the cheapest and best of foods from which to grow the bacon hog. These are branches of farming that involve little risk and no large outlay or expense, and that require no great skill to make them profitable, although there are degrees of profit in these as in any other, and the better the judgment and management employed in their prosecution, the greater will be the profit. If for a season prices for these products are low, instead of neglecting the cows, the true policy is to give them better attention, and endeavor to get more milk to make up for the lower price, as a good old German farmer once said at a Western Ontario dairy convention, "pull der teats a leedle harder and a leedle longer." The mistake is often made of allowing the flow of milk to shrink when a dry time comes and pastures fail, by neglecting to feed the cows something extra, failing to reflect that when once the flow is allowed to shrink it is difficult, if not impossible, to restore it to its normal condition in that season, and failing to consider that the cow will pay promptly a fair price for the extra feed she gets, so that there can be no loss, even if cash is paid out for the extra feed in a time of need.

The notion now being nursed by an increasing number of farmers, that they can do better by giving up dairying and going into grazing beef cattle, is a dangerous one if overdone, as it easily may be. There is no market more uncertain or that fluctuates more frequently than that for beef cattle; few men have the necessary experience and judgment to buy cattle judiciously and safely; the competition in the British market is close and keen, as there we must meet the corn-fed cattle of the United States, which are generally better finished than ours, while South America ships largely, and will ship more largely, of dressed beef, and as soon as the embargo

on her live cattle is removed, as it may be any day, the quality of her cattle will be better than ours, for the stockmen of that part of the world are buying the best beef bulls of Britain, regardless of cost, to improve the character of their stock. One of the greatest difficulties facing breeders of beef cattle here is the scarcity of suitable cattle to feed profitably, and if a large proportion of our farmers turn their attention to feeding and a smaller number of calves are raised, where are the cattle to come from to stock the grazing farms, or fill the stalls for winter feeding? To our mind, the outlook makes it reasonably certain that the farmer who keeps cows and raises calves, using the best class of sires, will find himself on the safest ground in years to come. He has less risk to run, and a greater certainty of a steady income. The plea that dairying involves much labor, while true, can scarcely be accepted as a justification for its abandonment. If well managed, the work may be divided so as not to fall too much upon any one member or section of the household, and, after all, it is not heavy work, as compared with most of the other operations of the farm. With the comfortable stabling now so common in this country, the winter care of cows and the raising of calves should not be considered irksome, and it may be made to pay well; while the summer work of providing fodder and other food to be stored has been greatly mitigated by the culture of corn and by the many labor-saving appliances for all farm operations.

Shows and Showing.

The success of an agricultural and industrial show, as an attraction and financially, depends largely upon the energy of its directorate, and principally upon its secretary, who is generally the only paid officer, and who is commonly regarded as manager of the fair. He needs to be a man of good judgment and executive ability, systematic, alert, firm and yet patient and courteous in his dealings with exhibitors and employees. The preparation of the fair grounds and buildings for the reception of exhibits should be commenced in good time, so that all may be in good condition before the opening day. A well-arranged programme of events should be prepared, and, if practicable, published in advance of the opening, and should be carried out as punctually as the weather and other circumstances will permit. Special attractions, in addition to the competing exhibits, to draw the crowd, may yet be considered necessary to gratify the craving for the kind of entertainment and amusement that characterizes the times and the people of the cities and towns especially, and whose attendance is necessary to the swelling of the gate receipts to meet expenses, but, happily, the tendency is to require a higher class of entertainment at the fairs than has obtained, and this should be encouraged by the introduction of such features as are educative and elevating, as well as entertaining. Each department of the fair should have a director in charge, to whom exhibitors may apply for information and the placing or stabling of their exhibits, and, in the case of the larger exhibitions, a superintendent of each division is imperative, whose entire time for some days before and during the show is devoted to the carrying out of the details of the programme. The comfort and convenience of exhibitors, and the satisfaction of visitors, depends much upon the energy and tact of the superintendent. The supply and distribution of feed and bedding for the stock devolves upon him. Timely notice of the hour at

which animals will be required in the ring is important to exhibitors, in order that they may be ready to respond to the call. The success of parades of live stock in the ring, before, during and after judging—always an interesting feature of the show to visitors—depends largely upon the firmness and tact of the superintendent in inducing exhibitors to co-operate with him in carrying out this part of the programme. Too often, spectators see the animals in the ring in only one position, either a rear or front view, and closely packed together. A change of position ordered by the superintendent or the judge, giving a side view and a survey of the animals in motion, varying the showing, gives relief to the showman and the stock, and a better opportunity for the judge to arrive at correct conclusions.

The exhibitor, of course, has an important part in the show, and much of its interest and success depends upon a thorough preparation and skilful placing and showing of his exhibits.

In live stock, it may as well be taken for granted that no matter what inherent merit an animal may possess, it will, if brought to the show in ordinary condition, have little chance of being decorated with prize ribbons. It is all very well to argue that the animal is more useful in common condition, and that a judge should recognize merit apart from a high condition of flesh, which if he were buying, he doubtless would, but it requires more courage than most men are possessed of to ignore condition in the show-ring, and the exhibitor, if he would win, must prepare his stock properly and present it in attractive form. This does not mean that in all classes the animals must be fat. In some, notably the dairy classes, this would defeat the object, but in heavy horses, the beef breeds of cattle and other meat-producing stock, a high condition of flesh, not overdone, counts for much in the judging, and in all classes thorough grooming, blanketing, trimming, polishing and showing to advantage, so as to bring out the best appearance, pays well for the time and labor expended, and, other things being equal, has weight in the decision of the judge. In showing, as in most other operations, what is worth doing is worth doing well.

The Chicago Strike.

At the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, and at other packing centers in the U. S., the strike of the men employed in the packing-houses is still on. The men seem determined to win their point, while the packers declare that they are determined the men shall not interfere with the management of the packing business. A certain amount of killing and packing is being done by the new men the packers have secured, and it is claimed men are being hired every day. The packers announce that they are now turning out about fifty per cent. of the usual output, but this is probably exaggerated in order to weaken the case of the strikers. Unfortunately for the men, their strike was called at a time when labor was fairly plentiful throughout the country, the policy of retrenchment adopted by many of the big industrial concerns having thrown thousands of men out of work. This condition makes the packers largely independent of the strikers. So the fight goes on. In the meantime, the American beef-producers, the packers, the men, and the British and American consumers are paying dearly for the disagreement between the unions and the packers, while the producers, the farmers and feeders of the stock-raising States are losing from a restricted market, which, when the trouble is ended, will probably be glutted and demoralized.

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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Camera Competition.

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

Our offer is:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Find enclosed \$1.50 for one new subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate." Send paper to Mr. Walter Ireland, Strange, Ont. I would like you to send me the A1 farmer's knife.

NORMAN MURPHY.

Strange, Ont., Aug. 4, 1904.

HORSES.

Dietetic Diseases in Horses.

(Continued.)

AZOTURIA.—This disease is described by some authors as a disease of the kidneys, and by others as a disease of the muscles. While, in all cases, both the kidneys and muscles become involved, it is not primarily a disease of either, and as in all cases the predisposition to it is induced by idleness and good food, I think we are justified in classifying it as a dietetic disease. Authorities differ in some details as to its nature, but we will not here discuss its pathology. It is in all cases preceded by a period of idleness, during which the horse has been at least tolerably well fed.

Symptoms.—After a variable period of idleness, the horse is hitched or taken out for exercise. As is reasonable to expect, he usually feels better than usual, and anxious to go. After proceeding a variable distance, from half a mile to several miles, we notice he has trouble in locomotion. The posterior limbs (one or both) are usually affected, but in some cases the anterior extremities suffer. His spirits have suddenly disappeared, he does not want to move, a stiffness in either fore or hind quarters, usually the latter, is noticed, and in most cases a swelling or hardening of the muscles over the kidneys. He usually perspires freely, and in some cases exhibits symptoms resembling colic. In some cases he goes suddenly lame in one limb, and the driver probably thinks he has picked up a nail. If taken to a stable and made comfortable, the symptoms may disappear in a few hours. In others, and especially if exercise be continued, now it must be forced, he will stagger behind and progress with difficulty, the walk being uncertain and painful. The muscles appear contracted, and the toes are dragged upon the ground with a stumbling gait. At times we observe spasmodic flexion of the fetlocks; he trembles, perspires, breathes quickly, and stands with difficulty on his hind legs. He will fight hard to maintain his feet, and with assistance is sometimes able to do so; while in others, even with assistance, he will sink to the ground and may or may not be able to regain his feet. Excitement and anxiety are great, perspiration is profuse, the pulse frequent and strong, and the respirations frequent and short. The severity of the cases varies greatly. In some, the animal falls during the early symptoms, and has to be returned to the barn on a sleigh or lorry; in others, he retains his feet even though forced to move for a considerable distance to the stable, after reaching which he may or may not fall. When down, the patient usually makes violent but ineffectual efforts to regain his feet, and unless carefully tended, may injure himself during his struggles. There is usually a tendency to constipation, and in all cases a more or less discoloration of the urine, which usually is not voided when the animal is down, and the catheter must be used. The urine varies from a slight darkening in slight or benign cases to the color of very dark coffee in more severe cases. There is seldom an increase of temperature. The temperature of the external surface varies, but the extremities are usually cold.

Treatment.—Preventive treatment consists in giving regular exercise. Where this is not practicable, the quantity of grain should be reduced, and largely supplemented by soft food, as bran and a few roots, during idleness. When possible, idle horses should have large box stalls, in which they will take considerable voluntary exercise, which lessens the liability to this and other diseases due to inaction.

Curative Treatment.—When the very first symptoms are noticed the patient should be carefully walked to the nearest stable, put in a comfortable stall, clothed heavily, and a purgative of 6 to 10 drs. aloes, according to size, and 2 drs. ginger given. The food must be restricted to bran and water, from which the chill has been taken, given in small quantities. Opinions are divided as to whether counter irritation over the kidneys is serviceable. I think it is good practice to apply mustard, mixed with a little oil of turpentine and water. When treatment is given early in the disease, unless it be a very severe case, the patient can usually retain his feet, and recovery takes place in a day or two. If the case be very severe, or if exercise be continued for any considerable time after symptoms appear and the patient falls and is unable to rise, it is much more serious, and often fatal. He should be made as comfortable as possible in a well-bedded box stall, and warmly clothed. It is often necessary to tie his front feet to a surcingle in order to prevent him from struggling, and he should be turned from side to side every five or six hours, and a good supply of dry bedding be provided. The action of the bowels should be encouraged by a purgative. If a veterinarian be in attendance, he will probably use eserine for this purpose. Injections of soapy warm water into the rectum should be given every few hours until the purgative acts. The urine should be drawn

off with a catheter every five or six hours. The administration of about one and one-half drams iodide of potash every four hours for four or five doses has given good results. It is well to endeavor to get him on his feet in about forty-eight hours or sooner, if the symptoms indicate that such can be done. In some cases, it is well to use slings, but, of course, unless he can stand when up, he must be allowed to lie down again. After the second day, unless the kidneys are acting freely, nitrate of potash should be given in about three or four dram doses, about every eight hours, until they act satisfactorily. In the meantime, if he will eat, as he usually will, small quantities of hay and bran should be given. In cases that are about to recover, the symptoms gradually improve, and he is usually able to rise and stand for at least a few minutes during the second or third day, but when a case is about to end fatally they usually gradually become worse, and death results the second day or later. When partial recovery takes place, but locomotion is imperfect, nux vomica in two-dram doses, three times daily, is indicated. In some cases there is a wasting away of the muscles that were principally affected, accompanied by imperfect action. In such cases, long rest and repeatedly blistering the shrunken muscles will usually result in recovery; while in rare cases recovery never becomes complete. "WHIP."

Fads About Horses.

A reader says he has a valuable young mare whose mane does not grow even with treatment. This is one of several such letters we have received, one enquirer wanting to know how to change the color of the hair on a horse's face. These are what might be called fads; a long mane or a certain color of the face neither adding to nor detracting from the value of a horse in the open market. The champion fancy driving horse at the spring horse show, Toronto, had a mane not more than three inches long, and in fact many of the most stylish horses at all the shows have very short manes. Long manes, besides being unfashionable, are difficult to keep looking well. Needless to say, these show horses with the short manes have them thinned out and brushed to one side of the neck. If a mane is thick and short it will not lie closely to the crest, but when kept thin and well brushed it will cling to the neck, and is much more convenient than a long, thick growth of hair that is constantly working under the collar, where it encourages galls.

When a person is driving a horse almost daily, it is only natural that he will discover certain imperfections, which, if they could be modified, would make him a better horse. It is possible, also, that other characteristics about the horse might strike the driver as undesirable, and by constantly seeing them, he, in time, would come to regard them as defects. Such has evidently been the case in the two instances we have cited. They evidently are peculiarities that have been magnified into defects, and we would suggest the treatment prescribed by our Christian Scientist friends—just imagine they are all right. Such peculiarities as color of face, feet, or length of mane or tail, rarely are noticed by the best of horse judges. The peculiarities that first present themselves to good judges are of form, gait, manners and disposition. Color in all cases is a minor consideration.

The Colt.

If the colt has had plenty of milk, and an opportunity to eat a little ground grain, he will by this time have covered his ribs pretty well with flesh, and will have taken on that rounded, full appearance so often seen on well-fed colts. From four to six months of age a colt generally looks his best; after that, with weaning, poor pastures, fall weather, and other untoward conditions, he is apt to lose flesh, but this is just what we should try to prevent. The flesh that a colt carries is not merely soft fat, but good hard muscling, and is the foundation work of the future horse. When the time for weaning comes, he should be given every chance to retain and add to his flesh by liberal feeding on easily-digested food, ground oats, some corn, bran and a little flaxseed, with plenty of clover hay and good water. Later in the fall, he would be better if kept up in a yard and box stall, rather than to range over the brown fields in search of a mouthful of grass. Make a special effort from September to June to keep the youngster growing, in order to get the best out of him that his potentialities are capable of. When raising a colt, we should endeavor to get the best possible out of him, and not be satisfied with simply the hide and bones.

I enclose herewith the sum of \$3.00, together with the names of two new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate." Kindly send me the watch premium No. 3, for obtaining two new subscribers, and oblige.

CLINTON BARR.
Harrietsville, Ont., Aug. 9, 1904.

FARM.

Sugar Beets Around Guelph and Berlin.

Although the wet weather in the spring and early summer, in some cases delayed the sowing of sugar-beet seed, and in many instances increased the work of thinning and hoeing, the sugar-beet crop in the neighborhood of Guelph is looking well.

On the 29th of July, the writer visited nine different farms on which sugar beets are growing. The first field visited was on the Pipe farm, which lies just outside the city limits. This is the third year sugar beets have been grown on this farm, and the present crop of sixteen acres is looking fairly well. Mr. R. McCrae, who has charge of the farm, states that he has considerable difficulty in getting the work done at the right time, but from past experience he is satisfied that he will have a paying crop. Last year he fed a large quantity of beet pulp to thirty head of cattle he fattened, and is of the opinion that it is more valuable as a cattle food than turnips.

Mr. Henry Larter's patch of two and a half acres was not sown until about the first of June. The thinning was well done, and there is a good stand of plants, but, because of not having a cultivator that could be used between rows eighteen inches apart, the after-cultivation has not been as thorough as it should be, yet it looks as though he would have an average crop. This is Mr. Larter's first attempt at growing beets, and although he cannot say how they will pay him, he feels confident that after this year's experience he can do much better.

The beets in the one-acre patch on Mr. John Kerby's farm were remarkably fine, thrifty specimens, and showed the effect of good cultivation. The rows were placed somewhat far apart, so as to allow the ordinary root cultivator to pass freely between them; consequently, the yield may not be as large as might otherwise have been secured.

The next farm visited was that of Mr. Jacob Goetz. In 1902, Mr. Goetz sowed one-half an acre of beets, for which he received forty dollars. In 1903, he raised two acres of beets, the gross receipts for which were \$163.83. This year he has two and a half acres of well-cultivated, strong-growing beets, of which he said: "I expect this two and a half acres will give me larger returns than any ten acres of grain on my farm." Mr. Goetz takes great pride in his beet field, and, needless to say, his crop is looking well. Both last year and this, the beets have followed oats, the ground being manured in the fall. Barley was sown where the beets were grown last year, and it is very heavy.

Mr. Geo. North's beets followed barley, seeded with clover, manured in the fall, and plowed in the spring. The stand of beets is fairly good, but, owing to the lack of help, have not received the amount of cultivation they should have had.

The beets on the farm of Mr. J. W. Jackson were sown early, and the tops almost completely cover the ground. About one-half of Mr. Jackson's beets were on gravelly soil, the balance are on good clay loam, on which there are prospects of a very heavy yield of beets.

The wet weather prevented Mr. Jas. Laidlaw from sowing more than two acres, although he had intended sowing twice that. What he has sown were late, but have been well attended to, and are growing rapidly. There is a good even stand of plants, and the prospects are bright for a heavy crop.

Although Mr. Herbert Wright's seven and a half acres of beets were not sown until June 11th, they have come on so fast that the tops about half cover the ground. Mr. Wright has a wider experience in growing beets than any other farmer in the Guelph district, and looks upon it as a good paying crop. He is also a believer in the value of the pulp as a stock food. Last winter he fed forty tons of it, and states that it is a good food for cattle, but that it is even better for sheep.

The last farm visited was that of Mr. Wm. McCrea, who has two acres of beets, which give promise of being a very heavy crop. Although not sown until nearly the end of May, the tops now almost completely cover the ground. Last year Mr. McCrea's two acres of beets brought him \$125, and they did not look as well at this time last year as his present crop. A good illustration was seen here of the manurial value of beet tops. Last fall the tops were not scattered before plowing, and the places where these had lain can easily be seen in the rank growth of the oats which were sown on the land this year.

In general, the experience of those farmers who have grown beets for two or more years is that they are a paying crop. The lack of help to get the work done at the right time is a great drawback, but all agreed that when a comparatively small acreage of sugar beets, such as they can hope to look after properly, is sown, it is one of the most if not the most profitable crop that can be grown on the farm.

About a week later the writer spent a day

visiting beet fields in the vicinity of Berlin. It is quite evident, from the improved appearance of the crop over that of last year and the year previous, that the farmers are realizing that it is profitable to look after this crop properly; and that in this case it may be said that the man, more than the land, makes the crop. It has been frequently pointed out that the sugar-beet crop is a highly-bred one, and that it will more readily respond to good cultivation than any other crop grown on the farm. That it will not do well without cultivation has been proved over and over again during the last two seasons, and many evidences of it may be seen this year. On the other hand, there is abundance of evidence that it will respond to cultivation. The field of beets on the farm of the Sugar Company is a good example of this. In this case the beets were sown early in May, were thinned at the proper time, and have received good cultivation throughout the whole season. This field cannot be said to be rich in plant food, but cultivation has made up for the want of this. At the present time the tops so completely cover the ground that it is impossible to tell which way the rows run unless you get in among the plants. The beets are three inches or more in diameter, and the tops have a deep green, healthy appearance, and every evidence of there being strong growth. In this field the ground between the rows has been stirred to a depth of at least six inches, and is now quite loose and soft, giving the beets every chance to do well. The one-acre patch on Mr. Wm. Schafer's place is also looking remarkably well, and in this case good cultivation has had a great deal to do with the present condition of the crop.

That it is important that the work be done at the right time, was clearly shown in the present condition of two different fields visited. In one the tops were rather small and yellow; in the other there was at least twice the growth of top, and the leaves were of a deep green color. The land seemed as nearly alike as could be, and the cause of the difference appeared to be that one had been thinned when the beets were ready, and the other had been made to wait the farmer's convenience. Just as marked a difference in the appearance of crops was later seen, which was found to be due to after-cultivation. In both cases the crops were thinned at the proper time; one had been carefully cultivated since that time, the other had received probably no attention. Everywhere it was evident that thorough cultivation is important, and that the farmers are beginning to fully realize this point.

Conversation with many farmers also brought out the fact that they believe that the sugar-beet crop is a moneymaker for them, and that it leaves the land in a fine condition for the succeeding crop. Indeed, the statement was made to me several times during the day that the sugar-beet crop was not so hard on the ground as turnips, and that they thought it equal to a summer-fallow for cleaning the land. Everywhere throughout the district where the beets had been

properly looked after last year, scarcely a weed could be seen growing on that land. No doubt the reason that the weeds are so thoroughly killed out is that if the cultivation is thorough up to the time that the leaves cover the ground, the weeds cannot get a start, and afterwards cannot come, as the ground is completely covered, and stays covered up to the time the crop is lifted. In this respect it differs from other root crops, and no doubt this is the reason it acts so well as a cleaning crop.

From the appearance of the sugar-beet fields, the crops growing on last year's beet-land, and the expressions of approval of the crop made by growers seen throughout the day, the indications are that the growing of sugar beets will soon be considered an essential part of field husbandry in Waterloo Co.

R. HARCOURT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Eradicating Poison Ivy.

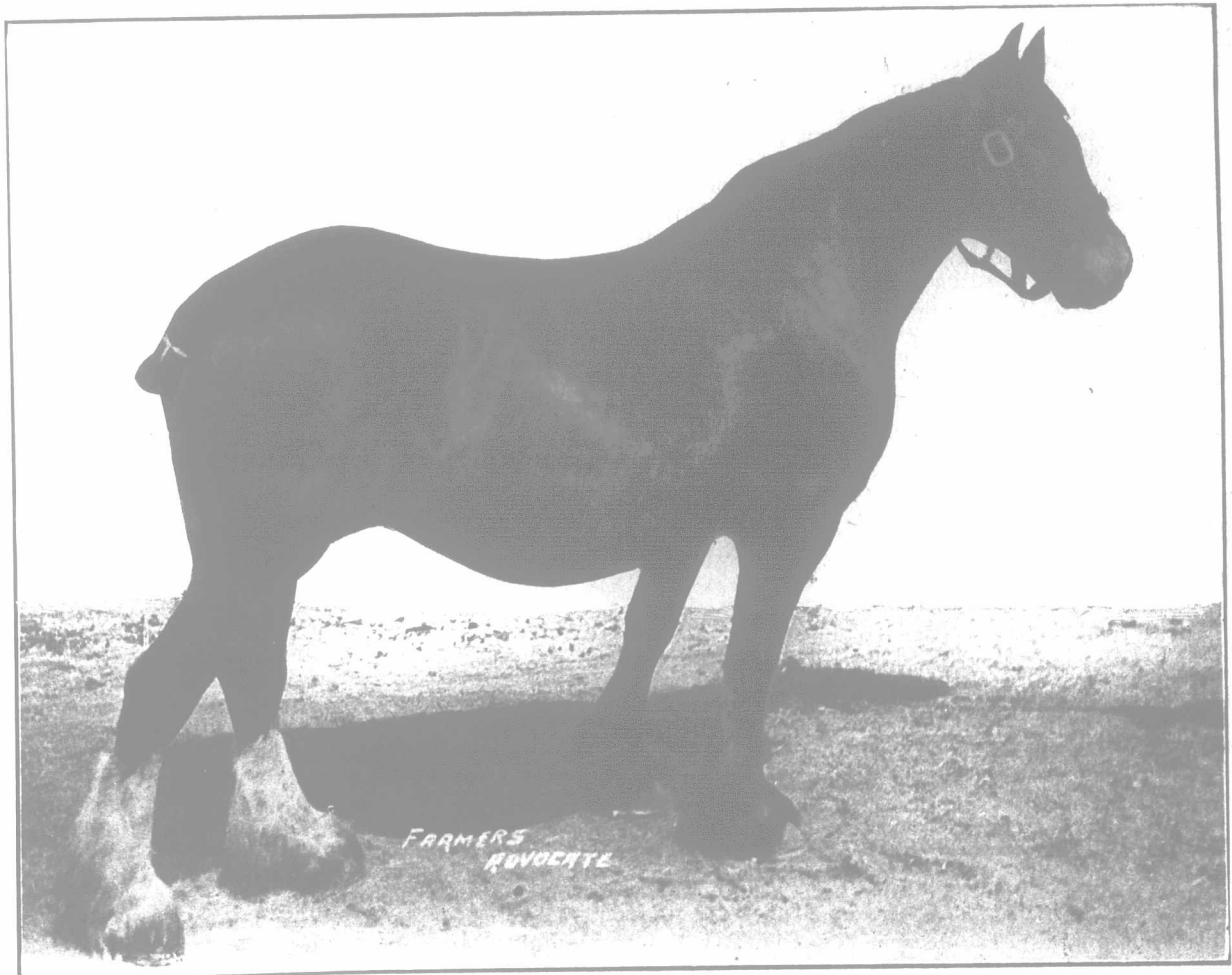
W. D., Toronto, writes: "My place is overrun with millions of poison ivy plants, and it is all around me in immense quantities. Of course, I can keep it down in the garden, but in something like a wooded park I am greatly bothered. I have recently come into possession of this place, and want to eradicate the poison ivy entirely."

The proposition you have to deal with is a somewhat serious one, as it is dangerous to allow poison ivy to grow where persons are likely to come in contact with it. The poisonous action of the poison ivy is due to a non-volatile oil, which is present in all parts of the plant, and in even the dry weed. Some people are immune to the effects of this poison, while others are very sensitive to it. If possible, persons who are immune to its action should be employed in eradicating the plants. The only effective method of getting rid of the plants is to dig them out and burn them. Some have recommended the use of sulphuric acid to destroy the plants by placing it around the roots, but this is a more or less impracticable method where so many have to be dealt with. There are two kinds of the poison ivy; the one is known to botanists as *Rhus toxicodendron*, the other is merely a variety of this, known as *Rhus radicans*. The latter has entire leaves, while in the former the leaflets are more or less notched. Sometimes the Virginia Creeper is mistaken for poison ivy, although they can readily be distinguished one from the other. The true poison ivy has three leaflets, while the Virginia Creeper has five.

In connection with the poisonous effect of poison ivy, it may be mentioned that one of the best remedies is to wash the affected parts with an alcoholic solution of sugar of lead. It should also be remembered that the poison oil of the ivy is not soluble in water, consequently it cannot be washed from the hands with water alone, and it may be carried from one person to another by the use of towels or tools which have the oil upon them.

H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C., Guelph.



Sonsie Lass.

First in progeny; 1st. best mare any age; 1st. best Clydesdale mare; gold medal presented by Clydesdale Association of Great Britain, at Winnipeg Dominion Exhibition, 1901. Owned by Jno. A. Turner, Calgary.

Cereals and Their By-products.

THE USE AND VALUE OF MILL FEEDS.

A leading Nova Scotia farmer points out that the average man buys the different kinds of mill feeds without knowing the grade he is buying, the value of each, or the kind of stock to which it should be fed. In this connection it may be said that numerous experiments have been made in Europe and America in order to ascertain the money value of various feeds according to the nutrients they contain, but the results have been so conflicting that Prof. Henry concludes, in his standard work, "Feeds and Feeding," that at present it is impossible to state the value of one feeding stuff in terms of another from calculations based upon the nutrients contained in each. The value to the farmer of these purchased feeding stuffs depends largely upon the sort of roughage and grain with which they are to be fed. Mill feeds are so subject to adulteration that several American experiment stations devote a great deal of attention to making and publishing analyses of the various brands. Some brief notes on the more common feeds are all that a newspaper article will allow.

WHEAT.—Wheat is a suitable feed for all kinds of live stock, if fed with judgment. Shrunken and damaged wheat can be fed to advantage, as it may be nearly or quite equal to the best grain for this purpose. For fattening stock, wheat is considered worth about ten per cent. less than corn. The by-products of wheat in common use are bran, shorts, middlings and low grade flour. Bran is recognized as one of the very best feeds for dairy cows and sheep, and for horses not at hard work. On account of its coarse and fibrous nature, it is admirably adapted for mixing with corn, peas and other highly concentrated feeds, but for the same reason it is not suited for feeding in large quantities to hard-worked horses or young pigs. The distinction between shorts and middlings is not always clearly marked, although the former is supposed to be re-ground bran, and the latter the finer particles of bran with some flour included. The poorer grades of shorts often contain the sweepings and dirt of the mill, and are not satisfactory for feeding. Middlings are especially useful for feeding pigs, along with skim milk or corn. The lowest grade of flour, frequently known as "red dog," usually contains the germs of the wheat, and on account of its high protein and fat content, is a valuable feed for cows, hard-worked horses and growing pigs. The better sorts of low-grade flour are similar in composition to the best grades, and cannot often be fed at a profit.

CORN.—Corn is the best of all the cereals for fattening stock. It is used very largely in the manufacture of starch, glucose, beer, spirits, etc., and, consequently, has a long list of by-products. In the processes of manufacture the starch is removed, and the remainder of the grain is sold under the name of gluten feed, which is well suited for dairy cows and fattening stock. Gluten meal is gluten feed without the hulls and germs of the corn, and is very rich in protein and fat. It is a capital feed for dairy cows, but on account of its concentrated nature, should be mixed with bran or oats. Corn germ is very rich in protein and oil; after the oil is pressed out the residue is known as corn oil meal or corn oil cake, also a valuable feed. Corn bran is relatively low in feeding value. There are numerous other "corn feeds" on the market, but they vary greatly in composition and value, and should be bought only under a guaranteed analysis.

OATS.—The feeding value of oats is well known. Oat hulls, oat dust and oat feed or shorts are the chief by-products of this grain. Oat hulls are of little value for feed, but are often mixed with corn meal, etc., and the mixture sold as ground oats. Oat dust consists chiefly of the minute hairs removed from the kernel in the preparation of oatmeal. It has a fair feeding value, especially if broken kernels are present, and there is not too much mill sweepings. Oat shorts or oat feed varies greatly in composition, although the better grades show a feeding value similar to that of oatmeal.

BARLEY.—Barley is a first-class feed for pigs and dairy cows. The by-products, brewers' grains and malt sprouts, are largely fed in some sections. Brewers' grains are simply barley from which the dextrin and sugar have been extracted. The wet grains are not desirable for general use, but the dried grains are easily kept, and are rich in protein and fat, ranking with bran and oil meal as a feed for dairy cows. Malt sprouts are a cheap and excellent feed for cows, but they are not greatly relished, and only two or three pounds a day can be fed.

PEAS.—Peas are very rich in protein, and are among the best feeds for growing animals, dairy cows and pigs. Pea meal is too concentrated to be fed alone. There are no by-products in general use.

OIL CAKE.—Oil cake or oil meal is a by-product of the manufacture of linseed oil. It is a very rich and healthful feed, particularly for fattening cattle and sheep. Its high protein con-

tent makes it valuable for feeding in moderate quantities to dairy cows, along with corn silage.

COTTON-SEED MEAL.—Cotton-seed meal is a by-product in making cotton-seed oil. It is richest of all the concentrates, but varies greatly in quality. It is not suitable for pigs or calves. Good cotton-seed meal, which is a bright lemon-yellow in color, and has a fresh, pleasant taste, may be profitably fed in reasonable quantity, if combined with other feeds. Not more than three or four pounds daily should be fed to dairy cows.

W. A. CLEMONS.

Lightning Protection.

Every year, lightning is the source of some very costly fires, particularly in the country districts, and with the constant danger in the summer of lightning-stroke always about one it is a good policy to carry extra insurance for a few months, or to protect the buildings by the use of lightning rods. In order properly to understand the steps to be taken to insure protection against lightning, it is necessary first to understand something about the danger we wish to guard against. The atmosphere during a time of electrical disturbance is under extreme tension. It is then in the same condition as is water dammed up, which, if it suddenly break loose, becomes an element of destruction. If, however, we can drain that water off gradually, in small streams, it will cause no injury. It is precisely the same with the electrical energy in the atmosphere. If we can draw that off in small volume, we prevent the destruction liable to take place where there are accumulations in dangerous quantities.

There is such a gradual drawing off in the villages, towns and cities, and this explains the infrequency of destruction by lightning in these larger centers as compared with the destruction on the farms. When there are a large number of houses together, the electrical energy is dissipated over a wide area, and not enough of it usually is



A Midnight Lightning Flash.

brought together at one point to cause damage. The numerous trees, etc., in these large centers of population also serve as conductors to carry the fluid to the ground at many points and thus lessen its destructive power.

METAL CONDUCTORS.—There are artificial means of protection as well. Buildings may be protected by rods, but if the rods are not properly put on, they become a source of danger instead of a means of protection. If there are plenty of these conductors, properly constructed and properly put on, they will tend to prevent dangerous accumulations of electricity. The best kind of conductor in the form of rod is made of copper. Copper is much better than iron of the same weight. If we allow 100 as representing the conductivity of copper, iron would stand at 18.

POINTS, OR UPPER TERMINALS.—The more points there are extending upward from the conductor, the better. These should have points five or six feet high, and not more than forty feet apart. It is essential that these points be bright and sharp, as a bright point seems to have more attraction for lightning than a dull one. Aluminum is recommended as a material for points, because that material will not rust; it is always bright, and is a better conductor than iron. It is better to have these points in broom form than as a single point. For example, if using a copper conductor, one can have a flat block of copper at the upper end of the point extending upwards from the roof, and into this block can solder a number of aluminum points. The extension from the roof would then be exactly like a wire broom; the first part of the upward extension would be in the form of the handle, the copper block at the top would be the holder of the broom, and the two or three dozen small aluminum wires soldered into that block in a bunch would form the broom itself. This broom

point will form a much better conductor than a single point. It is well, also, to have all these points connected with one another, so that if the lightning strikes at any point it will be diffused over a number of conductors instead of overcharging one.

GROUNDS, OR LOWER TERMINALS.—One of the most important points of all in providing for this sort of protection is in having a proper ground connection. It is an easy matter for a careless or dishonest agent to put the ground wire just a little below the surface. It is then out of sight, and he thinks out of mind as well. Wire buried just below the surface in dry ground, so far from being a means of protection, is a cause of danger, because the lightning, attracted by the points on the roof, is carried down the conductor, and if it is not then dissipated in damp ground, it is apt to fly off into the building. Protection can be secured by seeing that the ground wire is connected with earth which is always moist. The depth necessary will depend upon the character of the soil and the location of the building. It may not be necessary to go over three feet, or it may be necessary to go ten feet; what is imperative is that the ground wire shall be connected with soil that is never dry. To this end it is best to put the ground wire in during dry weather, because then you will see how far down it is necessary to go.

It is necessary to have something more than a single wire into the ground. One requires to take such measures as will provide for the distribution of the current at the bottom. This can be provided for by flattening out an old copper boiler in sheet form and soldering that to the ground wire; or you may take a number of strands of barb wire and connect these with the ground wire below the surface. But it is absolutely imperative to have this ground wire located in ground which is always moist. It is well to put charcoal about the ground wire, for this not only holds moisture, but attracts it.

INSULATORS.—In a steady flow of the electric fluid, in comparatively small volumes, as in the telegraph and telephone service, the insulator is effectual in confining the current to the wire. The lightning-stroke, however, is compared, not to a small, steady current, but to an avalanche which would make light of an inch or two of glass after breaking through several rods of insulating air. The argument used against insulators for lightning rods, therefore, is they are ineffectual. On this account the weight of authority is in favor of supporting rods by ordinary metal fastenings. These may be in the form of a tape fitting the shape of the rod, holding the rod close to the building, and screwed or nailed to the building on each side of the rod. Some fastenings are in the form of spikes, with an eye through which the rod passes.

To make a first-class lightning rod, take No. 11 galvanized iron wire, and twist about twelve strands together to form a sort of cable. The twisting can be done by first measuring off the wire, then doubling it up and attaching the loop end to the short crank of the grindstone and the other ends to a piece of board. One man can then hold the board while another turns the grindstone and twists the wire. By this means a good, serviceable cable or lightning rod can soon be made. The rods are then put in place on the building, having an upright point about ten feet high at intervals of twenty feet along the ridge of the building. On most farm buildings this may be accomplished by having one cable lead directly from the point above the roof over each end to the ground, but on long barns, one or more uprights may have to be connected by splicing with the main cable, leading to the ground. The upright points can be supported by light wooden poles, and the end of each upright can be sprangled out as advised above. The rod or cable can be fastened to the roof with staples or fastened to wooden blocks about three inches high, which are nailed to the roof. With so good a conductor it is hardly probable that a current would leave it and strike into a wooden roof or wall. The ground connection, of course, would require to be perfect. The cable might be inserted in a hole bored with a well auger, provided the hole reached down to moist earth. Two men can make and put up such a lightning-protection service on an ordinary barn in about a day and a half, and the cost of wire is a mere trifle, about two cents to the foot.

Not Ginseng.

A reader sends us a plant having a bulbous root, three wide, obscurely four-sided leaves, attached close to the stem, near the ground, and a red six-sided berry about as large as an average-sized gooseberry. The plant grew in the woods, and was submitted to us with the query, "Is this ginseng?" If one goes to the woods at this time of year, these plants, with their berries, may be found on every hand. They are not ginseng, but the trilliums, which in the spring are called "the big white or red Mayflowers." It is interesting to note the growth of these early flowers the season through.

Concrete for Walls.

H. B., Wellington County, asks for more information about the use of cement for building stable walls. Perhaps the best evidence of the value of cement as a material for stable walls, is its immensely increased use throughout the country. It is seldom now in many districts that any other material for stable walls is used, stone, brick, wood, etc., all being neglected, and cement concrete everywhere used. Concrete has two outstanding features that recommend its use: It is cheaper than stone, and as durable as any material yet available. The foundation of a concrete wall should be laid as for stone, the depth depending upon the nature of the soil, but should be below the frost line and dry. For the average-sized barn the wall is generally made one foot thick at the bottom, and drawn in to eight inches at the top, but for an unusually heavy frame it should be some thicker. The amount of cement required will depend upon the brand used. A good rule to follow in estimating the number of barrels of cement and yards of gravel needed for a wall is to find the number of cubic feet to be built; then 128 cubic feet of gravel is required for each 100 cubic feet of wall, and one barrel of Portland cement in the proportion of one to ten for each thirty-five cubic feet of wall, or a barrel of rock cement, one to five, for each twenty cubic feet; that is, six barrels of rock cement or three of Portland for each cord of gravel or each one hundred cubic feet of wall. Field stone may be used to make the gravel go farther, but they should not be within two inches of the outside of the wall. The best gravel to use is that containing from twenty to thirty per cent. of sand. If sand and broken stones are used, this can be gauged quite accurately. The building of the walls is quite a simple matter. Strong plank is used for moulding, curbing or shoring, as it is sometimes called. These are set on edge on both sides of the projected wall, and held in place by stout stakes, which are held together at the top by wooden braces. The cement and gravel is mixed first dry, then while still being mixed water is added, until it is the consistency of thick mortar. This is then dumped into the curbing, and well rammed down with a heavy iron rammer. The ramming is the important part of concrete building. It is this packing that makes the cement and gravel bond; without it the mortar will simply dry out and crumble. If the mixture is shovelled in by one man, while another continually tamps with a good heavy tamper, the wall should be properly built. When tamped about enough the moisture rises to the surface of the concrete. About fourteen to eighteen inches are filled in at a time, the work being dry enough in about twenty-four hours to raise the shoring another space. After a little experience a man becomes more proficient in the use of cement in all kinds of weather, hence it is best to employ one to boss the job who has had some experience in building concrete walls.

Plowing and Plowing Matches.

"Maritime" writes as follows: "Cannot some of your readers who are posted give, through the 'Farmer's Advocate,' an idea of the advantages to be derived from plowing matches, stating the best time of year for holding them, and giving an outline of how they should be conducted, especially the points to be observed in making the awards. A great deal must depend upon the judging. In my locality, plowing seems to be done with less thought and in a more slipshod manner than formerly. Whether this is an outgrowth of the theory of surface tillage or from the 'gang plow' or 'skimming' method of fighting weeds after harvest I need not debate. Surely, no one will contend that slovenly plowing is the accompaniment of good and profitable farming. I look for light on this important question through your columns."

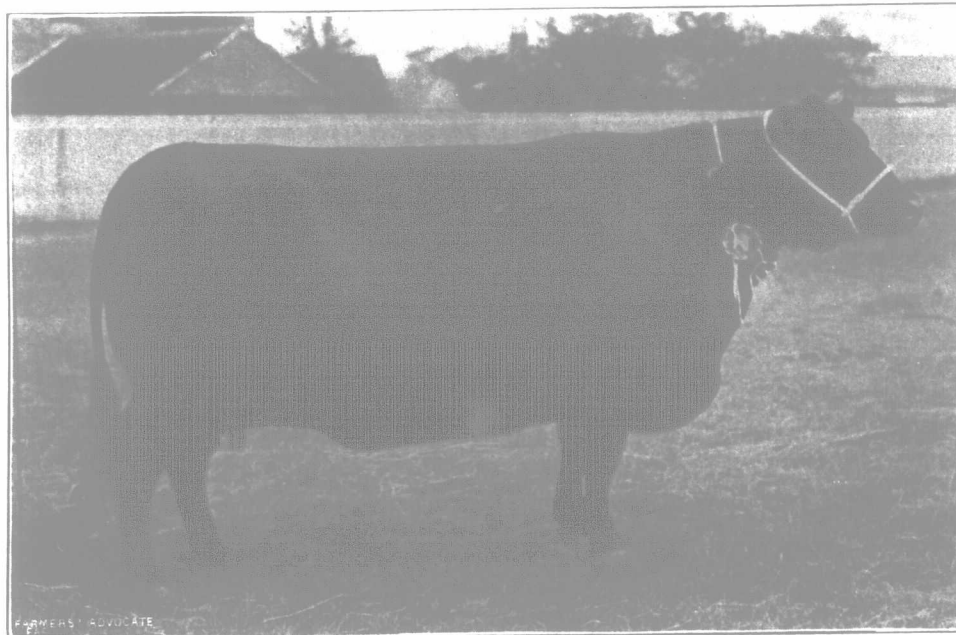
Help Yourself and Others.

Two weeks ago we published our very liberal premium offers to those who secure new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," and already a large number have sent us new subscription lists and have received their premiums. Our friends consider it a pleasure to induce their neighbors to become readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," and are more than pleased with the premiums secured for such services. The esteem in which the "Farmer's Advocate" is held by all classes is evidenced by the number and variety of testimonials continually being received at this office. From now until December we are prepared to liberally compensate everyone who sends us one or more new subscribers. By utilizing a few spare moments now the inducement of a special exhibition number and the magnificent Christmas special will make it easy to secure new names.

STOCK.

Breed Export Cattle.

The complaint of a scarcity of suitable stockers to graze or feed into exporters is steadily becoming more acute in Canada, and will continue so until farmers more generally act upon the knowledge they have that only by the use of robust, thick-fleshed sires can the improvement needed be secured. There are plenty of good bulls in the country that can be bought at a reasonable price if people will but look for them and make a fair offer for them. A bull of this class will bring for beef at the end of a two or three years' term of service, nearly, if not quite, his original cost price; while the improved quality of his progeny will render them worth ten dollars a head more for feeders than ill-bred cattle which have cost quite as much to raise. It is only by improving the character of our cattle by the use of good bulls, and by more liberal feeding from calfhood, that we may hope to hold our own or successfully compete in the British markets with the class of cattle shipped from the United States, which have taken most of our best bulls, and South America, which is absorbing many of the best sires of the Old Country, and will soon be in a position to put a better class of cattle on the market than we are in a position to ship. Winter calf-raising can be profitably prosecuted in the good stabling now so general in this country, and a fall calf well done for through the winter will find for itself in the spring and following summer, and if given a good chance may be made ready for export at two to two and a half years old at a moderate cost of production and a fair profit.



Effulgent of Danesfield.

Aberdeen-Angus cow. First and champion, Royal Show, England, 1904. Exhibited by Mr. R. W. Hudson, Marlow.

Care of the Flock.

Presuming that the lambs have by this time been weaned from their dams, they should be given the run of the freshest pastures on the farm. The aftermath of clover generally makes a good foraging field for them, and if plenty of pure water and salt and shade is available they will make satisfactory headway for the time being. If a field or plot of rape has been sown convenient to the pasture, it will, when sufficiently advanced, prove a helpful supplement to the clover, and will put on good flesh rapidly. The ewe flock should be culled at this season, and any too old to be kept longer, or those having unsound udders or being otherwise undesirable to retain as breeders, but to be fattened for the butcher, may be kept with the ewe lambs, which should be soon separated from the rams, which will do much better if kept by themselves, and if intended to be sold as breeders this fall will be the better for a daily feed of oats and bran to make them strong and fitted to stand shipping and the service that will be required of them later in the season. A great improvement may be made in the appearance of the lambs, and, indeed, in all the flock, by squaring the tails with the shears, and care should be taken to see that all burrs are cut before ripening and removed from the fields and lanes where the sheep run. A small cow bell strapped to the neck of one member of each division of the flock has a wholesome influence in scaring dogs away and of calling attention in case the flock is attacked. Two bells in each lot will be even better. The cost is comparatively little in proportion to the saving they may effect and sense of security they give the owner.

A Pig Trap.

On a big farm in Kane County, Illinois, there is in almost daily use a very valuable hog trap, a device for saving much worry and hard work in handling these obstinate animals. Driven through gates into smaller and smaller quarters, Mr. Pig finally stands in a stall so narrow he cannot turn around, and a gate slides down behind him. He pokes his nose through an opening between two upright bars of hard wood, rounded to fit his neck, when one of the bars closes upon him tightly and is fastened above, and he can do nothing but stand still while rings are punched through his snout.

With different holes, pins, keys, etc., these bars may be quickly adjusted for a hog of any size, or fastened above when the pig has stuck his head through, and one bar may be slipped out entirely by simply jerking it upward to let a large hog through after ringing him, and the next minute the trap is ready for the next pig.

The same trap or stall is changed to a hog-loader, by dropping into it a slanting floor, up which the animal walks into the wagon.

The Chilled Meat Trade.

Ald. Dunn, of Toronto, an authority on the cattle trade, who has recently returned from England, suggests that the Canadian Government erect at Liverpool, Southampton, London and Glasgow, cold storage establishments for the reception of cargoes of chilled meats from Canada.

"I have on former occasions predicted," said the Alderman, "a great future for our cattle trade, both in dressed meat and live cattle. On each of my visits to England within the last ten years I have found a great increase in the consumption of chilled meats, imported from the United States, South America and other countries. This fact is, no doubt, having a great effect upon our live cattle.

"The prejudice of eight or ten years ago against chilled meat has almost entirely died away, and chilled meat is quoted in England to-day for ten to twelve cents per pound, or within a fraction of the quotation for the live animal. When the difference in the cost of transportation of the living and the dead is taken into consideration, it may easily be seen that with proper facilities the chilled meat business is much the safer, but it will require a strong company organized in this country to start a concern of sufficient magnitude to compete with the American, who is well established in the British market.

"The Government," he said, "could not aid in the development of the dead-meat industry better than by erecting cold-storage depots at several British centers. The cost of cold storage in London, Liverpool, Southampton and Glasgow was so very expensive that it practically debarred people from going into the dead-meat business, when they had to depend on private corporations for storage facilities. He was told that all the big dead-meat exporters of the United States had their own cold-storage facilities."

On the question of trade generally, Ald. Dunn observed that trade conditions were anything but satisfactory, and on the boat by which he came home were a large number of business men from London and other cities, who were coming to Canada or the States with a view to improving their business prospects.

Have You Earned a Premium?

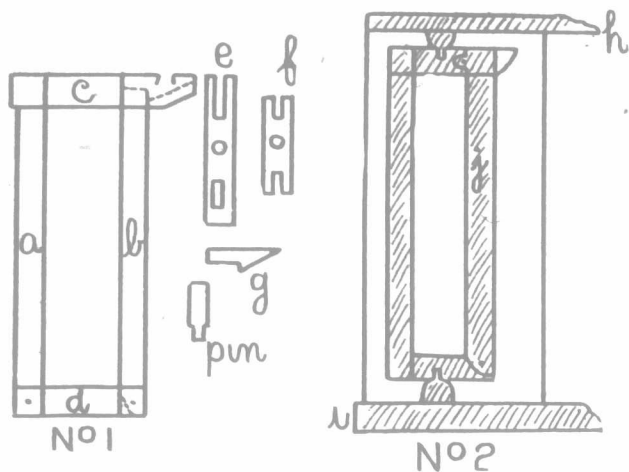
Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find \$1.50 for a year's subscription to your magazine, for Jonta H. Rittenhouse, Box 45, Vineland, Ont., a new subscriber. I choose for premium the mariner's compass and the brass-band harmonica.

Yours truly,
Vineland, Ont., Aug. 5, 1904. A. S. CULP.

Please find enclosed the sum of \$3.00. Take \$1.50 for my paper, and \$1.50 for a new subscriber, Thos. A. Brown, Carp P. O., Ont. I wish the brass-band harmonica and the microscope offered in your last issue.
WM. BAIRD.
Diamond, Ont., Aug. 5, 1904.

Stanchions.

I noticed in one of your last winter issues an article discussing the question of cow ties. I have tied with chains and stanchions, and have found that while the cows were more comfortable tied with chains, it was more difficult to keep them clean. While visiting a friend in the State of Michigan recently, I saw a



- No. 1.
 a, 2x4 in. x 4 ft. 36 in.
 b, 2x4 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.
 c, 4x4 in. x 20 in.
 d, 4x4 in. x 14 1/2 in.
 e, top same as a.
 f, bottom same as b.
 g, fastener.
- No. 2
 h, top piece 2x6 in.
 i, bottom bed piece 4x4 in.

stanchion that was very comfortable and convenient, a drawing of which I enclose you. It is called the swivel stanchion. The animal can get to lick itself, and in a very comfortable position, and keeps clean. There were sixteen cows tied in this way, and they were very clean, and were making a great record in producing butter. The sixteen cows last year returned to their owner \$1,209 for butter alone, besides what the family of five used during the year. C. H. ROME. Lambton Co., Ont.

DAIRY

Cows and Cows.

Good dairy cows are worth more than they sell for, and poor cows less. The best cows are seldom offered for sale, hence the best and surest way to get good, profitable cows is to breed and raise them. We know what good sires bred from high record dams will do in improving the progeny of even common cows, and they will do still better on good cows.

Prof. A. H. Wheaton, a leading dairy expert, has been working out the cow value problem in definite figures. Basing his calculations on the prices of dairy products, Prof. Wheaton arrives at the conclusion that the values of dairy cows, measured by their buttermaking capacity, are as follows:

Cows that make 300 lbs. of butter, or less, have only beef value.	
Cows that make 325 lbs. butter	\$ 30
Cows that make 375 lbs. butter	40
Cows that make 425 lbs. butter	65
Cows that make 475 lbs. butter	110
Cows that make 550 lbs. butter	200
Cows that make 650 lbs. butter	875
Cows that make 900 lbs. butter	2,000

No one can afford to milk a cow that does not produce more than 300 pounds of butter per year. Whether the figures given are absolutely correct or not, there is certainly much in them that should stimulate dairymen to improve the quality of their cows, which can be done by weeding out the unprofitable ones, retaining the heifer calves, the progeny of sires bred from tested cows, and feeding these heifers moderately well, giving ample exercise at all seasons to avoid a tendency to put on fat rather than develop muscle, and a strong constitution.

When travelling in Europe J. Piermont Morgan likes to be approached by the natives in an easy, offhand manner, and his responsiveness amounts to actual affability. The other day a German took a seat opposite him in a railway carriage, and was much interested in the big, black \$1.00 cigar the financier was smoking. "Vould you mint gifing me one like dat?" he finally said. Although much astonished at the bluntness of the request, Morgan readily complied therewith. The German lighted the cigar, took a few puffs, and, beaming with good nature, said: "I vould nod haf droubled you; but I had a match in mine poggid, and I did nod know vat to do mit him."

The Cow Test at St. Louis.

Following is the record in the dairy-cow demonstration at the World's Fair, St. Louis, for the ten days, July 29th to August 4th, inclusive:

HOLSTEINS, 15 cows.—Total milk produced per cow per day, average of herd, 55.3 lbs.; fat composite test, average, 3.4 per cent.; total butter-fat produced per cow per day, average of herd, 1.88 lbs.; total solids not fat, per cow per day, 4.51 lbs.; total feed consumed, average per cow per day, 94.9 lbs.

JERSEYS, 25 cows.—Total milk per cow per day, average of herd, 43.9 lbs.; fat test, average, 4.5 per cent.; total butter-fat per cow per day, average, 1.98 lbs.; total solids not fat per cow per day, average, 3.86 lbs.; total feed consumed per cow per day, average 48.0 lbs.

SHORTHORNS, 25 cows.—Total milk per cow per day, average of herd, 36.6 lbs.; fat test, average, 3.5 per cent.; total butter-fat per cow per day, average, 1.31 lbs.; total solids not fat per cow per day, average, 3.13 lbs.; total feed consumed per cow per day, average, 44.0 lbs.

BROWN SWISS.—Total milk per cow, average, 45.8 lbs.; fat test, 3.5 per cent.; total butter-fat average, 1.62 lbs.; total solids not fat, average, 4 lbs.; total feed consumed per cow per day, average, 81.3 lbs.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Strawberry Culture.

Would you kindly give me some information regarding strawberry culture, suitable for this district, Simcoe County, Ont.?
 H. E. T.

Answered by H. S. Peart, Ont. Agr. College, Guelph.

The best time to plant strawberries is undoubtedly the spring. Fall planting may, however, be practiced, but for your section I would not recommend it. Fall set plants do not develop sufficiently to guarantee a good crop next year, and the trouble of attending to them for the extra season is very great. The ground



"Comrades."

Ivy daughter of W. F. Cameron, Strathcona, Alberta, N.W.T.

should be thoroughly prepared in the fall, and, if possible, should have been used for a hoed crop the previous year. Manure well with stable manure, which is far superior to any of the commercial fertilizers. In the spring cultivate as soon as the ground is fit, and continue cultivating at least once a week until the first or second week in May, when the ground should receive its final cultivation, and if at all rough should be rolled in order to make the surface smooth. Set the plants in rows four feet apart, the plants from eighteen to twenty-four inches in the row, differing somewhat with the variety.

The most convenient method of planting is: Let one man take a stiff spade, thrust it down about six inches, press from you and then towards you, leaving a cleft. Into this cleft let another man or boy place the plant, with a slapping motion, so as to spread the roots out fan-like; remove the spade, and let both men press the cleft together firmly with the feet. To test if the plant is firmly set, take hold of one leaf and give a little jerk. If the plant pulls out, it was not set firmly, but if the leaf breaks off you have made a good job. In setting, care should be taken not to cover the crowns, as from the crown comes all new growth. The blossoms should all be removed the first season, in order to give the plants a good start.

Strawberries are usually marketed in quart boxes, and these boxes are shipped in crates, usually holding from twenty-four to twenty-seven boxes. Where a good local market can be secured, the most money can be procured by selling direct to the consumer. Where the demand at home is limited, sales may always be made through commission merchants in the larger cities.

Some of the best commercial varieties for your section would be Williams, Warfield, Senator Dunlap, and

Parson's Beauty. Plants of these varieties may be procured from nearly all the growers in the fruit districts, or from nurserymen advertising.

Thick-neck Onions.

Will you kindly tell me the cause of "thick-neck" in onions? I have a patch of two or three varieties, grown on light sandy soil, of fair quality, kept well worked, and fertilized with a mixture of "vegetable" fertilizer, muriate of potash, ashes, and a little salt. They have grown luxuriantly, especially the tops, but now look (though it is, I suppose, full early to judge) as if the larger proportion of them were going to be stiff-neck. Will you please favor me, at earliest moment, by suggesting what course would be best for me to take. I have just rolled the tops down on part of the patch. Ought I to have done this earlier? Or is there any other possible remedy? Can thick-necks be utilized in any way? Any light you can throw on the subject would be greatly appreciated.
 F. P. W.

It is generally supposed that the "thick-neck" or "scallion onions" are due to improperly-selected seed; that is, seed taken from late maturing and thick-necked bulbs, although in some cases it is possible that it may be due to the soil being excessively rich in nitrogen. There is, of course, no remedy. The only thing that can be done is to be careful to sow the very best seed obtainable. It is doubtful, however, if it is not now too early to judge the character of the crop, as the onion bulb often forms considerable neck at first, and develops a good-sized bulb later on in the season. The practice of rolling down the tops is of little or no use, as the bulbs must be allowed to mature before the top dies down. The best plan is to thin out the thick-necked onions for immediate use, and allow the others to mature in the ordinary way. It is well to allow most of the tops to die down before the onions are pulled, and then allow them to thoroughly dry before removing tops and storing for winter use.
 H. L. HUTT.

Scurfy Bark Louse.

Prof. H. L. Hutt, Ont. Agr. College, Guelph:

1. Enclosed find bark of apple tree just died. Is this San Jose scale, bark-lice, or what?

2. I have a dozen grapevines, different varieties; two years ago one vine began to go back, leaves shrivelled up, almost like peach-curl leaf, fruit was scabbed and bad. Last year vine next to it became similarly affected; this year four of the adjacent vines are bad. Leaves are either yellow or very dark and shrivelled. What is the matter?

3. What are the large spotted beetles that trouble grapevines in the late summer, beetles about 1/2-inch long and 1/4-inch across?
 J. W. H.

1. The specimens of bark submitted show that the trees are in-

festated with the scurfy bark-lice, which is evidently quite numerous, and will more or less seriously injure the trees, although I would hardly expect it to kill them outright in the way you describe. I think it is quite possible that the trees may have suffered from winter-killing, as many trees have died from that cause this spring, particularly trees which have in any way been exhausted either by ravages of insect enemies or by bearing too heavy crops of fruit. The trees with bark-lice should be thoroughly sprayed with whitewash during the winter. An economical formula for the preparation of this wash is one pound of fresh lime per gallon of water. This should be applied soon after the leaves fall in the autumn, and it is well to make a second application soon after the first has well dried. This loosens all scales, so that they are blown off with the winds, although it does not destroy the eggs under the scale, and for this purpose it may be necessary to repeat the spraying one or two seasons until trees are clean.

2. It is impossible to say definitely just what is ailing your vines, without knowing more of the particulars. It may be that the vines are affected with a disease which seems to be becoming quite serious in some sections, although the cause of it is as yet a mystery. Vines affected usually have a sickly yellow appearance, and the fruit does not properly develop. The vines may linger on for two or three years, then finally die. It acts something like that mysterious disease known as the "Yellows" in the peach, and as yet no remedy has been found for either of them. The best plan is to dig out the affected vines as soon as they show signs of the disease.

3. The large beetle you describe is no doubt the Spotted Pelidnota (Pelidnota punctata), which in the adult stage feeds upon grape foliage. The larva is

much like the well-known white grub, and feeds most upon rotten wood, and may be often found in decaying stumps or logs. In either the larval or adult stages the beetles are seldom seriously injurious.

Effects of the Severe Winter.

The disastrous effects of last winter are apparent throughout the country in the number of dead and damaged trees to be seen in the orchards. Plums seem to have suffered in the northern sections more than any other fruit, though cherries, except the most hardy, have been considerably injured. In the case of apples, while many trees of the tender varieties have been killed outright, there are many that have been weakened by the excessive cold to such an extent that it will take some time for them to recover, and it is doubtful whether some of them will survive another winter. Their condition is noticeable by the pale color of the foliage and the apparent lack of vigor in the trees.

It is hoped we may never have a recurrence of the weather conditions of last winter, but it will serve as a severe test of hardiness in fruits, and any variety of apple, plum, pear or cherry that survived the test of last winter and came through in good condition, will have had its quality as to hardiness established beyond a doubt. The lessons to be learned will be of value. Any fruit that is a good commercial variety, and has come through uninjured, will be a safe variety to plant. For we must remember that although we may not have such an experience again in a lifetime, yet we are liable to it, and we should try to adapt ourselves to such circumstances. The same may be said of small fruits. Blackberry canes that in previous winters never lost an inch of the bearing wood, were this year killed down several inches below the snow level, and in some cases nearly to the ground. The same is true of raspberries, so that it will be necessary in future plantings to consider not only quality, flavor and productiveness, but a strong point in any fruit will need to be that of hardiness as well.

APIARY.

Combs and Queens.

The honey season in buckwheat regions has opened with good prospects. This is a cheap grade of honey, and could be used to good advantage for comb-building. In running for extracted honey each hive should have at least two supers, so that the upper one first filled may be left to ripen while the lower is being filled. When the upper is two-thirds capped, it is extracted and put under the other to be filled while it ripens. This method gives the best grade of honey, but requires an extra set of combs.

So soon as the honey is coming in well, half the combs can be taken out of the super, and frames filled with foundation put in their place. Buying comb foundation means some expense, but there is that in connection with any business, and it is money well spent, for it insures straight combs, all worker, and built ever so much more quickly than from starters.

Now, watch these supers, half comb and half foundation, and so soon as the foundation is well drawn out, remove the best capped of the combs of honey, and put in more foundation. Do not return empty combs, as work on foundation will stop until these are filled. On the other hand, to take off a super of combs and put on one of foundation would be such a sudden change that they would probably swarm.

In a good fall flow from buckwheat, golden-rod, boneset or sweet clover, quite a lot of combs can be secured at very little cost. Queens should also be looked after now. Any queenless stock should be supplied at once, so as to get in shape for winter. MORLEY PETTIT.

POULTRY.

The Poultry-yard in the Fall.

The most essential thing to make chickens grow is not only to feed them well, but to keep them healthy and free from vermin. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, we often hear. Vermin will breed in filth; therefore hencoops and brooders should be kept scrupulously clean. I do not clean out my chicken coops every day, but every second day I scatter a handful of sifted ashes and slacked lime on the floor of the coop, and twice a week they are cleaned out, and ashes and lime liberally applied. Now, what do I feed the chickens on? The best of all the best of feeds is bread soaked in milk, but not too wet. When chickens are quite young they should be fed five times a day, but not only on bread and milk;



Where Streams Run Cool.

rolled oats should be given dry for a change twice a day; ground wheat is also excellent. Fresh water should always be supplied, not in saucers or pans, but in automatically feeding fountains. When the chickens are four weeks old, milk, bread and rolled oats may be substituted by a mash made of boiled potatoes, shorts, bran and finely-ground green bone, or boiled, finely-cut beef. All condimental feeds and preparations are to be avoided. They are more or less harmful.

Another excellent chicken feed is made by mixing one pound of bran, one of flour, one of rolled oats, one of ground corn and one of finely-cut green bone or boiled beef, these ingredients to be mixed dry, and then scalded with hot milk or water, and baked in the oven, and fed dry.

When the chickens are eight weeks old, the roosters should be separated from the pullets. If any cockerels are to be kept for breeding purposes they should not be forced to grow by fattening or fed much on meat, but should get all possible free range, and be fed on grain and mash, without meat. Cut green bone, two ounces per head a week, will make them grow fast enough. Broilers should be put in fattening coops, and fed three times a day, but only as much as they will clean up at each meal. Food can be made of boiled potatoes, corn meal, shorts and a little meat, mixed, and now and again a pinch of pepper may be added to sharpen the appetite. The feeding trough and water vessel should be protected by wire or slats, so that birds cannot get their legs into food or water. Absolute cleanliness must be preserved. Two or three weeks' confinement should increase their weight considerably. When three months old, pullets should be put in yards where they are to be kept, as it will deter them from laying if they are removed at maturity from one place to another. At this time they should be fed well on corn, wheat and mash in the morning, and a little green cut bone every day. HANS VOGLSANG.

Early Moulting.

To assist hens to moult early, feed them lightly only once a day for about two weeks, then feed heavy on grain, cut bone or meat, mixing with the morning's mash one-quarter ounce per hen of oil meal. After six weeks or so, oil meal should be left out, as it is too fattening.

Old hens should be sold just before they begin to moult. It does not pay to keep hens over two years old. Broody hens are a great nuisance. They are easily broken up by putting them in a coop, with wire-netting front, and placing the coop in the open yard. They will always try to get out, and will forget to sit. Water and feed should be placed in the coop.

HANS VOGLSANG.

The Originator of the Orpingtons.

Mr. William Cook, the originator of the Orpington breed, died recently in Kent County, England. Mr. Cook was considered one of the best authorities on poultry of the present day. He travelled for and lectured much in the interests of poultry, and owned poultry-rearing establishments in Africa and America.

Let's Make Believe.

Let's make believe. Our life has too much sameness. It's too prosaic, dull and commonplace. Day after day the round of dreamy tameness, A treadmill trodden at a plodding pace. What seems most real at most is only seeming — Why, for apparent worries should we grieve? Throw them aside and wisely go to dreaming. Let's make believe.

Let's make believe. There is a land quite near us, A realm enchanted, filled with pleasant things, Where light and beauty ever are to cheer us, An instant's flight of fancy's jewelled wings. Right strange it is that we should here be staying, That to base things we foolishly should cleave, When that sweet childhood's game we can be playing — Let's make believe.

Let's make believe there is no care or sorrow, That poverty and sickness are no more, That each bright day will bring a brighter morrow, That for us greater blessings are in store. Let's make believe that all for good is making, That those we love our trust will not deceive — Yet though there comes a time of bitter waking, Let's make believe.

The Little Scholar's Choice.

"Though I were sleepy as a cat," The little scholar said, "I would not care to take a nap In any river's bed." "And though I was so starved I scarce Had strength to stand, I'd beg all through the valley ere I sought a table land." "But, Oh! what jolly times I'd have! I'd play and never stop, If I could only take a string And spin a mountain top." —The Independent.

Sirs,—Please send me premium mariner's compass and brass-band harmonica, which you offered as premium for one new subscriber. Find enclosed \$1.50. Send paper to Morley Arthur, Chelmsford, Ont. LUTHER LONG. Chelmsford, Ont., Aug. 5th, 1904.



A Typical Western Farmstead.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

A son and heir to the Russian throne was born on the 12th inst.

It is announced that the British force will evacuate Tibet as soon as terms are arranged.

The American line has cut the steerage rate from Liverpool to Philadelphia to £1 10s. (about \$7.90).

The Labor Ministry in Australia has been defeated upon a trades arbitration bill, and may resign.

For the past half year the Grand Trunk Company will pay in full four per cent. on guaranteed stock.

A revolution is in progress in Paraguay, and the rebels for the time are victors over the Government forces.

The Canadian Pacific will run part of their Atlantic fleet between New Orleans and Europe during the coming winter.

The Russian torpedo boat destroyer, Ryeshitelni, taken at Chefoo, is being conveyed by her Japanese captors to a Chinese port, and will be handed over to Chinese authorities.

Japan has just ordered two large battleships of 23 knots speed from Vickers Sons & Maxim and Sir W. G. Armstrong, in addition to the battleship already building in England.

From 1891 to 1900 the decrease in the population of Ireland has been steady and unbroken. A Blue Book just issued shows a drop from 4,680,376 in 1891 to 4,468,501 in 1900. One million fifty-five thousand and twenty births were registered in the ten years, as compared with 1,150,463 in the previous decade, and the deaths numbered 836,035, against 883,156.

The scenes of the great drama now being enacted in the East changed last week from land to sea. On the morning of the 10th, the Russian Port Arthur fleet left the protection of the forts and took to open sea, practically uninterrupted by the Japs until well into open sea, when a fierce engagement ensued, resulting disastrously for the Russians. The Russian Rear-Admiral, Withoft, was killed on board his flagship, the Czarevitch, and many other officers met a similar fate or were wounded. The Czarevitch is now a voluntary prisoner in Kai Chou, a neutral port. The Vladivostok squadron has also fallen on evil days. The escape of this fleet and the movement of the Port Arthur squadron to the high seas seems to indicate an intended juncture of the two fleets. Now, however, such a possibility is entirely destroyed. On Sunday last, following upon the defeat of the Port Arthur fleet, the Japanese encountered the Vladivostok in the Korean Straits, sunk the battleship Rurik, and damaged the two other ships. The two victories have made the undemonstrative Japs jubilant, since it is now impossible for the Russians to muster any considerable force upon the seas. . . . The situation on land is stationary, except that the position is becoming more tense.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Blackleg has appeared among cattle at Selkirk, Man.

Extensive forest fires are reported in the Kootenay districts.

Ontario immigration officials at the Union Station, Toronto, directed 3,000 male immigrants to farmers needing help.

Hon. Raymond Prefontaine has gone to the Pacific coast, where he will represent the Government in the selection of the Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

An attempt will be made during the coming winter to keep the regular communication between Fort Churchill and the new post at Fullerton on Hudson's Bay by means of dog teams.

The Superintendent of Printing, Ottawa, has received instructions from the Secretary of State to prepare an atlas showing the boundaries of the Federal constituencies under the redistribution of last session.

It is not improbable that Toronto and Quebec, as Provincial capitals, may each get one of the four captured Boer guns awarded to Canada. The other two will be mounted in front of the Parliament buildings, Ottawa, unless other disposition is made of them.

Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, London, Eng., who has just returned home after an absence of a year, says he notes a great change in Canada since he was there seventeen years ago. At that time the Canadians were part of us, now they are one of us. They have grown up; they are a generation farther on. Although the spirit of independence has developed rapidly, he says he found no weakening of attachment to the British flag.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has been organized. The officers are: Charles M. Hays, President; Frank W. Morse, Vice-president; Wm. Wainwright, Second Vice-president; Henry Phillips, Secretary; Frank Scott, Treasurer; H. W. Walker, General Auditor. Committee—Charles M. Hays, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Frank W. Morse, Wm. Wainwright. Mr. Morse, besides having the office of First Vice-president, will be the General Manager. The commission to superintend the construction of the Winnipeg-Moncton division are F. B. Wade, M.P., Halifax, N.S.; James Duffield, London, Ont., and C. A. Young, Winnipeg, Man. Mr. Lumsden, Toronto, will likely be appointed Chief Engineer.

Major Moodie, who is in charge of the Mounted Police detachment in Hudson's Bay, has been designated colloquially as Governor of that region. Major Moodie does not profess to give expert opinion upon the question of navigation of Hudson's Bay, but believes it is feasible for four months in the year, from June 20th to October 20th. The west coast of Hudson's Bay is low, and on the east side it is high. The coldest weather experienced this year was in March, when the mercury dropped to 53 degrees below zero. Last spring was supposed to be late, but navigation was possible on July 18th. According to the American skipper, the ice generally clears about the 8th or 10th of June. All along the coasts of Hudson's Bay there is an abundance of salmon trout, but there are no cod, herring or mackerel in the waters of the Bay.

Improvements at the Central Exhibition.

Every year in the past the public has noticed changes and additions to the grounds of the Central Canada Exhibition Ass'n at Ottawa. This year sees more than ever before. The grounds have been enlarged by many acres, new buildings erected, others repaired, and the main entrance on Bank street much improved. One of the new buildings is that for fat stock and poultry, etc., which cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000. It will be utilized at the fair this year for the first time. Another new building is for the dogs, so that exhibitors in the implement building will not be annoyed by the noise and barking. The Aberdeen pavilion has undergone extensive improvement; a new concrete floor has been placed therein, the roof made water-tight, and otherwise improved. The center of the horticultural hall has been reconstructed and made more attractive to the eye, and water taps put in for the convenience of visitors. Yet another improvement is a new judging-ring, constructed to the south of the race-track, so that no matter what is going on upon the track judging may not be delayed, and animals will not have to be taken across the track. All together, many changes have been made in the interests of the exhibitor and visitor.

Regret has been expressed by exhibitors, however, at the inability to secure a new dairy building. In referring to the need for one, a Western Ontario exhibitor spoke of the present dairy building as "a shack." Both Toronto and London fairs have new dairy buildings, so that it is now due to Ottawa to receive a suitable grant for this purpose.

Beats Them All.

Gentlemen, — Find enclosed \$1.50, my subscription for one year to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Must say it is the best and most instructive publication that I have any knowledge of.

Cookstown, Ont. GEO. CUNNINGHAM.

Fall Fairs.

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



Where the Vegetables Grow: A Virden (Man.) Garden.

Human Nature at the Big Fair.

By Agnes Deans Cameron, Victoria, B.C., at the Dominion Exposition, Winnipeg.

The first day I spent among the horses and in the cattle-sheds, my guide, philosopher and friend being a lady stock-expert. Here everything is of vital interest. One looks at big heavy draft horses, the clean-limbed racers, Ayrshires, Galloway herds, and chocolate-colored Tamworths (the mortgage-raisers of the corn-belt), and listening to their herders and breeders, our thoughts go out to the ranches, ranges and homesteads where these animals are bred. If we took one tithe of the trouble to develop "all-round" children that we give to the selection, care and training of prize stock, what a race we would soon have! The contrast between the superb racers and the flotsam and jetsam of humanity who rub them down and work them out must surely give us pause.

The stable-boy entrusted with the toilet of such aristocrats as Woodend Gartley, Wire In, War Whoop, Sandy Andy and Limb of the Law has his charge as fine as silk, not a spot of dust on his noble hide, nor must the wind of heaven visit him lightly. The pet racer is fed with canned peaches out of a spoon, and sleeps on selected straw, his girths, and garters, and stockings, are adjusted with care, and his robe de nuit hangs at just the right angle; then the "roust-about," this lady's-maid to a racer, grabs a Coney Island red-hot and a crust of bread, and seeks slumber in a stable corner, out under the blue sky, or where the long lines of cots in a tent annex lie like beds in a city morgue.

The non-sunset Scot reigns in the cattle-sheds. His name is McPherson, McGregor, Mackenzie, Cameron, Fraser, McIntosh, McAndrew, "Sandy," "Big Aleck." He grasps your hand as if he never would let go, and tells you that those other breeds are verra weel if you're no particular, but if you want the best, you'll find it north o' the Tweed. In each of their homes you find, three books, leather-bound and well-thumbed: the Bible, Bobbie Burns and the "Farmer's Advocate." A Scot is your true Conservative. He looks with an open suspicion, which is nearly aversion, upon the Red Polled Wisconsin herd of J. W. Martin. "The Duchess of Wisconsin" of this herd is a magnificent animal. She was the first-prize cow in the farmers' cow class at the International Exhibition, Chicago, 1903, carrying off the ribbon for the cow that gives the most milk, makes the most butter, and has the best steer calf. But do you think you can get McPherson, or McGregor, or McIntosh, to even look at her as she goes down the sheds? Robert Louis Stevenson says that it is the grandest boon in this world to be born a Scot. Maybe so, but it has its disadvantages. You have to learn the Psalms and Shorter Catechism, you have a predilection to strong drink, and, like the leopard, you can never change your spots.

The cattle are to be judged next day, and the queens of the herdbook are (tell it not) being "made-up." These burly, big-hearted breeders are making my lady's toilette. Tails are being laundered, horns and hoofs carefully manicured, and the whole herd shampooed. Men who have never, by direct circumstantial evidence, since the days they went courting, spent five minutes on their own finger-nails, polish up a rough horn with sandpaper and strips of glass, carefully standing back to view the effect, quite unconscious of the larger picture I see, of which the cow is not the central figure. One class in the next shed has just been judged, and as the bulls of Bashan are returned to their stalls, one outclassed owner swears roundly as he brings his fist down like a pile-driver on a post: "Ye may tak yer ribbon, but I'll bring a bull next year, McPherson, that wull beat you, dom ye!" This is the spirit that makes the Scot respected at home and abroad. It is not drawing-room language; no, but you could write "man" large over this personality, which you could scarcely do over his English cousin of the remittance order, who, driving his team afield, is heard to exclaim, in tones of culture: "Gee up, Buck; O, I beg pahdon, Bright!"

To my eyes, the fair is, in its proportions, all out of drawing. There is too much tail, and too little dog; too much outer coating, and too little cocoon. If the Midway faker element were put back of the white staff peristyle, and made to "sit down," and the vendors of foodstuffs and tawdry ornaments banished to a convenient corner, the ordinary sight-seer who wished to see the fair proper could do so with greater comfort, and the exhibition would gain in dignity.

It is difficult to get, even at such a half-way house as Winnipeg, an exhibition which could with truth be called representative of the Dominion; still, in some department or other, every Province of Canada is represented. The Maritime Province send their quota, and British Columbia sends across the Rockies and the plains fruits, race-horses, patent medicines, sheep, tobacco, and portable houses. The B. C. fruit, although it is just between seasons, is a feature of the exhibition. Indeed, it would be hard anywhere to beat the Royal Anne, Lambert, Nouvelle Royal, Olivet

and English Morello cherries here shown; views of B. C.'s big pines, the Fraser River fishing fleet, the swimming races at English Bay, and the fruit of the Okanagan ranches, hold the attention of the North Dakotans and Minnesotans, who are flocking by thousands across the 49th parallel.

"Ready-made houses" is a new feature of Canadian homesteading. One would wish that the cost price, all ready set up, were attached. There is no telling how many half-halting



Breaking on the Homestead in Assiniboia.

marriage ventures it might have hastened. A Bible display hints at the cosmopolitan character of the wheat belt of the Empire's granary. Here we see the Holy Book in Polish, German, Hungarian, Icelandic and Bohemian editions, besides the more familiar French and English. Juxtaposition is a great wag. Overlapping the good man's Bibles is the sign: "Save your money. Be your own dressmaker. It is important that you should be well dressed. Our system teaches you in two weeks for \$7!"

Canadians are supposed to have evolved from the savage state. Why should crimes against art and taste be allowed to lift their unshamed heads in a fine-arts temple? Why, for instance, should people make cushions out of cigar labels, and stick hairpins and toothbrushes and tobacco pipes into ginger-jars covered with putty, and call it a "novelty, any other kind"?

It is a relief to turn from these abortions to a wonderfully fine-colored topographical map of Manitoba, by Louise H. Savade. It is the center of an admiring group of schoolmates, who hover round the school exhibit with wise criticisms, and eagerly drag their mothers to see the best things. You get a good idea of a child's observing powers by asking him what he saw at the fair; he generally gets his money's worth. Query—Is what the side-shows have to teach him an elevating influence?

Clydesdales for the World's Fair.

Mr. Tom Graham, of Graham Brothers, Claremont, Ontario, has concluded a sensational deal with Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, by purchasing a large number of tiptop prizewinning Clydesdales from the Netherhall and Banks studs, Scotland. A considerable number of the animals in question are destined for exhibition at the World's Fair at St. Louis. Among the lot are the



Taking a Dip in the Good Old Summer Time.

following: Royal Baron, five years old; winner of first prize at Ayr as a three-year-old, where he beat the 620-guinea colt, Silver Cup; winner, also of second prize at the Carlisle "Royal," and first at the Aberdeen "Highland"; Duns premium horse in 1903 and 1904. King's Crest, four years old; winner of first prize at Port William as a foal; first at Wigtown and Dalbeattie as a yearling; first at Castle Douglas, Edinburgh, and the Carlisle "Royal" as a two-year-old; Lanark premium horse in 1903, and Auchencrain premium horse in 1904. Baron Stirling, three years old; winner of first prize

and championship at Edinburgh, and second at the Aberdeen "Highland" as a yearling; first and champion at Edinburgh as a two-year-old. Fairy King, two years old; bred by Messrs. Montgomery, and got by Baron's Pride, out of a Macgregor mare; winner of first prize this year at Castle Douglas, where he beat Refiner, the male champion at the "Royal." Baron Bertram, a splendid yearling colt, bred by Mr. Wm. Hood, Chapelton, and got by Baron's Pride, out of a Flashwood's Best mare. Moncreiffe Baronet, an exceptionally promising yearling, bred by Mr. McIntosh, Knowehead, and sired by Moncreiffe Marquis, the sire of the champion gelding at the Chicago International last year. The other animals in the lot purchased from Messrs. Montgomery include two very good two-year-old colts, one by MacMeekan, and the other by Baron Robgill; a capital three-year-old mare, bred by Miss Jardine, of Dryfeholm, and sired by King of the Roses; and a capital two-year-old filly, bred by Mr. Hood, Chapelton, and got by Baron's Pride, out of a Prince Romeo mare. Of the above animals, no fewer than six, namely, Royal Baron, Baron Stirling, Fairy King, Baron Bertram, and the two females, are all destined for exhibition at the World's Fair, St. Louis. The Messrs. Graham are evidently determined that the Dominion, which aspires to be "the Granary of the Empire," shall be represented at the World's Fair in a style commensurate with the ambitions of the Dominion and the enterprise of her leading stock-owners.—[North British Agriculturist.]

Our English Letter.

The wheat market continues to maintain a very firm attitude, and values may be called about 12 cents higher on the week, with little disposition to sell for shipment.

In Mark Lane the supplies have been very liberal this week, but the quantity afloat for this port has been greatly reduced, and the prospective supplies during the next month are decidedly below the current requirements. Manitoba spring wheats have realized high prices this week, viz., \$8.28 c. i. f. for No. 1 hard, August shipment, and \$8.16 c. i. f. for No. 1 northern, afloat.

There is more firmness in the flour markets, the improvement in wheat and the political uneasiness probably combining to bring out more numerous buyers, and prices generally may be quoted 12c. up. Bakers, however, are very slow to move, the consumptive demand being just now probably at its lowest.

Maize is very firm, and is, in fact, rather dearer, owing to bad crop reports from S. E. Europe, and in spite of the fact that Argentine shipments remain very liberal.

The American beef strike having assumed serious proportions, its ultimate effect on the London market is regarded with apprehension. The supply of chilled beef is now short, and the market is in an excited condition, but the attempt to make 15c. for hind quarters resulted in butchers leaving the meat alone. There is, fortunately, a plentiful supply of town and Liverpool-killed beef, which sells readily at prices ranging from 10½c. to 12c. A choice lot of Canadian heifers killed at Manchester was put on the market on Thursday, and made 10½c. per pound for sides.

At Deptford last week, prices reached the high-water mark, Yankee cattle making as much as 14½c., and Canadian 13½c. per pound. This week the demand has been very moderate, and prices have dropped all round.

On Monday trade was exceptionally slow, the 889 States cattle making 12½c. to 13c., and 829 Canadians 12c. to 12½c. For Wednesday's market the best States cattle made 13½c., and the remainder 12½c. to 13c. U. S. sheep on this market are making from 12½c. to 13½c.

At Deptford today (July 30th), 1,429 U. S. cattle were sold at 11½c. to 12½c., and 285 from the Dominion at 11½c. to 12c. Trade was exceptionally slow, and 800 beasts were withheld for next week. Four hundred and thirty-two Canadian ewes were readily disposed of at 13c.

Reports published by the London corporation state that the imports of frozen mutton and lamb last year into the port of London consisted of 5,665,351 carcasses; 440,090 came from Australia, 4,566,257 from New Zealand, and 650,004 from the River Platte. This is the largest quantity received in one year in the port. The imports into the U. K. from all sources during 1903 showed an increase of 960,380 carcasses over the aggregate of the previous year.

BACON.—The London trade, as is customary at this season, is very quiet, but in the country there is

a good demand, and agents are doing good business. Canadian bacon has been disposed of at very irregular prices, but latterly the market has had a much better tone. Canadian bacon prices have not been changed this week, the leanest selections making 10½c. to 10¾c., with lean and prime 9½c. to 10¼c. per pound.

HAMS.—The supplies are somewhat restricted, and prices are firmer. The demand for Canadian descriptions is very steady, with long-cut (green) making 11½c. to 13c.

BUTTER.—A fair amount of business has been done this week, more especially in the finer qualities, and some descriptions have had a strong upward tendency. Shipments from Canada this season are much in excess of last year. Arrivals this week came to 4,162 pkgs., and are likely to keep heavy. A moderate demand is experienced for finest Canadian creameries, at 18½c. to 19½c., with seconds about 18c. per pound.

CHEESE.—After a long spell of quiet, the demand for Canadian cheese has shown more animation. Finest new makes bring 8c. to 8½c., with an occasional 8½c. for pet lots, and undergrades 7½c. The values now are at a tempting level, and buyers are evidently regaining confidence, as inquiries this week have certainly increased. C. I. F. rates are easier, being 8c. for Westerns and 7½c. for Easterns. The stock on hand is 20,000 boxes more than this time last year, 98,000 against 78,000, and 49,000 boxes in 1902.

London, July 30th.

Association Headquarters at the National.

Superintendent Putnam has arranged to have a tent on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, in the vicinity of the Women's Building, during the two weeks of the fair. All farmers, especially members of institutes, will be made welcome at this tent at all times. Members of Women's Institutes are also requested to make this tent their headquarters during their visit to the fair. A convention of Farmers' Institute delegates has been arranged for September 6th and 7th, and a large majority of the institutes throughout the Province have expressed their intention to send one or more delegates. The first session will be held in the tent at 2 p.m. on the afternoon of the 6th, and will be opened by addresses from persons who have been connected with the work for a number of years. The meeting will then be thrown open for a general discussion on matters of vital importance to the success of the institutes. Those who expect to be present are requested to send their names and addresses to G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of Live-stock and Poultry Associations; Mr. H. Wade, Registrar of Live Stock; Mr. H. B. Cowan, Superintendent of Fairs Associations, and Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, Secretary of the Fruit-growers' Association, will each be present or have a representative in this tent during the time of the exhibition.

Poultry Demonstration at the National.

Among other interesting features at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 29th to September 10th, will be a model poultry house. Mr. Elford, the poultry expert, of Ottawa, will superintend the showing of the complete model hennery under the auspices of the Dominion Government. Poultry-raising during recent years has become such an important industry, both with exclusive breeders and with general farmers throughout Canada, that the Government wisely decided to demonstrate all that was most modern and most successful in incubation, brooding, caring and feeding. For those who keep poultry, whether for profit or pleasure, the information derived from this exhibit will be extremely valuable.

Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed \$1.50 money order, for which send the "Farmer's Advocate" to the following address: Gottfried Schilling, Breslau, Ont. Send me, as premium, the pocket knife advertised on last page of July 26th issue.

Yours truly,

Breslau, Ont., Aug. 6, 1904. H. SCHILLING.



Bathing Scene at Robertson's Point, Grand Lake, Queen's Co., N. B.

Things and the Man.

By Rudyard Kipling.

[Of late years when a political, imperial or international question has engaged the public mind of Great Britain, Kipling has been remarkably apt in giving expression to the British sentiment, in his own characteristic poetry, as instance "The Reccessional," "Our Lady of the Snows," "The Absent-minded Beggar," etc. As coming from the recognized but unofficial poet laureate of the Empire, his new poem, "Things and the Man," signaling the renewal of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal reform campaign, is being read with wide interest.]

"And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethren: and they hated him yet the more."

Genesis xxxvii: 5.

Oh, ye who hold the written clew
To all save all unwritten things,
And half a league behind pursue
The accomplished fact with flouts and flings,
Look, to your knee your baby brings
The oldest tale since earth began,
The answer to your worryings—
Once on a time there was a man.

He single-handed met and threw
Magicians, armies, ogres, kings;
He, lonely mid his doubting crew,
In all the loneliness of wings;
He fed the flame, he filled the springs,
He locked the ranks, he launched the van
Straight at the grinning teeth of things.
Once on a time there was a man.

The peace of abocked foundations flew
Before his ribald questionings,
He broke the oracles in two
And bared the paltry wires and strings;
He headed desert wanderings;
He led his soul, his cause, his clan,
A little from the ruck of things.
Once on a time there was a man.

Thrones, powers, dominions block the view
With episodes and underlings;
The meek historian deems them true,
Nor heeds the song that Clio sings,
The simple central truth that stings
The mob to boo, the priest to ban,
Things never yet created things.
Once on a time there was a man.

A bolt is fallen from the blue,
A wakened realm full circle swings
Where Dothan's dreamer dreams anew
Of vast and forborne harvestings;
And unto him an empire clings
That grips the purpose of his plan.
My lords, what think ye of these things?
Once in our time is there a man?

At the Western.

Entries of live stock are piling in upon the secretary of the Western Fair, one exhibitor alone entering three carloads, and everything else is going on in the same enterprising manner. Buildings are going up, and old buildings are being repaired, so that everything will be in ship-shape between the dates of September 9th and 16th. Exhibits will come directly intact from Toronto, there being no division of displays this year between London and Ottawa. This will insure numerous exhibits and a large attendance. The dates are eminently suitable for the people of Western Ontario, who are expected to avail themselves of the opportunity of a short holiday to visit their fair.

Coming.

The September 1st issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" will be the special annual exhibition number. Several carefully-prepared articles, by recognized authorities, on live agricultural subjects are already in type for that issue, and a particularly fine number of illustrations will appear. No better time than the present can be found to show the "Farmer's Advocate" to neighbors, with a view to getting them to subscribe. The Exhibition Special and the magnificent Christmas Number are strong inducements.

Crops in Ontario.

The August crop bulletin, issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, contains the following regarding conditions on the first of the month:

FALL WHEAT.—The harvest season was from one to two weeks later than usual, for while in some quarters fall wheat cutting began as early as July 20th, considerable of the crop remained to be cut on the 1st of August. This grain will this year be, compared with its own average, the poorest of the cereal crops, taking the Province at large; for while in some localities a good return is reported, in other sections the crop has been so great a failure as to give back no more than the quantity of seed sown.

SPRING WHEAT was not so far advanced as usual on the 1st of August, and cutting was not expected to begin until the 10th or 20th of the month, according to location. Rust was threatening in some quarters, as correspondents wrote, but aside from that the crop was in excellent condition as regards both straw and grain, and the yield was expected to be well above the average.

BARLEY.—The cutting of barley was general in the last week of July, although much of the crop remained to be harvested after that period. Barley has become one of our most popular grain crops, being largely fed to live stock in lieu of peas, which have become, as a correspondent aptly describes it, "bug ridden." The yields generally are well up to or above the average, and the heavy returns much outnumber the light ones. The chief injury to the crop is said to have resulted from "lodging" and rust, but even these drawbacks have not been serious.

OATS.—Some big yields have been reported, and only a few poor ones, and the probabilities are that the general result will be one of the most satisfactory in the history of this important crop. The straw is described as being rather short, however, and a few correspondents were fearing damage from rust. Some also alluded to the likelihood of "lodging," owing to the weight of the heads. Odd mention only was made of smut, and practically nothing was said of hurt from insects. The harvesting of this crop was not expected to be general before the second week of August.

RYE.—This crop, like fall wheat, was badly winter-killed, and the yield per acre will be below the average.

PEAS.—This crop was in various stages of advancement as correspondents sent in returns on the 1st of August, some fields being almost ready for pulling; others were just beginning to pod, while still other fields were reported as being yet in blossom. The bulk of the crop will probably have been harvested between the 15th of August and the end of the month. Owing to ravages of the "bug" during the last few years, only a small acreage of peas was planted this season. While the presence of this pest is reported in many sections of the Province, it does not appear to be so general as in recent years, although it is perhaps rather early to speak with accuracy on this point. The crop did best on high, dry land, but suffered more or less on low-lying fields, owing to the frequent rains. Present prospects are for a yield rather above the average.

BEANS, like the other spring crops, are much later in growth than usual, being still in the blossoming stage, or else just beginning to pod, on the 1st of August. The crop was then looking very promising, and although a number of the correspondents thought it too early in the season to make a statement as to the return per acre, the general opinion was expressed that the yield would be considerably above the average.

HAY AND CLOVER.—Taking the Province as a whole, this crop may be briefly described as a fairly large one, and it has been well saved in most cases. New meadows did much better than old ones, and spring seeding is turning out well.

CORN.—References to the poor quality of seed corn are so frequent as to demand attention, more especially as complaints of this kind have been more or less common for the last two years. The wet and cold weather prevailing at the time of planting also caused some rotting of the seed on low fields, the result of these various drawbacks being that corn received a bad start generally, while parts of some fields had to be re-sown with buckwheat, or with oats and peas for green feed. Some correspondents speak of the crop as promising, but most of the returns made are more or less unfavorable, more especially as the stage of growth was very backward for the season.

TOBACCO.—Only a few correspondents make mention of tobacco as a growing crop. The plant is reported as doing well, although rather late in growth, owing to the wet and generally backward spring.

POTATOES.—While some correspondents speak of the seed rotting owing to wet weather in the early part of the season, the bulk of the reports are to the effect that the average yield will be a good one. Complaints were made in some quarters of more injury than usual by the bug. A few cases of blight were mentioned, but on the first of August the outlook of the crop was a most encouraging one, both for product and quality.

FRUIT.—Harvest and fall apples will give an average yield in most orchards, but the winter sorts, more especially Spies and Baldwins, will be comparatively

scarce. Pears will range from poor to good in yield, but peaches will be light, owing to the severe winter, which killed many trees, and destroyed fruit buds on some of the survivors. Cherries varied greatly in yield, but on the whole the crop was not nearly up to the average of previous years. Plums suffered nearly as much as peaches from the winter, and will yield poorly. Grapes at the present time give promise of being a good crop, although there is a danger of some late varieties being caught by frost, owing to the season being quite backward.

MARKETS.

The live-stock markets have not been favored with any remarkably well-finished cattle of late, but there has been quite a number of stockers and feeders coming forward, some short-keeps last week selling for \$4.60 per cwt. Lambs are being marketed quite freely, with the result that prices contracted considerably. Hogs keep their position at the recent advanced point of \$5.60 at Toronto, but Montreal markets have let them decline to \$5.75. Wheat has been having a little soar in the option market, which advances local prices where any is being marketed. Some firmness is noticeable with cheese. Quotations are:

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto Markets.

Cattle—Exporters, from \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.; export bulls, choice, \$3.75 to \$4; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.75; export cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Butchers—Choice picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to best exporters, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. each, \$4.40 to \$4.50; loads of good, \$4 to \$4.25; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3 to \$3.50; rough and inferior, \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt. Feeders—Feeders weighing from 950 to 1,050 lbs., of fair quality, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. Stockers—Choice yearling calves, \$3 to \$3.25; poorer grades and off-colors, \$2.25 to \$2.50, according to quality. Milch Cows—Milch cows and springers, from \$25 to \$50. Sheep—Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$3.95; export bucks, \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt. Spring Lambs—From \$4 to \$4.60 per cwt. Hogs—Prices for straight loads, fed and watered, \$5.60 per cwt., and \$5.35 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—The offerings are light, but there is a good demand and the market is firm at \$1 for No. 2 red and white, west or east. Goose is steady at 81c. for No. 2. Spring is steady at 91c. for No. 2, east. Manitoba wheat is firmer, at \$1.06 for No. 1 northern, \$1.03 for No. 2 northern, and \$1 for No. 3 northern, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c. more grinding in transit. Barley—42c. for No. 2, 41c. for No. 3 extra, and 38c. for No. 3, west or east. Buckwheat—45c. for No. 2. Rye—57c. to 58c. for No. 2, west or east. Corn—Cars of Canada are quoted at 50c.; American, 60c. for No. 2 yellow, 59c. for No. 3 yellow, and 58c. for No. 3 mixed. Oats—35c. for No. 1 white, and 34c. for No. 2 white, east. Peas—63c. to 64c., west and east. Mill Feed—\$16 for cars of shorts and \$13 for bran in bulk, west or east. Manitoba mill feed, \$18 for cars of shorts and \$17 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights. Baled Hay—The movement in old hay is now light. It is quoted at \$8.50 to \$9 per ton for car lots on track here. New is quoted steady at \$8. Baled Straw—\$5.50 to \$5.75 per ton for car lots on track here.

Potatoes—The demand is active, but arrivals are fairly large. Quotations are 80c. to 90c. per bushel.

Butter—The market is generally unchanged. Creameries are in fair demand and steady. Dairies are offering freely, and prices have an easy feeling. Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery, prints17c. to 18c. Creamery, solids15c. to 16c. Dairy, tubs, good to choice.....12c. to 13c. Dairy, inferior grades9c. to 11c. Dairy, lb. rolls, good to choice.....11c. to 14c. Dairy, inferior9c. to 10c.

Cheese—The continued firmness in cheese at outside points has resulted in a rise here. The market is quoted at 9c. for large and 9c. for twins.

Eggs—Continue to come forward fairly well. Prices are unchanged at 16c. to 16c. for new laid. There are not many seconds offering. They are quoted steady at 12c. to 13c.

Poultry—There are some coming forward, but the movement is as yet light. Quotations, 15c. for spring chickens and 9c. to 10c. for old birds.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Wheat\$ 1 01 Wheat, goose82 Wheat, spring96 Oats39 to \$0 39 1/2 Barley45 Rye47 Peas64 Hay, No. 1 timothy11 00 to 12 00 Hay, new8 00 to 9 00 Hay, mixed or clover.....7 50 to 9 00 Straw, sheaf11 00 to 11 50 Dressed hogs, light, cwt.....7 75 to 8 20 Butter15 to 18 Eggs17 to 20 Old chickens, pair50 to 75 Spring chickens, per pound.....14 to 18 Spring chickens, per pair50 to 75 Turkeys, per pound12 to 15 Spring ducks, per pound10 to 14 Potatoes, bush.....90

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Grain—Oats, 38c. to 39c. for No. 2, in store here; No. 3, 37c. to 38c. Corn, American yellow, No. 2, 61c.; No. 3, 59c.; white, No. 2, 50c. to 60c. Buckwheat, 59c. to 59c. Mill Feed—Ontario bran in bulk, \$18.50 to \$17; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$16; shorts, \$18. Beans—Choice primes, \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bushel; \$1.15 in car lots. Hogs—Fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75 to \$8.00; live hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.75, off the cars. Cheese—Ontario, 8c. to 8c.; colored, 8c.; white, best Quebec, 7c. to 7c. Eggs—Select new laid, 18c. to 19c., and straight gathered, candled, 15c. to 16c.; No. 2, 13c. Butter—Fancy grades, 18c. to 19c.; ordinary finest, 17c. to 18c.; western dairy, 14c. Hay—No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10 per ton, on track; No. 2, \$8 to \$9; clover, \$6.50 to \$7; clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots. Potatoes—New, \$1.75 per barrel, of 180 pounds; 90c. per bag, of 80 pounds.

Montreal Live-stock Market.

Montreal—Best cattle, \$4.50 to \$4.75; good animals, \$3.50 to \$4.50, and the common stock, \$2.25 to \$3.25. Milch cows, from \$20 to \$55 each. Calves, \$2.50 to \$12 each. Shipping sheep, 3c., and the others at 3c. to 3c. per pound; lambs, \$2.25 to \$4 each. Fat hogs, good lots, about \$5.60 per cwt.; heavy fats, \$4 to \$5.

Wools.

The movement continues light. The market is steady at 21c. to 22c. for washed, 15c. for rejections, and 12c. to 13c. for unwashed.

Cheese Markets.

Lindsay, Aug. 8.—2,000 boxes were boarded to-day. Cleared at 8c. Campbellford, Aug. 9.—To-day 1,360 boxes were offered. Sales, 620 at 8c., 260 at 8 7-16c. Ingersoll, Aug. 9.—Offerings to-day, 402 boxes, 170 of which sold on the board at 7c. Woodstock, Aug. 10.—To-day there were offered 260 boxes colored and 445 boxes white cheese. The price bid was 8c.; 170 boxes sold at this price. Stirling, Aug. 10.—At Stirling cheese board to-day 715 were boarded. All sold at 8 7-16c. Picton, Aug. 10.—At cheese board nine factories boarded 655 boxes, all colored. Highest bid, 8c.; no sales. Brockville, Aug. 11.—28,896 boxes were registered, 740 white, balance colored. About half sold on the board at 8c. Kingston, Aug. 11.—To-day 1,105 boxes were boarded; 820 colored, balance white. Bid, 8c.; sold, 515. Madoc, Aug. 11.—780 boxes of cheese were offered; 480 sold at 8c., 70 at 8 7-16c.; balance unsold. Tweed, Aug. 11.—505 cheese boarded; 250 sold at 8 9-16c.; 205 sold at 8c. Winchester, Aug. 11.—The local cheese board was held here to-day; 8c. was bid for both white and colored; no sales. Vankleek Hill, Aug. 11.—There were 1,343 white and 160 colored boxes of cheese boarded here to-night; 50 boxes of colored sold for 8c. Perth, Aug. 12.—There were 2,225 boxes of cheese on Perth market to-day, 1,700 white and 525 colored. All sold at 8c. to 8 7-16c. Napance, Aug. 12.—To-day 1,826 boxes were boarded, 641 white and 1,185 colored. Sales, 200 white and 475 colored, at 8c. The remainder sold on the curb after the board. Brantford, Aug. 12.—At the cheese market to-day 1,805 boxes were offered, and 1,480 boxes sold, viz., 70 at 8c, 700 at 8 5-16c., 350 at 8c., 360 at 8c. Iroquois, Aug. 12.—919 cheese were boarded here to-day. Mostly all sold on the curb at 8c. Ottawa, Aug. 12.—1,314 white and 624 colored cheese were boarded. Buyers offered 8c. Sales were very slow, but this condition failed to force the price higher. The number sold on the board were 421 white and 180 colored. Huntingdon, Que., Aug. 12.—Ten factories boarded 261 boxes white and 113 boxes colored cheese. Eighteen factories boarded 311 packages unsalted and 236 packages salted butter. The white cheese realized 8 5-16c., and the colored cheese 8c. Unsalted butter sold for 20c., and salted butter for 19c. Kemptonville, Aug. 12.—Offering to-night, 1,682 cheese, of which 1,522 were colored. Sales lively, at 8c.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.40 to \$5.90; shipping, \$4.65 to \$5.15; butchers', \$3.90 to \$4. Veals—\$5 to \$6.25. Hogs—Heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.60; mixed, \$5.60 to \$5.65. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.60 to \$3.75; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market nominal; good to prime steers, \$5 to \$7; poor to medium, \$4 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.05 to \$5.35; good to choice, heavy, \$5 to \$5.80. Sheep and Lambs—Market steady; good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4.15; fair to choice, mixed, \$2.75 to \$3.50; native lambs, \$3.75 to \$6.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are steady at 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 11c. per lb. Sheep, 10c. to 12c., dressed weight.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

- Sonsie Lass1109 A Midnight Lightning Flash1110 Effulgent of Danesfield1111 "Comrades"1112 Where Streams Run Cool1113 A typical Western Farmstead1113 Where the Vegetables Grow: A Vir- den (Man.) Garden1114 Breaking on the Homestead in Assiniboia1115 Taking a Dip in the Good Old Sum- mer Time1115 Bathing Scene at Robertson's Point, Grand Lake, Queen's Co., N. B.1116

EDITORIAL.

- Stay by the Cows1107 Shows and Showing1107 The Chicago Strike1107 Camera Competition1108

HORSES.

- Dietetic Diseases in Horses1108 Fads About Horses1108 The Colt1108

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

FARM.

- Sugar Beets Around Guelph and Berlin1109 Eradicating Poison Ivy1109 Cereals and Their By-products1110 Lightning Protection1110 Not Ginseng1110 Concrete for Walls1111 Flowing and Plowing Matches1111 Help Yourself and Others1111

STOCK.

- Breed Export Cattle1111 Care of the Flock1111 A Pig Trap1111 The Chilled Meat Trade1111 Have You Earned a Premium?1111 Stanchions (illustrated)1112

DAIRY.

- Cows and Cows1112 The Cow Test at St. Louis1112

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

- Strawberry Culture1112 Thick-neck Onions1112 Scurfy Bark Louise1112 Effects of the Severe Winter1113

APIARY.

- Combs and Queens1113

POULTRY.

- The Poultry-yard in the Fall1113 Early Moulting1113 The Originator of the Orpingtons.....1113 Let's Make Believe1113 The Little Scholar's Choice1113

NOTES AND NEWS.

- Improvements at the Central Exhibi- tion; Beats Them All; Fall Fairs1114 Human Nature at the Big Fair; Clydesdales for the World's Fair; Our English Letter1115 Association Headquarters at the Na- tional; Poultry Demonstration at

- the National; Things and the Man; At the Western; Coming; Crops in Ontario1116 MARKETS1117 HOME MAGAZINE1118 to 1128 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous. Cross-breeding sheep; uterine dis- charge1124 Vendor removing fixtures; main- taining a watercourse; working young colts; the concrete silo.....1125 Onion sets; storing sunflowers; Suffolk pigs; hocks of pigs swollen1126 Brood sows—navicular disease; judging age of hogs1127 Growing Dutch sets; Buffalo moth; tobacco growing; pear blight1129 Veterinary. Itchy colt; bog on colt1125 Tongue loller; rupture; tuberculosis; lame pony; chronic cough1127 Bronchocole; ulcerated tooth; warts and recurrent diarrhoea; fatal paralysis1128



"Go not abroad for happiness. For see!
It is a flower that blossoms by thy door.
Bring love and justice home; and then no more
Thou'lt wonder in what dwelling joy may be."

A Hole in the Roof.

By Edwin L. Sabin.

It was not yet midnight when Mrs. Halder, awakening, conceived that she smelled smoke. She sniffed, and now she was sure. She half sat up in bed, and sniffed some more. Her husband stirred, as if protesting, and she said:

"Lew!"
No response.
"Lew!"
A wriggle.
"Lew! I smell smoke!"
A more vigorous wriggle.
"I do! (Sniff, sniff.) Don't you?"
Pine smoke!"

"It comes in from outdoors. What's the matter with you, Libby? Go to sleep!" murmured Mr. Halder, drowsily.

Thus having decided, he burrowed into his pillow, and presently began to breathe with an exasperating, guttural accent. Mrs. Halder continued to sit up and sniff, alone and unsupported.

Suddenly there approached the sound of bare, hurrying feet, a fusillade of thumps assailed the bedroom door, and a voice called frantically:

"Oh Mishter Halder! Mishter Halder! Th' house is on foire! Th' house is on foire! Wake up! Mishter Halder! Oh, Mishter Halder!"

Mr. Halder, too, sat up in bed; and while he was collecting his sluggish wits Mrs. Halder rushed to the door and opened it, disclosing Maggie, the girl—a spectral shape in an amazing state of dishabille.

"Where? Where is it, Maggie?" demanded the mistress.

"Oh, it's on the roof! I was just goin' to bid after comin' in, an' whin I put out th' light whut did I see but sparks fallin' outside th' winder an' whin I shuck out my hid there th' roof be all ablaze! Mishter Halder! Foire! Foire! A-a-a-a-h Mishter Halder!"

"Jee-hoshaphat!" exclaimed that gentleman, pierced by the concluding wild Irish yell, staggering for the door and plunging on flat, slapping feet down the hall. Mrs. Halder, speechless, and Maggie, quite the opposite, followed.

Up in the attic they found a hole burned through the roof, and live coals dropping upon the floor, which already was smouldering dangeously.

"Foire! Foire!" wailed Maggie, stunned by the sight into a fresh paroxysm.

"Quit that screeching," bade Mr. Halder, sharply.

"Bring me up some water, both of you as quick as you can!"

Maggie, whimpering, rushed off. Mrs. Halder paused only long enough to ask, anxiously:

"Shan't I call the fire department?"
"No, no! I'll put it out if you'll bring water some time to-night!" rebuked Mr. Halder.

So she left him standing guard over the threatening cinders—now and then valiantly essaying to smother a flickering flame with bare sole—and hastily descended to obey orders.

She and Maggie (whom she found aimlessly wandering about hunting water when all she had to do was to turn one of several taps) filled a couple of pitchers in the bath-room, and panting

up-stairs with them watched Mr. Halder empty them over the scorching floor beneath the hole.

Down again to the bath-room they sped, and up to the attic again they toiled, and the floor being drenched beyond danger, their lord and master discharged the contents of the pitchers at the hole. Any person who ever has engaged to deliver water from a wash-pitcher at a hole slightly elevated, and distant a few paces, knows how erratically said water slops and squatters, and gorges in the pitcher's neck. Consequently on this occasion the fire, scarcely diminished by the effort, continued to burn briskly around the edges of the hole.

"Bring me up a towel, too! Hurry!" commanded Mr. Halder, waxing excited.

The roof of the attic sloped quite to the floor, and the hole was not far from the eaves, so that it was about two feet above the boards. When more water and a bath-towel had been brought, Mr. Halder saturated the towel with water, and, thus armed, slapped manfully at the flames which appeared inside; then, extending himself on his back along the eaves, he thrust his hand and arm through and dabbled with the wet towel upon the outside. The aperture was of diameter which permitted him to insert his arm to the shoulder, when he chose.

The water from the vicinity of the hole, where the contents of the pitchers had been ineffectually vented, dripped in sooty drops upon his face and chest. Mrs. Halder and Maggie gazed with mingled hope and horror.

"Don't you think it's out?" queried Mrs. Halder. "Oh, Lew! I wish you didn't have to do that!"

"Well, I'm not doing it for fun!" grunted Mr. Halder, rudely.

"Howly saints! Th' soight of him!" commented Maggie, under her breath.

Mr. Halder, having dabbled in every direction, finally withdrew his arm, and to the onlookers' amazement proceeded to stick his head through.

"Oh, Lew! I wouldn't!" pleaded Mrs. Halder, aghast, watching him butting with his sooty crown and tearing with his sooty fingers at the hole.

"You needn't!" snapped Mr. Halder. "I would. I want to see if there's any fire outside."

"Howly saints!" repeated Maggie, softly, fascinated, as all of a sudden Mr. Halder's sooty crown and sooty face disappeared, and the roof shut down upon his sooty, soaked shoulders.

Thus to insert his head Mr. Halder, who, as has been explained, was lying on his back, along the eaves, had slightly raised the upper portion of his body and was now supporting it with his two arms, while presumably he was scanning the roof without for more fire.

"Do you see any?" called Mrs. Halder, nervously.

Mr. Halder's only response was a convulsive movement of his trunk, preliminary, it seemed, to extracting his head from the hole. He twisted in this direction, and in that, and putting a hand to the juncture of neck and hole fumbled there until a tendency to slew sideways compelled him abruptly to replace the hand for a prop.

"Can't you get it back again?" queried Mrs. Halder, alarmed.

Mr. Halder was now struggling violently.

"No," he confessed, in muffled tones which sounded far off and vague.

"Howly saints!" moaned Maggie, who had become reduced to that single expression.

"Can I help you?" screamed Mrs. Halder.

Mr. Halder continued struggling, and did not reply.

"Shall I get a knife and cut the hole bigger?" asked Mrs. Halder, wild for the safety of her imprisoned spouse.

"No, no!" gurgled Mr. Halder. "Let me alone."

Other words, of character so inflammable that he was reckless to use them, sifted down to the ears of the helpless spectators in the attic. In the course of his contortions Mr. Halder's body was swung with the neck as a pivot and evinced a tendency to point at right angles out into the room.

"You'd better go down stairs, Maggie," suggested Mrs. Halder. "The fire's out, and you needn't be afraid to go to sleep. I'll help Mr. Halder."

"Very well, mum," agreed Maggie. "With him swearin' an' kickin' I guess you're roight, mum."

And muttering to herself she departed.

"Oh, dear! Can't you get back?" implored Mrs. Halder, feeling spooky in thus being obliged to address an apparently headless man, especially a husband. The moon, shining through the attic windows, illuminated the interior in a glamorous, ghostly fashion well calculated to give effective setting to the white water-pitchers, Mrs. Halder's white, flowing costume, and the costume, not so white, and rather damp and clinging, of Mr. Halder.

"Can't you get back?" again entreated Mrs. Halder. "Why don't you yell, then? Shall I yell?"

"For heaven's sake—NO!" snarled Mr. Halder, resting a moment on his oars, unwilling as yet to admit defeat.

Nevertheless, he was caught hard and fast. A passer-by would have been much astounded to perceive, in the moonbeams, a man's head balanced, as it seemed, on the edge of the Halder roof. Toneville not being a hyak village, it was not the custom here to expose heads thus, to be cured—even the head of one's enemy. Naturally the passer-by would be moved to investigate, and the chances were that the humor rather than the pathos of the situation would appeal to him most strongly. This thought occurred to Mr. Halder, and spurred him to renewed efforts.

"Aren't you going to help me?" he blurted, oblivious to the fact that he had repulsed her offers of assistance. "I don't want to stay here all night!"

"But what shall I do?" appealed Mrs. Halder, agonized.

"Why, poke these shingles loose around my neck!" directed Mr. Halder, irritably. "And be mighty careful how you do it."

Mrs. Halder advanced a step—and hesitated. An inspiration seized her. Dared she? Oh, dared she?

"Didn't you hear me?" demanded Mr. Halder.

"Yes, I heard you," answered his wife, endeavoring to present a steady voice.

"Why don't you come, then?"

"I will—after you promise me some things, Lew. I want you to promise me that you won't smoke in the parlor."

Mrs. Halder had dared, yet it was in fear and trembling that she bided the consequences.

Mr. Halder could scarcely believe his

ears—the lobes of which just touched the shingles.

"Come, come!" he said. "Don't let's fool, Libby. This fix may be funny to you, but it's not to me. Somebody's liable to come along, too!"

"I'm not fooling; I really mean it," assured Mrs. Halder. "I've often asked you not to smoke in the parlor, and now I want you to promise. You've got lots of other rooms to smoke in."

"All right, all right," agreed Mr. Halder, shortly. "Now help me out of this hole."

"That's a promise then, is it?" continued his wife. "Well, I want you to promise another thing: Not to fuss because meals aren't ready ahead of time just because you happen to be home. You make me so nervous, asking 'What's the matter with dinner?' and blaming Maggie, and sitting down by the table, when you know it's too early. Do you promise, dear?"

Mr. Halder writhed and jerked in a tremendous essay at breaking from the grip of the shingles; but it was of no avail. Mrs. Halder grimly watched.

"Promise," she reminded. "It isn't much."

"Uh, huh," growled Mr. Halder.

"You promise?" insisted his wife.

"Yes!" he snapped. "Can't you hear? Anything else?"

"And you won't complain when I say I need some money? You make it very mortifying for me sometimes. Perhaps you do it in fun, but I don't like it. I feel embarrassed whenever I come to you for even a dollar—you act so put out about it. Promise me you won't be so any more, dear," stipulated Mrs. Halder.

"All right," said Mr. Halder, in tones calmer than heretofore.

"And please let me go to functions, and things, when I like to, and don't scold because I don't happen to be home the moment you come in. I know how you act, and whenever I'm out I'm uncomfortable all the time lest you get home before I do. Promise me that, won't you, dearie?" pleaded Mrs. Halder.

"Certainly," answered her husband, extraordinarily docile.

"And now that's all," announced Mrs. Halder, gladly. "There are a few other things, but those are the biggest. You poor darling, you! Hold still! Am I hurting you? Poor boy!"

Under her gentle manipulations he gradually, gingerly withdrew into the attic, sooty chin, and sooty nose, and sooty brow, and sooty crown. As soon as she saw his precious head restored to her (as well as to him) again, she pounced upon it, and hugged it deviously, murmuring:

"Oh, Lew! You aren't angry with me, are you? It was such a good chance to talk to you. You always cut me off so short."

Mr. Halder rose to his feet and sneezed.

"I was cut short, myself, that time," he grunted. "I'm going to the bath-room."

But the grunt was not unkindly.—
[From August Housekeeper.]

Have You Earned a Premium?

I have sent you nine subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Please send me the lady's gold-filled watch, No. 2, as per premium announcement in Aug. 4th issue. I hope to send you several new subscribers.

HARVIE DOAK.
Doaktown, N. B., August 12th, 1904.

Domestic Economy.

BREADED CHICKEN.

Cut a tender chicken into seven pieces as if for frying. Roll the pieces in fine bread crumbs, then in the yolks of two eggs beaten with a tablespoonful of milk or water and again roll the chicken in bread crumbs. Season bread crumbs with chopped parsley, pepper and salt. Place in a dripping pan, dot with pieces of butter (one tablespoonful in all), add a little water and bake slowly, basting often. When done, take out the chicken and make some gravy in the pan by adding roux (a mixture of flour and butter creamed together). Add milk to make sufficient liquid; boil up, season and serve.—[Cooking Club.

TO COOK LIVER.

Here is an appetizing way to serve liver for dinner, that may be new to some. Cook or fry about three slices of fresh pork to a pound of liver, have fried onions with it, and also a gravy improves it. Cut all the meat up in quite small pieces, put it all together in a deep dish with the onions and gravy poured over. Don't buy the red liver, it is not nearly as good as the yellow, try it, and you will see; and don't cook the liver the least bit too much, as frequently happens; it will be so different when just cooked through.—[Boston Globe.

DO WE EAT TOO MUCH.

The Japs Would Seem to Afford Us a Valuable Object Lesson.

Physiologists say that the Japanese present the most perfect physique of any race in the world. Most of the diseases common to the Occident are unknown among the subjects of the Mikado, and this happy condition they themselves attribute to the fact that they eat sparingly and only of plain, nourishing food. A Japanese visiting in this country is appalled at the quantity of food consumed by his host in one day. Especially is he impressed with the extravagance of our poorer people, writes Robert Webster Jones in the June Housekeeper. In Japan meat once a day is a luxury even among the well-to-do. It has often been said that to enjoy perfect digestion one should always arise from the table just short of the point of repletion. A Japanese saying which may be cited in confirmation is: "I am happy because I am hungry." Certainly when we remember how small an organ comparatively the human stomach is, the danger of overloading it becomes very apparent.

A distinguished diplomat from Japan was recently the guest of honor at a dinner in Washington. After the first two courses of oysters and soup, as the waiters were bringing in the fish, he exclaimed: "What! Can anyone possibly want more to eat?" During the remaining six courses he opened his mouth for the exclusive purpose of conversation. When his abstemiousness was commented upon, he said: "I am satisfied. I feel bright and wide-awake. If I were to eat as much as you do, I should fall asleep, and then I could not make my speech. Most of the men around this table are fat, because they eat too much. It is a misfortune to be so fat. I am stronger and healthier than any fat man."

It is a popular fallacy that three "hearty" meals a day are necessary to one's physical well-being. Doubtless we should all feel better if we ate less. In this, as in many other matters, self-denial and happiness go hand-in-hand.

"Let Me Hold Them."

Will not our pretty little picture appeal to the children of our farms, or to those of us who can remember our own early days, when we too once longed to take into our own hands and to hug to our breasts the soft, downy chicks just emerged from the egg? "Just let me touch them!—just let me hold them for one moment!—oh! please, please do," we have cried over and over again, and we know that the elder girl, who has lent her hat as a temporary nest, and who is pleading so earnestly to be allowed to take her turn at mothering, will not ask in vain. This picture might also rank in the "Farmyard lesson" series.

H. A. B.



A Business Talk.

"How much owest thou unto my Lord?"—S. Luke xvi : 5.

"The faithful steward of a sacred charge The Great Employer gave unto his care, Receives the promised joy."

To-day I should like to direct your attention to a purely business matter. Perhaps you think that the Quiet Hour has nothing to do with business, but if it does not deal practically with everyday matters, it is worse than useless.

There is a great deal of talk nowadays about the question of giving, and that is a matter which ought to be of interest to everybody, for surely even the very poorest would like to give something. But I am not talking to-day about "giving,"—this is a straight business talk, a discussion of the necessity laid on every honest man, of paying his debts. Our first debt, then, is to God, and this is a debt which many people ignore altogether. They are willing to "give" a certain portion—, too often an "uncertain" portion—of their money to Him; but have we any right to imagine that we can give to God when we are not attempting to pay what He claims as a right—the tribute due from a subject to his rightful King? If we don't pay this debt, we can hardly claim to be honest; nor does God consider us honest, for He says, through the prophet, Malachi: "Will a man rob

that he received. It doesn't seem as though we had any right to make conditions with our Creator and King, but He has certainly the right to make conditions with us, and He has done so over and over again. We can't evade our duty by saying that the paying of tithes was part of the law of Moses, and, therefore, only binding on the Jews, for Abraham and Jacob paid tithes hundreds of years before Moses was born. And they found tithing a good investment too, for Abraham grew very rich, and Jacob steadily prospered, in spite of the fact that Laban deceived him, and, as he says, changed his wages ten times. It is still true that "the blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it." The richest people are not always millionaires, for many a millionaire is terribly poor in everything that makes life happy.

If the Jews owed a tenth to God, surely we owe Him at least as much; and even as a matter of business, quite apart from religious feeling, it doesn't pay to "rob God," for we are helpless in His hands. Farmers especially ought to know that prosperity or failure comes directly from Him, and no one can read the Old Testament without seeing how often a failure of crops was sent as a direct punishment for disobedience. Take the warning given through the prophet, Amos, for instance: "I have withholden the rain from you, when there were yet three months to harvest: and I

judgments were sent in love, to bring the people to their senses, and teach them that disobedience was utter folly, for they could not prosper and be happy without God's blessing. Of course, we do not often see such a direct punishment as is described here, for that would soon do away with all necessity for faith, and sharp-sighted people would obey God only from policy, as they put seed into the ground, knowing that scattering it is the only way of increasing it. But at least one case is recorded of a Canadian farmer, who made a practice of paying his tenth to God, and in 1863 his crops were scarcely touched by the weevil, while the crops of his neighbors were hardly worth cutting.

As I said before, God has a right to make a bargain with us, and He has condescended to do so. Whether He keeps His side of the bargain, let all who are accustomed to pay the tenth testify. I have heard of many tithes-payers who prospered, but never yet heard of one who found that a hundred per cent. without God's blessing went as far as ninety per cent. with it. It stands to reason that it "pays," even as regards worldly prosperity, to make God a partner in our business. Try it for a few years, and see if it is not so.

Of course, the rule of paying a tenth may have exceptions under certain circumstances. This, like the Sabbath law, was "made for man," not man for it. God does not need our money, but we are sure to grow narrow and stunted in our souls if we try to grasp everything we can possibly get hold of. But sometimes it may be impossible or even wrong to pay a tenth, for, as S. Paul says: "If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." In such a case God may be trusted to accept the will for the deed, for S. Paul says again, in connection with the collection for the poor at Jerusalem: "If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not." But let us be careful how we make the excuse that we can't give anything," remembering that God knows quite well whether we are really telling the truth, and knows, too, whether we would give if we could.

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

This is a business talk, and yet tithing needs some faith, for it doesn't always appear to "pay," at first. But the best and safest investments very seldom bring in a return immediately. For instance, money spent on education does not bring in a quick return, but it is money well laid out, all the same. This is God's promise, and we may safely trust Him to make that promise good: "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in Mine house, and prove Me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of Hosts. And all nations shall call you blessed."—Mal. iii : 10-12.

If the Jews owed a tenth, and were warned that God considered they were robbing Him if they neglected to pay it whenever possible, surely we Christians owe Him at least as much. Is that debt still unpaid?

Every up-to-date business man knows that the plan of trying to succeed in life by ignoring just debts is very poor policy, and sure to fail in the long run. "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's."—S. Mark xii : 16. HOPE.

A Pretty Custom.

When a Japanese baby is born a tree is planted, which must remain untouched until the marriage day of the child. When the nuptial hour arrives, the tree is cut down, and a skilled cabinetmaker transforms the wood into furniture, which is considered by the young people as the most beautiful of all ornaments of the house.

Wm. Weld Co. :

Enclosed please find \$1.50, subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate," to be sent to Harry Bickford, Almonte, Ont. Please send me the farmer's knife as premium. THOS. CORM. Renfrew, Ont., August 8th, 1904.



"Let Me Hold Them."

God? Yet ye have robbed Me. But ye say, wherein have we robbed Thee? In tithes and offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye have robbed Me, even this whole nation." I am not telling you my own ideas on this subject, you see, but simply passing on God's message. Many have objected to Jacob's plan of making a bargain with God, and saying that if God would provide for his needs, then he would pay back a tenth of all

caused it to rain upon one city, and caused it not to rain upon another city: one piece was rained upon, and the piece whereupon it rained not withered." Again he says: "I have smitten you with blasting and mildew: when your gardens and your vineyards and your fig trees and your olive trees increased, the palmerworm devoured them: yet have ye not returned unto Me, saith the Lord." You see, he explains that these

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" 12 " " " 30, 1901, 304 " "
" 12 " " " 30, 1902, 350 " "
" 12 " " " 30, 1903, 375 " "

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

PRIZE POEM.

"Only Three Little Violets."

By Pauline Sanderson, Como, Quebec.

Only three little violets!
So purple and fresh and sweet,
Dropped by a little flower-girl,
Hurrying down the street.

Only three little violets!
Picked up by a lady gay,
"Only poor little violets!"
She said, and tossed them away.

"Only three little violets!"
Exclaimed that lady gay;
But those little purple violets
Cheered a poor heart that day.

For a poor little weary maiden,
In an attic rude and bare,
With no one to tend or nurse her,
Lay slowly dying there.

Her brother Jim was a newsboy,
In a crowded city near,
And they hadn't a penny between them,
But what he earned for her.

He saw the purple violets
Lying upon the stone;
And he thought how they'd cheer and brighten
The little sister at home.

And wasn't wee Jennie delighted?
She didn't say in disdain,
"Only poor little violets!"
But kissed them again and again.

"Oh, Jim! oh, ain't they just lovely?
And to think of them growing wild!"
The thought was a dream of rapture
To the poor little London child.

Then only a few hours later
Poor Jennie was taken worse,
And the food was all exhausted,
Not a penny was in the purse.

"Oh, Jennie, what can I give you?
I've nothing to do you good,
For I haven't sold a paper,
And there's neither money nor food."

"Oh, Jim, I know something better
Than either money or food—
A scent of them beautiful violets
Would do me a deal of good."

"Just bring them from off the table,
Where they are standing there,
And put 'em where I can reach 'em,
On this old rickety chair."

"Oh, Jim, I am goin' from you,
To that Land of Love and Light,
Where flowers are always growing,
And everything warm and bright."

Her sufferings soon were ended,
And Jennie was Home at last;
And the three little purple violets
In her loving grasp were clasped.

Only three little violets,
But they had done their part
In the world's dull dreary desert,
In cheering a lonely heart.

PRIZE POEM.

The Emigrant's Dream.

By Rose Palmer, Victoria, B. C.

'Tis only a little blossom,
A flow'et of faded blue,
But the memories it recalls to me
Are sweet and sorrowful too.
I see again the old farmhouse,
The place where I was born;
How dear to me is that sweet spot,
My home, my dear old home.

I see again my mother dear,
She whom I loved so well,
I hear again her tender voice,
O'er me it casts a spell.
'Tis nine long years since she went to
rest,
But her spirit is with me still.

The day that I was last at home,
I wandered through the field,
With that dear mother whom I loved,
Better than all the world.
She gave me her blessing—this flow'et
small,
Which I treasure more than gold.

And thus I cherish this little flower,
For its memories sweet and rare,
And oft, O, oft, has its fair sweet face
Recalled me from despair.
For I thought of my mother's grief and
pain,
Which were harder than death to bear.

PRIZE POEM.

The Household Treasure.

By Rose Palmer, Victoria, B. C.

A little child with golden hair,
And eyes of darkest brown,
Upon whose rosy little face
Is seldom seen a frown.

A merry little loving girl,
As free from sin and guile
As one of God's own angels
Who down upon her smile.

The darling of her father's heart,
The apple of his eye,
She comforts him when he is sad,
And checks his weary sigh.

She's mother's little helper,
Whom she never has to scold,
Is this darling little baby girl,
Who is only five years old.

On Some Happenings.

ANOTHER OCCASIONAL PAPER
CONCERNING SOME WOMEN.

It may not be without interest to our readers to note that the invitation of the National Council of Women of Canada to hold the next quinquennial meeting of the International Council in Canada has been accepted, at the late conference in Berlin. This early recognition of the claims of the womanhood of Canada upon the women of those other nationalities cannot be without its significance for us. At Berlin were representatives of the National Councils of the United States, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain and Ireland, Denmark, New South Wales, Holland, New Zealand, Tasmania, Switzerland, Italy, France, Argentina, Victoria, Austria, South Australia, Norway and Hungary. The names are given in the order of the formation of their National Councils. Wherever they may meet, it can readily be understood that a deep interest must be created by the presence of delegates representing so many nationalities, all earnest women, many engaged in special lines of philanthropic and scientific work, and it seems only fitting that the choice of their next meeting-ground should fall upon a land which has become the home of so many hailing from other shores. The Berlin conference, which it is hoped and believed will bear rich fruit, binding more closely together this "Sisterhood of loving service," lasted over a fortnight, and was Germany's opportunity for a lavish hospitality, which will not readily be forgotten, and be somewhat difficult for Canada to emulate. A Canadian delegate writes:

"Some of the most beautiful of the Berlin residences were thrown open. We were entertained by individual ladies, by societies, by the local committee—in immense gatherings—by Countess Von Buelow, the wife of the Chancellor, where we saw the apartments formerly occupied by Bismarck, and finally by the State, in a grand closing entertainment, on the evening of June 18th. Last to be mentioned, though first in its importance, was our reception by the Empress of Germany. Representatives from the various countries where National Councils exist were selected, and on being presented to Her Majesty, she conversed with each in turn, either in German, French or English, speaking all with equal fluency. A charming woman, tall and graceful, with a lovely face and gracious manner, she won all our hearts." The fact that Lady Aberdeen, the first President of the National Council of Canada, should once more be elected

President of the International Council of Women, may surely be claimed by us as a recognition of the high place amongst the nations accorded to the Dominion of Canada, as well as a well-deserved tribute to herself. The reports of this International Congress will be submitted at the annual meeting of our Canadian National Council, to be held at Winnipeg in September next. It is greatly to be desired that there should be a large attendance of representatives of the Local Councils and Womens' Institutes of the Northwest on this occasion.

ANOTHER HAPPENING.

Women are always accredited with manifesting a peculiar interest in weddings, whether they are friends of the contracting parties or not, but when the bride or bridegroom is a personal acquaintance they freely confess they do like to know all that can be told them. Well, a very large number of women in nearly every section of the Dominion can fairly claim a right to know something of the marriage of Lady Marjorie Gordon, the only daughter of our former Governor-General, and the "Our Lady Marjorie," of the Canadian National Council, to Capt. Sinclair, M.P., a descendant of the ancient Earldom of Caithness, but perhaps the Aberdeenshire settlers of the far West have the biggest claim of all. Those hailing from the estates of Haddo, Tarves, Methlick, Tarland and Schioas, will read with delight the account of the several festivities held in each, in celebration of the event, for their Aberdeenshire papers devote to it eight to ten columns of their pages, whilst the London press, pictorial and otherwise, lays great stress, not only upon the social, but political aspect of the great event, leading politicians of every shade of opinion being present to do honor to the occasion. Special mention of a cablegram of greeting from the women of Canada was given full prominence, but, unfortunately, their wedding gift would arrive too late to find its place amongst the tokens of priceless value which were the bridal offerings upon the eventful day. There is no fear but that Lady Marjorie will have a special value for it, quite irrespective of its intrinsic worth, when it reaches her in a few days' time. Both bridegroom and bride have so identified themselves with Canada, that it was only fitting for its women to select as their token of regard something typical of their country. Those who know Lady Marjorie can, in imagination, hear her thus speak of her chain, which she most certainly will wear from time to time, when her sparkling diamonds, her sapphires and pearls and rubies will be allowed to rest in their cases. "Yes," she will say, "this is gold from the Klondike; is it not a rich color, and is not the workmanship perfect? The stones? Well, this is jasper, from Hull, Quebec; this macrocline or Amazon, from Cameron, Ontario; this, perthite, from Burgess, and this, jasper conglomerate, from Bruce Mines, Ontario. Then there is a bit of pyrite, from Templeton, Que.; porcelainite, from Two Islands, N.S.; chert, Thunder Bay; agate, from Partridge Island; solidate, from Dunganon, Ont.; porphyry, from Lake Superior; limonite, from Londonderry, and agate from Cape D'Or, Nova Scotia; but," she will add, "my Canadian wedding present has another claim to my special appreciation, for my gems are cut from the same stones used in the casket presented as a Canadian Jubilee offering to Her late Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria." None who know by more than mere hearsay the trend of unselfish thought for others which has always influenced the lives of the parents of the bride, will be surprised to learn that in the provision for Lady Marjorie's trousseau, the claims were considered of the several industries whose interests Lady Aberdeen has so faithfully promoted. For instance, the lingerie was supplied by the Irish Industries' Association; dress materials, by the Scottish, the Irish and the Canadian Home Industries' Association; whilst lace of Irish manufacture was largely used for the several trimmings.

The future career of Lady Marjorie Sinclair, begun under such happy auspices will assuredly be watched with the deepest interest by the women of a country in which were spent so many of the happy years of her childhood. H. A. B.

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



Some Curious Plants.

We grow so accustomed to looking at the simply beautiful flowers of our windows and gardens that sometimes we forget even to dream that in some parts of the earth there may be plants strange as well as beautiful, exhibiting eccentricities that fill us with wonder, and, occasionally, traits that might seem almost attributable to reason.

Amid the humid depths of Brazilian forests, reeking with heavy and miasmatic vapors, some of the very strangest of these plants are found, not the least curious being a species of orchid of epiphytic growth, which hangs upon and curls itself along the branches of trees overhanging rivers and lagoons, stretching its butterfly-like blossoms out over the dark water. But it is not in the mere fact of this plant growing upon the branches that its marvel consists. Each plant is provided with a long tube-like appendage which, for the greater part of the time, is coiled up and tucked away conveniently, like the mainspring of a watch. Just as soon, however, as the plant is in need of water, this long tube uncoils itself and reaches downward until it comes to the surface of the water, where it can drink its fill.

Speaking of orchids, have you ever heard of the wonderful collection belonging to Mrs. George B. Wilson, of Philadelphia—a collection which is worth a mint of gold? Not long ago Mrs. Wilson refused \$10,000 for a single specimen, one of the tiniest of specimens too, consisting of but two little leaves about half an inch long, growing in a flowerpot just big enough to hold about a spoonful of moss. The leaves are variegated, half white and half green, and the plant is not striking, but it is the only orchid known in the world whose leaves are so variegated, hence the English collector offered Mrs. Wilson \$10,000 for it—and was refused.

In the White House conservatory at Washington, in a room kept filled continually with thin steam, is a very wonderful flower, with a very singular name, "The Flower of the Holy Ghost." The plant was originally brought from the equatorial forests of South America, where only a single specimen was obtained, and that at the risk of a man's life. With infinite care it was conveyed to the White House, and given so nearly its native environment that it has never realized that it is not in its tropical home, and continues to put forth, from time to time, its pure white, bell-like flowers, each of which contains at its heart the perfect representation of a snow-white dove, poised, with outstretched wings. So perfect is the form that even little children, on peeping into the flowers, immediately exclaim, "Oh, see the pigeon!"

The pitcher plants of our own land, with their curious carnivorous propensities, and their peculiar structure fitted for the capture and digestion of the hapless insects which may fall into their power, are, perhaps, too well known to need comment. Less familiar, possibly, is the fern-like artillery plant, whose spores are discharged in a series of little explosions when the plant is roughly handled, or the sensitive mimosa whose leaves cringe away and fold themselves up at the touch of one's fingers; yet both of these plants may be grown with some success in pots in Canada.

There is space, perhaps, to mention just one more, which may also be grown in Canadian homes. This is the Crucifixion plant. I saw it for the first time last winter, and al-

though at that time I did not think it pretty, it fascinated me. Its stems and branches were absolutely bare of leaves, but covered with spines, and coiled round and round, with a suggestiveness that made one shiver. Towards spring, however, myriads of tiny pink flowers sprang out along the bare stems, hiding the thorns, and transforming the plant into the semblance of a bridal wreath; and lastly, when the flowers had vanished, the leaves came out, this last change making of the plant a laurel crown, which remained, fresh and green, until, at the approach of winter, the leaves once more fell off, leaving only the bare spiny stems to await the pink blush of spring.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

The Country Schoolhouse.

The little country schoolhouse—you Remember it; of course you do! Within the angle smugly set, Where two long yellow highways met, And saplings planted here and there About the yard, and boxed with care As if to typify in turn, The youngsters caught and caged, to learn.

Around the rolling pastures spread, With woodland patches garlanded, From which the breezes gladly bore Sly invitations to the door. Across the sills the bees' soft hum Was mingled with the muttered sum, And from their covert in the vale In plaintive pleading piped the quail.

With basket and with pail equipped, Clear eyed, tan cheeked and berry lipped, Athwart the pastures, down the road, They trudged to learning's poor abode; The pink sunbonnet, broad-brimmed straw, The bare brown feet that knew no law Of fashion's last; the bundled forms That laughed aloud at cold and storms.

What tales the scarred desks might relate Of triumphs gained with book and slate! What lore the claphboards loose possess Of feats at noontime and recess! And doomed how oft the panes to see, Back up the road, and o'er the sea, Haste boy and girl, new worlds to find, The little schoolhouse left behind.

Oh, little country school! In vain May critics hold you in disdain. The greatest lessons that you taught Were not by chalk and pencil wrought. As ope your door on fields and sky, So, likewise just as wide and high, You opened to the eyes of youth The principles of love and truth.

Humorous.

"Do you believe," a lady asked, "that a genius can possibly be a good husband?" "Well," was the modest reply, "I would prefer not to answer that question; but my wife ought to be able to tell you!"

Two Irishmen serving in an English regiment were good chums until Rooney was raised to the rank of sergeant. Forthwith his chest expanded, and from that time on he looked down on McGrane.

One day McGrane approached Rooney, and said, "Mike—I mean sergeant—s'pose a private stepped up to a sergeant and called him a conceited monkey, phat wud happen?"

"He'd be put in the gyardhouse."
"He wud?"
"He wud."
"Well, now, s'pose the private on'y thought the sergeant was a conceited monkey, and didn't say a wurd about it, Wud he be put in the gyardhouse?"
"Ave coorse not."
"Well, thin, we'll lave it go at that."
—Youth's Companion.

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188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

August Clearance Sale of PIANOS at Bargain Prices

Here's a magnificent opportunity to save money in the purchase of a fine piano; one you should not miss, even though you had not intended purchasing for some time; one you should not miss, even if just now it means considerable effort.

The offering is rendered imperative by the anticipated arrival of our Exhibition stock of Gourlay, Gerhard Heintzman and Mendelssohn Pianos. The display of new and special styles will be so comprehensive every inch of available space is needed, and every other instrument, no matter how nearly new, has to be sacrificed.

TERMS OF SALE.

1. We guarantee every piano, and agree to pay return freight if not satisfactory.
2. A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash.
3. A handsome stool accompanies each piano.
4. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Pianos under \$150—\$10.00 cash and \$4.00 per month.
Pianos over \$150—\$15.00 cash and \$6.00 per month.
Pianos over \$250—\$15.00 cash and \$7.00 per month.

If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly, or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

Read the list carefully, and call or communicate with us at once about the instrument of your choice, or else the one you most want may be sold.

HEINTZMAN & CO. 7-Octave Square Piano, by Heintzman & Co. Rosewood case, with handsomely-carved legs and lyre, plinth mouldings. Has full iron frame, overstrung scale, etc. Is in perfect order. Was originally \$400. Now.....	\$113
HAINES BROS. 7-Octave Square Piano, by Haines Bros., New York. Handsome rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre, etc. A splendid square piano, solidly built and thoroughly re-made. Were it an Upright it would bring nearly double the price. Was originally \$450. Now.....	\$123
DOMINION 7-Octave Upright Piano, by the Dominion Organ and Piano Co., Bowmanville. Dark-finish case with polished panels, attractively carved in relief. Is in thoroughly good order. Was originally \$350. Now.....	\$159
NEWCOMBE 7-Octave Upright Piano, by Newcombe & Co. This piano has been carefully reconstructed, new parts having been supplied throughout, and is to-day as good as when new. Was originally \$350. Now.....	\$174
MASON & RISCH 7-Octave Upright Piano, by Mason & Risch. Attractive design of case, nicely panelled in burl walnut and carved in relief; tri-chord, overstrung scale; a rare bargain. Was originally \$350. Now.....	\$189
MENDELSSOHN 7½-Octave Piano, by the Mendelssohn Piano Co.; medium size. Handsome walnut case, double veneered throughout; new design. Cannot be told from new. Used less than a year. Regularly \$340. Now.....	\$238
HARRINGTON 7½-Octave Upright Grand Piano, by Harrington, New York; Handsome walnut case, with full-length panel and Boston fall board; extra heavy flanged iron frame; used less than fifteen months. Regularly \$425. Now.....	\$247
GERHARD HEINTZMAN 7½-Octave Boudoir Grand Piano, by Gerhard Heintzman. In handsome walnut case of simple and artistic design, with full-length panel and music desk; contains all the improved ideas for which the name Gerhard Heintzman stands, and could not be told from new. Regularly \$400. Now.....	\$298
GERHARD HEINTZMAN 4-Octave Gerhard Heintzman Piano, in handsome walnut case with full-length panel and music desk, carving in relief, Boston fall-board, etc. A piano possessing a tone rarely equalled, and a case that will add to the beauty of the best-appointed room. Regularly \$425. Now.....	\$315

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3½ PER CENT



I have been much struck, in reading the letters which have come to our Nook this summer, with the repeated references to bits of home scenery, to beauty by brook and wayside, which they have contained. I have been glad to see these references, and to know that our Ingle folk do not need to go to foreign lands to find out that there are beautiful and good things in this grand old world. It is a great privilege, certainly, to travel in far distant countries, to feel, upon the crisp mountain steep, the thrill which forced the poet into song as he looked down upon the Vale of Chamounix; to watch, from the deck of the ocean steamer, the lines of phosphorescent foam run off into the darkness over the curling water, and realize the vastness and strength of the great sea; to thread the plashing waterways of Venice, Bride of the Sea, or be hushed into silent awe in the dim aisles of great cathedrals, from whose walls look down the masterpieces struck into being by wizard hands long since cold. Yet, everyone cannot go abroad to see these things, least of all, perhaps, the farmers' wives and daughters, into whose homes the "Farmer's Advocate" comes. So the best these can do is to read the delightful descriptions of these places as written by "Mollie," "Eleanor," and others—and learn to enjoy the humbler, yet still peerlessly beautiful things right about home.

Yes, I firmly believe there is as keen a pleasure to those who have entered the secret of it, in sitting upon the old home hillside at sunset and watching the gold-green change to purple and gray as night draws on with silent footsteps; in lying full length within sound of a "hidden brook in the leafy month of June," with the cool, soft ferns nodding in one's face, and the soft light falling from above through beneficent green branches, among whose leaves one can look up, and up, and up, seeing, as Charles G. D. Roberts has said, in this little vision, something of the "wonderful perspective of the forest"; as vast a joy, as one knows how to get at the nectar of it, in watching the wave after wave of bloom pass over the prairie as the seasons wear on with their ceaseless change; in letting enter one's heart the sapphire and emerald and silver sheen flitting over the little lake of which, perhaps, none save you and your neighbors have ever heard; in following the mazes of the bush-road where the shadows lie deep and the shy sheep stand watching you, half in trepidation, half in interest at your coming; in leaning from your bedroom window to see the pink and gray steal up from the early morning horizon, or in taking a little walk out all by yourself when the "moving moon goes up the sky" full-orbed, flooding the vast levels with brightness, or tipping branch and chimney and housetop with glints and ripples of silver.

It is so easy to get into the spirit of feeling all these things too; just a little opening of one's eyes, and being thankful, and realizing what a blank and weary world this would be were any of these things lacking, the moonlight, or the glorious coloring of sky and water, or the infinite variety of vegetable life. One can imagine that a condensed food might have been created for man and beast, to be taken by the capsule. We should have had no grain-fields then, nor shocks of rustling corn, nor the trouble of attending to these things. But an eternity of food for the aesthetic nature would have been lost forever. Yes, it is quite possible to

train ourselves to appreciate all the beauty and mystery of it; still more is it our privilege to help the little ones with whom we come in contact to understand. Children are so easily taught to see and feel, you know, if they are taken in hand early enough. If you see a boy who, at fourteen, would rather in his heart of hearts look at a grinning clown on top of a circus wagon than wade knee-deep through wild-rose and meadow-rue beside a trout stream on the 24th of May, depend upon it there has either been something missing about that boy's training, or there is something constitutionally wrong in his make-up.

The impressibility of children was illustrated the other day, and may be worth the telling. "It" was all coming up street together, a nondescript bunch of little dirty-faced ragamuffins, a little wagon, and a little dog attached to the wagon by a tangle of clothesline. Sometimes the urchins were to the fore, sometimes the wagon, and sometimes the dog—just a bit of a black puppy it was, with the baby tone still in its yelp. Presently one of the lads jumped on the back of the wagon, upset the puppy, and ran a wheel over its foot. The little creature immediately turned on its back, howling and wriggling with pain, and the young savages laughed. "Whoop! See 'im wiggle!" shrieked one.

Then a lady passing by stopped. "Poor little doggie, is he hurt?" she said, and there was a world of compassion in her tone as she stroked the little black morsel that found time between yelps to wag his stump of a black tail. Immediately the "tone" of the group altered. One by one the ragamuffins dropped down beside the puppy, and the grumpy faces became serious and sympathetic. "Say, Mike," said one presently, "Take 'im home! Better take 'im home an' give him sumpin' to eat." Happy thought! Panacea for all ills! The next moment a small figure with an arnful of black fur was making off down the street, and a stubby black tail was wagging more vociferously than ever. "No," I thought, "not savages—just thoughtless little chaps in need of a bit of guiding." Yes, children are impressible, wonderfully so. Let them see habitually refinement and kindness in others, and the sentiment will grow in them. It is never too early to begin to lead them toward appreciation of that which is beautiful and kind and true.

I'm afraid I haven't kept to my text. When I began at Chamounix I had no idea of landing at a little black puppy on the hot granolithic pavement of a dusty city—but let it go.

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

Humorous.

The following conversation is said to have taken place in a Boston elevator: Old Lady—"Don't you ever feel sick going up and down in this elevator all day?" Elevator Boy—"Yes'm." "Is it the motion of the going down?" "No'm." "The motion of going up?" "No'm." "The stopping?" "No'm." "What is it, then?" "The questions."

The "Farmer's Advocate": I enclose \$1.50 for one new subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Please send to Mrs. S. Cox, Humber Bay, Ont. Send me the lady's wrist-bag for premium.

MRS. JOS. RUSH.
Humber Bay, Ont., August 2nd, 1904.



IT'S MONEY IN YOUR POCKET

To use Pedlar Steel Ceilings.

The entire surface appears to be one beautiful combination of curves and angles, without beginning or without ending—a veritable triumph of the interior decorator's skill.

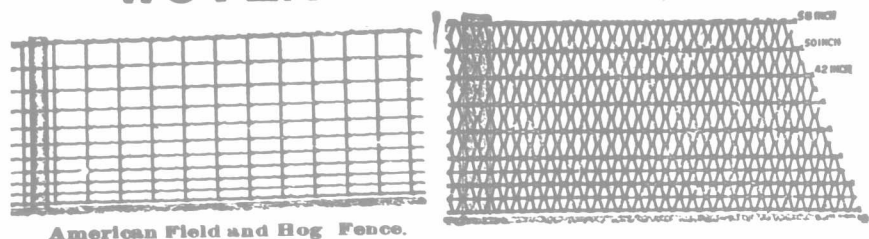
Churches, dwellings, meeting halls, stores, and offices when fitted up with Pedlar Steel Ceiling and Wall Patterns present an appearance of richness and stability that cannot be duplicated in lath or plaster. Besides they are economical.

When we know you are interested, we'll send our handsome catalogue.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

IT'S UP TO YOU

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



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

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

See our exhibits at the Fair at Brandon.

Sewing Machines Free

For 20 days' trial. We send out all machines on 20 days' free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense. We sell a 5-drawer, drop-head sewing machine, handsome oak woodwork, for \$17.50; a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine woodwork cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, will be sent on application.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS AT HOME CARDS VISITING CARDS

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

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

Ladies' \$1.50 suits and up to \$12; also waists and skirts. Send for fall styles and sample cloths. Southcott Suit Co., London, Canada.

FOR SALE:

Farm of 100 Acres

LOT 7, CON. 7, LOBO.

11 miles from London, Ont., property of the LATE J. WAUGH.

Soil clay loam, well underdrained. 25 acres are in timber, and remainder in high state of cultivation. Buildings and fences in good repair. House is a two-story brick, with basement and furnace-heated; surrounded by wide lawn on which are beautiful shade and ornamental trees and shrubs. Water good and plentiful. Post office, school and churches convenient. Stage to city of London three times per week. For terms, etc., application may be made on premises or to

J. A. McARTHUR, Lobo, Ontario.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1855. SEORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS. Young stock, by Rosierucian of Dalmeny (imp.) and Christopher (imp.); heifers bred to Scotland's Challenge (imp.).

JAS. DOUGLAS, Prop., Caledonia, Ont.

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

Cake Making.

It is not of so much importance to know how to make a variety of kinds, for two or three kinds well made are much to be preferred to a dozen half made. Although in cake-making, as in everything else, experience is a good teacher, it is usually a very severe one, and most people would rather profit by another's experience than by their own.

After getting a good recipe, first have near at hand on your board or table everything required in the recipe, so that you will not have to leave your cake while mixing to get some ingredient wanted. Grease the baking pans well with good lard or butter, or, if liked better, cut a piece of white paper to fit the bottom of the pan, grease it and the sides of the pan. It is best to use paper on the bottom if the pan is an old one, or when the oven is inclined to be too hot and burn the bottom of the cake. Although many women prefer earthenware for mixing cake, good clean tin is every bit as good, and much lighter and easier to handle. Have aside from the general mixing dish a smaller one, and quite shallow, for beating the white of the eggs.

In making cake with eggs always beat the whites and yolks separately, no matter how cheap your cake may be, and you will be sure to have it nice and light. In separating the white of an egg from the yolk, it is the better way to break a small hole in the narrow end and let the white run out of it, for in this way there is very little danger of the yolk breaking and mixing with the white: If the least particle of the yolk mixes with the white, it will be almost impossible to beat the white to a stiff froth. In frosting it is especially important that the white should be free from the yolk and perfectly clear, or the icing will be a failure. Before mixing the cake, beat the whites very stiff and put in a cold place until wanted for use.

Beat the butter and sugar to a cream in the mixing dish, using a wooden spoon, add the beaten yolks, mix well together, stir in the whites, now sift the flour on to the moulding board and measure. Never measure before sifting. Put the quantity to be used into the sieve, add the baking powder, and sift all into the mixing dish. Always put the baking powder through the dry flour, and the more flour is sifted the lighter will be the cake. After the flour has been put in stir just enough to mix it with the other ingredients, and when the batter is smooth and free from lumps it is ready for baking.

Some women believe that the longer cake is stirred the better it will be, when the contrary is the fact, for too much stirring after the ingredients are blended will make the cake tough. Pour the batter in the baking pans, and let it settle into place of its own accord, but do not smooth it with a spoon or knife. Have the oven of medium heat, but as it is a hard matter to regulate an oven, if it seems hot a dish of cold water should be placed in it to prevent the cake burning, and a paper cap placed over the top of the cake.

When looking into the oven to see how it is getting along, do not open the door and shut it quickly, thereby creating a draft which will cause the cake to fall and be heavy, but after looking at or turning the cake, close the door of the oven slowly. When the cake shrinks from the side of the pan and stops sinking it is a sign it is done. Remove it from the oven to the board or table, turn the pan on its side, and holding the left hand against the top of the cake, turn out the cake. Place the pan upside down on the table or board, and put the cake to cool on it. If it sticks to the sides of the pan do not try to shake it out, but loosen carefully with a knife.

Never put away cake until perfectly cold, and then put it in a covered tin cake box or jar. It will keep much better if wrapped in a towel or napkin. In layer cake never spread the jelly or cream until the cake is cold, or it will soak through and make it soggy. When frosting wait until the cake is cold; turn the cake face down, and always frost the bottom. While icing, the knife used for spreading the frosting should be dipped frequently into cold water. In cutting cake always use a sharp knife.

Castles in the Air.

By James Ballantine.

The bonnie, bonnie bairn sits pokin' in the ase,
Glowerin' in the fire wi' his wee round face;
Laughin' at the fuffin' lowe—what sees he there?
Ha! the young dreamer's biggin' castles in the air!

His wee chubby face, an' his tousy, curly pow,
Are laughin' and noddin' to the dancin' lowe,
He'll brown his rosy cheeks, and singe his sunny bair,
Glow'rin' at the imps wi' their castles in the air.

He sees muckle castles towering to the moon,
He sees little sodgers pulling them a' doun;
Warlds' whomlin' up an' doun, bleezin' wi' the flare,
Losh! how he loupes, as they glimmer in the air!

For a' sae sage he looks, what can the laddie ken?
He's thinkin' upon naithing, like mony mighty men.
A we thing makes us think, a sma' thing makes us stare,
There are mare folks than him biggin' castles in the air.

Sic a night in winter may weel mak him cauld;
His chin upon his puffy hand will soon mak him auld;
His brow is brent sae braid, so pray that Daddy Care
Wad let the wean alane wi' his castles in the air.

He'll glower at the fire, and he'll keek at the light;
But mony sparkling stars are swallowed up by night;
Aulder een than his are glamoured by a glare,
Hearths are broken—heads are turned—wi' castles in the air.

"Home."

What makes a home? Four walls of polished stone?
Or brick and mortar laid with nicest care?
Nay, prison walls are made without as fair;
Within—look not within—corruption there
With ignorance and sin defiles the air.

What make a home? 'Twere better far to roam
Unhoused than have a part in dainty halls
Where rarest gems of art adorn the walls
If there's no hearth-fire bright for poorest poor
Who linger in the night without the door.

What makes a home? 'Tis where the weary come
And lay their burdens down, assured of rest.
'Tis where we learn to know our dearest best,
Where little children play, blessed and blest,
Tho' wall of coarsest clay enwrap the nest.
—Fanny S. Reeder.

In August.

The echo of a whispered word,
A fleeting cadence low and sweet,
Fresh as the songs the streams repeat,
Faint as the croon of nesting bird.
A deeper azure in the sky,
Fields gleaming gay with green and gold,
Closed wings that droning half unfold,
As summer passes slowly by.
—Epworth Era.

W. D. Howells, the novelist, seldom fails, when anyone has animadverted on his corpulence, to come out with a neat retort.

When Mr. Howells was Consul at Venice a very lean, long American said to him one day, jocosely:

"If I were as fat as you I'd go and hang myself."

"Well," said Mr. Howells, "if I ever take your advice I'll use you for a rope."

LETTERS FOR EASTERN STATES	LETTERS FOR SOUTHERN STATES	LETTERS FOR WESTERN STATES
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MAILS CLOSE on ELGIN TIME



Elgin Watches regulate the world's business, public and private. Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches, in both men's and women's sizes, and in all varieties of cases.

"Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

GOSSIP.

A cynic was asked the other day if he objected to being one of the thirteen at dinner.

"I do under certain circumstances," he replied.

"And those are?"

"When there is only dinner enough for twelve."

MORE CLYDES FOR CANADA.

In addition to the large shipment of Clydesdales recently imported from Scotland by Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, mentioned elsewhere in this issue, our Scottish exchanges note important consignments from Glasgow for Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., of eight stallions and one mare, and for Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, of Mitchell, Ont., of six stallions, all of which have doubtless reached their Canadian homes before this date, and will be more fully noticed in our next issue.

THREE VIEWS OF THE MATTER.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman tells an admirable story of the advice given by an Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishman, respectively, to a gentleman whose servant was constantly breaking articles in the household.

The Englishman, in his blunt, honest way, said to the employer, "Oh, get rid of him! dismiss him."

The Scotchman's advice was, "Stop the money out of his wages."

"But," said the master, "he breaks more than his wages amount to."

"Then," said the Irishman, "raise his wages."

Two artists, were regarding in a gallery a print of Millais' "Chill October." One of them said:

"Sir John Millais once showed me the original of 'Chill October,' and at the same time he told me a story about it.

"He said that as he sat painting one gray afternoon among the reeds and rushes of the Tay, a voice from behind a hedge asked:

"'Man, did ye ever try photography?'"

"'No, never,' said Sir John, and he continued to paint slowly.

"'It's a hantle quicker,' said the voice.

"'Yes, I suppose so,' the painter agreed.

"Then the voice said, bitingly:

"'An' it's mair like the place.'"

Consumption of earth as food is said to be common, not only in China, New Caledonia and New Guinea, but in the Malay Archipelago as well. The testimony of many travellers in the Orient is that the yellow races are especially addicted to the practice. In Java and Sumatra the clay used undergoes a preliminary preparation for consumption, being mixed with water, reduced to a paste, and the sand and other hard substances removed. The clay is then formed into small cakes or tablets about as thick as a lead pencil, and baked in an iron saucepan. When the tablet emerges from this process it resembles a piece of dried pork. The Japanese frequently eat small figures, roughly modelled from clay, which resemble the animals turned out in pastry shops.



There is just one way to make the most money out of any business. The way to make the most money out of dairying is the Empire Way. The

Empire Cream Separator

makes dairying easier, pleasanter and more profitable. It saves time, trouble and temper. It saves work because it is easy to operate and easy to clean. It saves worry because it is all ways ready, skims closely and is made to last.

Our books about the money-making Empire Way of dairying are free to everybody. They are just common-sense talks in plain language, plainly printed for busy farmers and dairymen. Send for them. They are free for the asking.

Empire Cream Separator Co.,
28-30 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ontario.

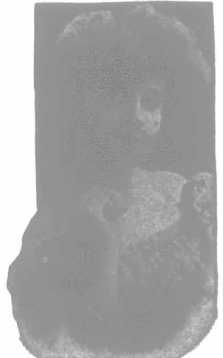
Save Expense

and save a fit of sickness by having Beecham's Pills in the house and taking one when you first notice anything going wrong. You will feel well, look well and keep well if you will learn to use

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

Superfluous Hair



Can only be permanently removed by our method of **Electrolysis**. If you have been victimized by those who advise applications try our treatment. Come to us during the National Exhibition (Aug. 29 - Sept. 10) and have

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Moles, Warts, Red Veins, Birthmarks, Scars, Pockmarks, Etc., Etc., are completely eradicated. We guarantee satisfaction always. Don't go about with pimples and blotches, but write us or call about our cure. We have had

OVER 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

in curing and removing skin, scalp and complexional troubles of all kinds and with gratifying success. Consultation invited. No expense. Send 10c. for books and sample of cream.

Graham Dermatological Institute
Dept. F, 502 Church St.
Tel. N. 1666. o Toronto

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

CROSS-BREEDING SHEEP.

Have flock of well-bred Cotswold sheep, whose wool is slightly coarse and open; am thinking of crossing with finer-wooled breed, such as Shrops or Oxford. What would be a good cross?

J. O.

Ans.—Shropshires having finer wool, as a rule, and being an excellent mutton breed, should prove a good cross for both wool and mutton.

UTERINE DISCHARGE.

I have a cow which calved about March last, and ever since has been passing a whitish discharge, rather thick and stringy, somewhat like the white of an egg, apparently from the uterus. We have fed her milk to the calves thus far, but would like to send it now to the cheese factory, if it is good. The milk appears good, and the cow has a healthy appearance, and is milking well. Do you think her milk would be affected in any way by this discharge? Do you think it would affect her beef, as I think of fattening her next winter?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We do not think either her milk or beef will be injuriously affected by the condition described.

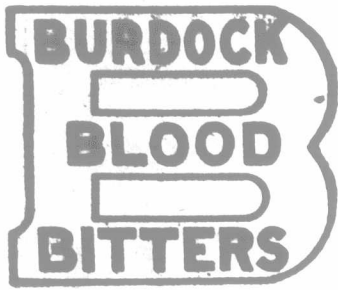
GOSSIP.

Mr. John I. Balsdon, Kinellar Lodge, Markham, Ont., breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep, advertises stock of each of these breeds for sale, and writes: "I have sold a number of Cotswolds already, and have some very fine young stock on hand just now. Most of my crop of lambs of 1904 are from imported and home-bred ewes, and were got by Topsman 5th, bred by J. & W. Russell, York County. A few shearling and two-shear ewes are left for sale. I have a splendid lot of English Berkshires from four weeks to four months old. Some of the sows had litters of twelve pigs, raising ten of them, all doing well. A few Shorthorns, three heifers and one bull, from eight to ten months old, from imported sires, are for sale. I am near to two stations, Markham, G. T. R., 1 1/2 miles, Locust Hill, C. P. R., 2 1/2 miles, and will give prompt answers to any inquiries."

LARGEST IN CANADA.

Graham Dermatological Institute Has Been Established Thirteen Years.

At 502 Church St., Toronto, there has been established for nearly thirteen years the Graham Dermatological Institute, the first high-class institution of its kind in the Province. It is now the largest and one of the most progressive in the Dominion, with a clientele extending not merely over Canada alone, but over many parts of the civilized world. The management, Mrs. Moote-Scott, Miss M. B. High, and Mr. F. J. Scott, are already finding their well-appointed institute on Church St. almost too limited for their extensive business. Treatment by correspondence has become an extensive branch of the business, while the success met with in Toronto has procured the published recommendation of some of the best known members of its social, judicial and religious life. Particular stress is laid upon the success of the treatment for skin diseases, such as acne and eczema, and skin blemishes, such as superfluous hairs and blackheads. The treatment is not necessarily "a make up," although such, if so desired, can be given, but is a scientific treatment for the removal of physical disfigurement and discomfort. All the latest scientific discoveries and appliances are utilized, and to the care exercised, and the success already met with, is due the fact that it is endorsed by some of the best professional and social people in the city, who are personally aware of the skill exercised and the success met with during the thirteen years of the institute's existence. —[Toronto Daily Star.

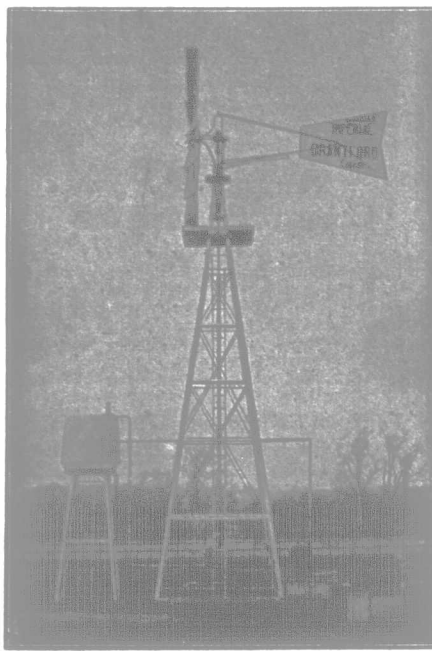


Is a purely vegetable System Renovator, Blood Purifier and Tonic.

A medicine that acts directly at the same time on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood.

It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Pimples, Boils, Headache, Salt Rheum, Running Sores, Indigestion, Erysipelas, Cancer, Shingles, Ringworm or any disease arising from an impoverished or impure condition of the blood.

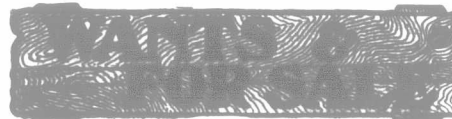
For Sale by all Druggists.



CUT OF

"IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL

Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR Co., Limited, Brantford, Canada.



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

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

GINSENG ROOTS WANTED for cultivation, \$3 a pound, with good bud. W. E. Saunders, London.

A. E. SHERRINGTON WALKERTON, ONT. Importer and breeder of **BARRED P. ROCKS** exclusively. Eggs, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting of 12.



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

GOSSIP.

In a letter from Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Rushnell, Illinois, Mr. J. G. Truman, Manager, writes: "Our Messrs. W. E. and H. W. Truman arrived July 30th with a very select lot of stallions, purchased by them in Europe, especially for the World's Fair exhibit we are making at St. Louis, the latter part of this month, after which some of the importation will be shipped to their London, Ontario, branch stables for sale.

Mr. Henry Arkell, of Farnham Farm, Arkell, Ont., writes: "I have just returned from the quarantine station at South Quebec, where we have seventeen Oxford Down sheep, imported for us by John Milton, of Marshall, Mich., for the World's Fair at St. Louis. Without doubt they are a grand lot. We have the second-prize yearling ram at the Royal; the first-prize ram going to South America. He is a fine, stately fellow, bred by that famous breeder, Mr. J. T. Hobbs. He is certainly one of the finest Oxford rams that has ever come to America. Mr. Milton also brought us a junior yearling ram from the same breeder, which is said by competent judges to be a sheep without a fault. He brought us besides these, two grand yearlings, bred by the J. Bryan Sons, of excellent quality and good size. We have all of the second-prize pen of ram lambs at the Royal; the first-prize pen also going to South America. These were bred by Mr. R. J. Hobbs. The best lamb in this pen is one of great substance and incomparable quality, and was bought at a very high figure. Again, we have the second-prize Royal-winning yearling ewes. The first-prize ones being badly overdone, were left in England. These second-prize ewes were bred by the Hon. Miss Alice De Rothschild and are wonderful ewes, as smart as kittens on their feet, and will most likely be heard from later. We also have all of the first-prize pen of ewe lambs at the Royal. They are beauties, and of the best quality that can possibly be attained by an Oxford. The rest of the importation are in splendid show order. We have fifteen head of our own breeding, all in good show condition. Moreover, we have several imported rams and ewes at home, being imported last year, that have carried themselves through the winter well, and may rival some of the newly-imported ones closely. We intend to show at St. Louis, and some of the leading Canadian fairs, viz., Toronto, London and Ottawa."

WHO, INDEED?

An old Scottish minister took it into his head to marry his housekeeper. His precursor being ill on the day when the banns were to be proclaimed, the minister, not caring to make the intimation himself, arranged with his herdsboy to do it.

"Now," he said, "you must call out in a loud voice, 'Proclamation of marriage between the Rev. Mr. Murray, of this parish, and Jean Lowe, o' the same.' Ha! ha!" laughed the minister, as he concluded. "Wha'd hae thoct it?"

The Sabbath came round and the congregation assembled. When the moment arrived the lad, who had duly prepared himself, rose and called out:

"Proclamation of marriage between the Rev. Mr. Murray, of this parish, and Jean Lowe, o' the same. Ha! ha!" he laughed, thinking this to be a part of the proclamation. "Wha'd hae thoct it?"

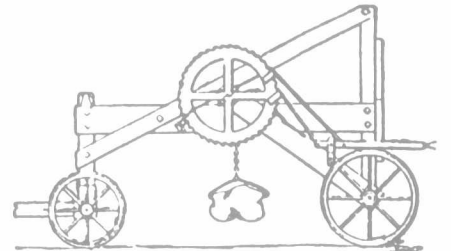
\$50 to California and Return Via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Line, from Chicago, Aug. 15th to Sept. 10th. Choice of routes going and returning. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Two trains a day from Chicago through without change. Daily and personally-conducted tourist car excursions. Write for itinerary and full particulars regarding special train leaving Chicago Aug. 18th and 25th. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

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THURSDAY, 15th September Next, at Letham Grange Home Farm, Arbroath—DISPERSION SALE of the Whole of the Valuable Herd of Choicely-Bred ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, and DISPLENISHING SALE of the Whole LIVE STOCK and IMPLEMENTS on the Farm.

FRIDAY, 16th September, at Perth Auction Market—Highly Important Joint Sale of PEDIGREE ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE from the Famed Herds belonging to Col. M'Inroy of The Burn, Patrick Chalmers, Esq., of Albar Castle; W. S. Adamson, Esq., of Careston, and Jas. Calder, Esq., of Ardarvie.

TUESDAY, 27th September Next, at Danesfield Park, Great Marlow, Bucks—Highly Important and Unreserved SALE of 50 Head of ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE from the Renowned and Choicely-bred Herd belonging to R. W. Hudson, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, 28th September Next, at Skegby Farm, Nottinghamshire—SALE of a very Select portion of 70 Head of the High-Class Pedigree ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERD, the Property of Messrs. Casswell Brothers.

TUESDAY, 11th October Next, at Uppermill, Oldmeldrum—GREAT DISPERSION SALE of the World-Renowned Herd of ABERDEENSHIRE CRUICKSHANK-BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE belonging to the Representatives of the late Mr. W. S. Marr; also, THIS YEAR'S CROP of BULL CALVES from Mr. Duthie, Collynie.

WEDNESDAY, 12th October Next, at Newton, Insch—ANNUAL SALE of BULL and HEIFER CALVES from the HERDS of Mr. Gordon, of Newton, and Mr. Wilson, Pirriessmill, and a PORTION of the Famous Herd belonging to Mr. Simmers, Whitehouse.

THURSDAY, 13th October, at Mains of Sanquhar, Forres—IMPORTANT SALE of a Select Portion of the FAMED HERD of Choicely-bred SHORTHORNS belonging to Messrs. Law.

FRIDAY, 14th October Next, at LESSENDRUM, Huntly—SALE of a Valuable Portion of the HERDS of SHORTHORN CATTLE belonging to Mr. Murray and Mr. Merson, Craigwillie.

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

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

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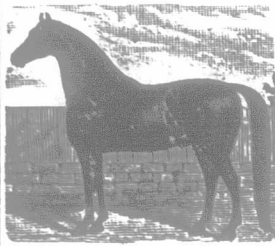
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Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.

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Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windfalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation

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

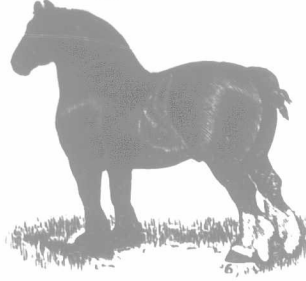
CLYDESDALES



I am sailing July 15th for Great Britain, and expect to be back for the Toronto Industrial Exhibition with some good stallions and mares to keep up the reputation of my importations. Intending purchasers will consult their own interests by seeing my horses before buying elsewhere.

T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.

CLYDESDALES



My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Caruchan (8151), Moncreiffe Marquis (9953) and others noted for their individual quality.

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importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt and Royal Ca rick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes and poultry.

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Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswold Sheep

for sale. For prices and description write to J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ONION SETS.

Will you kindly tell me what I am to do with a bed of black seed onions (Giant Prizetaker) that was put in for sets next spring? The average size of them now is about that of a person's little finger; seed sown very thick; tops quite tall. Will breaking down the tops and digging dirt away from roots hasten ripening? J. S. E.

Ans.—Yes, when the tops begin to wilt, break them over and encourage them to mature. When the tops are quite dry, the crop may be harvested.

STORING SUNFLOWERS.

Kindly let me know how to best harvest a crop of sunflowers. On one occasion, I cut heads off and stored away with seeds in them, later on examination, although in an airy place and too many together, I found them musty and many destroyed by mice. C. W. H.

Ans.—We should suggest letting them dry thoroughly outside after being cut, and then storing in a dry loft. Have never had experience with the crop, so simply make the suggestion.

SUFFOLK PIGS.

Kindly let me know through the columns of your valuable paper if there are any Suffolk pigs in Canada, and where? M. P.

Ans.—No breed of pigs of that name is recognized in the prize lists of leading English shows. A class for small white pigs called Suffolks, we know not why, was formerly provided in the prize lists of Canadian shows, but was dropped several years ago, and no pedigrees of swine of that breed have been published in the records of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association since 1894. We are not aware of any being advertised now.

HOCKS OF PIGS SWOLLEN.

My pigs went stiff on all four quarters I gave them a run on grass in a good-sized pen, and, noticing them go lame, rubbed their hocks, which were considerably swollen and stiff, with turpentine. They improved a good deal, but still walk on their toes, and a little stiff. Are pigs subject to sunstroke when allowed access to an enclosed run? W. L.

Ans.—The treatment given was as good as we could recommend. Sunshine, exercise and green food are the best remedy we know for such trouble. We are not aware that pigs are subject to sunstroke, and do not remember a case that was supposed to be from that cause. We have seen white pigs that had been closely housed affected by sunburn, their backs being sore, causing them to sag the back when walking, but in that case an application of lard or oil generally gives relief.

TRADE TOPIC.

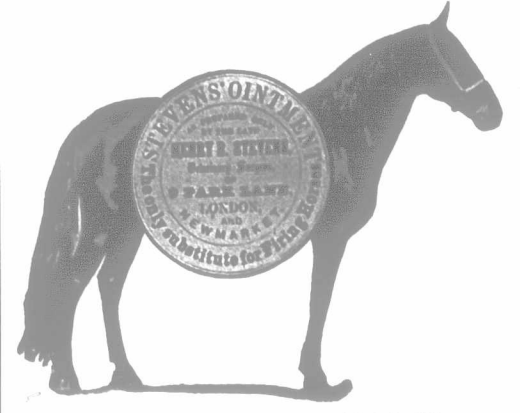
A GREAT SCHOOL.—The attendance at the Central Business College of Stratford, Ont., has been greater this year than ever before and the good work of placing a large number of students in good positions each year goes on successfully. W. J. Elliott is president of the college, and D. A. McLachlan is the principal. Write to the college for a catalogue. The fall term opens September 6th.

BILL NYE'S COW.

Bill Nye, the humorist, once had a cow to sell, and advertised her as follows: "Owing to my ill-health, I will sell at my residence, in township nineteen, range eighteen, according to the Government's survey, one plush raspberry cow, aged eight years. She is of undoubted courage and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her present home with a stay chain, but she will be sold to any one who will agree to treat her right." "She is one-fourth Shorthorn and three-fourths hyena. I will also throw in a double-barrel shotgun, which goes with her. In May she usually goes away for a week or two and returns with a tall red calf with wobbly legs. Her name is Rosa. I would rather sell her to a non-resident."

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AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 bottles a year. CURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements. Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

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

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

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Harness Composition
Saddle Paste Saddle Soap
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MONTREAL.

YOU HAVE THE BEST

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

BROOD SOWS—NAVICULAR DISEASE.

1. Are rotten mangels injurious to brood sows? Their litters have come small since.

2. We have a horse which is lame in the fore foot. The trouble seems to be in the coffin joint. The foot is a little smaller than the other, and at times is quite warm. W. W.

Ans.—1. If fed in small quantities, they would not do any harm, but if eaten in excess they might unsettle the system. The fault of the small litters is probably due to the sire. Try another boar.

2. This is a case of navicular disease, commonly called coffin joint lameness. It begins with inflammation in the parts of the foot, caused by concussion on hard roads, standing on hard dry floors, high-healed shoes, irregular exercise, sprains, etc. The symptoms of the disease are quite irregular: one day the horse will be lame, the next day sound, and so on; finally he becomes constantly lame, and usually points the foot. This symptom taken with others, generally decides the nature of the disease. When the foot is pointed forward, and no unsoundnesses are to be found, such as ringbone, sprain, splint, etc., it is fairly certain navicular disease is the trouble. When further developed, the animal comes out of the stable lame, stiff and groggy, steps short and stilty; the muscles of the chest and shoulders become contracted; he strikes the ground first with the toe, and the feet are hot and finally contract. In the first stages, the object is to arrest inflammation. This is best done by paring the hoof well down, especially at the heels, stand in water for a considerable time, then apply a poultice held on by a strong leather pouch. When the foot has been softened by these means, apply a strong blister about the hoofhead, and repeat treatment frequently. If the disease is far gone, it is practically incurable.

JUDGING AGE OF HOGS.

1. How are hogs judged to tell their age?

2. What is a good weight for pigs to weigh to show in the year-old class, also in the six-months class. N. G.

Ans.—1. The judge usually takes it for granted that pigs entered for show are not over the limit of age for the class they are shown in, unless their size and general appearance indicate strongly that they are over age, in which case he may leave them out of the prize list, or may award them prizes and leave it to other exhibitors to protest, giving to the secretary, in writing, the grounds of protest, during the days of the show, when an inquiry may be instituted by the directors. An examination of the teeth by a qualified veterinarian is the only other way we know of; but the average veterinary surgeon probably knows little of dentition in pigs, or has had little experience in their examination, and as the appearance of the teeth is often affected by the feeding or forcing process, it is doubtful whether his judgment would be considered reliable.

2. Weight does not count for much in judging. Having a pig very fat or very heavy for its class is more likely, now that swine are generally judged by the bacon type standard, to throw it out of a prize, than if it is in good medium condition. Two hundred pounds is considered a good weight for a pig of this type at six months old. At one year old, a pig weighing over 400 lbs. may be too fat backed; but in a class for pigs over one and under two years, there is a wide margin, and size for age in months should be considered by the judge, as a pig one year and eleven months would be expected to weigh at least one and a half times as much as one a few days over a year old. As before remarked, it is not so much a question of size or weight as of type and conformation combined with reasonable size.

W. B. Watt's Sons
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Don't miss the chance to get a grand cow or heifer, in calf to the \$1,200 Scottish Beau (imp.), from the herd that has produced more champions and won more herd prizes than any other herd in Canada. A fine blocky pair of bull calves and a yearling stallion for sale at once. Write for particulars.

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Trouble With
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Comes with the Use of

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From every part of this broad land come letters of recommendation for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

They seem to be well suited to the needs of many people, who obtain no benefit from ordinary kidney medicines.

When you wait to think of the hosts of cures they are making it is no wonder they have such an enormous sale.

Mrs. Caswell Reid, Orrville, Muskoka, Ont., writes: "For nearly twenty years I was troubled with kidney disease and have recently been completely cured by using three boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have tried a great many remedies, but never seemed to get anything to do me much good until I used these pills."

Mrs. J. C. Johnston, Carman, Man., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from kidney trouble, and have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with very marked benefit. I cannot say too much for this medicine, as it seemed to be the only treatment that suited my case."

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

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HEREFORDS

Six Bulls, 8 to 12 Months. They are good ones.

A grand lot of yearling heifers, also 2-year heifers and young cows in calf, by the car lot or singly. Prices right, quality and breeding of the best.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

Shropshire Sheep and Lambs,
Also an Aberdeen-Angus Bull.

For particulars write to
W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS
headed by imp. Onward, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 13 months old, a high-class herd-header. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. Inpection invited.

O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont., Lucas Station, G.T.R.; Alderton or Denfield on L.E. & B.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of
Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers
as well as something VERY attractive in
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Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.

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SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN ULANOY, Manager.

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

TONGUE LOLLER.

Mare allows her tongue to hang out of her mouth when in single harness, but not when one of a pair. J. C.

Ans.—This is a habit, which can be corrected by wearing a bit with a plate of steel rivited to the center, extending upwards one and a half to two inches, which makes it impossible for her to get her tongue on top of the bit. If your harnessmaker has not got such a bit in stock, he will get one for you. Home-made bits are usually rough, crude affairs that irritate, so you had better purchase one. V.

RUPTURE.

Filly about six weeks old has been ruptured about two weeks; rupture is about as large as a silver dollar, and is right at the navel. What treatment should be given? J. I. C.

Ans.—Return the escaped portion of the intestine to the abdominal cavity, where it will likely remain for a few minutes. Then place a wide, soft surcingle around her body, giving extra pressure at the point of rupture. This may be done by placing cotton over the part. After a few days it is likely the hole will have closed sufficiently to prevent the intestine dropping down.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Two-year-old colt became affected with a dry cough in March. He has had good care since, but the cough is getting worse. Pressure on the throat or running makes him cough. H. T. P.

Ans.—These chronic coughs are hard to cure. Rub his throat twice daily with the following liniment, until it blisters, viz., equal parts sweet oil, oil of turpentine and spirits of ammonia. Give him twice daily: one dram solid extract of belladonna, one dram powdered opium, fifteen grains digitalis, and one dram camphor, moistened with treacle, and given as a ball. Dampen his food with lime water. If he shows a tendency to constipation, give half a pint raw linseed oil. V.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cow ceased eating, secretion of milk ceased, temperature became elevated, and she died in ten days. She was under the care of a veterinarian. A post-mortem revealed the third stomach full of dry ingesta, and her liver was diseased. The veterinarian pronounced it tuberculosis. Would this cause death so suddenly? J. R. M.

Ans.—No doubt your veterinarian was right. When the liver is diseased to such an extent as to interfere with its functions the animal will suffer from indigestion. It is often impossible to diagnose the cause of the indigestion. Your veterinarian treated this cow for fardel-bound (impaction of third stomach), a form of indigestion, but as the liver was incurably diseased, he could not effect a cure, and a post-mortem revealed the cause of the trouble. When tuberculosis of any organ reaches a certain stage, it may cause death quickly. V.

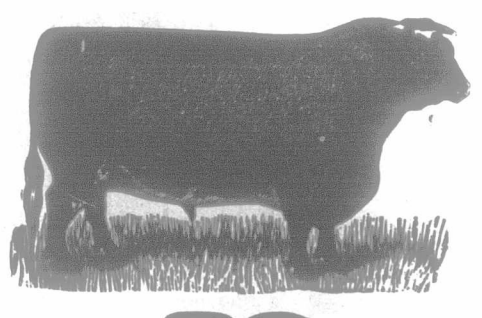
LAME PONY.

1. Pony went lame last fall and winter, but got all right in the spring; but is limping a little again in the right fore foot. He goes sound up hill, but limps going down grade.

2. Driver is a little stiff in front. J. M.

Ans.—1. The pony is doubtless lame in the foot. Take his shoes off; put him in a comfortable box stall; darken to exclude flies; clip the hair off all around the top of hoof for about two inches high, and blister with the following: One and a half drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Rub well in. Tie so that he cannot bite the part. In twenty-four hours rub well again, and in twenty-four hours longer, wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let him loose now, and oil every day until the scale comes off, when you will tie him up again, and blister as at first. After this, blister once every month, until lameness disappears, which may take some months.

2. If this has become chronic, it cannot be cured. If recent origin, same treatment as for No. 1 will effect a cure. V.



30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK
SHORTHORNS
AND
SHROPSHIRE
SHEEP.

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

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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, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. om

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T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS.

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize, open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 133rd" and "Clipper King," a Cruickshank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale. om

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Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General—28865—, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit. om

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Shorthorns Cotswolds
Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

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

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T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,

BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

Farm 1 mile north of town.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns, Scottish Hero 156738 at the head of herd. om

JAS. A. CERRAR, Shakespeare, Ont

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

Special offering at present: Young Yorkshire pigs, either sex; pairs not akin, and of right type. om

A. E. HOSKIN, Cobourg, Ont., P. O. and Station.

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

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Herd numbers about 40 head of such prize-winning families as English Ladies, Strathallans, Missies, Crimson Flowers, Miss Ramsdens, Beesies, Duchesses, Countess, etc. 1 imp. yearling bull, and a superior bull calf, from imp. sire and dam. Young stock always for sale. o
P. O., Salem, Ont. Flora Stations, G. T. R. & C. P. R.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires FOR SALE.

Bull and heifer calves two to nine months; also cows and heifers. In Cotswolds and Berkshires we have young stock of both sexes. o
CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford (Ontario) P. O. and Station.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and GLYDESDALES

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

D. Bartlett & Sons SMITHVILLE, ONT.

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from Beauchamp (imp.), 32053 and Kinellar Stamp, a Golden Drop show bull, and from dams of rich breeding. For price and particulars write to **Solomon Swan,** Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P. O., Baden Sta. o

MY IMPORTATIONS OF SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

are now in quarantine and the sheep will be home on the 24th of August. Have a few very high-class rams from the best breeders that I can sell at fair prices. Have also good home-bred rams and ewes. Write for particulars and prices. **ROBERT MILLER,** Stouffville, Ont., Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England. o

FOR SALE

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

W. B. ROBERTS, Sparta, Ont. Station St. Thomas, G. T. R., C. P. R., M. C. R. **Forest Hill Stock Farm**

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

Queenston Heights Shorthorns FOR SALE.

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

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

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

High-Class Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep—Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to **JAS. TOLSON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.**

GREEN GROVE STOCK FARM. Herd headed by Abbotsford = 1946 = Choice lot of young cows and heifers for sale, of such families as Claret, Villages, Fairy Queens, Isabella, Ury, Rose of Autumn, and other good families. Apply to **W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Sta., Ont.**

High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavinia and Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to **BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono P. O., Newcastle Station, G. T. R.** o

Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine AT VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM.

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

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE. **FOR SALE:** Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. o **E. E. PUGH,** Claremont P. O. and C. P. R., Hts.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND GLYDESDALES

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

ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P. O. and Station

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

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

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

ZENOLEUM

Famous GOAL-TAR Carbolic Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$4.25. **ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.**

HILLHURST FARM (ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS)

SHORTHORN herd numbers 30, with imp. **Scotch Hero (Missie)** and **Broad Scotch (Sittytown Butterfly)** in service. Some choice young bulls and heifers for sale, by Joy of Morning, **Scottish Beau**, and **Lord Mountstephen**, from imported and Canadian-bred dams of **HAMPSHIRE** flock 80 ewes; milk strains. **133 lambs sold**
Jas. A. Cochran
HILLHURST P. O., COMPTON CO., P. Q.

PROSPECT HILL FARM High-class SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: 4 bulls, from 7 to 12 months old; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 2 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers bred to **Wandering Count.** o
J. R. McALLUM & SON, Iona Sta., Ont.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

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

SHORTHORNS Present offerings: Roan Robin 23575, a Watt bull; Prince Charlie 5412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write to **W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mount Forest, Ont.**

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

SHORTHORNS, GLYDESDALES and SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE: o Bulls and heifers of the most approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillies, imported and Canadian-bred. Shearings and Ram Lambs, imported. Mansell stock. Prices moderate. **G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., Stouffville Sta.** o

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

One grand young bull, 18 months, a dark, rich red-roan, and a show animal; also some good cows and heifers. Come and see them. **Hugh Thomson, Box 556, o ST. MARY'S, ONT.**

Rose Cottage Stock Farm SHORTHORNS Royal Prince = 31241 = at the head, assisted by Sir Tatton Sykes = 49402 =, Royal Prince, the sire of Fair Queen, winner over all beef breeds at Chicago International Fat-stock Show, 1903. We have 6 heifers and 4 bulls for sale. o **H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.**

FOR SALE: STOCK BULL

Captain Bruce, quiet, active and sure. Also four young bulls, three roans and one red from 10 to 16 months, of the low-down, thick-fleshed sort. Anyone wanting a first-class animal should come and see them, or write for prices. o
WM. McDERMOTT, Living Springs, Ont., Ferguson Station.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well on in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boar and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. o
ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from **L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

BRONCHOCELE

My horses have had lumps on both sides of their throats all summer. D. N. C.

Ans.—This is enlargement of the thyroid glands. It is called bronchocele, or goitre. Rub well every day with compound iodine ointment, which you can procure from any druggist. V.

ULCERATED TOOTH.

Colt has an ulcerated tooth, which has caused a bony lump on face, between nostrils and eye. R. O.

Ans.—This is a case that requires the services of a veterinarian. The tooth must be extracted, and the operator may consider it wise to remove the diseased growth with a bone-cutting forceps or chisel. The advisability of this will depend upon the location and size of the lump. External applications are of no use. The cause must be removed. V.

WARTS, AND RECURRENT DIARRHOEA.

1. Calf has warts the size of a white bean over her body.

2. Calf, five months old, sucking dam and fed clover and a half gallon oat chop daily, with handful of oil cake each feed; has good water to drink; has recurrent attacks of diarrhoea. She is gaining two pounds per day, while her mate, same age, is gaining three pounds. W. K.

Ans.—1. If the warts have constricted necks, clip them off, and dress the raw surfaces until healed with carbolic acid, one part, sweet oil, twenty parts. If they have broad bases, apply a little of equal parts butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh, once daily, with a feather.

2. There is a congenital weakness of the digestive organs. Feed only one-half the amount of oil cake, and give twenty grains each of gentian, ginger and nuxvomica, in a pint of new milk, as a drench night and morning. This calf will evidently not digest sufficient food to make as much gain as its mate. V.


FATAL PARALYSIS.

Two colts, three and four years old, became stiff, staggered and held heads down. The next morning they could not get up. They had lost the use of their legs. They died next day. One became affected a day before the other. I called a horse doctor, and he said it was paralysis or stroke. I called another man for the second, and he bled and purged it. The first objected to this treatment, and wanted consultation with a veterinarian. The last doctor took the stomachs out and said bots caused death, because part of the lining of the stomach was coated with a whitish membrane, and part was of a reddish color from which the membrane had been eaten by the bots. A. B. V.

Ans.—The colts died from paralysis, which might be caused by drinking impure water, eating poisonous weeds, etc. Sunstroke or lightningstroke might also cause it. If you had sent for a veterinarian at once, and left your so-called "horse doctor" at home, there is a reasonable possibility your colts' lives might have been saved. As for a consultation with a veterinarian, of course, that was out of the question, as no practitioner of any standing will consult with a quack. Your man who held the post-mortem is extremely ignorant in regard to anatomy. The lining membrane of the stomach of the horse is divided into two parts: the line of demarcation is very distinct, one section is of a whitish color and the other red and velvety-looking. Your man thought that the bots had eaten the whitish membrane off. Bots do not either eat the membrane thus, nor yet, as is generally supposed, eat through the coats of the stomach. They subsist upon the juices of the stomach and food. They attach themselves to the mucous or lining membrane by their tails, and hence their mouths are free. Bots do not kill, or interfere materially with health, except when they exist in large numbers, and letting go in large numbers to pass off, form into a ball and occlude or plug the opening into the intestine. This causes a cessation of peristaltic motion, the horse showing symptoms of obstinate constipation, and if the obstruction be not displaced death will soon occur. In future give the gentry you call "horse doctors" a wide berth, and if you need assistance, send for a veterinarian. V.

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

Just as They Are



The cut shows them—catalog 1-103 tells all about them. Notice the low supply can, bottom feed, wholly enclosed gears, absence of oil cups or bolts. No other separator has these advantages.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: **P. M. Sharple's, West Chester, Pa.**

The Sharple's Co., Chicago, Ill.

WE HAVE FOR SALE 7 Shorthorn Bulls

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

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

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: Spicy Count (imp.), Duthie; 15 bulls and heifers of his get, from 10 to 18 months old; also a few cows in calf to S. C. Pair heavy draft, rising three years old. o

J. S. McARTHUR Pine Grove Stock Farm, GOBLE'S, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Twelve blocky, sappy young bulls, 10 to 14 months old, reds and roans, sired by the Princess Royal bull, Imp. Prince of the Forest = 40409 =, and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows. Also ten thick-fleshed heifers, in calf to Imp. Prince of the Forest, placed at head of herd at cost of \$650. Come and see, or write for prices.

J & E. OWEN, Chatham, Ont.

Shorthorns and Berkshires for sale—Cows and heifers with calves at foot or in calf. Some very heavy milkers in herd. Berkshires—Young sows 7 and 9 months old; chotely bred and of bacon type. These must be sold quick. Prices reasonable. **F. MARTINDALE & SON, York P. O., Ont., Caledonia Station.** o

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM, Breeder of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

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

LEICESTERS

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

BARREN COWS CURED

Write for Pamphlet. **MOORE BROS., V. S., ALBANY, NEW YORK.**

GEDDARDALE FARM, For Sale, two richly bred two-year-old, one sired by Lord Gloucester 26365, the other by Royal Standard 27134; also some good cows in calf, and heifers, all good Scotch blood. **DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale P. O. and Station.** o

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

GROWING DUTCH SETS.

I have been troubled of late years in getting Dutch sets. Could you kindly tell me how I could raise them?

W. P.

Ans.—Sow the seed of Yellow Danvers quite thick in the rows, and the rows about ten inches apart. This crowded condition insures small growth (do not thin). When the tops fall over in September, pull them, and leave them to dry a few days before topping and storing. Store in a cool, dry place; do not allow them to freeze and thaw alternately.

BUFFALO MOTH.

I am sending you sample of sort of moth. Is it what is called Buffalo moth? Will it eat, or is it to re-hatch something that destroys? I found it around edges of my carpets, and in some of my blankets.

S.

Ans.—This is a specimen of the Buffalo moth in the larval stage. The adult beetle flies into the houses in the spring, and lays eggs, which hatch the larvae. These insects are very injurious to woollens, which should be well sunned and stored in sealed paper bags, with a supply of naphthaline crystals. Where carpets are infested, take them up, beat, sun, and clean them; then thoroughly sweep and clean the floor before relaying. Except on the cheapest fabrics, gasoline may safely be sprinkled on infested carpets. Where a nest of eggs or young are suspected in a carpet, a wet cloth may be laid over them, and then pressed with a hot iron.

TOBACCO GROWING.

Could you give me any information about the cultivation of tobacco? What are the conditions under which it flourishes best? And is any special preparation of the soil necessary also? Is it a yearly crop?

A. A.

Ans.—Tobacco is grown quite extensively in Essex and Kent Counties, Ontario, and in the southern part of Quebec. It requires a warm loam soil for its best development, although it will grow on other soils. The seed is sown in early spring in boxes of sand, and cared for much the same as are tomato or cabbage plants, until they are finally set out in well-prepared soil as for corn after all danger of spring frosts is past. The plants grow large, and require to be set about three feet apart each way. When about three feet high, the bloom appears, and should be pinched off to insure better quality of leaf. When fit, the plants are cut off at the ground, and a process of careful curing begins. Where extensively grown, specially-constructed barns are built for the purpose of curing and storing the crop. It is an annual crop.

PEAR BLIGHT.

My pear trees are stricken with a peculiar blight, which starts at the tips of the branches and gradually works back, killing as it goes. Please give remedy.

A. C.

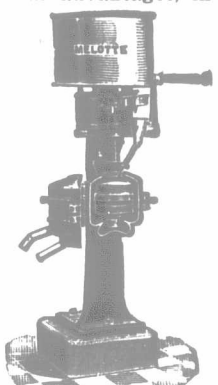
Ans.—The trouble may be due to injury from frost during the severe winter, or it may be the well-known "pear blight," a bacterial disease of the pear tree. This disease gains admittance to the tree through wounds, or by the germ settling in the bloom. After the disease has developed, the affected branches exude a gummy substance, which contains many germs of the disease. This falls to the ground, where it afterwards dries out, and the germs are taken into the air. Treatment consists in cutting out all affected branches, some distance below the lowest point where the disease is observed and burning them. Wounds should be kept covered, and spraying also destroys many germs. Slow-growing wood is less liable to the disease than the soft, rapid-growing kinds, and a healthy tree is better able to resist an attack than a weak one.

GOSSIP.

At the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg last month, Mr. Wm. Wilson, Brantford, Ont., made a grand showing of the up-to-date type of Berkshire hogs, winning 14 out of the 15 first prizes offered in the class, including all the sweepstakes and herd and progeny prizes, and six seconds.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

have unique mechanical advantages, including oiling arrangements so well designed as to save half the oil usually required by machines of this kind. The result is that the Melotte takes six or seven times as long to run down as others, and it has been found necessary to supply a brake. This is now a feature of all Melotte Cream Separators—and of no others. For close skimming the Melotte is unexcelled.



WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 11 F. Sizes 1 to 5, with enamelled bowl casing.

R.A. LISTER & CO LTD
679 & 501 ST PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

AYRSHIRES

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

N. DYMENT, CLAPPISON, ONT.

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES

The average butter-fat test of this herd is 4.8. A few young bulls and females, all ages, FOR SALE.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont. Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

For Sale—Ayrshires, all ages, and eggs for hatching from Leghorns, Hamburgs, Dorkings, ducks and Bronze turkeys. Also five Collie pups. For further particulars write to WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES. Are prizewinners, as well as enormous producers. I have for sale 4 young bulls, sired by the Pan-American winner, Leader of Meadowbank; females all ages, of true dairy type. JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P.O., Que. Howick Sta., G.T.R.

Homecroft Farm, High-class Ayrshire Cattle, Chester White Swine, Barred Rock Eggs for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars write to J. F. PARSONS & SONS, Barnston Que.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES are bred for size, beauty and profit, from imp. and home-bred stock with high milk records and extra high test. Young stock always on hand. Prices right. DAVID M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que. Brysons, G.T.R., 4 miles; St. Louis Sta., C.A.R., 2 miles.

High-Class Ayrshires

My offering of bulls consists of one August, 1903, calf and three spring calves, including one from imported Daisy of Auchenbrain, with a record in her 13th year of 12,773 lbs. milk in 9 months. All sired by imp. bull.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

After Toronto and London Exhibitions we will sell the grand breeding bull, Prince of Barcheskie (imp. in dam). Other choice young bulls and heifers. A Nov. boar and April pigs. All in good fit, and prices very reasonable.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

JERSEY CATTLE & Reg'd COTSWOLD SHEEP Some very fine heifers, all ages; 2 bull calves, 14 months and 3 months. Also some very fine ewes. WILLIAM WILLIS & SON, om Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

JERSEYS For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to B. H. BULL & SON, om O. P. E. and G. T. E., Brantford, Ont.

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEORGE RICE, TILSONBURG, ONT.

Riverside Holsteins

30 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pletertje and Johanna Rue (4th Lad. Write for prices.

Matt Richardson & Son, Caledonia P.O. and Station.

GOSSIP.

Among the visitors to the Dominion of Canada Exhibition at Winnipeg were W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; W. G. Pettit, Burlington, Ont.; H. Gerald Wade, Toronto, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. The first named gentleman's visit was made doubly enjoyable by the fact that the majority of the winning Van Horne Shorthorns were procured from Mr. Flatt, he having imported or bred them.

E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., whose advertisement of Cotswold sheep runs in this paper, writes: "I have a number of yearling rams and some grand ram lambs for flocks headers from a 450-pound ram, and a grand lot of shearing ewes and ewe lambs for sale. This flock will exhibit at Toronto and St. Louis. A selection from the flock exhibited at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg last week won every first prize, except one, including sweepstakes and first for aged and young flock."

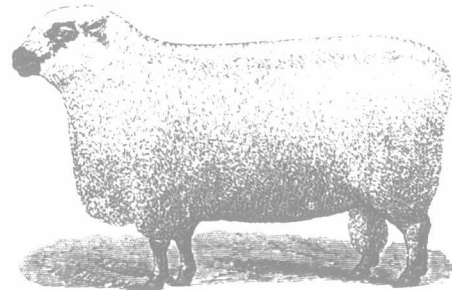
Mr. Geo. Hindmarsh, of Ailsa Craig, Ont., a station on the G. T. R., is well known as a breeder of high-class Shropshire sheep. His flock, now numbering about 130 head, were looked over by one of our staff a few days ago, who has no hesitation in saying they are full of quality, and not lacking size or breed type. The ewe foundation, bred direct from imported stock, was by an imported ram from the Williams flock, the rams used later being bred from imported stock, by the well-known breeders and exhibitors, viz., John Campbell and J. G. Hanmer. Most of the lambs and yearlings are by a Campbell ram, and are a very uniform, well-covered lot. Mr. Hindmarsh has about 20 yearling ewes and 45 lambs, both sexes, for sale, out of which a choice foundation for a flock could be selected. There are only three yearling rams left for disposal, but they are of very good quality.

Hastings Bros., of Crosshill P. O., Ont., Waterloo County and Station, G. T. R., have a fine flock of Leicester sheep, consisting of 80 head, the foundation of which was laid with Royal Chester ewes. Royal Chester was imported by John Kelly, and won for him the championship at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893. The young stock is by three different rams, Albino 3rd, Dainty Davy and Golddust, the first named of which was champion at the Pan-American, Buffalo, 1902. This flock has been successfully shown the past two years, and the firm hopes to be out again at Toronto this year in as good form as usual. They have two other strings to their bow, viz., Shorthorns and Clydesdales. In Shorthorns they have about a dozen head. Edward 7th =36480=, a Blue Ribbon bull, out of Pine Apple 12th (imp.), heads the herd, assisted by Red Duke =40164=, by Spicy Robin. These bulls are thick-fleshed fellows, of choice breeding, that should leave good stock. Bella Gwynne, a dairy Shorthorn that won second at the dairy test, Guelph, is one of the foundation females. She is doing her part in building up a useful herd. In Clydesdales, Lord Charming (imp.), the sire of the first-prize team and champion mare at Guelph, is on the route for this firm, as is also Remus (imp.). The imported mare, Miss Stanley, has a filly foal by her side, by Elater, that is expected to grow into a big, strong, good mare. The roadster stallion, Dan Ring, by Gold Ring 2.12½, is also on the road for this firm. The three stallions are doing big seasons.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

The cattle shipments up to the end of July this year show a substantial increase over the past years in which the conditions were the same as this year. Of course they are below those of last year when Montreal benefited by the embargo placed on the ports of Boston and Portland.

During the month of July, the shipments totalled 17,703 cattle, 6,977 sheep and 19 horses, and the shipments from the beginning of the season to the end of July were 48,591 cattle, 11,198 sheep and 151 horses. With the exception of last year, the highest total reached in the same period was 39,112. The shipments are a little later this year than usual.



HILL HOME SHROPSHIRE.

Yearling rams and ram lambs by above sire. Write for description, etc., to

J. G. HANMER, Brantford, Ont.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, om

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

F. H. NEIL, PROP.

Telegraph and R.R. Station, LUCAN, ONT.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and mutton and the type that pleases. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 94

W. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

COTSWOLDS

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

ELGIN F. PARK, Box 21, Burgessville, Ont.

LEICESTERS

Shearlings, rams and ram lambs, shearling ewes and ewe lambs, bred from a Stanley ram and B 10 ewes. DUNNETT BROS., Clabba-sill P. O., Haldimand Co.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

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

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepcote, London.

60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs

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

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.

Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address: A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., om U. S. A.

SHROPSHIRE

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

FARNHAM OXFORDS

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

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

LEICESTER SHEEP FOR SALE

Lambs and yearlings, either sex. For description write to JAS. SNELL, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires, Hayne Barton Farm, Clinton, Ont.

For sale: Southdown Ram Lambs.

Pure-bred. Apply to H. FERGUSON, Bale d'Urfe, P. Q. The Lodge.

HASTINGS BROS., CROSSHILL P. O. Breeders of Leicester Sheep. Young stock, either sex, for sale.

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

Appointed Canadian Agents.

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

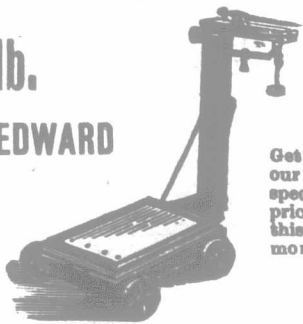
THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO.,
Mfrs. Worthington's Canadian Stock Tonic,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS,
Guelph, Ont.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000-lb.

KING EDWARD SCALE

Manufactured by



Get our special prices this month

G. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

TAMWORTHS—DORSET HORN SHEEP.
Choice boars and sows of different ages at very reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock.
JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont.
"Glenaln Farm."

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns
For quick sale, 6 beautiful Sows, some bred and others ready to breed; also 4 nice Boars ready for service, the direct produce of our Toronto Sweepstakes Boar, COLWILL'S CHOICE, winner of First Prize 5 years in succession at Toronto, and has won the Silver Medal for Best Tam Boar, any age, for three straight years. We also have a grand lot of April and May pigs for quick sale. Also several beautiful Shorthorn Heifers from 8 to 18 months old.
COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.

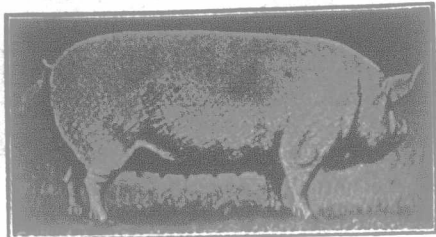
CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Either sex, of the most approved type, for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars write to D. DeCOUREY, Bornholm P. O., Mitchell Sta.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm.

R. REID & CO., PROPS.
FOR SALE: A number of imported Tamworth sows, one of them in pig to Darfield Grandee (imp.); also two boars imported in dam. Two Berkshire boars fit for service.

HINTONBURG, ONTARIO.
Improved Yorkshires



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Price reasonable.
D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

CHOICE LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

From imported and home-bred sows and boars. Sows and bears all ages for sale, and sows in farrow. Write
Jas. A. Russell, Precious Corners, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS YORKSHIRES

Present offerings:
Imported and home-bred boars and sows.
For particulars write to
L. ROGERS,
Weston Station and Tel. Emery P. O.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones.
F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G. T. E.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

One bull calf sired by an imported bull. Boars fit for service. Sows bred and ready to breed. 50 boars and sows from 2 to 5 months old. Pairs not akin.
BERTRAM HOSKIN,
Grafton Sta., G. T. E. The Gully P. O.

GOSSIP.

A second-hand ensilage cutter, Thom's make, is offered for sale in this issue by W. G. Christner, Croton, Ont. For description, etc., see advertisement.

OWED TO THE HEN.

"Of robin and skylark and linnet, spring poets write page after page. Their praises are sounded each minute by prophet, soothsayer and sage. But not since the stars sang together: not since the creation of men, Has any one drawn a goose feather in praise of the patient old hen. All honor and praise to the singing that cheers up the wildwood in spring; The old recollection oft bringing joy, childhood and that sort of thing. But dearer to me than the twitter of robin, or martin or wren, Is the motherly cluck, when a litter of chickens surround the old hen. And her midwinter cackle, how cheery above the new nest she has made: It notifies hearts, all awary, another fresh egg has been laid."

Messrs. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., importers and breeders of Shropshire sheep, write: "Our importation of show sheep selected in England by Mr. Telfer has just arrived. To say that we are pleased is drawing it mild. We have a shearing ram, bred by Alfred Tanner, which, although not highly fitted, for conformation and quality is, we think, good enough to be heard from at the shows. We consider him even better than Troublesome, who won the silver medal at Toronto last year. The ram lamb from the same flock is sired by Saturn, a Royal winner; his dam is by a Royal winner, and his grandam by a champion of the Royal. He is a lamb of great substance and quality. A shearing ewe from the same flock is a fine one, and a ewe lamb from Mr. Nock's flock adds to our flock very much. The shearing rams and ewes we are fitting for the shows are all, except one, sired by the Mansell ram, Marauder, whose reputation as a show sheep is well known. We have a choice lot of lambs from these two imported rams, which will please wherever they go, and the breeding will tell every time in the flocks."

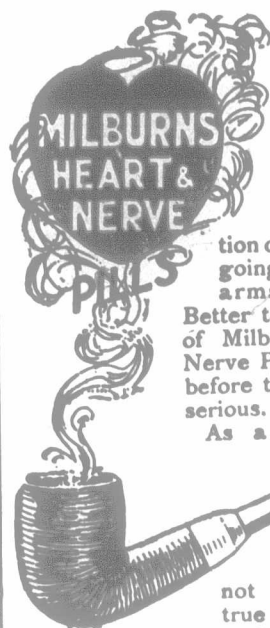
WORLD'S FAIR SHOW STAFF.

The following gentlemen, selected by Col. Mills as the show-yard staff of the live-stock show of the World's Fair at St. Louis, are well and widely known in live-stock circles throughout the United States and Canada, and need no introduction to live-stock exhibitors, viz.: Secretary, Fred H. Rankin, Illinois; General Superintendent, J. B. Dinsmore, Nebraska; Superintendent of Horses, O. P. Updegraff, Kansas; of Cattle, C. R. Thomas, Missouri; of Sheep, John L. Thompson, Indiana; of Swine, Geo. S. Prine, Iowa; of Poultry, T. E. Orr, Pennsylvania; Marshal, H. H. Hinds, Michigan; Assistant Marshal, A. P. Madden, Indiana.

EXHIBITION JUDGES.

Mr. W. W. Hubbard, Managing Director of the St. John, N. B., Exhibition, writes: "The following judges will, at the recommendation of the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, be secured for the coming Exhibition at St. John, September 17th to 24th, 1904: Heavy horses, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; beef cattle, Duncan Anderson, Orillia, Ont.; dairy cattle, W. F. Stephen, Trout River, P. Q.; sheep and swine, Andrew Elliot, Galt, Ont.; fruit, Geo. H. Vroom, Middleton, N. S.

The judge for the light horse classes has not yet been decided upon. Dr. G. M. Twitchell, Augusta, Me., is being arranged with to act as judge of poultry. A very large display of live-stock and agricultural products is already assured, and our amusement features will be especially good. In the industrial department, our floor space is entirely taken up by the best manufacturers in Canada and the United States, and a great deal of interest is being taken in our Exhibition throughout Eastern Canada. In connection with the Exhibition, we are putting on a special outdoor horse show programme, which is arousing a great deal of interest."



HAVE you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart? Are you short of breath, nerves unhooked, sensation of pins and needles going through your arms and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious. As a specific for all

heart and nerve troubles they cannot be excelled. A true heart tonic, blood enricher and nerve restorer, they cure nervousness, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, smoker's heart, palpitation of the heart, after effects of la grippe, etc.

Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price by

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

SPRING OFFERING: Show pigs of March farrow from imported sows. Boars and sows of breeding age, of great length and quality. Also some good imported sows bred to show boars. Write
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE

From the pioneer herd of the Province of Quebec. Both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction guaranteed on all mail orders. Also Pekin Duck Eggs for sale, \$1.00 a setting, or \$1.75 for two settings. Address,
A. GILMORE & SONS, Athelstan, Que.

Railroad stations:
Athelstan, N. Y. C.; Huntingdon, G. T. R.

LARGE YORKSHIRES

GLENBURN HERD—upwards of 100 fine spring pigs, sired by imported Holywell Hewson. Also a few 6 month s'boars. Prices reasonable.
DAVID BARR, JR., RENFREW, ONT.

Chester White Swine between four and five months old; either sex; good bacon type. Sires and dams were prizewinners at Toronto and London fairs. Write or prices.
W. E. WRIGHT,
Sunnyside Stock Farm, Glanworth, Ont.

RIVER VIEW FARM

ROBERT CLARKE,
Importer and Breeder of
Chester White Swine
Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For price and particulars, write
41 COOPER STREET, OTTAWA, ONT.

YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.
FOR SALE: Sows safe in pig and ready to breed. Boars 2 to 5 months old, of the long, deep-sided type. At bargain prices if taken soon. Write C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address
E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES
Six May litters from show sows, five of them Toronto winners, pairs not akin. Also young sows in farrow. Dalmeny Cavalier (imported) and Maple Grove Vanguard at head of herd. O. T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.

FOR SALE:
Yorkshires and Holsteins
Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. E. HONEY, on
Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES
For sale: Berkshires from 6 weeks to 6 months; Yorkshires, one boar fit for service and younger stock. Pairs not akin. All of the bacon type.
JOHN BOYES, Jr.,
Rose Bank Farm, Chubbville, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.
Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin. Address:
WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

I CURE MEN!



NO PAY TILL CURED.

This is for the man who has spent hundreds of dollars trying to remove the burden that is taking all the pleasure out of his life—the weakening drain upon his vitality which is destroying his strength. I can cure you, and if you will secure me for my money when you are well you need not pay a cent till cured.

I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and I am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of

health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest, and I don't want it at all until I have cured you if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you.

Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men:—
"It is beyond my expectation; back is much stronger; no fagged out feeling, no pain in the scrotum or back, and sleep perfect."—E. C. HANSEL, Bridgeburg, Ont.
"My varicocele has greatly diminished, which is a source of great satisfaction to me, and otherwise I feel better too."—CHARLES NEWLOVE, Bracebridge, Ont.
"It is thirty days since I began using your Belt, and it has cured my troubles."—MRS. ROBERT MOFFAT, Blackheath, Ont.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map. Come and see me if you can and I'll fix you up and you can pay me afterwards, or, if you can't call, write to me and I'll do the same. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send sealed, free.

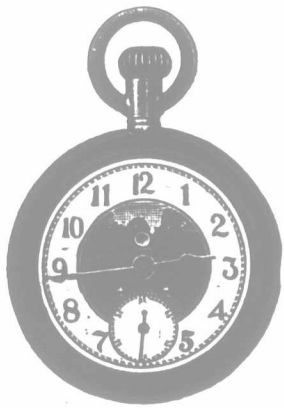
DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 136 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

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 Every premium we are giving can be relied upon as being strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles.



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Lady's Watches

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement, engraved, plain or engine-turned case, and stem winder. **SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$8.50.

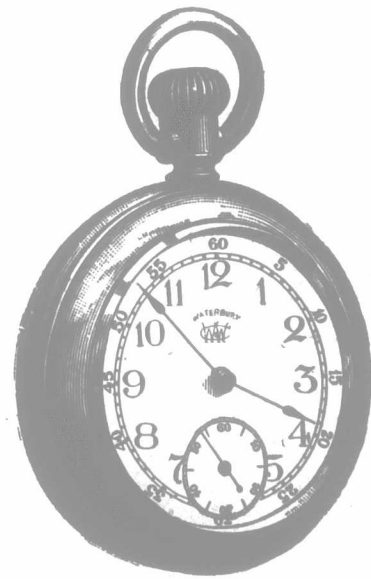
No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement, very finely timed and stem wind. **NINE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$11.50.



Gent's Watches

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. **3 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 4.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham 7 jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. **TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$15.00.

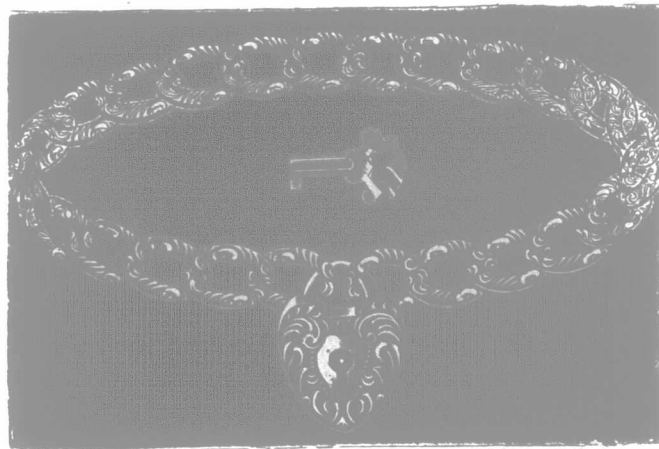


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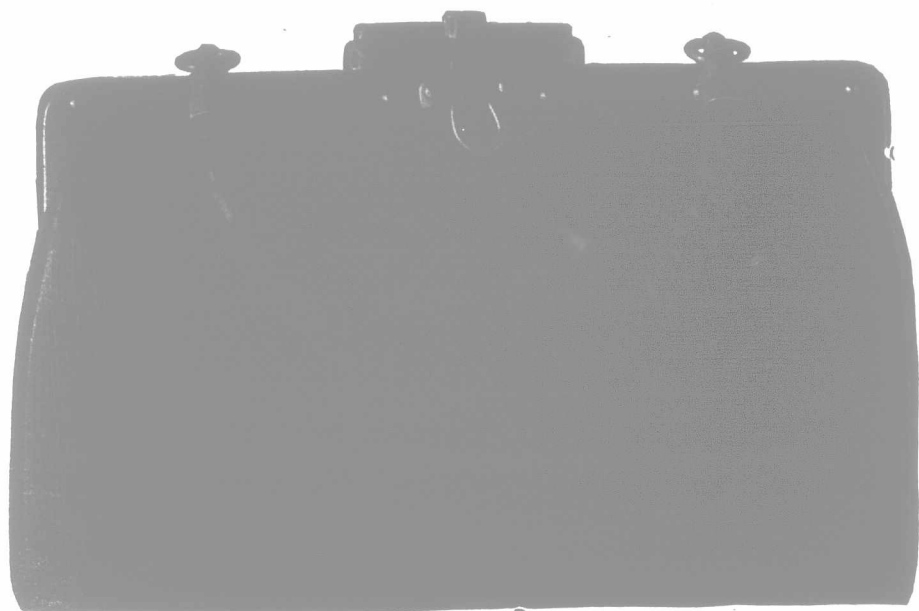
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Handsome Curb-link Sterling Silver Bracelet and Two Sterling Silver Friendship Hearts for Two New Subscribers

Remember, these premiums are given to our present subscribers for their trouble in getting up the club. The new subscriber is not entitled to any premium.

Every new subscriber to count in getting a premium must be a farmer (freeholder or tenant), not minors or employees.

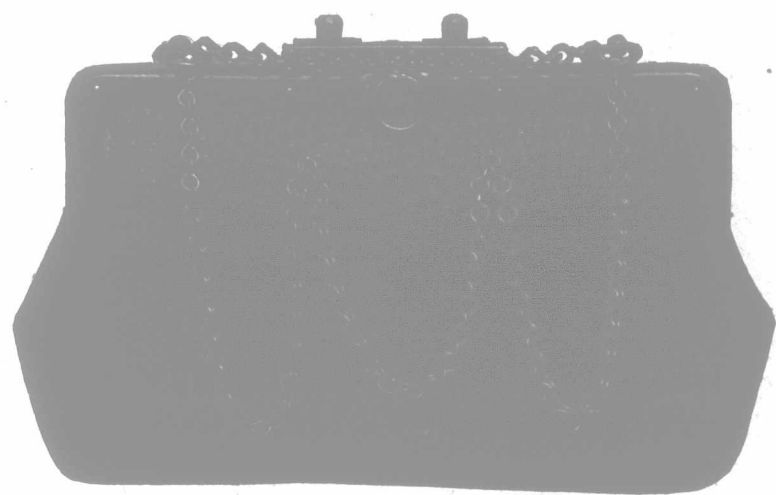


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SIZE, 4½ x 7½ inches.

Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather Hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp, for **TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Retail price, \$1.50.



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This handsome pebbled-leather Wrist-bag, also leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain, for **ONE NEW SUB-**

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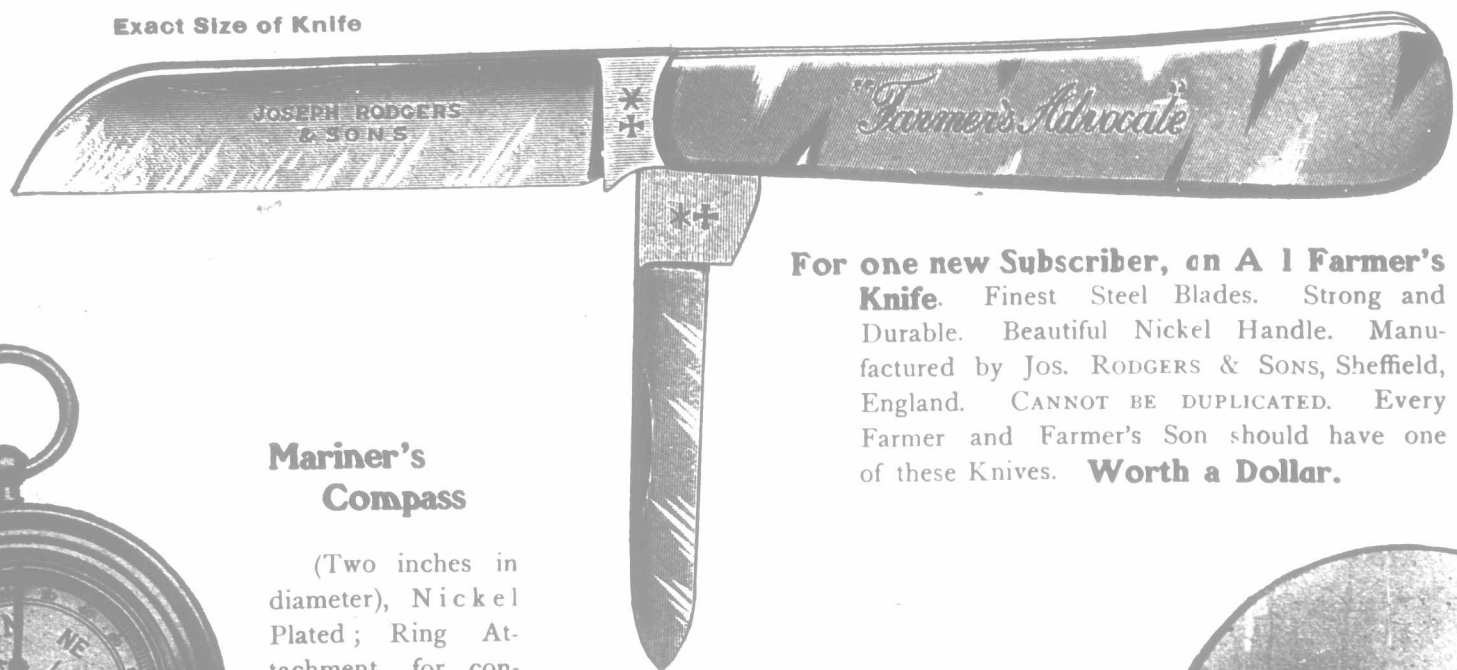
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No one of these articles can be purchased retail for less than from 50 to 75 cents each.

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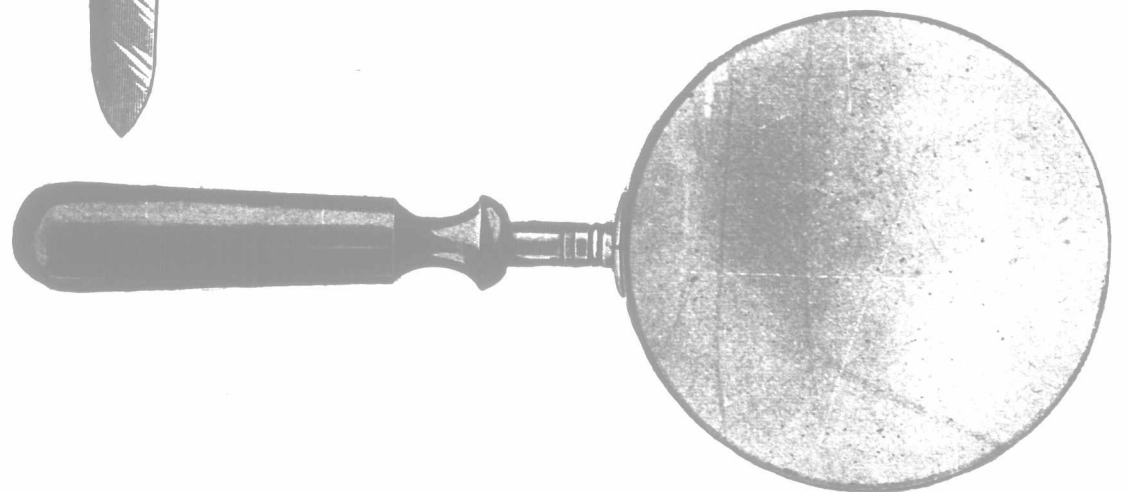


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Mariner's Compass

(Two inches in diameter), Nickel Plated; Ring Attachment for convenient carrying. A useful article, and when you want it, you want it badly



(Cut two-thirds size of Glass.)

Reading Glass, Powerful Lens, Nickel Mounted. Useful in every home.

The Microscope.

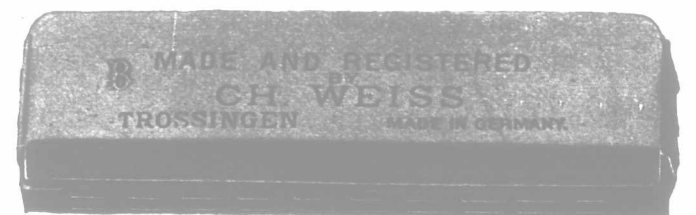
Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects.

Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors.



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Finest instrument in the World, extra full tone. Equal to a Silver Cornet. Every Boy and Girl should have one.



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Dear Sirs:—I received a few copies of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* from Mr. F. L. Crittendon, and was very much pleased with them. I enclose my subscription for one year. Think I can get up a club of subscribers.
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