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Dec 31, 05

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. AUGUST 10, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 672

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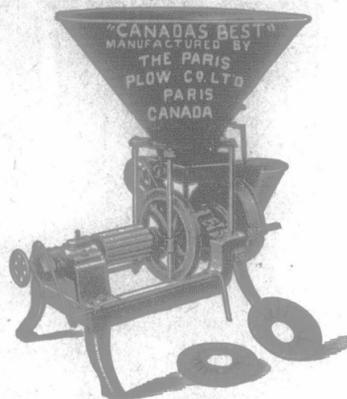
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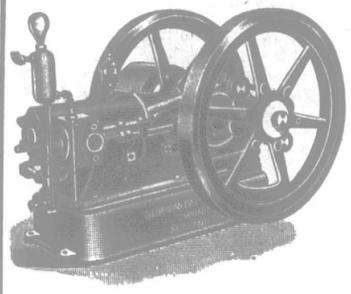
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THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Why hate your enemies if they teach you more than your friends?

Attempts at carrying water on both shoulders are apt to lead to getting a douse in the neck.

There is no use in being so smart that people suspect your jokes aren't your own.

True politeness requires more attention to the feelings of others than to mere forms.

"Yes," said the old man to his young visitor, "I am proud of my girls, and would like to see them comfortably married; and, as I have made a little money, they will not go penniless to their husbands. There is Mary, twenty-five years old, and a really good girl. I shall give her \$1,000 when she marries. Then comes Bet, who won't see thirty-five again, and I shall give her \$3,000. And the man who takes Eliza, who is forty, will have \$5,000 with her."

The young man reflected a moment and then inquired:

"You haven't one about fifty, have you?"

Penn was once advising a man to leave off his habit of drinking intoxicating liquors. "Can you tell me how to do it?" said the slave of the appetite. "Yes," answered Penn; "it is just as easy as to open thy hand, friend." "Convince me of that, and I will promise, upon my honor, to do as you tell me." "Why, my friend," said the great Quaker, "when thou findest any vessel of intoxicating liquor in thy hand, open the hand that grasps it before it reaches thy mouth, and thou wilt never be drunk again." The toper was so pleased with the plain advice that he followed it.

A school teacher having instructed a pupil to purchase a grammar, the next day received a note worded thus, from the child's mother: "I do not desire for Lulu shall engage in grammar, as I prefer her to engage in useful studies, and can learn her how to spoke and write properly myself. I have went through two grammars, and I can't say as they did me no good. I prefer her engage in German and drawing and vocal music on the piano."

SLIPPERY SOWENS.

Sir Archibald Geikie, in his recent book of reminiscences, tells the following story of a minister in Ayrshire who was disturbed in his study by loud sounds as of quarreling in the kitchen; then a shout of, "Na, noo ye himmer, tho' I chase ye to Jericho, I'll catch ye." When he rushed into the kitchen he found his man sitting alone at supper. "John, what's a' this? What were you swearing at? Wha' were you fechtin' wi'?" "Me, minister," said the astonished John, "I'm no fechtin', I'm only suppin' thae cauld sowens oot o' a pewter plate wi' this thick horn spoon, an' they're gey an' fickle to catch."

John Mitchell, the labor leader, was discussing an English financier.

"His ideas of political economy," Mitchell said, "remind me of those of Marshall Saunders, of Braidwood."

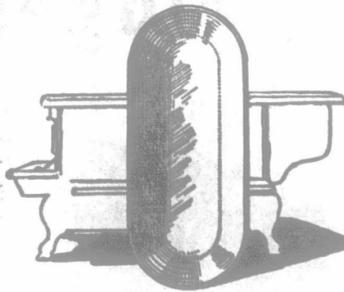
"Braidwood is an Illinois town, and I passed my boyhood there. Marshall had a fine apiary. He raised good bees and good honey. It was a pleasure to visit his neat, well-planted city of hives."

"Marshall had an inquiring mind, and he would sometimes ask himself strange questions. One of the questions he continually asked himself was this:

"Have I any right to rob these bees of their honey?"

"And for a long time he could not answer that question to his own satisfaction. Finally, though, he found an answer. I heard him tell it to his friends with pride.

"I used to feel mean," he said, "about robbing the beehives, but after thinking the matter over I see now I'm in the right. If it wasn't for me taking the honey, all them bees would be out of work the whole of next summer."



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The Pandora is the only range with a reservoir stamped in one single piece of steel and enamelled. It is the only reservoir without seams, rivets or places to catch dirt. It has no sharp angles. All angles are made with rounding curves, and the whole reservoir is beautifully enamelled.

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Tubulars get the last drop of cream out of the milk—make big profits. Tubulars are the only modern separators. Notice the low can and enclosed gears. Write for catalog S-192
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CREAM SEPARATORS

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This Fellow is a dandy.



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Beam Spans Riveted Spans Through Spans Pin Spans Swing Bridges Deck Spans
 Prices, Estimates, Plans and other information cheerfully given on application.

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 Practical information for stock-raiser, dairyman,
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The horse and cattle classes the finest to be found at
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A Great Show for the Stockman

28 Gold Medals as Special Prizes in Horse
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Enlarged Grounds New Buildings
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Write Secretary E. McMAHON for a Prize List

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 Avoid imitations and infringers and buy the Genuine. Saw
 Mills, 4 H. P. and up. Shingle, Planing, Lath and Corn
 Mills; four Stroke Hay Presses, Water Wheels.
 Catalog free. We pay the freight.
 DeLOACH MILL WORKS CO., Box 187, Atlanta, Ga.

SAW MILLS

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THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Be on earth what good people hope to be in heaven.

If a thousand plans fail, be not disheartened. As long as your purposes are right you have not failed.

Do not believe that all greatness and heroism are in the past. Learn to discover princes, prophets, heroes and saints among the people about you. Be assured they are there.

The Professor—"Humph! Dear me! I gave that young man two courses on the cultivation of the memory and he's gone away and forgotten to pay me, and I can't for the life of me remember the fellow's name."

When on a visit to the Dominion Exhibition, it will pay you to investigate the agricultural possibilities of the Lower Fraser Valley. There is no better way of doing this than by calling on Mr. T. R. Preston. He is familiar with the country, and will certainly be able and willing to render you all possible assistance in looking over this excellent farming district. He also publishes a real-estate bulletin. Send for it.

One of the infielders had made an error. The rosy-cheeked girl in the grandstand turned to the young man at her side. "George," she said. George instinctively braced himself to meet the question he foresaw as to what had happened and what all the fuss was about.

"Well?" he said.
 "Why don't they put a wooden Indian cigar sign on third in place of that moon-faced duffer with the split cipher running gear and the glass arm? That fellow couldn't stop a toy balloon if it was lobbed right into his flippers."

A lady who complained to her milkman of the quality of milk he sold her received the following explanation:

"You see, mum, they don't get enough grass feed this time o' year. Why, them cows o' mine are just as sorry about it as I am. I often see 'em cryin'—regular cryin', mum—because they feel as how their milk don't do 'em credit. Don't you believe it, mum?"

"Oh, yes, I believe it," responded the customer; "but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into our can."

Cultivate ideal friendships, and gather into an intimate circle all your acquaintances who are hungering for truth and right. Remember that heaven itself can be nothing but the intimacy of pure and noble souls.

Do not shrink from any useful or kindly act, however hard or repellant it may be. The worth of acts is measured by the spirit in which they are performed.

If the world despise you because you do not follow its ways, pay no heed to it. But be sure your way is right.

The tourist left the train at every station, and went ahead to the baggage car to ask if his trunk was safe.

"Are you quite sure," he asked the baggage officer for the sixth time, "that my trunk is safe?"

"Bogorra, I wish the Lord had made ye an elephant instead of an ass," was the exasperated reply, "an' then you'd always have your trunk in front of you."

"A negro just naturally loves a watermelon," said Representative Johnson, of South Carolina, while speaking of the melon and peach crop. "Strange, too, that when a policeman sees a negro with a melon at an unseasonable hour he has it right down that that gentleman stole the melon. I heard a story about a policeman who met a negro in the early morning hours, and he had a big melon on his shoulder. The officer eyed the man of color and the melon, and said:

"I see you have a melon there."
 "Yes, sah," answered the negro. "I've got er melon, but I've fixed fer you, sah," and pulling out a paper he handed it to the officer, who read:

"The bearer of this is O. K. He paid me ten cents for the melon, and he is a pillar in the church. James Elder."

"You are fixed," commented the policeman.

"Dat's what I 'lowed," answered the negro, and he moved on.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discolored, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for ALBERTS' Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaids' Knees, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Corns and Bunions.

Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites,
 or write ALBERTS, 73 Farringdon street,
 London, England; Agents: Evans & Co.,
 Montreal; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal;
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MEDICINE

should consider most favorably the advantages of this School. At the recent examinations of the Ontario Medical Council 100% of the Final and Intermediate students and 80% of those writing on the Primary were successful—a record that, it is believed, has never been equaled by any Medical School in the Province.

Laboratory and Hospital facilities are unexcelled. A double course leading to the degree of B.A., M.D. is provided.

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 W. T. Moon, Pres.

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

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 PAROID SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, Windsor, Ont.

866

The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED" and Home Magazine. ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 10, 1905.

No. 672

EDITORIAL.

Tariff Revision and the Farmer.

From recent despatches to the press, we learn that the Committee of Ministers of the Canadian Government, popularly known as the Tariff Commission, who are to enquire into the operation of the customs tariff, with a view to some revision at the next session of Parliament, will enter upon their work about the end of August or the beginning of September. The enquiry is expected to occupy several months. While no dates of sittings in any particular place have yet been decided on, the Ministers desire that all parties interested in the matter and wishing to be heard before the Committee, shall at once prepare such information as they intend to submit, and select representatives who are to appear. It is promised that reasonable notice will be given of the visits of the Committee to the several points selected, which will include one or more places in every Province of the Dominion.

We direct the attention of all organizations of farmers to this announcement. If in the interests of farmers any change in the present tariff is desired, or if any contemplated change should be resisted, preparation should at once be made. To allow the time to pass until the Commission actually meets and the reports of their meetings appear in the newspapers, before interest is awakened and delegates appointed, would be to imitate the folly of the farmer who does not trouble to decide where his several crops are to be sown until seeding is actually on. We trust and have reason to believe that the several Provincial associations of farmers which are in existence, the Grange organization and the Fruit-growers' Societies will be sufficiently impressed with the importance of the opportunity to take action promptly. The average farmer, however, can scarcely be said to be represented by any of these, if we except the Grain-growers' Associations of Manitoba and the Northwest, and we think that it would be in place for the Farmers' Institutes which are distributed through all the Provinces of the Dominion, and in every county in many places, to take this matter up seriously. It is not, any more, a question of party politics, and it is of vital interest to the farmer. The interests of the classes and the masses, which should be at one, are, through selfishness and greed, generally found in opposition, and in our land the masses are the farmers. We suggest, then, that Institute Boards of Directors meet, and, having discussed the tariff question and agreed upon a desired line of action, appoint able and resourceful men to represent their views before the Commission.

We feel warranted in urging farmers to have their side of the case strongly brought out, because, at best, in comparison with other interests, they are at a great disadvantage. They are many, with slight cohesion, and not accustomed to act together.

Now, to begin with, our tariff is already protective, and while many engaged in other industries will be unfortunate in their demands for higher duties for more protection, farmers, so far as we are aware, are not desirous of increased duties on the commodities they produce, their interest being confined chiefly to opposing the imposition or increase of duties on articles they use. The man who wants something very much is more likely to make himself heard than the one who merely objects.

It is to be expected that the demand for high-

er duties on the part of many will be determined and persistent. It is a favorable time. Times are good, and likely to continue so for a while. Requests at such a time are less likely to be refused than if depression existed. Of this, those interested are, no doubt, fully aware. In addition to this, the Government, which in opposition denounced unsparingly the extravagance of their opponents, has followed in the course they once condemned. The estimates for next year, \$90,000,000, are more than double the expenses of Government ten years ago. The salary gobble was but the finishing touch—and in amount a small affair—to a policy of steadily-increasing expenditure. Who will wonder if, under these circumstances, the Commission will receive with complaisance requests for increase of duties, which, if granted, will help to meet the obligations assumed.

There would be more hope in the situation if the Opposition did not seem ready to outbid the Government, in order to secure the support of the manufacturing interests.

We may, of course, look for all such requests to be made in the interests of the country at large, and especially of the farmers. The credibility of such a plea was well illustrated by the clamor a few months ago for an export duty on wheat, when, owing to the demand for Manitoba hard on the part of the U. S. millers, our Western farmers were getting a decided increase in price. In that instance—hopeful omen for future efforts—the objection prevailed; the direct demand was refused.

Attention is directed to a statement in the preliminary announcement of tariff enquiry, to the effect that, while all associations interested are requested to appoint representatives to appear before the Commission, this must not be understood as shutting out individual representatives. Opportunity for the fullest representations to all who wish to be heard is promised.

All communications respecting the enquiry should be directed to Mr. John Bain, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, who is to act as secretary.

Wickedness in High Places.

Crookedness among the officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has lately been exposed. Professor George T. Moore, who in his official capacity prepared bulletins regarding the enrichment of farms, and who has made himself prominent by also giving addresses recommending soil inoculation for clovers and other legumes, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. It was charged against him by two representatives of an agricultural paper that he had profited by his wife holding stock in a concern manufacturing these cultures, and that he had made it his business to recommend in his bulletins the particular brand of culture for soil inoculation in whose manufacture he was interested.

More serious than this, even, are the disclosures concerning Assistant Statistician Holmes, who has been selling the reports on cotton crops to speculators. Holmes has disappeared. All the official crop reports have fallen under suspicion in consequence. Many believe that the wheat and tobacco reports have also been manipulated in the interests of speculative buyers.

The President, in urging a searching investigation, says: "The man is, in my judgment, a far greater scoundrel than if he had stolen money from the Government, as he used the Government to deceive outsiders and to make money for himself and others."

Preparing for Showing.

Nowhere does the adage, "What is worth doing is worth doing well," apply more aptly than in the preparation of animals or products of any sort for exhibition or for competition for prizes. Many an excellent exhibit has taken a second or lower place in such competition which would have gone higher had more care and attention been devoted to the preparatory process, and in not a few instances a less worthy one has found a higher place in the list than its real merit entitled it to because of its being shown to the best possible advantage in respect to condition and finish. To many this statement may not appear complimentary to the judge, of whom it may rightly be said he should know his business better than to overlook or underestimate genuine merit and place it secondary to padded sham or pageantry. While this is true in a general way, those who have had experience in the capacity of a judge of live stock know that in some instances, where an animal of really good natural quality and conformation, but presented in ordinary or indifferent condition and awkwardly or unskillfully shown, is pitted against one of relatively fair proportions and quality shown in first-class condition, it requires a good deal of courage on the part of the judge to follow his own convictions in the face of popular public opinion, which, from its viewpoint, is almost sure to favor the exhibit that is in the pink of condition and well shown. For this reason, the exhibitor whose animals are brought out in indifferent condition should not too severely blame the judge, but accept a share of the censure himself for his lack of success in the show-ring. And the proper preparation of animals does not mean loading them with fat, which in some classes may be regarded as a disqualification, notably in dairy breeds of cattle, in some classes of horses, and in that of bacon hogs, but to stand the best chance of winning these should be in good fresh condition, with special attention paid to improving the handling quality, the skin and hair, which, in summer, can only be done by housing and blanketing to avoid the ill effect of the hot sun and flies.

Cattle of the beef breeds, in order to win, must carry a good thickness of flesh, but it must be smoothly and evenly distributed, which is not likely to be the case if the conformation of the animal be faulty or the food rations of a too heating and fattening character, the tendency in this case being to produce hard-handling flesh, or rolls of fat rather than flesh, which detract from the smoothness of form and mellowness of handling which captivates the experienced judge. In all classes of animals the condition of feet and legs counts for much in showing, and should receive early and constant attention in the way of regular and sufficient exercise, and by keeping the feet so trimmed that the animal stands squarely on them and moves with ease and comfort, showing itself to best advantage. New beginners are liable to make the mistake of overfeeding before shipping or on the fair ground, causing indigestion and scours, which detracts from the general appearance of animals that made a good showing at home when in normal condition. The extra exertion and excitement of shipping is apt to have this effect, which can best be avoided by feeding only hay for a day or two before shipping, and feeding and watering moderately at first on the show ground. More, also, depends upon the skill and judgment used in handling animals in the ring than most herdsmen appear to think. This phase of the subject is well treated in the article in our last issue by Mr. Bruce on

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AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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showing cattle. The careless and apparently indifferent manner in which some men show their animals is vexatious even to a disinterested on-looker, who often feels that injustice is done a good beast by the thoughtlessness of the attendant, who, one would expect, should take sufficient interest in his charge to see that it is shown to the best advantage when under the judge's eye. Doubtless, many a prize has been missed through just such carelessness.

What Our Provinces Are Doing.

The Statistical Year-book of Canada for 1904, which has just been issued, is a commendable monument to the work of Mr. George Johnson, D. C. L., F. S. S., Ottawa, assisted by Messrs. J. Wilkins and J. Skead. Its statistical information re Canada is very complete. Population, exports, imports, the amounts realized from each industry, acreage and returns of the various kinds of crops, etc., etc., are presented concisely and clearly. In addition, there is much information re land settlements and land regulations which will be of value to intending settlers. An item which may be interesting is the summary of the total income of the various Provinces, based on the last census, and other returns in fish, stock, fruit, forest and furs, field crops, dairy, manufactures, wool and eggs, and which is as follows:

Ontario	\$478,063,133
Quebec	284,941,487
Nova Scotia	63,926,680
British Columbia	51,801,119
New Brunswick	44,621,582
Manitoba	38,766,782
Northwest	22,871,085
Prince Edward Island	10,232,440
Total	\$955,321,308

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

HORSES.

The Horse and the Automobile.

All classes of the community are more or less afflicted with selfishness, and are inclined to consider certain rights or privileges as exclusively theirs. Horsemen are largely imbued with this idea as regards their right to the King's highway. Considerable allowance should be made for them, as the roads were made especially for horses, and very largely by labor performed by horses, and were used exclusively by horses and pedestrians for centuries. Hence, the horseman may be to some extent excused if he considers he, by right of centuries of undisputed possession, has a prior if not an exclusive right. At the same time, the reasonable horseman, upon consideration, is willing to share or divide his rights with the reasonable man who travels by other means, but trouble arises when either party is unreasonable or selfish. We speak of reasonable horsemen, and think we are correct when we say that a large majority of horsemen are reasonable; but some are not, and will not willingly put themselves or their horses to inconvenience, even to allow another horseman his share of the road. We frequently observe the same spirit of selfishness among pedestrians, especially in towns and cities, where sidewalks are built especially for their convenience. If a horseman rides or drives on the walks during muddy weather there is at once a protest, and probably he will receive an invitation to the police court and be forced to disgorge to enrich the town treasury for daring to walk his horse on the sidewalk. But when the walks are covered with ice or sleet, and unsafe or unpleasant to walk on, we notice those who a few months before were the hardest on the horseman, will leave the walks and walk on the streets that have been made safe by being cut up by the horses' calkins, and they act as though the streets were made especially for them and horses had no right there. Instances to illustrate selfishness in all classes could be cited, but we return to the original subject, "The Horse and the Automobile."

Horsemen have just about abandoned the idea that they have, or should have, any exclusive rights to the roads or streets, and those who travel in autos, on bicycles, or other conveyances, never had any reason to consider themselves especially privileged. There is room enough for all, if reasonable skill, care and intelligence be exercised in controlling the motive power of each. When bicycles were first used they were considered a nuisance and unsafe, but now it is very exceptional to observe a horse that will take any notice of one. The same conditions will soon exist in regard to automobiles if reasonable care be taken, and, in the meantime, few accidents will occur; but if the same disregard for the rights and privileges of others, as is now noticed in many drivers of those machines, be continued, there will be a continual warfare, and many serious or fatal accidents. The onus of avoiding an accident rests to a much greater extent with the driver of the machine than with the horseman, as the machine, provided it is in good condition (and if not it should be in the repair shop), in all cases responds promptly to the action of certain levers, etc., while the horse, notwithstanding his education and usual good manners and willingness to obey the word or pressure upon the bit from his driver, will, as every horseman knows, under certain conditions of fear or excitement, exercise a decided will of his own, and do exactly what his driver wishes him to not do and vainly endeavors to prevent him from doing. Hence, we claim that selfishness, or carelessness of the safety of others, is much more reprehensible in a chauffeur than in a horseman. Certain rules and regulations are laid down by the Legislature for the government of chauffeurs, which, if strictly observed, would, in most cases, avoid accidents; but, unfortunately, these are frequently violated, and the violation is often hard or impossible to prove. So much depends upon a person's judgment of pace, space, distance, etc., that we find, when a case goes to court, the evidence given by one side is in direct opposition to that given by the other. This difference in evidence may be accounted for, to some extent, by the witness' idea of pace, etc., but (while it may seem uncharitable to say so) is largely governed by his desire to make the facts appear as favorable as possible to his side of the case. Hence, it is oath against oath, and it is not always possible for the judge or jury to get at the facts of the case. In my opinion, no person should be allowed to drive one of these machines until he or she has taken a certain course of instruction, and undergone an examination which demonstrates his or her ability to control the machine under all conditions. It is not sufficient to know which lever to move to stop or start the machine, to go slow or go fast, to go forwards or backwards, to guide, etc., etc., but he should

have sufficient knowledge of the workings of the machinery to do any of these things promptly in case of emergency. If this point were attended to and the rules governing the driving of machines strictly observed, the time would soon come when it would be exceptional for a chauffeur to need to stop his auto or lead a horse by. As before stated, there is room enough for both, and it rests largely with the chauffeur to make things pleasant for both himself and the horseman. The latter will not (with very few exceptions) show selfishness. This may not be due to any particular virtue on his part. He is forced to act unselfishly, as the chauffeur has the advantage; his machine, in most cases, is the stronger, and if a collision occur the horse and trap are likely to fare the worst, and, while many horses do not become alarmed on the approach of an auto, there are few that will not get out of the road of one, even though he has to go in the ditch to do so. Hence, we claim that the pleasure of both parties is largely dependent upon the action of the drivers of autos, until horses become so accustomed to them that their fears will be overcome.

"WHIP."

The Morgan Horse.

In the New York Sun of July 7th appeared the following letter by Walter Beverly Crane, relating to the Morgan family of horses, which will interest many horse fanciers in Canada, where, at one time, the Morgan horse was highly esteemed:

"The report from Washington that the Morgan horse is to be restored is a very important piece of news. All New Englanders will hail it with delight; the whole Union as well, for the Morgan 'made good' in days gone by.

"The report is that Secretary Wilson has had several conferences with Senator Proctor, of Vermont, on the subject of undertaking, by a series of breeding experiments similar to those begun at Fort Collins, Col., to establish a coach breed. Senator Proctor, who has been a lifelong admirer of the Morgans, first brought up the matter, and appealed to the Secretary to consider whether he could not rescue the noted family of horses from utter extinction, or, if it has really been extinguished, restore it by scientific and judicious breeding from selected sires and dams.

"The plan is said to be to buy one representative Morgan stallion and ten mares for the initial experiment, and later to add another stallion and more mares, as they can be found. The aim will be to adhere to the type of short-backed, strong-boned bay and black horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds, such as the Morgans were.

"Let horsemen get hold of D. C. Linsley's premium essay on 'Morgan Horses,' published in 1857 by C. M. Jaxton & Co., and read about the origin, history and characteristics of this truly remarkable American breed of horses. I have heard my grandfather praise the Morgan. Here follows a short history of the Royal Morgan, once the property of a Crane:

"Foaled in 1821; the property of Mr. Aldrich, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Sired by Sherman; grandsire, Justin Morgan; dam, known as Aldrich mare, and sired by Justin Morgan. She was a dark bay, of remarkably compact form, with great powers of endurance. She produced and nursed a colt the summer after she was 29 years old. Linsley says: 'He is 13½ hands high, and when in his prime and in high condition weighed 1,000 pounds. It is said that in July, 1844 he weighed 1,020 pounds. He is a dark bay, with black legs, mane and tail, and a small star in the forehead. It has been said that he was not sired by Sherman, but by the Batchelder horse.' The Batchelder, or Batchelder horse, was sired by Sherman; grandsire, Justin Morgan; dam, a fast-trotting gray mare, half French. This horse was of dapple gray color, and 14½ hands high. Left some excellent stock.

"The facts seem to be that the dam of Royal Morgan was coupled with the Batchelder horse early in the spring of 1820, but the following July, the mare not proving in foal, Mr. Aldrich sent her to Sherman, and the following year paid for the services of the latter horse. Mr. Aldrich sold him when a colt, and he was taken to Maine, where he was known as Morgan Rattler. In 1829 he was taken to Derby, Vermont. A few years after this he became the property of Mr. Crane, who owned him several years and became much attached to the horse. Says Linsley: 'A short time previous to his death, Mr. Crane directed that the horse should be carved on his tombstone.'

"Mr. Linsley saw Royal Morgan in February, 1856, and says of him: 'He was turned loose into a yard with several young colts, and, although 35 years old, he seemed to trot as readily and easily as any of them, exhibiting much of that elasticity and nervousness of step which characterized him when in his prime. His head was not very fine; ears only medium; eyes beautiful; neck, crest, withers, shoulders and chest, excellent; back, loins and hips, good, and limbs unsurpassed; mane and tail thick and long, and a little long hair about the limbs.'

The Horseless Age a Dream.

In Buffalo, N. Y., a few days ago, at a meeting of automobile dealers, one of the men who attended was Robert L. Winkley, of the Pope Manufacturing Co., which has seven plants in various parts of the United States for the manufacture of automobiles. To an interviewer Mr. Winkley said:

"The more I travel through the various cities of the country, the more am I convinced of the great possibilities of the automobile. The horseless age is at hand. The horseless carriage is invading every field of industry, and it is impossible to predict the infinite number of uses to which the automobile will be put within the next few years."

Some 18 or 20 years ago, when the bicycle came into general use, the arrival of the horseless age was first hailed, but, for some unexplainable reason, horses remained in use. A few years later the adaptation of electric motors to street cars was the cause of another great outcry that the horseless age was about to come. Again were the prophets wrong, and as soon as the market righted itself to release from the drudgery of street-car work of the cheap class of horses employed in it, values on the better classes of horses began to advance. Then came the automobiles, and this time the assertions that the horseless age was upon us became more positive. It is now some four years since the automobiles were perfected enough to become reliable and useful road machines, and if Mr. Winkley or anyone else interested will take the trouble to look over annual reports from the great market centers for horses, it will be found that with the close of each year horses have brought higher prices than they did the preceding year. More than this, more high-class carriage, road and draft horses have been sold in the big market centers than were sold in the days before the advent of the bicycle, the trolley car or the automobile. If these facts indicate to Mr. Winkley or his associates that the dawn of the horseless age is at hand, they are welcome to the opinion, but the conservative thinker who weighs the evidence of the markets, knows full well that the horseless age is a dream, and that it will never become anything more substantial than a dream. Horses will be relieved of a great amount of drudgery by motor-driven vehicles, but as long as the human race exists the love for the horse and his use as a servant and companion will remain.—[Horse World.]

The Trotting Horse.

What the Thoroughbred horse is to the Englishman, the trotting horse is to the American; the breeds are the national horses of their respective countries, and, as the Thoroughbred has been the great leavening power in developing English breeds of light horses, the trotter may bear the same relation to the horse stock of America.

The trotter is found throughout the country wherever horses are raised, and any improvement in this breed affects in time the entire horse industry. The light market classes can be supplied from this source, and there is no more effective way to provide a supply of suitable cavalry horses for the army than by showing how the native horse may be improved.

That the trotter has faults no one will deny, and that the speed idea has been responsible for many of these faults, and has caused many a man to become bankrupt, is equally certain. If a horse can trot in 2.10 or better, it is reasonably certain that he will make his owner money, and it matters not how homely or unsound he may be; but if the horse has bad looks and unsoundness, and also lacks speed, he will be unprofitable on the track and cannot be sold at a profitable price on the market; while, if used in the stud, his undesirable qualities are perpetuated. On the other hand, if the horse has moderate speed, but is sound, handsome and stylish, with a shapely head and neck, a straight, strong back, straight croup, muscular quarters and stifles, well-set legs, possesses good all-round true action, and has abundant endurance, he is almost certainly a profitable investment. This is the kind of light horse the market wants and will pay for. If of the roadster type, he sells well as a driver; if more on the heavy-harness order, as a carriage horse.—[Live-stock World.]

Sadie Mac, 2.06½.

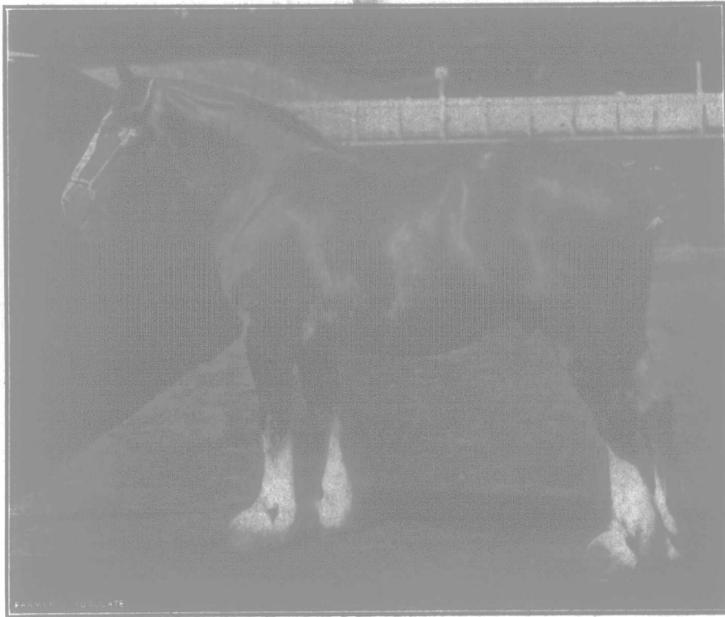
The performance at Detroit last week of the five-year-old mare, Sadie Mac, owned by Miss K. L. Wilks, of Crookston Stock Farm, Galt, Ont., and driven by Harry Stinson, in trotting in 2.06½ in a winning race, stamps this great daughter of Peter the Great (2.07½) as one of the greatest trotters in the history of the turf, and indicates that she may, in the near future, lower this splendid record. It is said that Mr. E. E. Smathers, of Cleveland, Ohio, who sold Sadie Mac last fall to Miss Wilks for \$15,000, is preparing to re-enter the racing game, and has, through his

trainer, Geo. Spear, offered \$30,000 for the mare, and that the offer was refused. Sadie Mac is one of the level-headed, non-fretting kind, and her stamina and good manners are in her favor and contribute to the probability of her making sensational marks. The dam of Sadie Mac is Panella, whose record is 2.13, a daughter of Arion 2.07½.

STOCK.

A Scotchman's Advice.

Mr. Sydney Fisher is a very sensible man. He appreciates better than some loud-mouthed advocates of over-sea stores among us the strength of the opposition to the amendment Act of 1896 in this country. But, while this is so, Mr. Fisher, in a recent letter, makes use of terms which ought never to have passed from a responsible Minister of the Crown in a British Colony. He does not like the idea of a Canadian statesman being embroiled in a political agitation at home. The remedy is obviously in his own hands; let him keep out of this business, and leave those responsible for the management of internal affairs in this country to do what they see to be best for the well-being of the country. Naturally, Mr. Fisher, as a Canadian politician, desires the removal of the embargo, and there is no harm in him saying so. But he goes out of his province, and meddles with what he knows not, when he says the existence of the embargo is unnecessary for the protection of the health of live stock here, and is proof of a lack of friendliness and consideration for Canada on the part of the people of this country. That is altogether denied, and no responsible Canadian statesman should make such remarks.—[The Scottish Farmer.]



King Harry.

Champion Clydesdale gelding, Highland Society's Show, Glasgow, 1905.

Argentina Leads in Exporting Dressed Beef.

It is a notable fact that the Argentine Republic has risen to the top place as a supplier of fresh beef to Great Britain. Since the establishment of the industry, or at least after the first few shipments by Argentina, which started the chilled-beef trade in the Friquique, a vessel specially fitted up for the purpose, the United States has been an easy first until last March, when the former country came to the front, sending us 214,891 cwt., against 194,356 cwt. received from the latter. The position thus reached has been maintained in each subsequent month; but it was not till June that the quantity of fresh beef was greatest from Argentina for the period of the year ended with any month. But now for the first half of the year we find that country credited with 1,183,375 cwt. of fresh beef, against 1,124,888 cwt. received from the United States. The latter country for many years had shipped to us more than half our foreign supply, and Argentina has sent nearly half in the last six months. The increase in the Argentine supply has been very rapid, from 481,753 cwt. in the first half of 1903, to 657,827 in that of 1904, and to the quantity named above in the last six months.—[Live-stock Journal.]

FARM.

The Silo.

Several reasons why it is advisable that every stock-raiser should have a silo are given by the Illinois Experiment Station in a bulletin which has been recently issued. These are as follows: (1) Because of their peculiar digestive apparatus all animals that chew the cud require juicy food, and during that portion of the year in which green pasture is not available silage has been found of great value. (2) The silo has been found economical because (a) it contains more dry matter per cubic foot than the hay mow; (b) in eating corn which has been put in the silo the cattle chew up the kernels with the roughage, while in eating the whole corn they fail to digest many of the kernels; (c) by silage there is no waste from weathering, both stalk and grain being in good condition. (3) Silage saves labor during a busy season, as it may be used to tide over the bad pasture time of summer, thus saving the work of cutting green feed and hauling it to the cows. (4) Corn produces a large amount of feed to the acre, and by using it for silage the cattle get it when it is at the right stage of maturity. Silage crops, on the other hand, must often be cut while immature, and so at a loss.

It must be remembered, however, that corn silage is not a complete and balanced ration in itself. Steers cannot be finished on it alone, neither can cows give their best yield of milk on it; hence it must always be fed with some dry roughage, of which a legume hay, such as alfalfa or clover, is the best. Cows giving not more than two gallons of milk a day may be economically fed thus, but if they give a larger yield grain should be added to the daily ration.

In Illinois, corn was found to be the best single crop for the silo, but a mixture of peas or beans grown with the corn and put into the silo along with it, was found to produce a much better fodder than when corn alone was used.

Harvesting.—To secure best results, corn should not be cut until the most of the kernels are glazed and hard, and the ripest corn should be cut first and put into the bottom of the silo. The best method is to cut the corn with a corn binder, which throws the corn into bundles and so renders it easier to handle. If enough horses are used on the binder to keep it moving at a good pace, the corn can usually be cut as fast as it can be put into the silo.

The silage cutter should, preferably, be of large capacity, in order to save labor in feeding, and to do away with the necessity of cutting the bands of the bundles. Besides, a small cutter, if used with a large engine, is likely to be dangerous, unless great care is exercised in managing the power. In elevating the cut feed to the silo, the chain elevator is still used, the single chain being the best; but a more satisfactory way is to use a blower.

Silo-filling.—If ensilage is to keep well it must settle evenly, hence the leaves and heavier parts of the corn should be kept thoroughly mixed. Great care should also be taken to tramp the silage very firmly next the walls of the silo, where it is likely to be less compact. Every time three or four inches are added this tramping and packing about the sides should be done. If the corn is so ripe that none having green leaves at the bottom of the stalk can be obtained to finish the last four or five feet at the top of the silo, the corn for this depth should be thoroughly sprinkled. If the corn is green, only enough water need be used to soak the upper six inches of silage. The silo may be covered by the same material with which it is filled, or by stalks from which the ears have been taken, or by running enough straw, chaff or weeds through the cutter to cover the silage from four to six inches deep. The top must be thoroughly soaked once, and the whole surface tramped every day for a week, and especially well about the sides, to exclude the air as much as possible. If water is not added to the top the heat dries out the

silage, which thus becomes spoiled to a considerable depth. The total cost of filling was found, in the Illinois tests, to range from 40 to 76 cents per ton, the difference being caused by the difference in the distance the corn was hauled, and the ability of some farmers to push the work better than others.

When silage imparts a disagreeable flavor to the milk produced from it, almost invariably the cause is that the silage has not been fed properly, or that spoiled silage has been used. To prevent any possibility of an unpleasant flavor from good silage, care should be taken to feed it after milking, not before.

Nurse's Letter "Bosh from Start to Finish."

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I heartily endorse the sentiment of "Farmer's Daughter," as expressed in her letter in your issue of July 20th, in reply to the "lecture" given by "Nurse" in a former issue (June 29).

She, "Nurse," seems to anticipate trouble for herself, and hopes we will not think her prejudiced against farmers. I should say that her letter would indicate that her mind is full of the grossest ignorance, and is an open insult to farmers in general. True, it may be that there are men who are not even worthy of the vulgar term "Hubby," but they are not confined to the farming class.

She claims that she has never met any other kind than such as she describes, which only goes to show that her services have been confined to a very ignorant class, and not in demand by the more refined average farmer.

Her shaft has doubtless missed its mark, for the kind of men she pictures are not the kind who read the "Farmer's Advocate," and will be blissfully ignorant of her letter. The editor seems to look for a wave of public sentiment against her, and very discreetly withholds her name from publicity.

I am a farmer, and the son of a farmer (and I am not ashamed of the fact in any company), and I know very positively that such conditions as are described by "Nurse" do not exist on the average farm. The dairy produce of the Canadian farms is second to none in the world, which could not be if the farmer did his milking as she tells us in her letter.

Moreover, I take the opportunity to invite "Nurse" to spend a couple of weeks in the County of Simcoe, and I will undertake to show her into dozens and scores of farm homes where the men are thorough gentlemen, not fops, but genuine gentlemen, both in word and manners, and in heart as well; while the mothers, wives and daughters are as happy and as handsome as can be found in any city, town or borough in Canada or elsewhere. Does she not know that the farmer is the backbone of Canada, and that many of our most prominent men are off the farm, and that many, very many of Canada's noblest sons are still on the farm?

There is no happier man in the world to-day than the true Canadian farmer, and there is no nobler calling in life than that of the tiller of the soil; and every true farmer's wife and daughter will give her assent when I say that "Nurse's" letter is not a true picture of the average farm home, but is absolutely bosh from start to finish. WM. DUNCAN.
Simcoe Co.

Advice to the "Dear Nurse."

Would you allow me space in your very valuable paper for a reply to an article which appeared in your June 29th issue, entitled, "Open Letter to the Men Folk?" Dear "Nurse," I do feel so sorry for you, that you have had such great annoyances while staying at farmers' homes in this fair Canada of ours, annoyances which I as a farmer's wife have never had to endure, nor have ever yet seen.

My husband never comes in reeking of the stable, with dirty boots, nor throws sheets of paper on the floor; he does not sleep with his pants under his pillow, nor does he spit on the wood or stove as you say; he does not cut seed potatoes in my clean kitchen, he always cuts seed potatoes in the barn. My husband changes his underwear more than once a year; sometimes he changes three times a week. His mother did not give him his last bath, for he takes a bath regularly. Why did the farmer put a bathtub in his beautiful home if not for bathing purposes?

You talk of the unkindness farmers' wives have to endure. I have never seen any unkindness yet. My husband does not think it foolery to have nice table linen; he rather enjoys seeing my table neat and clean; nor do I have to keep the incubator in my room; flowers take the place of the brooder in my kitchen window. I have a screen door in both back and front of my house, and I have never yet heard my husband swear.

Now, dear "Nurse," I think many farmers' wives will agree with me in saying that there is no life so happy as the farm life; no place where you can live so freely; no place where the balmy breeze scents the air we breathe so freely, nor where any husband is more kind and thoughtful than the big-hearted farmer. Now, dear "Nurse," if you are not already married, I do sincerely hope you will be a farmer's happy wife. Your valuable paper is a welcome visitor to our home every week. FARMER'S WIFE.
Dufferin Co.

Ignorance and Meanness.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Please let me have a small space in your worthy and valuable paper to declare my opinion of the open letter written by "Nurse," in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." May it be known that I have not the slightest anger about me, and I don't write to be "seen," as many people do, but I write to enlighten "Nurse," and to show the world what an honorable and priceless being the farmer is to the world. I love cleanliness and abhor filthiness, but, at the same time, I have sense and reason enough to condescend to toleration. Who would expect to see the farmer's kitchen as scrupulously clean as the attorney's or the printer's kitchen? And the bits of dirt that may be seen sometimes in the farmer's kitchen are but grains of honor and industry. What do you smell about the painter but paint? What do you smell about a tobacconist but tobacco? What do you smell about the butcher but blood? And what do you smell about a "Nurse"? I will let the reader answer. A farmer could rough it without a nurse or a painter, or a tobacconist, or a butcher, but who could even "rough" it without a farmer?

I have seen a great deal; I was born on a farm, am a farmer's son, and I have visited hundreds of farmhouses in Great Britain and Canada, and I have not seen a farmer yet regardless of the cleanliness and comfort of his home. The farmer is the king of happiness. The whole world, from sea to sea, and shore to shore, relies on his industry and good-heartedness. He is the feeder of the world. The king on his throne cries to him for food, and the farmer is the only protection between the highway tramp and his cold grave. To decry the farmer is contemptible meanness and thick, blunt ignorance, and may every "Nurse," and cook, and boot-black, and attorney, and king, know it. May the days of the farmer be long: may happiness and prosperity be perpetually dawning on his honest life; and may his autumn sun set in crimson of plenty and heavenly peace. WELL-WISHER.

The Farmer's Happy Wife.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

May I be permitted to enter the interesting controversy concerning "That Open Letter," in your issue of June 29th? We are comparatively new subscribers to your splendid journal, and, perchance, I may be considered somewhat premature in writing, but I cannot resist contributing an article upon this important topic. My husband and I have been very much amused and interested in this open discussion of what farmers' wives endure, and in my opinion, as "Young Farmer" states, 'tis an endless controversy, upon which volumes might be written.

I enjoyed the letter from "A Farmer's Daughter," in your issue of July 20th, and feel that she must be the pride of her home and parents, and will make an exemplary farmer's (?) wife. I may state that I taught school for some years in Western Ontario, boarding with a farmer, and though previously I had been educated at the Convent, where for five years I saw nothing but refinement and culture, I was not at all prejudiced against farmers, nor have I ever regretted marrying one. Were I to judge them all by my own husband, they would appear to me as the most perfect class of men in our fair, prosperous Dominion. I cannot attribute to him one single trait of those countless imperfections "Nurse" describes, nor is it ever necessary to remonstrate with him regarding his cleanliness or deportment in the house; for I have always found him the essence of neatness and consideration, and he takes as much interest in my attempts at artistic decoration as I do myself.

However, 'tis not for me to eulogize upon the merits of my husband—whom probably "Nurse" will designate as an exaggerated exception—but rather to generalize upon the majority of farmers.

By way of commenting upon the various topics of the letter, I might venture to say, firstly, that I cannot understand what motive a man would have in preferring to disarrange the dining-table to going to his secretary to write; no more can I grasp the reason for another to substitute his trousers for a pillow. And, again, let me appeal to the intelligence of my readers to recognize the inconsistency of a farmer enjoying sufficient opulence to afford a trained nurse and the comparatively up-to-date possession of an incubator, yet having "only a large box" for a kitchen, devoid of a cupboard, and refusing his wife the common necessity of screen doors.

It seems to me that "Nurse" must be prejudiced against farmers, despite her assertion to the contrary. As "Farmer's Daughter" similarly states, "Why does she present to our mental visions only the extreme exceptions?" Because a cherry tree possesses some spoiled fruit, we do not condemn it as utterly useless. Because one or two or a dozen men are dissipated, we do not condemn the entire community as such.

I know one wealthy farmer who has a mansion of a home, well-equipped outbuildings almost fit for dwellings, a beautiful lawn and extensive grounds, his wife is obliged to milk eight or nine cows regularly, as well as having numerous other tasks to perform. And again, I know dozens of Canadian farmers in the same vicinity

who justly censure such exaction, and who, though in less opulent circumstances, provide a comfortable living for their wives and families.

Those of my readers who are familiar with the idiosyncrasies of the Latin language, will remember that almost every rule in grammar has one or more exceptions. Thus it is with life.

"There's never a day so sunny,
But a little cloud appears.
There's never a life so happy,
But has its time of tears."

And even if there be farmers who are not as devoted and considerate of their wives as they might be, are there not infinitely more husbands residing in towns and cities who break their wives' hearts, causing them many bitter tears and lonely hours, by more unseemly conduct than even soiling the carpet or immaculate table-linen? In my opinion, as a general rule, farmers' wives enjoy more genuine domestic happiness and contentment than the wives of our professional and business men in towns and cities. Of course, again I say exceptions occur in both cases, but to me it seems—and I have lived in both spheres—that there is less hypocrisy, more true life and domestic felicity in the farm home than in the crowded cities.

"Young Farmer" strikes the keynote of conjugal happiness in his advice to young girls with a view to contemplating matrimony: "Observe how a young man treats his mother and sister in their home life, and you may form an approximate estimate of how he will treat you after the excitement and novelty of the honeymoon."

Let me conclude by expressing the hope that "Nurse" may yet have occasion to meet a "clean, clever farmer," who may approach her standard of an ideal husband. I should also like to see her reply to some of the several letters repudiating her charges.

A HAPPY FARMER'S WIFE.

Some Lazy Farmers.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The article written by "Nurse," in your June 29th issue, was certainly a revelation to many of your readers. We have heard the remark, "One half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives." This is true. How little we know about the trouble and suffering which exists in the world. Certainly we never dreamed that such conditions as those described by "Nurse" could be found in our fair Canadian land. We pity the poor, long-suffering wives, and hope that such instances are rare, for what must it mean to a sensitive, tidy, refined woman to be compelled to spend her life amid such unsanitary surroundings? It seems almost incredible that men should sink almost to a level with brutes, and make life almost unbearable for their wives and families. If these farmers were neither unlettered nor ignorant, they were certainly very selfish, and ungentlemanly in their conduct towards their patient wives. Surely they had very little love for them, else they would have tried to lighten their burdens instead of making them heavier to bear. "Love suffereth long, and is kind."—Cor. 13 : 4.

The Cause.—When a doctor is called to visit a patient he will (if he is a conscientious man) seek to ascertain the cause of the disease. If the cause is removed the patient is generally soon started on the road to recovery. Now, in order to remedy or try to help this condition of affairs among the farmers we must first of all discover the cause.

Early Training.—The excellent article written by "Young Farmer," in July 20th issue, is to the point. He is right. Lack of proper training in childhood is most certainly one of the causes. The boys have been indulged and waited on by their mistaken mothers, and allowed to make their homes as untidy as they pleased. "Mother will clean up the litter" the boy says to his playmate, and now he is grown to manhood and married, his wife has to follow his mother's example. O, parents! you are making a sad mistake when you neglect to train your children in habits of neatness, courtesy and industry. Some writer has truly said:

"Habits are easily formed, but when you strive
To break them off, 'tis being flayed alive."

One Farmer's Way.—Some years ago I was acquainted with a farmer who was badly afflicted with laziness. His wife was a little delicate woman, but she had to rise winter and summer to build the fire. When breakfast was ready on the table his lordship arose. His wife had to carry all the water required for household purposes from a spring at some distance from the house, while her big lazy husband sat smoking his pipe. It is needless to say that they were in poor circumstances. The man said that farming didn't pay, sold out and removed to the city. But the farm was all right. His wife wasn't able to till it, and he was not willing. Some time after he died suddenly in an apoplectic fit, caused chiefly, no doubt, by lack of exercise. He was too lazy to live very long. His hard-working wife outlived him many years. Truly, "The labor of the righteous tendeth to life."—Prov. 10 : 16.

Now, I believe that those farmers described by "Nurse" are lazy. They just won't take the trouble to keep themselves clean and tidy; and they are bad-tempered because they have to work a little in order to live. I hope they will read these articles, and profit by them. They certainly should be ashamed of themselves, and try to improve. They should remember that the Bible says, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." Charlottetown, P.E.I. A. R.

Spanks the "Young Farmer."

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Having read the communications of "Nurse," in June 29th issue, also of "Young Farmer," in July 20th issue, I feel that I cannot let them pass without repudiating some of the things which they have said regarding "men folk" on the farm.

In the first place, I think that our former friend the "Nurse" must be a pretty old nurse, and is relating back history on the farm, as the conditions she describes might have existed seventy-five or one hundred years ago. I don't believe there is a man in Canada, who is in his proper sense and not affected with insanity, who would walk into the best room in the house reeking with stable dirt as "Nurse" says, upsetting flowers, tearing up paper and scattering it broadcast over the floor. It puts me in mind of a "two-year-old."

"Nurse" also says she has seen farmers take seed potatoes out of a light cellar and throw them upon a clean kitchen floor to cut them. I think that light cellar must have been a hole under the center of the kitchen, entered by a trapdoor. Now, I am not going to doubt or contradict everything that "Nurse" says, but I don't believe that what she has enumerated in her letter would happen in one farmer's home out of ten.

"Young Farmer" also says he has seen scores of cases just exactly the same as "Nurse" describes. Faith! and they must have been travelling the narrow and crooked road together.

I would like to ask "Young Farmer" if he saw all that in Bruce County? If so, would he just step over the road into Grey County, and see how we get along? I think he will find the most of us twentieth century farmers, all honoring and striving to make our calling the ideal occupation.

What "Nurse" and "Young Farmer" have said in their letters I consider an insult to the whole farming world, as well as to the residents of our cities and towns. Do not the most prominent men of the day come from the farm? All over the country the men who are holding the most responsible positions look back with pride to the farm as their birthplace and boyhood days; and yet "Young Farmer" thinks that the majority of them, with their brothers on the farm, have not been brought up right; that they have had "Mary" or someone else to "rid up" after them. Most men of to-day think too much of their wives and daughters to make trouble and work for nothing. They are more inclined to help rather than make work.

Grey Co.

"FAIR PLAY."

Cordial Invitation to "Nurse."

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I am interested in the discussion raised by "Nurse," in the issue of June 29th, and I feel that I must have a "finger in the pie." But I shall steer a middle course between "Nurse" and one or two others, and say that while I have seen some of the things she mentions, still I have seen a clean farmer.

I knew one man whose regular place for his socks ("smelly" and all as they were) was under his pillow. A bath! That was an unknown quantity; and I have known him to sit all day Sunday without ever washing his hands or face, combing his hair, or putting on clean clothing. Another never on any account washed his hands before meals, no matter what he had been doing. A third I have seen come in from the barnyard with feet fairly covered with muck, and without any pretence at wiping them, walk in through the sitting-room, leaving his well-defined mark.

A stranger once came into our house and sat near the stove. If he had not his pipe in his mouth, then he had a chew; and when he left it was my painful duty to clean that floor. When done, I went out and vomited!

These are things I have seen myself, and have heard of others. I do think that men might make lots less work if they took just a few precautions; and how it would be appreciated!

I am a farmer's daughter, and now a farmer's wife. I have taught school for five years, and also was a nurse in one of our large towns. And right here, let me say I do not think dirt is all on the farmer's side, for I have seen town people brought into the hospital in a beastly state.

But on the other hand, friend "Nurse," there are clean farmers, for my husband is as clean and particular around the house as I am, and if your longing to see such a thing has not been gratified, I extend you a hearty invitation to come right here for a week.

"Young Farmer," I am glad to see the view of the case which you give is a pet idea of mine. My "cherub" of 3½ summers never thinks of coming into the house without first wiping his feet on a mat in the woodshed, provided for that purpose. Even the baby of two years wipes her wee feet (if it is wet outdoors). When H— was not much over a year, and before he could walk, he used to take the floor cloth to his grandpa to wipe up the water which dripped from his frozen socks in winter. So I think it possible to train a boy from his infancy to be clean in every way.

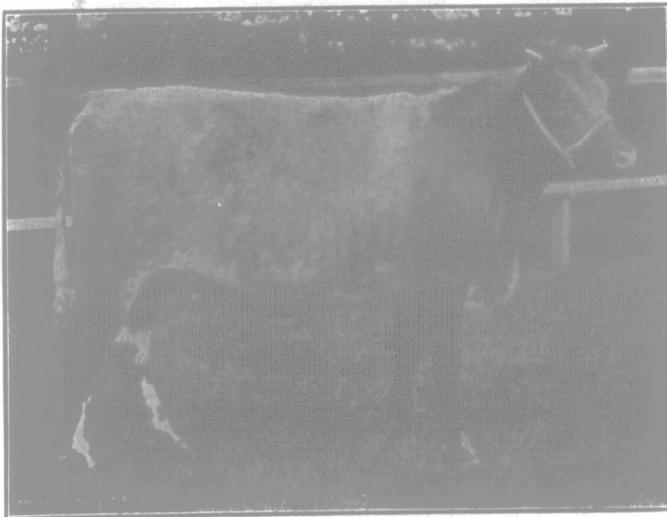
I trust I have not taken up too much space, but I wanted to take "Nurse's" side, in so far as I knew; also to correct her mistaken idea of there being no specimens of the clean farmer at large.

"SUNSHINE."

Cost of Potato Growing and Marketing.

In a pamphlet on The Potato and Its Culture, issued by Mr. W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is given an interesting estimate of the cost of raising and marketing one acre of potatoes. The total expenditure, allowing \$3 for rent of land, is \$52.14, an amount which seems large. The argument is, however, that this amount is justifiable in consideration of the value of the crop which may be raised by proper working. The items of expense are as follows:

Rent of land	\$ 3 00
Cost of 12 lbs. clover seed, at 14 cts.....	1 68
Manure, 12 tons at \$1 (one-third exhausted in one year)	4 00
Plowing in spring, 8 hours at 25 cents	2 00
Disk harrowing twice, 3 hours, at 25 cts.....	75
Harrowing once with smoothing harrow	15
Drilling, 2½ hours, at 25 cts.....	62
Seed, 25 bushels, at 40 cents	10 00
Cutting seed, one day	1 25
Planting seed, one day	1 25
Covering, 1½ hours, at 25 cents	31
Harrowing twice with smoothing harrow	30
Cultivating six times, 15 hours, at 17½ cents.....	2 62
Hoing once, one day	1 25
Paris green, 6 lbs., at 19 cents	1 14
Bluestone, 72 lbs., at 6 cents	4 32
Spraying three times with Paris green, horse and men, 6 hours, at 30 cents	1 80
Spraying four times with Bordeaux mixture, horse and two men, 8 hours, at 30 cents	2 40
Digging, 3 1-3 hours, at 25 cents	83
Picking potatoes, 2½ days, at \$1.25	3 12
Storing 4 loads, 4 hours, at 25 cents	1 00
Sorting and marketing, man, 4 days, at \$1.25; team, parts of 2 days, at \$1.25—\$2.50.....	7 50
Wear on machinery and interest on money.....	85
Total	\$52 14



Bright Jewel 6th.

Shorthorn yearling heifer. First prize and champion female Highland Show, Glasgow, 1905.

Scotchmen Bestirring Themselves.

Experiments with oats were carried out in 1903-4 by the Morayshire Farmers' Club, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. The southern seaboard of the Moray Frith grows oats of fine quality, much in demand for seed and milling. The trials were carried out on three farms, selected to represent three types of soil common in the Moray lowlands. Varieties: Banner, Goldfinder, Siberian, Newmarket, Waverly, Storm King, Potato, Sandy. Banner produced 32 bushels of first quality grain more than Sandy, and 20 bushels more than Potato. The superiority of the new varieties is clear, but shows better when the dressed grain only is considered. In other words, the newer varieties give a larger proportion of good grain, as well as a heavier total yield.—[Journal of Board of Agriculture.]

Binder Twine.

Like almost every other question, binder twine has two sides or views to approach it; or, in other words, it should be considered from the consumer's standpoint as well as from the manufacturer's. It is natural and reasonable that the consumer wants to get his twine as cheaply as possible, while on the other hand the manufacturer wants to have a reasonable profit on the money invested and the cost of manufacture. We can further say at this stage of our agricultural industry, binder twine is a necessity; in political economy some things are necessities, while other things we can either do with or without. But as I have already said, binder twine is a necessity, and up to the present time no other article has been found that fills this want as well as manila and other fibers manufactured into twine.

The latest returns in my possession show that the consumption of binder twine in Canada for the year 1903 was about 14,000 tons, of which 6,500 tons was made in Canada, and 7,500 tons imported from the United States. The question would naturally arise why so large a proportion of the article is imported. Is it because there are not factories enough in Canada to manufacture the supply required? In answer, I say the factories now existing in Canada have spindles sufficient to make the total amount required. If these are the facts of the case, why do we import what we can make ourselves? In answer, I would first say that in the early stages of the use of this article we did not have factories and machinery sufficient to meet the consumption, and thus were compelled to import. This gave our neighbor a foothold in our market. The conditions are now changed, and we could manufacture all the twine required by the Canadian farmer. But the American looks upon what he has been enjoying as a right, and to aid him in that contention the duty on binder twine, which was formerly two cents a pound, has been taken off, and binder twine is now on the free list. Moreover, the American manufacturer, like other manufacturers, does not run his business on sentiment, but on what he thinks are business principles. He has had our market up to the present time, and he makes up his mind to keep it if he can. Now what does he do? I will try to tell you. He forms a trust, or combination, known as the International Harvester Company, with headquarters at Chicago, having a capital at its back of \$125,000,000, and Mr. Cyrus McCormick, of the McCormick Agricultural and Farm Machinery Manufacturing Company, as the president of this trust or company. Now, Mr. McCormick is a son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, the noted Standard Oil King. With this vast amount of capital, and its facilities to manufacture and to buy the raw material, this company proceeds to enforce the above contention, and, if possible, crush out the Canadian manufacturer. The first step of the International Harvester Company is to set the price of binder twine lower than the cost of manufacturing it. For instance, the prices set for this season were as follows: Sisal (500 ft.), 9½c.; Standard (500 ft.), 9½c.; Standard Manila (550 ft.), 10½c.; Manila (600 ft.), 11½c., and Pure Manila (650 ft.), 12½c. To these prices half a cent per pound was subsequently added to the prices of all grades. These are the wholesale prices, with freight and commission to be added. Now, let us see what the fibers these twines are made from cost. New York and Boston prices are as follows: Manila, 9c. to 12½c.; Sisal, 7½c. to 8c., and New Zealand or Wellington, 6½c. to 7c., with freight from these points to be added, as well as the cost of manufacture. We may be assured the company has not started out on this crusade from sentiment, or because they have any benevolent designs on the Canadian farmer. The only conclusion we can come to is this, that so soon as they succeed in crushing out the Canadian manufacturer, then up

will go prices in order that they cannot only recompense themselves, but also that they will add to their already enormous capital. If this company succeeds in the objects they have in view, the Canadian farmer will get cheap twine until the Canadian manufacturer is crushed out, and then up goes prices. So far as I can see the only redress that is within our reach is for the duty on twine to be restored. J. T. Bruce County.

DAIRY.

Illinois Condensing Factories.

Condensing factories have taken a strong hold in Elgin, Ill., in whose vicinity the farmers have gone universally into the milk business, milk being the product now relied upon for practically the whole income of the farm. The farmers keep from 25 to 75 cows, and sell all their milk either to a condensing factory or to a creamery. The milk is brought in in wagons each morning, and is sold by the pound at a rate of from \$1.40 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds in winter, and \$1.00 in summer, to the condensing factories, and a little less to creameries. The most scrupulous cleanliness is insisted upon, and if not observed the milk is not bought at any price. The feeding of ensilage is also forbidden, on the ground that some of it is likely to spoil, and that when bad ensilage is fed to the cows the flavor of the milk is tainted. The method adopted is to cut the corn in the field, and thresh it into pieces about two inches long. This is then fed to the cows, with occasional rations of ground oats and hay, and large quantities of bran. About 100 cows are kept to the square mile in the country in which Elgin is situated.

Mountain View Cow Test.

As previously noted in our columns, the Dairy Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is conducting a series of 30-day tests of individual cows, in herds supplying milk to certain factories in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Following are the results of the third test, for 30 days, ending July 24th, 1905, at Mountain View, Ont.:

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Average per cow.		Highest per cow.		Lowest per cow.	
		Milk lb.	Fat %.	Milk lb.	Fat %.	Milk lb.	Fat %.
41	30	1012	3.6	1250	3.7	800	3.1
42	15	701	3.7	1000	3.5	505	3.2
43	25	1121	3.5	1330	3.4	1040	3.0
44	7	859	4.1	890	5.2	620	4.4
45	16	739	4.0	1060	3.6	460	4.0
46	10	993	3.1	1315	3.4	740	3.1
47	12	980	3.5	1120	4.0	610	3.4
48	5	908	3.6	1110	3.6	720	4.1
49	10	796	3.8	920	4.2	570	4.0
50	9	1032	3.4	1230	3.7	810	2.8

Average of 139 cows: 984 lbs.; 3.6%; 34.0 lbs.

Canadian Butter Prospects.

An English correspondent of the Montreal "Trade Bulletin," writing under date of July 8th, says: "Other butters, such as Danish and Irish, remain unchanged, but there is an appreciable improvement in the value of Canadian, which is not coming in fast enough to meet the demand that awaits it. The price in London for Canadian is: Finest, 100s. to 102s.; unsalted, 102s. to 104s., up to 106s. per cwt. In Liverpool it is the same. Canadian is in best demand and alone records a rise. In Cardiff a rise of 2s. per cwt. has taken place in Canadian on a demand ahead of supply."

Keep the Well-bred Heifer Calves.

The happy combination of quality and quantity is what the dairyman is looking for when he is buying a cow. There are cows combining these two properties to an astonishing degree, and these tendencies are strongly hereditary. If we have a cow that gives an extra large per cent. of butter-fat her heifer calves are very apt to take after her in this respect; likewise if she is a big milker in weight or quantity of milk. Who has not heard of or known a strain of extra milkers that originated away back years ago from some old black or brindled cow of unknown breeding? These good cows seem to have inherited a milking quality. The sowing of the good, well-bred heifer calves is the cheapest and possibly the surest way of getting a good dairy herd.—[Ex.]

Tell Your Wants

TO OVER 30,000 OF CANADA'S BEST FARMERS BY ADVERTISING IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" LONDON, ONT.

The quality of the milk produced by cows is somewhat better than that of milk of old cows.

In the milk of strippers of all breeds the fat globule is much smaller than when they are fresh in milk.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Apple Harvesting and Marketing in Nova Scotia.

It has been objected, and possibly with a good deal of truth, that the Annapolis Valley is going too much to orchard. Two great evils, as a matter of course, result from this lavish increase of orchard—evils which necessarily attend the system of farming which makes a great factor of fruit-raising. First, the subordination of live-

mate, though, like the country newspapers, we do not hold ourselves responsible for these figures. The number of barrels reported, we can more safely place at about 300,000, as the average for the past four or five years. With this estimate we would have an average of 30 barrels per acre, which possibly is a good fair average. It looks small, but when we reflect that one of our best orchardists in King's calls four or five thousand barrels from sixty to eighty acres a good crop, we feel we are within the mark. Then, of course, some of our best cared for and best situated orchards are turning off from 80 to 120 barrels per



Picking an Eleven-year-old Gravenstein Apple Tree.

Hillcrest Orchards, Kentville, N. S.

stock raising and the consequent impoverishment of the land outside of orchard; and, second, the alarmingly great increase during the past ten years of the use of commercial fertilizers.

There is no use in denying that the loamy ridges and slopes of the Valley are especially fitted for the raising of fruit, and, with the average of prices during the past decade, there is surely no more remunerative work than raising apples; but we venture to prophesy that, if the above evils continue to increase as they have in the past, our Valley farmers and farms will soon be poorer than they are to-day. Thirty years ago Annapolis County proper was leading King's County (forming the eastern end of the Valley)

the apples are hand-picked. Since the opening up of the foreign markets and consequent good prices, the old cider apples have been grafted out, and now almost all the apples raised are of merchantable varieties.

They are more or less carefully picked in baskets holding from twelve to fifteen quarts, either slung over the shoulder of the picker or provided with a hook whereby they may be hung on a rung of the ladder or limb of the tree, allowing the picker to use both hands. In the early autumn, when the weather is fine, the early varieties are picked, and either turned in heaps on the grass or on packing tables, where they are sorted into firsts and seconds and packed for shipment. This, with Astrachans, Gravensteins, Duchess, etc., saves handling and bruising. Later, however, and with those varieties shipped during the winter, the common method is to turn into barrels as picked, and these are taken to the packing-house or cellar and sorted later. In some cases the winter apples are turned into piles in the cellars or packing-houses and packed later.

As intimated, the packing of early apples is done largely in the orchards or in some nearby building where the apples can be easily carried as picked. With many of the smaller orchardists the late varieties are either packed from barrels that have been brought in from the orchard earlier in the season, in the barn or some out-building serving as a packing-room, or, in a few cases, in a specially-prepared packing-house, or in the house cellar. Since the advent of frost-proof warehouses, built at stations by operators or British commission firms, the practice of rent-



Packing and Shipping Apples from Hillcrest Orchards, Kentville, N. S.

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ing space in these and packing in the winter is growing in favor with some. This allows of hauling to the station in the fall when the roads are possibly better, ensures a more even temperature for the apples during the winter, and comfortable quarters for packing. For those who have not frost-proof room at home for their apples this plan is a very good one, the cost being about 5 cents per barrel.

The universal package is the barrel of 96 quarts, or three bushels. This being the minimum lawful size for the Dominion—a package comfortably handled, and holding a definite amount—it is a regrettable matter that it cannot become the size for all America. We have succeeded in establishing a uniform apple box for the Dominion, and the sooner the size of the barrel becomes one size all over Canada the better for the industry. Surely, if those advocating the larger barrel would come down to the use of this size they would in the end be gainers, for the commission men would then find no chance for discrimination, and the large-barrel men would then get as much for the uniform small barrel as they do now for their larger one. It is only because the buyers have the two to compare that there is any discrimination in price. The 96-quart barrel will sell for as much as the 112-quart, if the latter is not on the market.

Boxes as yet are only used here experimentally, only a few apples having been shipped that way, and not with sufficient profit over the barrel to ensure a boom.

The Nova Scotia barrel is made generally of spruce or other soft wood—unplaned staves sawed with a cylinder saw, giving a circle about twenty inches in diameter; the heads are of the same material, and planed for stencilling. The hoops are made from split saplings of birch, maple and alder; these are shaved on one side, the other being left with the bark on. These make a very tough, light hoop, though not giving the barrel as good a finish to the eye as the flat hoop, very few of which are used. Six hoops are put on the barrel, two on each end and one on each side of the bulge.

The most common method of packing is to place the first layer next to the smooth head, with stem ends down, having first removed the projecting stems, this layer being generally slightly larger and of better color than the remainder, and of uniform size. The writer's own practice is to place the outer row to represent the minimum size in the barrel, the next row larger, with the largest in the center. This gives a better indication of the sizes found in the barrel, the sizes, of course, being as uniform as possible. Commonly, only two size are put up for market—firsts and seconds; all others are disposed of for vinegar or fed to stock. In packing, as to quality, the regulations of the Fruit Marks Act are generally regarded. Some variation as to stencilling exists, the two most popular methods of marking being the use of X's, and No. 1 and 2; XXX denotes firsts, XX seconds. The No. 1 and 2 are now becoming more popular, and it is hoped that we will soon have this method of marking used uniformly over the Dominion.

DISPOSING OF THE CROP.

There are three principal methods of getting returns from the apple crop:

1. Shipping through agents to firms on the "Other Side," to be sold on commission. This probably takes the bulk of the crop, especially early in the season when the later prices are doubtful, and the speculators do not care to buy for the sometimes large price that the farmer wants at that season. This system is yearly becoming more pernicious in its effect on the farmer's pocket. The apples are delivered to the agent at the stations, and the producer knows nothing more of the fruit until he gets from the agent, five weeks later, on account of sales which shows on its face several legitimate (?) expenses, such as trucking, commission, wharfage, lightage, etc., showing that the apples sold for a certain price per barrel, agreed on for the day or week by the combine of brokers. Sometimes, to get a little more out of a consignment, without stealing directly, from two to ten barrels are marked "slack," etc., thus allowing an apparently honest or legitimate deduction of from two to four shillings per barrel. The agent on this side gets from two per cent. to five per cent. commission from the English broker, and if he has sub-agents they get from one to two per cent. The agent also gets from ten cents to thirty cents per barrel rebate on each barrel shipped by him from the steamship companies. On the "Other Side" the broker takes out five per cent. commission besides what he gets by misrepresentation of quality, etc., as explained above. The farmer gets what is left, if any. Formerly, in some cases, the producer had to pay out money on his consignment for freight and expenses, but the combine has lately arranged that the prices shall at least cover expenses.

2. Selling out the orchard. This is something like the Ontario system. The speculators give a uniform price per barrel for all varieties, the grower packing and sorting into firsts and

seconds. Sometimes, however, the grower simply puts them into barrels as they come from the trees, the speculators doing the sorting. This approximates the fairest way of handling the fruit.

3. Selling different varieties at different prices as the season comes for shipping them.

PRICES.

These, of course, fluctuate from year to year; 1904 brought prices down. From 75c. to \$1.50 per barrel was realized. A good average for the past five years would perhaps be \$2.25 per barrel. The varieties bringing best prices generally are, in order of merit: Golden Russets, Kings, Spies, Nonpareils, and Baldwins.

R. J. MESSENGER.

Strawberries and Flowering Plants.

The strawberry season is now over, and thought quite naturally is turned to the problem of how we in the future can improve on this year's crop. More attention can possibly be given with profit to keeping the patch more free from weeds. Too much attention cannot be given to keeping the weeds and grass down the first year. For this purpose the twelve-tooth Planet Jr. horse cultivator works admirably. The ground can be worked close to the plants without covering them, and very little hand hoeing is necessary. Cultivation must necessarily be largely done away with after early in August; consequently, hand hoeing takes its place, for weeds and grass will start up in the fall, and it pays well to go through the patch and remove all of these.

Those who have thought that they could take off profitable crops two years in succession, when the plants are grown in the matted row system, usually find that it doesn't pay. The fruit is generally inferior, and the yield small. That at least has been our experience here, and the experience of others that we know of. The most profitable way we find is to start a new plantation every year, and plow under the plants as soon as one crop has been taken off.

The ground on which the berry patch is to be set next year should be this year in a hoed crop, from which all weeds have been kept free. A good clover sod turned under also gives excellent results. I, however, much prefer the former, and to it should be added 10 to 15 tons of rotted stable manure per acre in the fall, and lightly plowed under. If manure is not used, a fertilizer of bone meal and complete fertilizer, about 500 lbs. of each per acre, should be applied broadcast in the spring, after the land has been well prepared for planting and harrowed in.

The best land for strawberries is a light, naturally well-drained, loamy soil. Heavy clay soils should be avoided as far as possible for commercial plantations.

The variety Senator Dunlop has given us excellent results in our tests here. We have no hesitation in recommending this variety. It has perfect flowers; firm, good, large fruit; a vigorous vine. It, however, is inclined to ripen slowly at the tip end, which is quite a disadvantage. The Warfield still continues to be one of our best sorts.

Now is the time to start perennial and biennial flowering plants. For this purpose the most satisfactory method is to use a cold frame, and from this the seedlings can be transplanted easily in the early spring. This method I find quite satisfactory for starting pansies, larkspurs, Iceland poppy, Oriental poppy, clove or grass pinks, sweet William, columbine, saponaria, Canterbury bells, Gaillardia perennis, foxglove, Scotch daisy, etc. The seed is scattered thinly in rows, four inches apart. The bed is shaded until the majority of the seedlings appear. The best shade is of lath lattice-work, placing the laths about one-half inch apart, using only four or five laths to go crosswise. Cotton makes a very good shade. The majority of perennial flowering seeds require considerable time to germinate, and do so much better if shaded as indicated.

Watering must be carefully done, and the ground not kept too wet, although at the same time not allowed to dry out. The surface of the cold-frame bed must be given drainage late in the fall, if the frame sets closely on the soil and holds the water. After the ground has frozen up, the bed should be covered with boards to shed the rain. If the bed is where it will drift over with snow so much the better. We obtain the best from above-named plants when handled in this way.

W. S. BLAIR, Nova Scotia.

Fruit Prospects Not Good.

An analysis of the reports of correspondents to date shows a continued falling off from the good indications of previous reports. Fungous diseases are beginning to show seriously, though insects are not as prevalent as usual.

Apples will be a light crop, probably about 50% of last year's crop. It must not be forgotten, however, that the general scarcity will prevent any waste such as has been common for the last two years. Sales are being made at \$1 to \$1.25 for No. 1's and 2's on the trees. Barrels are lower in price than last year, running from 25c. in Nova Scotia to 30c. and 35c. in Ontario, but where proper arrangements have not been made early in the season, prices are likely to go higher than this.

Pears will be a very light crop, scarcely enough for the local market. Blight has worked sad havoc in many orchards this year.

Plums.—The "drop" and plum rot have lessened the prospect for plums to such an extent that the prospects can be rated for a light to medium crop. The Lombard, barring rot, appears to be the only plum that stands out prominently with a fairly good yield, except the Abundance.

Peaches show a light crop in the Essex and Kent district; a medium crop on bearing trees in the Niagara district. The market will not be overloaded.

Sweet cherries have rotted badly; sour cherries have been a medium crop, though badly infested in many cases with fruit worm. Small fruits have been a medium crop, realizing good prices.

The reports from Great Britain and the continent would indicate a light to medium crop. Reports from twenty of the largest apple-growing American States show seventeen States having a light or poor apple crop; some a failure; three, Wisconsin, Kansas and Oklahoma, report the crop promising or good.

Careful estimates by correspondents place the exports from the Annapolis Valley at 200,000 barrels. The apple crop in British Columbia is below the average, but a considerable increase in the acreage will make the exports into the Northwest Territories somewhat larger than last year.

It is pleasing to note the increased confidence in the effect of spraying. There are several enquiries for power machines.

A. McNEILL,
Chief, Fruit Division.

POULTRY.

Rape Feeding and Eggs.

I have twenty chickens, and some of them were sick. Early in the spring I gave them turpentine and linseed oil, but think them all right now, except one, and she does not lay any eggs. Our eggs always looked healthy till a week ago, when we discovered a greenish look in them. I threw them all away, thinking them bad eggs. When they are soft-boiled they look almost black. We have rape in our garden, and the chickens are eating it. Do you think the rape makes the eggs look like that? What is wrong; are they good or not? Are they all right to put under a setting hen?

W. E.

Ans.—I have not in my experience seen eggs similar to those mentioned in the letter. I am quite sure that the rape fed to the fowls would not give such peculiar eggs. This much, however, must be taken into consideration, that eggs are flavored to a considerable extent by the food fed. For instance, scorched grain will produce eggs with a scorched flavor. I think if the correspondent would enclose the hens in a small run or building where they can get nothing but good fresh water and grass in addition to a good grain ration of wheat, barley and oats, that the eggs, in the course of ten days or two weeks, would become perfectly normal. If they do not, I would be pleased to hear from the correspondent, and perhaps we could make some arrangement to make a thorough examination of the chickens.

W. R. GRAHAM.

Ontario Agricultural College.

Minorcas as Egg Producers.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I notice in your issue of July 20th an article headed, "To Increase the Size of Eggs." Now, sir, in my small experience in the poultry business I know of no way one can feed to increase the size of the egg, but I know of several ways by which the eggs can be improved on by special breeding. If your correspondent would try some pure Black Minorcas, or even cross Minorcas, with his heavy breed, he would see a great improvement in the size of the egg. I have Buff Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Leghorns, and a dozen eggs from those breeds will weigh about twenty ounces, while a dozen eggs from the Black Minorcas that I advertised through your poultry columns will weigh 33 ounces. I think people who keep poultry for egg production should keep some breed that lays large eggs. With me, under the same conditions, the Black Minorcas lay just as well as the Leghorns, while the eggs are much larger. Again, when you dress a Minorca, you have a very fair-sized bird. Look at the credit the Minorcas received as dressed poultry at the last winter fair at Guelph, Ont. Now, sir, I have three of the same breeds that your correspondent has, and I am a lover of some varieties of Leghorns, but when it comes to the size and quantity of eggs, I cannot turn down the Black Minorcas.

W. M.

Lambton Co., Ont.

Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

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

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Mr. H. J. Hill, for about twenty years manager and secretary of the Toronto Exhibition, is dead.

Mr. Jno. Fraser, of the Finance Department, assumed his duties as Auditor-General on the first of August.

A party of Canadian scientists, headed by Prof. King, the astronomer, will go to Labrador to observe the eclipse of the sun which is to take place.

The British second Atlantic cruiser squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenburg, has sailed for Quebec.

British and Foreign.

The Royal Commission on food supplies for Great Britain has presented to Parliament for consideration a monster scheme, which proposes that a quantity of food sufficient to last the nation for three months, even though all imports should be cut off by reason of war, be laid up in national storehouses. The City of Manchester, which is 35 miles from the coast, has been mentioned as the headquarters for the elevators.

France and Germany are again somewhat at odds over the Moroccan affair; Premier Rouvier and Ambassador Von Radolin having so far found it impossible to agree in regard to the programme which is to be presented at the conference. The chief cause of dispute is the right claimed by France to police the territory adjoining Algeria, and supervise the maintenance of order throughout the Empire. In the meantime the Germans are doing their best to secure commercial concessions from the Sultan.

A sensation has been caused in England by the fact that the Channel fleet has been ordered, for the first time in many years, to make a trip to the Baltic. The move is supposed to be for the purpose of checking a possible plan of the Kaiser to effect a Scandinavian Federation, composed of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and to be under the domination of Germany. It is said that the Kaiser is aiming also to close the Baltic against foreign shipping.

There are still few developments as yet in Manchuria. The heaviest rains of the season have occurred, and the Valley of the Tumen, where the Russians have been holding important outworks, is flooded. Report says that the Russians in that vicinity have been cut off from Vladivostok and are unable to retreat.

THE FARM BULLETIN

In the Winnipeg district 10,240 acres were home-steaded during July.

Sir William Mulock, while in Scotland, made a close investigation into the telephone system adopted by the Glasgow municipalities.

An increase of ten per cent. on the price of leather has been ordered by Ontario tanners. The increase is said to be due in part to the demand of leather for the troops in Manchuria.

The 42nd annual meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society will be held on Oct. 18th and 19th, at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, by invitation of President Creelman.

In order to be prepared to meet the tremendous exportation of grain from the Northwest during the coming fall, the C. P. R. is already rushing cars and engines westward.

Canada is taking a firm stand against adulteration of foods, and in future the law providing for punishment of those who resort to the practice will be vigorously enforced.

It is reported on good authority that nearly 1,000,000 bushels of winter wheat from Southern Alberta will be shipped to British Columbia, to be ground in the mills there. This move is a first step towards a policy of making Vancouver a great milling center, from which flour may be shipped to the Orient.

Owing to the labor troubles in Russia, which have prevented shipment of butter, there is a great scarcity of the commodity in England, and butter has reached a higher price than at any time during the hot weather for twenty years.

Mr. John Fixter, foreman at the Central Experimental Farm, in an interview with a representative of the Ottawa Valley Journal, said recently that if the farmers of Ontario would turn over the sod land every second year, and reseed other parts of the farm, the crops of the Province might be increased twenty-five per cent. Mr. Fixter favors a three-year rotation: 1st year, grain and seeding; 2nd year, meadow and pasture; 3rd year, hoed crops, corn, beans and potatoes. He says old meadows should be plowed as soon as the hay is off, to give an opportunity of clearing the land of weeds, and then to be plowed as shallow as possible, and the soil to be

rot the sod. When the sod is rotted the soil should be disk harrowed and plowed again in the fall, when the land will be in excellent condition for raising a grain crop the following year.

Weather Predictions.

Guy E. Mitchell, of Washington, D. C., in correspondence to prominent agricultural journals, makes the following pertinent remarks about predicting the weather: Long experience has shown that it is impossible to predict what is going to happen beyond a couple of days. Certain prognosticators and almanac makers, however, furnish monthly and even seasonal predictions, and some newspapers go so far as not only to print, but even pay for these long-time forecasts, based, it is claimed, upon moon signs, planetary movements, etc., which, in the opinion of scientific men who have spent their lives in observing the atmosphere and the sky under the most favorable auspices, is ridiculous.

Reforming the Fairs.

In a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" the proposal to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act of Ontario, by making the Government grants proportionate to the amounts given for agricultural purposes, or depriving of grants altogether those not expending \$200 or \$400 in that way, was discussed at length. A Wentworth Co. correspondent dissents from the proposition, on the ground that the mere size of a show does not determine its usefulness, and Mr. A. W. Cahoe, of Essex County, takes the ground that it would work out unfavorably to those societies that deal in pure-bred stock only, of which there are a few in the Province. The Rochester and Maidstone society is cited. In 1903 it spent \$288 for two bulls, and in 1904 paid out \$789 for six bulls. He suggests a fixed grant of \$50 to each society owning pure-bred stock worth \$100, and an additional grant of \$50 for each pure-bred stallion, \$15 for each bull, and \$5 for each ram or boar owned. He is in favor of cutting out a lot of the smaller fairs.

Of Interest to Live-stock Breeders.

Mr. Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, secretary-treasurer of the different horse and cattle breeders' associations, announces that he will have an office in the Live-stock Association tent during the coming National Exhibition, Toronto, where membership fees and registrations for the following live-stock associations will be attended to: Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association, Canadian Shire Association; Canadian Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society; Canadian Pony Society, and Canadian Horse-breeders' Association. Also sheep and swine pedigrees. Entry forms for the foregoing associations can also be secured free of charge at this office during the exhibition. This will be a convenience to the different live-stock breeders who wish to make registrations at the time of the exhibition.

Crops in South Waterloo, Ont.

The busy harvest time of another year is upon us, with its tangible satisfaction, as a reward for the labor already expended with this end in view. An excellent crop of hay has already been stored. The yield was from probably one and a half to two and a half tons per acre; and while the wet weather during the earlier part of haying prevented the making of much first-class hay then, the last two weeks have been much more favorable. Extra help for the busy time is a thing that exists in name only; but we have learned pretty well how to do without it. The hay-loader, which until last year was practically unknown, has this year loaded the hay on at least a dozen farms within a mile of here. The side-delivery rake, although such a useful adjunct to the loader, is not coming so fast. Cutting grain commenced about July 20th. Wheat stood fairly well on the ground, and contains a nice plump sample of grain, on bright, clean straw, a decided contrast to the rusted, shrivelled crop of last year. Barley and oats are long in straw, and well filled. A mixture of these two grains for feed is popular, and some farmers are using an early variety of oats, like the Daubenay, for this purpose. The Daubenay appears to be especially susceptible to smut, but even if this really is the case, it is an objection which can be overcome by the simple operation of treating the seed with formalin—a treatment which should be applied to seed oats by all farmers, as a matter of course. Corn is growing vigorously, and from now on, with favorable weather, will be a "thing of beauty and a joy" to the farmer, who can feel that he has had a hand with nature in producing such a wealth of growth. There is a luxuriant and pleasing freshness about a field of growing corn, that fills the eye as scarcely any other crop does. Roots, including sugar beets for the Berlin factory, are also doing well. The factory's acreage of beets is, I believe, steadily increasing from year to year. While most of the large contracts of the first year have dwindled to more moderate and manageable proportions, the number of growers is now greater. The testimony of almost all who have grown beets is that when properly cared for they pay handsomely, and the difficulty of getting the help to give them this care is what keeps most growers from increasing their acres.

H. GROH.

Fair Dates for 1905.

Canadian National, Toronto	Aug. 26—Sept. 12
Dundas Co., Morrisburg	Aug. 30—Sept. 1
Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que.	Sept. 2—9
East Elgin, Aylmer, Ont.	Sept. 4—8
Ohio, Columbus	Sept. 4—8
Minnesota, Hamline	Sept. 4—9
Western Fair, London, Ont.	Sept. 8—16
Central Canada, Ottawa	Sept. 8—16
New York State, Syracuse	Sept. 5—10
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Sept. 11—15
Indiana, Indianapolis	Sept. 11—15
Michigan, Pontiac	Sept. 11—16
Central, Guelph	Sept. 12—14
Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax	Sept. 13—21
W. Michigan, Grand Rapids	Sept. 18—22
Kentucky, Lexington	Sept. 18—23
Fullarton and Logan, Mitchell	Sept. 19—20
North York, Newmarket	Sept. 19—21
Prescott, Prescott	Sept. 19—21
Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon:	
Live stock	Sept. 19—29
North Oxford, Woodstock	Sept. 20—22
Peel Co., Brampton	Sept. 21—22
Fredericton, N. B.	Sept. 21—27
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Sept. 26—29
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.	Sept. 27—Oct. 7
Illinois, Springfield	Sept. 30—Oct. 7
Sussex, N. B.	Oct. 2—6
International, Chicago	Dec. 2—9
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 11—15

Temiskaming District.

The principal events of the month are haying, and the visit of Professors Zavitz and Reynolds, together with the inevitable "weather" topic. At the time of writing, haying is in full swing, being rather late this year. June, especially the latter end, was so exceedingly hot and dry that fears were being expressed as to the probability of the hay crop being diminished by at least half, but, fortunately, rain fell early in July and saved any serious loss, although the crop generally is below the average. Now the boot is on the other foot, for we've had rain almost ceaselessly during July; so much so that haying proved a difficult operation. So far, however, the heavy rains have injured no other crops, for the ground was so dry as to absorb surplus water quickly. Everything looks well and flourishing. Up to the present it has proved a good season for all tender and semi-hardy crops, the usual late spring and summer frosts having mercifully withheld their discouraging presence. Potatoes, in particular, promise a fine yield, if the frost still holds off. The few examples of fall wheat look fine, and almost ready to cut, though the area under wheat is very small in this district.

One of our local apiarists started with two hives of Italian bees this spring, which he has increased to five by dividing stocks. In addition he took some 50 lbs. of honey recently. This result is very encouraging, and the enterprising gentleman in question proposes working on a larger scale next season, should wintering be reasonably successful.

Rumors are afloat that several of the "progressives" are talking of trying strawberries on a much larger scale than has hitherto been attempted; there being a good local market. Those that understand the culture should do well in strawberries, as indeed in all small fruits, for the conditions seem favorable in spite of the long and severe winter.

The lectures given by the Professors above mentioned were attended by fair audiences on the whole, and were very interesting, both to the expert farmer and the raw settler, raising interesting discussions. Both the gentlemen were heartily thanked for their efforts to impart helpful information. G. W. W.

Nova Scotia Fruit and Grain Outlook.

The prospect for a good apple crop is not so bright as it was when the trees were in bloom. More than the usual number of partly-formed apples are dropping. The frost on the early morning of the 7th of June had a decidedly injurious effect, especially was this so in the Annapolis and Cornwallis valleys. This was followed also by cool, wet, unfavorable weather for proper fertilization at the time the pollen was ripe. These two causes combine to make the outlook for a good apple crop somewhat dull. Considering the Maritime Provinces as a whole, so far as one can judge, the crop can safely be put below a medium one.

The plum trees in this and surrounding sections, and also in the most parts of New Brunswick, came through the winter in poor condition, and many were winter-killed. In most parts of Nova Scotia, and in Prince Edward Island, they are reported as wintering fairly well. The prospects are that the crop will be light. The set of pears is fairly good, and the crop will be a medium one. Cherries in most places are light.

The season has been especially favorable for wood growth in fruit trees, and the present development of the fruit indicates that a good quality of fruit will be harvested. The early part of the season favored the development of the apple scab fungus, and where spraying was not done the spot made great headway. The month of July has been a good one for the orchardist, for nature, by her bright, dry weather, has prevented the development of fungi to a great extent.

Although the grain crops were put in late, they are invariably looking well. Grain sown towards the end of May is better than that sown early in May. Our experiments and practical experience indicates that grain

seeding before the middle of May rarely pays in these Provinces. The best crops are obtained from seeding done between that date and the first of June. The early-seeded grain is generally greatly injured with weeds, which start at a lower temperature and make more rapid growth in the early part of the season than the grain does. It pays to work the ground as soon as it is fit in the spring, but seeding should not be too vigorously pushed until the middle of May.

Smut is quite prevalent in the grain crops this season. The loss to farmers in these provinces from this disease is greater than we are inclined to think. A remedy for smut has been successfully worked out by the experiment stations, and excellent results are obtained from the use of formalin. The seed is soaked two hours in a solution made of one pound of commercial formalin to forty gallons of water.

N. S. Experimental Farm. W. S. BLAIR.

Speculative Investments.

Scarcely a week passes but we are thrilled by the story of some new investment or discovery that is making millions for the fortunate ones who purchase a few shares of the precious stock. One time it is a rubber plantation—undiscovered as a moneymaker heretofore, now shown to possess marvellous wealth; then some fortunate man finds an oil well, a proposition in which capitalists are tumbling over each other to invest their surplus funds, but, generous man (?), he wants to let in the public on the ground floor, and is willing to offer you—just as a personal favor—a few shares of the preferred stock, at 17 cents a share. From oil to coal mines, from coal to gold bricks, with minor variations to suit the taste of the public, the promoter works, and the public loses, and the whole nation feels the injury of money dragged from productive channels, to be squandered on unproductive work, or productive only of sore hearts and empty pocketbooks.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has sounded the word of warning before; it sounds it again, only because the necessity exists for the warning. The farmers and the great mass of the people of Canada will find their true source of increased prosperity and happiness in the development of those industries with which their life-work has made them familiar, leaving to those who have money to burn the business of investing in such doubtful propositions as are generally peddled around the towns and country under various high-sounding but perfectly meaningless names.

Crops in Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia.

Now that haying is almost over, we are in a better position to give an idea of the crop. As we predicted, the marsh and flat lands are light, though the uplands that are in good heart or state of fertility were better than last year. Run-out uplands, however, are little if any better. Well-drained marshes are also giving a better yield. As a whole, we may place the hay crop from 10% to 25% better than that of 1904. The weather during July has been very dry and warm, giving two weeks of good haying weather in the last part of the month. The crops were at that time beginning to feel the dry weather, and were almost at a standstill, but a two day's rain—beginning of August—mended matters, and it is many years since the root crops and hoed crops generally looked better at this time of year.

Bugs have been plenty on the potato vines, and have persisted, perhaps, longer than usual. We are glad to note that the object lesson of a few farmers, as well as the persistent teaching of the experiment stations, has resulted in an increase in the use of Bordeaux mixture for spraying potatoes. In this season the blight spreads very rapidly, and the increased yield following this kind of spraying will, we hope, be so clear as will lead to a universal use of the spray pump. Very few potatoes, however, are raised here, the area rarely going above three or four acres per farm; more generally one or two acres. We find a very convenient method of spraying consists in the use of the spray pump in a one-horse dump cart; the horse walks between two rows, and the wheels of the cart go outside between these and the next two. The driver can also pump, while a boy sitting in the tail of the cart can point the nozzles from the two short lines of hose at the two rows passed over. Thus two rows can be sprayed as fast as the horse walks, and an acre can be pretty thoroughly sprayed in an hour, without the danger of treading down potato vines. This is away ahead of the row of nozzles (for we have only to use the same outfit with which we spray trees), and also because it is more thorough, the operator being able to cover the tops over any inequalities of the ground or rows better than the rigid nozzles on the rod.

Beef is very scarce and high, as a result of the scarcity of hay last year. All cattle that could well be sold last year were disposed of to save hay, and now the stock on many farms is depleted far below what it should be. Very ordinary country cow beef brings readily 7c. per pound, while first-class beef brings 10c. by the carcass. Hogs are also bringing a good price for this Province—8c. per pound for good light pigs, of 100 to 150 pounds dressed weight, against 5½c. last fall. This state of things will probably continue to well along in the winter.

R. J. MESSENGER.

Three New Men for the O. A. C. Staff.

Prof. Franklin Sherman, M.S., has been appointed Professor of Entomology and Zoology at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and will assume his duties September 15th. The appointment is to fill in part the vacancy created by the resignation of Prof. Lochhead, whose appointment in connection with the Agricultural College was recently announced. Prof. Sherman is a graduate of Cornell University, and studied there under Prof. Comstock, the leading entomologist of the United States. He was entomologist at the experimental station at Raleigh, N. C., and became State Entomologist. He has resigned this position to come to Guelph.

Prof. J. B. Dandeno, of the chair of botany in Michigan Agricultural College, an old Guelph man, and graduate of Queen's and of Harvard, has been appointed to the chair of botany.

Dr. F. S. Edwards, assistant to the professor in Michigan Agricultural College, has accepted the chair of bacteriology, as successor to Prof. Harrison.

The Temiscaming Lectures.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The Professors from the Ontario Agricultural College were, as reported, making a lecture tour of this district during the early part of July. The lectures were highly interesting and fairly instructive, and aroused fine discussions, but one or two points dealt with are open to criticism, and certain conclusions forced themselves upon the writer's mind. Professor Reynolds, who spoke first, dealt with climate and soil more particularly, and the facts and figures brought forward by him were very educative. One statement he made, however, which seems to be contradicted by facts, viz., that the extension of clearings (deforesting) would make no difference in rainfall. In view of the general experience throughout the U. S. A., in two or three states

a greater weight per acre is obtainable from the college experimental plots is no proof that the same results will be reached by the ordinary farmer. We cannot give the time and attention to crops on a large scale as can be done on a small scale. And, again, different soils give different results; e. g., the writer cannot grow the weight of fall wheat produced by the next farm, but excels in roots and oats; his soil being sandy loam with clay subsoil, and the neighboring farm being heavy clay throughout, with a few inches of "muck" (vegetable humus).

Later on the Professor advocates bronze-top Swede turnips, his experiments leading him to think they paid better. If this is so, how is it that a far larger proportion of purple-top is grown? Orange tops may be grown in other parts of the Dominion, but in Temiscaming they have yet to make their appearance on anything like a general scale.

As to the remainder of the Professor's lecture, it was mainly concerned with results of experiments at the college. The point that struck the writer most forcibly was that almost all the experiments were such as have been long ago rejected or accepted by the British farmer. The farmer in the Old Country is, and for generations has been, working on lines which are the subject of experimentation in the Canadian agricultural colleges. That is to say, thousands of dollars are being spent annually to experiment upon methods which are but the alphabet to the English agriculturist. Of course, climate makes a difference, and certainly the climate of England is not like that of Canada, but too much stress may be laid upon climatic differences. It will, in the writer's opinion, be eventually found that the difference in climate does not necessitate such a difference in method as the Canadian farmer imagines. There are Old Country farmers in this district who, having tried both empirically and according to the agricultural colleges, have concluded to go back to their own methods, making due allowance for later spring and earlier fall frosts; that is, cramming work that in England occupies November, March and April, into October, April and May. The conclusion is, that many of the experiments carried on at the O. A. C. and other colleges, in view of the fact that dearly won experience is to be had, are a needless expense.

One was rather surprised that Professor Zavitz was unable to identify several of our common weeds, though possibly they are unknown in Old Ontario. In spite of this criticism, however, Professor Zavitz gave a splendid lecture, worthy of far better audiences than obtained in several places (notably New Liskeard).

Since writing the above, several Toronto and other papers report Professor Zavitz as making a statement to the effect that barley is more largely grown here than oats. Whether it originated from the Professor, or is a printer's error, one is safe in contradicting it. Oats stand indisputably first. There is at present no real market locally for barley, and the quantity necessary to "pay" for export would be difficult to raise until the average size of the clearings is far larger.

One would be glad, also, to know where to find the "immense crops of peas" spoken of. Peas are a good crop, and fairly largely grown, but not yet to such an extent as is implied. In conclusion, both the Professors may feel assured of a hearty welcome when they can spare time to visit us again.

G. W. W.

Temiscaming, Ont.

Alfalfa in Minnesota.

Below are the conclusions presented in Bulletin 80 of the Minnesota Experiment Station, summarizing the results of some investigations covering the chemistry, digestibility and feeding value of alfalfa:

A variety of alfalfa has been grown in Minnesota for thirty or forty years, and has proved to be perfectly hardy wherever tried.

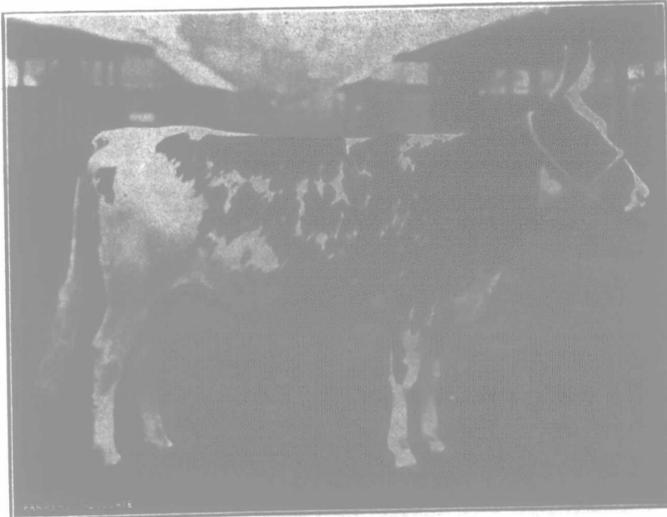
Alfalfa for hay should be cut when one-third of the blossoms have appeared, because at this stage it will yield the largest amounts of the several nutrients in the most valuable forms.

Alfalfa produced in Minnesota contains more protein than red clover, and has a greater feeding value than wheat bran.

Alfalfa hay contains large amounts of the most valuable fertilizing materials, and when it is fed on the farm the fertility of the soil is increased.

Alfalfa hay is equal in digestibility to red clover. It is more digestible when fed with corn or barley meal than when fed alone.

The Kansas wheat king is John T. Stewart, of Wellington, in Sumner County. This summer he harvested eighteen thousand acres of wheat from his 125 farms, all in Sumner County.



Handsome Nell.

Two-year-old Ayrshire heifer. First prize Royal Show, England, 1905. Bred and exhibited by Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie.

in particular, this statement by the Professor seems open to question. It is but recently that President Roosevelt was dealing with this very matter in connection with California; and certainly the opinion of the President does not coincide with that of Professor Reynolds. The Professor's statement should not be taken too seriously, or much harm will be done. It is the aim of intelligent statesmen, both here and in the U. S. A., to reforest large areas, and too much importance attached to the Professor's statement might militate to an unfortunate degree against such efforts on the part of farmers as would materially aid such aim. Except for this one flaw, Professor Reynolds' lecture was of great value, even to the most expert farmer, and particularly so to the raw settler.

Professor Zavitz, in his discourse, insisted very strongly on deep fall plowing and plenty of clover. These are points upon which one can scarcely insist too strongly, and it is strange and regrettable that farmers in Canada should have to be reminded year after year of the importance of such methods. In England no farmer requires to be told either to fall plow or to grow clover, for it is a practice he has carried out for generations.

Professor Zavitz also recommended barley in preference to oats, on the ground that a greater weight was obtainable per acre. This may be so on the college plots, but is it actually found so by the average farmer? Further, even if correct on the average farm, can it be asserted that barley is as useful for all stock at all to cows, and to what extent would they feed it to horses? Could barley take the place of oats for the general stock purposes to any reasonable extent? The writer doubts it, and in conversation with many experienced men of this district, has found none who uphold the Professor's views. Moreover, the fact that

Mr. Raynor's Appointment.

Mr. T. G. Raynor, B. S. A., the well and widely known Farmers' Institute lecturer, has been appointed to succeed Mr. L. H. Newman as Superintendent for Ontario in the Seeds Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, of which Mr. G. H. Clark, of Ottawa, is Chief, Mr. Newman having accepted the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association. Mr. Raynor's experience as a practical farmer, his education in agricultural lines, and his wide acquaintance with farmers in all the provinces eminently qualify him for the position he has been called to fill, and the "Farmer's Advocate" commends him to the sympathy and co-operation of the farmers of the Province in the performance of the duties of his office, the spread of the gospel of good, clean seed.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Trade slow. Nothing but poor cattle offering, and the demand for these quiet. Good to choice cattle wanted, and prices for them would have been higher, but none offering. Trade in the poorer lots dull, and prices inclined lower. Choice are quoted at from \$4.50 to \$4.85; good to medium, \$4.20 to \$4.50; others at \$4.20 to \$4.50; bulls and cows, \$3 to \$4.

Butcher Cattle—As in the case of exporters, the offerings of good cattle are very light. A few were on the market, and they sold well, and at slightly higher prices. Others were easy in tone, and trade dull. Picked cattle are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.65; good to choice, \$4.20 to \$4.50; fair, \$3.50 to \$4; common, \$2.50 to \$3.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—The demand continues quiet. Few offering, and prices generally unchanged. The prices stand at from \$3.50 to \$3.80 for stockers, and \$2.50 to \$3.50 for feeders.

Milch Cows—Not many offering, and they not of good quality. The range of prices is quoted at \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves—Despite a fairly heavy run, trade fair, and prices steady at 3¢. to 6¢. per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Offerings continue heavy, but everything sold, and prices held up fairly well. Sheep are quote at \$3 to \$4.15 per cwt. for export, and \$3 to \$4 for culls; lambs at \$6 to \$6.50 each.

Hogs—Market continues very firm, and quoted at a further advance of 15¢. per cwt., at \$7 for selects and \$6.75 for lights and fats.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
(Wholesale Prices.)

Butter—Receipts continue fair. Dairy rolls are coming in more freely. Prices are quoted steady.

Creamery, prints ... 21c. to 22c.
do, solids ... 20c. to 21c.
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice ... 17c. to 18½c.
do, medium ... 15c. to 16c.
do, tubs, good to choice ... 16c. to 17c.
do, inferior ... 14c. to 15c.

Cheese—The market holds fairly firm, despite easiness at the boards. Quotations here are firm at 11½c. to 11¼c. per pound.

Eggs—The market is about steady, although the quality of the receipts is much mixed. Quotations are about steady at 17c. to 18c.

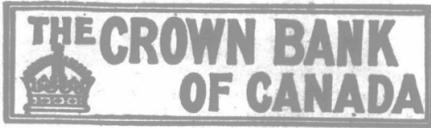
Potatoes—Hold firm at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per barrel, and 75¢. per bushel.

Baled Hay—The market continues dull. Prices are unchanged. Old and new No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.50 per ton, on track here, and No. 2 at \$6 for car lots, on track here.

Baled Straw—The market is quoted steady and quiet at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots, on track here.

FARMERS' MARKET.
(Retail Prices.)

Wheat, white	\$ 0 95
do, red	95
do, spring	90
do, goose	75
Oats	45
Buckwheat	54
Rye	62 to 65
Hay, No. 1 timothy	11 00 to 12 00
do, new	7 50 to 9 00



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do, clover, mixed	\$ 8 00 to \$ 9 00
Straw	11 00 to 11 50
do, loose	6 50
Dressed hogs, light, cwt.	9 75
do, heavy	9 00
Butter	19 to 21
Eggs	22 to 24
Old chickens, dressed	10
Fall chickens	15 to 20
Turkeys	13 to 20
Potatoes, bushel	1 00 to 1 10
Beef, hindquarters	8½ to 9½
do, forequarters	6 to 7
Mutton	7 to 9
Spring lambs, per lb.	14 to 15

HORSE MARKET.

The local horse market showed improvement last week, and a very respectable volume of business is reported by dealers. The renewed activity, however, has in the main been confined to the heavy commercial classes, though a few private sales of drivers are reported. As high as \$565 has been paid for a pair of heavy workers at the Repository, weighing probably 3,600 lbs., while another pair fetched \$430. The latter weighed close to 3,000 lbs. William Gillis, of Brayside, Ont., was the purchaser in both cases. He also took six heavy pair of drafters from the Horse Exchange. They were all of good pattern and strong workers. He also took some very useful chunks at \$200 to \$230. Some heavy drafts were also purchased to go to Brandon up to \$450 a pair. A bunch of general-purpose horses were sold at \$140 to \$185 to a local firm, but the bulk of the sales were for outside account, Cobourg, Hamilton, Dundas, and surrounding country taking large consignments. Altogether the week was a most satisfactory one in the sales-ring, and the prices obtained were exceptionally good for this season of the year. Dealers look for a continuance of trade activity, and expect a decided boom as soon as farmers complete harvesting operations. The railway construction work in various parts of the country is one factor that is counted upon to stimulate business in a marked degree, while the great prosperity prevailing on all sides will continue to impart activity and strength to the market for high-class drivers and saddle horses.

The Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, report prices as follows:

Single drivers, 15 to 16 hands	\$125 to \$200
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16 hands	150 to 225
Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	300 to 700
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	125 to 175
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	125 to 200
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs.	150 to 225
Second-hand workers	60 to 100
Second-hand drivers	60 to 110

Prevailing prices, according to Burns & Sheppard, of the Repository, are as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	\$125 to \$175
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	125 to 200
Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	300 to 550
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	125 to 160
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	120 to 165
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs.	140 to 210
Serviceable second-hand workers	60 to 90
Serviceable second-hand drivers	50 to 75

Montreal.

As high as 23½c. was paid for butter in the country. We do not remember of such high prices having ever been paid for butter at this time of year before. On Monday, dealers were generally quoting 23½c. as the outside obtainable for fancy Townships creamery, in the city, choice being quoted at 23, and good to fine at 22½c. to 22¼c., prices having reached too high a mark here, and importers in England could not follow. Dairy butter in good demand, and the supply still on the light side. Some holders demanding 19c. for choice goods, but purchases being made at 18c. to 18½c. The shipments of butter from the port on Montreal, last week, were larger than for any previous week this season.

Cheese—Holders in this market are demanding 10½c. to 10¼c. for Quebec makes; 10½c. to 11c. for Townships, and 11c. to 11½c. for Ontario makes.

Eggs—Dealers are paying, in the country, 14½c. to 15½c.

Grain—Save for the discussion which has gone on between dealers, the local market has practically been unaffected by the deal in July wheat at Winnipeg. Assuming that the Ogilvie Company is one of the long interests, they will have quite a quantity of wheat on their hands for which they had to pay as high as \$1.35 per bushel. This certainly cannot be made into flour to sell at present prices without making a loss. This, however, would be cancelled by the profits made on shorts settling, or might be. The result of the whole matter will probably not appear for some time, and may, perhaps, never become known.

Oats are not in demand, but stocks are light. Prices have declined at 4½c. for No. 3 oats, in store, and 47½c. for No. 2. There is nothing else doing in the local grain market.

Flour—One Manitoba miller is still offering strong bakers at \$5 to \$5.10 per bbl., in bags, and patents at \$5.30 to \$5.40. It is hard to say what the future may bring forth, whether the high cost of the wheat bought lately will compel an advance, or whether other millers have sufficient wheat on hand, or flour stored away, to keep the price down.

Feed—The market for feed is quite active at present. Bran is in good demand for export, and besides this there is also a good demand for consumption throughout Canada.

Potatoes—Prices a shade easier, bags selling at 65c. on the market (80-lb. bags), and bbls. at \$1.50.

Hay—Market easy, and prices steady at \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 1; \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2, and \$6.50 to \$7.50 for clover and clover mixed.

Chicago.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.90; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.20.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.50 to \$6.05; good to choice, heavy, \$5.90 to \$6.05; rough, heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.75; light, \$5.70 to \$6.10; bulk of sales, \$5.75 to \$5.90. **Sheep**—Good to choice wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.85; fair to choice, mixed, \$4 to \$4.50; native lambs, \$5 to \$7.50.

Cheese Market.

Montreal, 11½c. to 11¼c.; Madoc, 10½c.; Kingston, 10½c.; Tweed, 10½c. offered; Perth, 10½c.; Winchester, 10½c.; Belleville, 11c.; Woodstock, 10 7-16c.; London, 10½c.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. per lb.; sheep, 13c. to 14c. per lb.

Buffalo.

Buffalo—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; shipping steers, \$4.50 to \$5.15; butchers', \$4.25 to \$5; heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.75; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.25; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.25; stock heifers, \$2.25 to \$3.

Hogs—Pigs and Yorkers active and firm; others dull, 5c. to 10c. lower; heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.35; mixed, \$6.35 to \$6.40; Yorkers, \$6.45 to \$6.55; pigs, \$6.50 to \$6.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.40; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6; wethers, \$5 to \$5.25; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$4.75.

Mr. Peter C. Kellog ("Hark Comstock"), the noted live-stock auctioneer and writer on light horses and dairy cattle, died at his home, Montclair, New Jersey, on July 24th, aged 64 years. He was a man of fine character and talents.

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



Life, Literature and Education.



Duncan Campbell Scott.

Duncan Campbell Scott, son of the late Rev. Wm. Scott, born in Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 2, 1862; educated at Stanstead Wesleyan College; entered the Canadian Civil Service as third-class clerk in the Department of Indian Affairs, and was afterwards made accountant of the Department and promoted to the chief clerkship. Such is the life-story up to the present time of one who, like William Wilfrid Campbell, has found time, amidst his duties at the Parliament Buildings, to render a valuable contribution to our Canadian literature.

Mr. Scott has not written much—two small volumes of poems being as yet the sum total of his literary work which has appeared in book form—but everything which has left his pen bears the stamp of the literary artist and true poet. His first volume, "The Magic House," published in London in 1893, immediately won for itself a distinction gratifying to all Canadians interested in our native literature, and was declared by "The Speaker" to be, "for what it fulfils and for what it promises, one of the most remarkable books of verse of the decade." The second volume, "Labor and the Angel," published in 1898, has redeemed the promise of the first in giving us still fuller testimony of the unique ability possessed by this quiet Canadian poet.

Unique we have said, and unique we shall repeat; for not only in conception, but also in expression and arrangement, does Mr. Scott's verse stand forth with a distinctiveness that marks him out as a writer of unusual originality. Like Walt Whitman, he has taken language and the conventional standards of rhyme and rhythm into his own hands, hacked them, pared them to his liking, manufacturing short lines or long regular rhythms, or irregular, as suited his mood and added to the strength of his presentation. But here the similarity ceases. Unlike Whitman, Scott never descends to vulgarity or coarseness; his taste

is ever irreproachable, or whether he describes or philosophizes, his poems are like dainty pastels, full of soft tones and touches laid on in few and effective strokes, with but here and there the high light necessary to the complete picture. Moreover, he is never abrupt; his measures are unfailingly melodious, a quality to some extent helped, perhaps, by the fact that until he had reached the age of twenty-five years he devoted his attention to music rather than to poetry.

As an example of unusual verse and fine description, read the following, taken from "The Harvest":

Sun on the mountain,
Shade in the valley,
Ripple and lightness
Leaping along the world;
Sun, like a gold sword
Plucked from the scabbard,
Striking the wheat-fields,
Splendid and lusty,
Close-standing, full headed,
Toppling with plenty;
Shade, like a buckler,
Kindly and ample,
Sweeping the wheat-fields
Darkening and tossing;
There on the world-rim
Winds break and gather
Heaping the mist
For the pyre of sunset;
And still as a shadow
In the dim westward,
A cloud sloop of amethyst
Moored to the world
With cables of rain.

Mr. Scott has written fine descriptive passages, but he cannot be placed, as Lampman, among the more exclusively descriptive poets. His heart has been touched too strongly by the human problems of the old earth to permit his forgetting its sterner realities in simple adoration of the beautiful or the good. He cannot forget the burden of toil and poverty which rests upon so vast a number of the world's multitudes—that

Hunger and poverty,
Heaped like the ocean,

Millions of children,
Born to their terrible
Ancestral hunger,
Starved in their mother's womb,
Starved at the nipple, cry
"Ours is the harvest."

Yet, his tone is usually courageous. Again, listen to his "Angel":

"Effort and effort," she cries,
"This is the heart-beat of life,
Up with the lark and the dew,
Still with the dew and the stars,
Feel it a throb in the earth."

And when he watches the poor stone-breaker, he is glad that the weary "German" can still find heart to sing of home and Fatherland:

Syenite hard,
Weary lot,
Callous hand,
All forgot.

Toil is long,
But dear God
Gives us song;
At the end,
Gives us rest;
Toil is best.

Only once does he seem to grow

hopeless over things, and his mood breaks out in a sort of stoical fierceness, the stronger, perhaps, because of the hopelessness—"The Cup":

Here is pleasure; drink it down.
Here is sorrow; drain it dry.
Tilt the goblet, don't ask why.
Here is madness; down it goes.
Here's a dagger and a kiss,
Don't ask what the reason is.
Drink your liquor, no one knows;
Drink it bravely like a lord.
Do not roll a coward eye.
Pain and pleasure is one sword
Hacking out your destiny;
Do not say, "It is not just."
That word won't apply to life;
You must drink because you must;
Tilt the goblet, cease the strife.
Here at last is something good,
Just to warm your flagging blood.
Don't take breath—
At the bottom of the cup
Here is death:
Drink it up.

There is a fascination about this, but perhaps one turns from it gladly to a little ballad, fresh and breezy, and full of Canada, with which, as it is, at this season of the year, especially suitable, we will conclude:

Sing me a song of the summer-time,
Of the sorrel red and the ruby clover,
Where the garrulous bobolinks lilt and chime,
Over and over.

Sing me a song of the strawberry bent,
Of the black-cap hiding the heap of stones,
Of the milkweed drowsy with sultry scent,
Where the bee drones.

Sing me a song of the spring head still,
Of the dewy fern in the solitude,
Of the hermit thrush and the whip-poor-will
Haunting the wood.

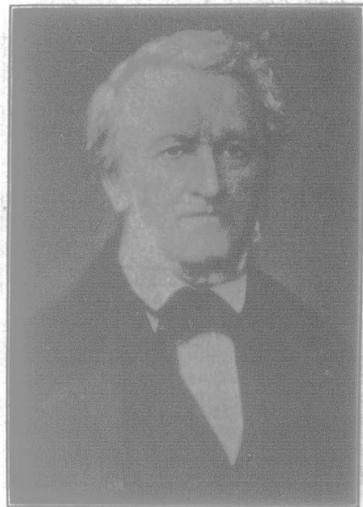
Sing me a song of the gleaming scythe,
Of the scented hay and the buried wain,
Of the mowers whistling, bright and blythe
In the sunny rain.

Sing me a song of the quince and the gage,
Of the apricot by the orchard wall,
Where bends my love, Armitage,
Gathering the fruit of the windfall.

Sing me a song of the rustling, slow
Sway of the wheat as the winds croon,
Of the golden disc and the dreaming glow
Of the harvest moon.

The Largest Sunday School.

The largest Sunday School in the world is in Stockport, England, and it has been housed in its present building for 100 years. The great event in the school year is the Whitsuntide procession, and this year no less than 4,503 persons took part in it. A special feature was the presence of several hundred old scholars, who came from all parts of England and a few from America, on purpose to join in the procession. The actual processionists numbered 2,396 girls and women, and 2,107 boys and men. After the procession the whole of the past and present scholars massed together in the market-place, where a centenary hymn, composed by Mr. T. B. Leigh, one of the general inspectors of the school, was sung. The mayor and a number of borough magistrates and aldermen also took part.



Wilhelm Richard Wagner (Vaagner).

Born May 22, 1813; Died Feb. 13, 1883.

The subject of our sketch was born at Leipzig, where his father, a superintendent of police, died at an early age, leaving his widow a very small government pension which was quite insufficient for the support of her seven children. Her second husband was Ludwig Geyer, a celebrated actor, high in favor at Court. He proved a kind and affectionate stepfather, greatly interested in the education of the children. Like many other boys, Richard hated his piano lessons, and would not play scales, insisting upon grand operatic music at once. The boy was, however, very brilliant in many other ways, translating twelve books of the "Odyssey" when he was thirteen, entirely of his own accord. He became deeply interested in Shakespeare's plays, especially in the tragedies of Hamlet and King Lear. Later he attended the university at Leipzig, and at the age of 21 became Music-Director of the opera at Magdeburg. His first wife was a pretty but rather stupid young actress, Minna Planer, who never understood her husband, and after many years of trouble they separated. After her death Wagner married Liszt's daughter, and the union proved a very happy one.

Wagner gave all that was best in himself to his work; to his friends he gave his sympathy always, and his worldly goods, whenever he had any. "Wagner can never be happy," said one who knew him, "because he will always have someone about him whose sorrows he must share." Wagner's most famous compositions are: Faust Overture; Kaiser Marsch, composed for a military band; Operas—Rienzi, Tannhauser, Lohengrin; Music Dramas—Tristan and Isolde, Die Meistersinger, and Parsifal. The last named has been the greatest musical success of the present day, having taken New York by storm during the past winter, Toronto was honored by its performance there recently. The story is founded on the ancient Buddhism, which so greatly interested Wagner. It demonstrates the purest law, the highest standard, and the oldest, wisest philosophy that the ages

through Buddhism or Christianity have been able to evolve, namely, Pity.—[Adapted from A. A. Chapin's "Masters of Music."

A Holiday in Prince Edward Island.

I write from Prince Edward Island, the "Garden of the Gulf," from a place called "Abegweit," which is one of its Indian names, meaning "Home on the Wave"; its other, of Micmac origin, signifying "Floating Beauty"—in truth, a most lovely, restful spot in which to spend a summer holiday. To crown my satisfaction, I find myself not only near a wide stretch of sandy beach upon one side and a mile-wide land-locked bay on the other, but from my window I can see the farmer amongst his animals, and his wife feeding the fine stock of poultry. I hear the low of the kine, the cawing of the crows over the pines which sentinel the cranberry patches through which the guests of the house have to pass to their morning dip in the dancing waves. Above the big brown barn is working busily that good fairy of the Prince Edward Island farmer, the fan-shaped, circular windmill. I am told it not only supplies all the water required for house and stock, but threshes the grain, stores it on occasion into the granary, hoists the hay into the lofts, and, by adjustable straps, saws the wood for fuel, cuts the boards for building purposes, besides various other chores. It gives to an Ontario woman a "homey" feeling to read upon the big wheel when it stops whirling to take a well-earned rest, the words "Ideal, Brantford," showing the kinship which exists between the sister Provinces of our wide Dominion; whilst to the occasional contributor to its "Home Magazine" pages is conveyed a still more "homey" feeling when she learns that, not only has the "Farmer's Advocate" for a long period had a welcome in this house, but that already has she clasped friendly hands with members of two other homes in which the paper is a fortnightly visitor.

I have heard the remark that tourists are only beginning to discover Prince Edward Island, to find out how accessible it is, and how worthy of a visit, even if it were twice as difficult to reach. Its summer is delightful, and every hour may be full of enjoyment. There is so, nothing for every taste—good fishing, shooting, boating, bathing, and an atmosphere literally charged with vitality, especially that of the more-bracing north shore, from which I write. I have yet much to learn of this lovely island, but I have seen enough already to arouse my keenest interest. I do not pretend to know much of the details of farming, but I can admire and appreciate trim, clean-looking buildings, well-kept fences, healthy looking stock, well-groomed horses, and fields which have been so well plowed and planted that it is no matter of wonder that they should give so good a promise of a bountiful harvest. Nor am I behind my fellow guests at this homelike farm hotel in appreciation of the rich cream placed so unstintingly before us, the fresh eggs over the laying of which we daily hear such triumphant cackling, the cod and mackerel which the son of the house gathers in as his share of the harvest of the sea, and the wild strawberries which can be had for the picking.

There is a great deal more in Prince Edward Island than in any other part of Canada to remind one of the motherland, Devonshire more especially, though lacking, perhaps, the rougher, bolder outlines of its coast. The deep reddish hue of its soil, in contrast to the vivid lines of the greenery above it, has the coloring of dear old Devon, whilst here and there the roads are lined by real hedges over which creep tangles of sweet wild roses, springing from and protected by the bracken and fern below.

Nor is the likeness outward only.

There is in the native-born islander a simplicity of character, which by no means denotes lack of intelligence, and a warm hospitality alike to that of the hearty fisher and farm folks of Devonshire and Cornwall, and there is, at first, a little of their reticence, too—a reticence which soon passes. "If you get lost, as you easily might in our lovely but somewhat roundabout roads, call at the first farmhouse



North Cape, P. E. I.

you pass, and you will have every help afforded you—a meal prepared, and, if it should be at night, you and your party, however large, will have beds or shakedown provided, as a matter of course." This I was told by one who had had personal experiences of the hospitable treatment by the Islanders of the strangers within their gates.

To its home-born son or daughter this is "The Island," they are "The Islanders," neither absence nor distance making any difference. What other island can, in their estimation, ever compare with the Island gem which to them is the home they love, and of which they may, with such justice, be proud? Nevertheless, the P. E. Islander is to be found, not only in all parts of Canada, but the world over, and, wherever he goes, as a rule, he carries his good qualities with him, and is pretty sure to make his mark. To this our Canadian universities



The Beautiful Kildare, near Alberton, P. E. I.

and colleges can give testimony, for, even if not always at the head of their list of successful students, his name is frequently to be found there, and very seldom far behind. The records of the well-known university of the Island, that of the "Prince of Wales," at Charlottetown, can point to many of the leading men of Canada who were educated within its walls. The excellent educational system of Prince

Edward Island (now under the official charge of its chief superintendent, Dr. Anderson, to whose fostering care the present prosperity of Prince of Wales College is so largely due) is the result, we are told, of hard labor and many sacrifices made in earlier days. And just here, while upon the subject of education in the Island, I should like to tell of a visit we paid to one of its consolidated schools—an experimental effort on its behalf made by that generous and public-spirited Canadian, Sir William Macdonald, but that story must wait until another time. H. A. B.

With the Flowers.

Miss G. E., St. Mary's, Ont., writes: Will you kindly answer the following questions:

1. Is there any vine suitable for a corner of a house which is very hot in the afternoon?
2. If there is, how do you plant it and when, and how high will it grow?
3. Will it degenerate nasturtiums or sweet peas to keep the seed and plant year after year?
4. How do you kill lice which gather on the under side of the leaves of currant bushes?

Ans.—1. We should think in your vicinity any of the following would grow in the place you mention: Boston Ivy, Virginia Creeper, Trumpet Flower, Cobæa Scandens, Japanese Kudzu vine, Dutchman's Pipe. 2. All of those above mentioned will grow to the roof. If you want a lower vine try honeysuckle or Clematis Paniculata. All woody-stemmed vines may be planted in spring while still dormant, like shrubs. Do not plant them in "hard pan," such as the ground often is close to the house. If the soil is hard, remove it to the depth of two or three feet and fill in with good loam, well enriched with old manure. Good drainage is absolutely necessary to the majority of vines.

3. Nasturtiums may be grown year after year from home-saved seed without showing an appreciable degeneration; but we have known a case in which sweet peas, after several years of home-grown seed, lost all their color, becoming pure white.

4. It is hard to know what treatment to give you for your currant bushes without knowing the exact nature of the pest. The currant

Domestic Science.

Children whose feet are bathed regularly night and morning in cold water, then rubbed dry with a coarse towel, as a rule, are exempt from colds.

To preserve the yolk of eggs, if only the whites are used, cover the yolks with cold water and set them in a cool, dark place, where they will keep fresh for several days.

Always use a silver knife and fork in shredding pineapples, as the acid acts on the steel. Always cook pineapples before using in gelatine, as the pineapple possesses a chemical property that softens the gelatine.

A pitcher of ice water laid in a newspaper, with the ends of the paper twisted together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any summer room with scarcely any perceptible melting of the ice.

Many a housewife will be glad of this hint regarding flies: Take a piece of flannel saturated in paraffin, rub in lightly over mirrors, picture frames and mantels, and let it dry of its own accord. You will not be troubled cleaning these, as flies will not go near paraffin.

The young housekeeper knows well enough the difficulty of preserving milk sweet in hot weather, and will doubtless be glad of a little hint on the subject. To prevent it from becoming sour and spoiling the cream, scald new milk very gently, without letting it boil, and set it aside in the pan it has been heated in.

A package of gum camphor is a good thing to slip in one's trunk in summer. It is a hint from an Adirondack guide that a small piece of the gum about the size of a walnut, burned over a candle so as to produce smoke, but not flame, will drive away, for that night at least, all mosquitoes in and about one's apartment.

MAKING A GOOD CUP OF TEA.

Although every woman has an idea she can brew a good cup of tea, there are a very great number who are far from adepts at this simple art.

The first thing is to choose good tea. It is impossible to make a good brew from inferior material. Good tea, at a fair price, will be found the cheapest in the end.

The water used for making tea must be freshly boiled. It must never be drawn from hot-water pipe or kitchen boiler, and be sure that the kettle used is clean. The inside of the kettle should be washed out occasionally with hot water and soda, and then well rinsed.

The habit of leaving the tea leaves in pot any length of time after using it is a very bad one. The pot ought to be thoroughly washed out, well dried, and left with the lid open or off to air.

Providing all the above is carried out, the making of the tea is next to be proceeded with. Half fill the pot with boiling water, and when heated pour the water away. Put in as much tea as is required. The old-fashioned rule of "one teaspoonful for each person and one for the pot," is a very good one. Take the teapot to the kettle, never the kettle to the teapot, and pour the water gently on.

Cover with a cosy, or let it stand in a warm place to infuse. The length of time for infusion will vary with the quantity of tea. The better the tea the longer time it will take to infuse. Tea is never good if it is allowed to stand too long. If the tea has to be kept hot for any length of time the leaves must be removed from it.

Pat trotted down town to a jeweler's to buy a ring for his wife-to-be. After waiting until he could obtain the ear of the clerk, Pat whispered, hoarsely, "Give me the best wedding ring you have in the shop." "Eighteen karats?" queried the clerk. "No," snapped Pat, drawing back in an offended manner. "Atin' onions, if it's any of your business."



School Stories from Cousin Dorothy's Scrap-book.

The public schools of a certain New England city have recently taken to an exacting form of art. The pupils are placed before a model and told to sketch as they see.

One day a little girl was seated in a chair on the platform, and her classmates were given the usual order.

The results varied. Some of the drawings looked like a human being in the state of repose, others like wooden dolls. But one little girl had drawn the chair and a tiny figure standing in front of it.

"Mary," said the discouraged teacher, "didn't I say, 'Draw Amelia as you see her?'"

"Yes'm."

"Well, is she standing in front of the chair?"

"No'm. She's sitting in it."

"Then why didn't you draw her sitting?"

Tears came into the child's eyes. She was misunderstood.

"But I hadn't got to it," she said. "I was just going to bend her down when you rang the bell."

"When I was a boy," said an old man, "we had a schoolmaster who had an odd way of catching idle boys. One day he called to us: 'Boys, I must have closer attention to your books. The first one that sees another idle I want you to inform me, and I will attend to the case.'

"Ah," thought I to myself, 'there is Joe Simmons, that I don't like. I'll watch him, and if I see him look off his book I'll tell.' It was not long before I saw Joe look off his book and immediately I informed the master.

"Indeed!" said he, "how did you know he was idle?"

"I saw him," said I.

"You did?" and were your eyes on your books when you saw him?"

"I was caught, and I never watched for idle boys again."

The following amusing story is told of Daniel Webster: When quite young, at school, Daniel was one day guilty of a violation of the rules. He was detected in the act, and called up by the teacher for punishment. This was to be the old-fashioned furling of the hand. His hand happened to be very dirty. Knowing this, on his way to the teacher's desk he licked the palm of his right hand, wiping it off on the side of his pantaloons.

"Give me your hand, sir," said the teacher very sternly. Out went the right hand, partly cleaned. The teacher looked at it a moment, and said:

"Daniel, if you will find another hand in this schoolroom as filthy as that, I will let you off!"

Instantly from behind his back came the left hand.

"Here it is, sir," was the ready reply.

"That will do this time," said the teacher; "you can take your seat."

I know a little maiden who is always in a hurry;

She races through her breakfast to be in time for school.

She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of flurry,

And comes home in a breathless whirl that fills the vestibule.

She hurries through her studying, she hurries through her sewing,

Like an engine at high pressure, as if leisure were a crime;

She's always in a scramble, no matter where she's going,

And yet—would you believe it?—she never is on time.

It seems a contradiction, until you know the reason.

But I'm sure you'll think it simple, as I do, when I state

That she never has been known to begin a thing in season,

And she's always in a hurry, because she starts too late.

Kalieda, Man.

Dear Editor,—I have never written to the "Farmer's Advocate" before. I live on the farm. Our nearest station is Darlingford. It is about seven miles from here. We have ten horses, nine cows, a cat, and two dogs. Their names are Rover and Collie.

I go to school every day, but we are having holidays now. We have these subjects in school: Reading, writing, geography, composition, spelling, arithmetic, and singing.

Wishing the editor every success.

Yours truly,

ETHEL MacLEAN (aged 8).

High Bluff, Man.

Dear Editor,—I have been going to write for a long time, but did not get time. My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for quite awhile.

We moved a pigpen last Saturday, and got it moved safely. It had not been on a foundation, and we moved it onto one.

I go to school every day, and am getting on fine. I am in the third book. The school is a little over half a mile from us.

We have about one hundred and fifty chickens, and fourteen little ducks. We have sixteen head of horses, and about fifty head of cattle.

I have one little brother. He is five years old.

We have the telephone in. It was broken a great many times this year. We had quite a shower of rain to-night. We are three and one-half miles from High Bluff. Wishing the "Farmer's Advocate" every success.

I remain yours,
OPAL MUIR (aged 9 years).

Unconscious Humor.

Those who are on the lookout for them will find many amusing blunders in the daily papers and in periodicals of all kinds. It was a great metropolitan daily that one morning gave its readers the following information regarding the wrecking of a ship the night before: "The captain swam ashore and succeeded in saving the life of his wife. She was insured in the Northern Marine Insurance Company, and carried a cargo of cement." Equally amusing as an instance of unconscious humor was the statement made by another paper regarding the capsizing of a boat at sea. It said that "but one life was lost, and that was found afterward."

He must be sadly deficient in humor who does not find himself amused by a sign like the following, seen in the window of a shoemaker: "Any respectable man, woman or child can have a fit in this shop." It was an enterprising furrier who placed a card in his window, stating that for the benefit of the ladies he would make "muffs, boas, etc., out of their own skins."

A prolific source of amusement to manuscript readers is the surprising way in which aspirants for literary honor and glory often "put things." We find one young woman saying of her heroine: "The countess fell back in a deadly swoon. When she revived her spirit had fled."

Another young writer places her heroine in a very perilous position, and then says of her: "Her lips quivered, her cheeks grew pale, her breath came in short pants."

A charming bit of purely unconscious humor was that noticed by some visitors to a great English coal mine. At the mouth of the great central shaft, hundreds of feet deep, was a placard bearing these words: "Please do not tumble down the shaft."



"Royal Household" is in a class by itself.

Flour that gives half nourishment and double work to digest is not good flour.

Cheap and inferior flour gives the digestive organs double work and half pay—inferior flours contain indigestible waste—

—this waste must first be overcome by nature,—that means extra digestive work.

Indigestibles destroy the nutriment of flour, therefore poor flour gives more work and less nutriment to the system.

Royal Household Flour is in a class by itself—it is the only really pure flour—and it is pure because it is purified and sterilized by electricity.—it is the most easily digested and most nourishing because it is absolutely pure.

The moment a woman puts her hands into "Royal Household" she knows it is a finer flour than she ever used before.

DID IT EVER OCCUR

to you that there must be a substantial reason for the enormous sales of **Five Roses Flour**? This brand has attained its popularity because of its superiority over ordinary brands, and on account of the universal satisfaction obtained by all who use it. Ask your grocer for it and a package of our Breakfast Food, and accept no substitute.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.

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

How Do You Know?

How do you judge crackers? By their crackling crispness—their snowy lightness—their appetising deliciousness? That's the way to judge

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

Measure them by quality's standard and they score 100 per cent. If you haven't tried MOONEY'S, you've missed a treat in crackers.

An Unsightly Blemish



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

Superfluous Hair

We made a specialty of this work for nearly fourteen years, and guarantee satisfaction in every case. Electrolysis is positively the only cure—our method is superior to others. If afflicted don't use depilatories, but come during the summer or at fair time (Aug. 25th to Sept. 9th) and have our reliable operators treat you and avoid scars and pain.

Pimples and Blotches

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

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



Nothing Succeeds Like Success

The popularity of the New Century Ball-Bearing Washing Machine is the best evidence of its success. The universal praise of the machine who use it is our best advertising, and from the kind things said about it in letters from our friends we believe the New Century is entitled to a place in the Hall of Fame. We will mail you a booklet describing it on application. Sold by local dealers everywhere at \$8.50.

THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO. LTD., HAMILTON

Advertise in the Advocate

In answering my advertisements in this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



"Doest Thou Well to be Angry?"

Be not hasty in thy spirit to be angry: for anger resteth in the bosom of fools.—Eccles. vii. : 9.

"O man, forgive thy mortal foe,
Nor ever strike him blow for blow;
For all the souls on earth that live
To be forgiven must forgive."

"Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered," says the inspired poet; but think of the un-blessed and dangerous state of a man or woman who is indulging an unforgiving spirit. Our Lord's words on this point cannot be mistaken by the most superficial reader, and His warning is clear and solemn. If words have any meaning at all, then one who is nursing a grievance and refusing to forgive, need not appeal to God for forgiveness. Our Lord says: "Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven," and again: "If ye forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly Father will also forgive you; but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."—S. Matt. vi. : 14, 15.

We constantly pray to be forgiven "as we forgive," but sometimes we should hardly dare to say the Lord's Prayer if we thought what we were asking. Even the pardon for past sins, which God has already freely bestowed, may be recalled. The servant who owed ten thousand talents had been set entirely free of that enormous debt. His master let him start fair again without anything to clog his progress; but when he refused to forgive the fellow-servant who owed him a trifling sum, the cancelled debt was again written up in full against him, and he was delivered to the tormentors with faint hope of release. We are not left in the slightest doubt about the application of this parable, for the conclusion is: "So likewise shall My Heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses." You see, outward forgiveness is not enough, a decent appearance of friendliness will not deceive God, forgiveness must be in thought, as well as in word and deed: "from your hearts."

"But," some may protest, "this is an impossible thing to require of any man, for love cannot be forced." Yet God never requires impossibilities, though He sometimes may seem to do so, as when Israel at the Red Sea received the order to go forward. That apparently impossible command was quite possible—as those who tried to obey it soon found out—and, when God not only says that we must forgive those who have injured or offended us "until seventy times seven," but must also "love" our enemies, those who set themselves determinedly to obey the hard command will find that it is not impossible. The trouble generally is that we don't very much want to forgive or love either, being quite content to settle down on a level, which even the heathen can reach without the slightest effort—the easy business of loving those who love us and being kind to those who are kind to us. As one of my S. S. class once expressed it: "I act white to the fellows who are white to me." He really seemed to think that was very meritorious, instead of being the most easy and natural thing for anyone to do.

But, if the person with whom you are quarrelling should refuse to accept your advances, or if love should refuse to spring up in your own heart, the wisest plan is to follow the advice given by the Captain of the Lord's Host to Joshua, Jericho—like your enemy's heart—was straitly shut up inside a high wall, but after the ark of God (the sign of His presence) had been carried round it once every week-day and seven times on the seventh day, the defences dropped at the first shout of victory, and it could be entered at any point without the slightest difficulty. If you follow out the type in spirit, obeying our Captain's command: "Pray for them which de-

spitefully use you," at least once a day and seven times on Sunday,—you, too, shall find that Love has sprung up in your own heart and has undermined the wall of ice between you and your enemy, so that it is ready to fall at the first kindly word.

"For those who wound with bitter words,
Who say untruthful things,
Whose slander, worse than two-edged swords,
Deep wounds of anguish brings;
Entreat, when at God's throne you bend,
His grace may these subdue;
Thus be to those indeed a friend,
Who never pray for you."

We all need forgiveness every day of our lives, therefore it is a terribly dangerous thing to be unforgiving; for it is both useless and presumptuous to ask forgiveness for ourselves when we are refusing it to anyone else. For our own sake, then, it is important to be honest in approaching the subject. "It takes two to make a quarrel" is a very true saying, and, if we think we have a grievance, probably the other party in the quarrel is equally sure that he has something against us. A genuine, truthful apology will generally be met by another equally frank. To make a pretence of asking forgiveness—thinking all the time that the blame is all on the other side—is to be a hypocrite. Hypocrisy is always felt and resented, and can do no possible good; so it is both foolish and wrong to ask pardon unless you really feel that at least part of the blame is on your side. Nursing a grievance is a grand way of making one's self miserable, and only when it is buried and forgotten can peace and happiness come back to the heart. The Puritans used to plant corn over the graves of their dead so that the Indians might not know how their numbers were decreasing; and soon, of course, they could not be sure of the spot themselves. So, it has been wisely suggested, we should always bury a grudge without erecting a lofty tombstone to remind us of its past existence, and should plant over it flowers and grain of kindly thoughts, words and acts in favor of the person who has wronged us. Our Lord was not satisfied only to forgive the men who seized Him in Gethsemane, He was actively kind, healing the wound which St. Peter's rash loyalty had caused. Then let us try hard not to make the grievance larger by talking about it here, there and everywhere. Our orders are: "If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then take with one or two more, that in the mouth of one or two witnesses every word may be established." If this wise command were obeyed, simply and literally, how few serious quarrels there would be. But, as a matter of fact, the person who has given offence is usually the last, instead of the first, to hear of it. The one who has taken offence—probably at some careless remark which has been maliciously repeated by a scandal-monger—tells the grievance over and over to all the friends and acquaintances within reach, carefully avoiding all intercourse with the only person who could clear the matter up. The necessity of making the grievance important enough to be worth talking about causes it to be exaggerated almost unconsciously, foolish condolence fans the flame of anger, sometimes the matter is exposed to public view in the columns of a local paper (that is a grand way of making a mountain out of a mole-hill and stirring up life-long bitterness), or it is, quite unnecessarily, carried by post to distant correspondents who may be trusted to spread the fire still farther and make more mischief. If a letter to or about anyone be written in a white heat of anger, it is folly to post it. You will be pretty certain to be very sorry if you

do. Put it quite out of sight for a week, and then read it again. Probably by that time you will be thankful to have it safely in your own hands so that it can be put in its proper place—the fire. When a grievance is pushed about from hand to hand, it grows like the snow-balls children roll on the ground, gathering a lot of foreign material, and getting bigger all the time. But, unlike the snow-ball, it gives no real pleasure to anybody, only bringing a lot of unnecessary misery to everybody concerned.

"Sometimes we fondly nurse our grief
With soothing, tender care;
And then to see how fast it grows
Makes e'en its owners stare.
We feed it with the richest food
A fertile mind can give,
When smarting under fancied griefs
From those with whom we live,
And with this food it thrives so well,
And grows to giant size,
And though rich blessings strew our path,
They're hidden from our eyes.
'Tis wiser far to take our griefs
And troubles day by day
To Him who waits and yearns to bear
Our every grief away."

Yes, the best cure for this as for all other troubles is to take it to the foot of the Throne—and be particular to leave it there. Remember it only before God, and it will soon change its very nature. Christ is the Branch who can change the "Marah" waters of anger or hate into the sweet fountain of love. If you carry on your heart your enemy's name when you enter into the Holy Place, you will soon find that the enemy is changed into a friend in your thoughts; understand that he is really a friend and then the next step will be to make him not an enemy any longer.

"My proud foe at my hand to take no boon will choose—
My prayers are the one grace which he cannot refuse."

HOPE.

Doing Something.

By W. S. Whitacre.

If you're sick with something chronic,
And you think you need a tonic,
Do something.
There is life and health in doing,
There is pleasure in pursuing,
Doing, then, is health accruing,
Do something.

If you're fidgety and nervous,
Think you need the doctor's service,
Do something.
Doing something will relieve you
Of the symptoms that deceive you,
Therefore, if these trouble grieve you,
Do something.

If you do not like the weather,
Don't condemn it altogether—
Do something.
It will make the weather clearer,
Life will sweeter be and dearer,
And the joys of heaven nearer—
Do something.

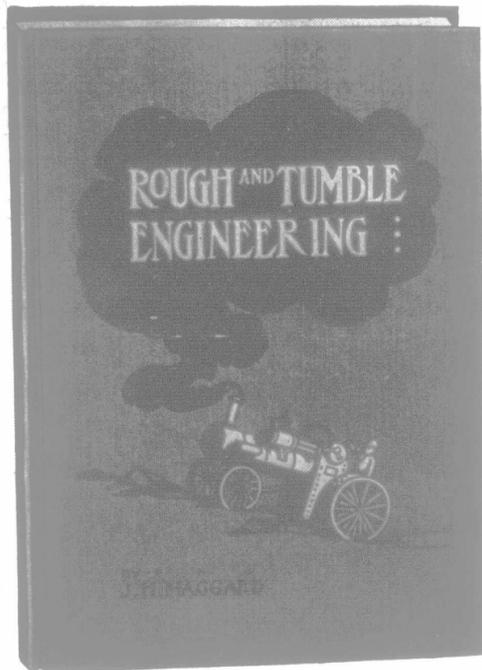
And if you are seeking pleasure
Or enjoyment in full measure,
Do something.
Idleness! there's nothing in it;
If you're busy, don't begin it,
'Twill not pay you for a minute—
Do something.

Recipes.

Raspberry Cake: Half a cup butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, half a cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one cup canned raspberries, and enough "Five Roses" flour to make a stiff batter.

Apple Cake: One egg, two tablespoons butter, one small cupful each of sugar and milk, three cupfuls "Five Roses" flour sifted with two teaspoons baking powder, and a pinch of salt; spread in a shallow pan, and press in four tart apples, pared and cut in eighths; sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, and bake.

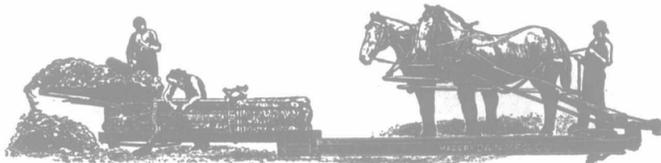
The things we want most in this world are always those beyond our reach. If we had them we wouldn't be a bit happier. We only think we would. No matter how little we have, we always have plenty to be thankful for.



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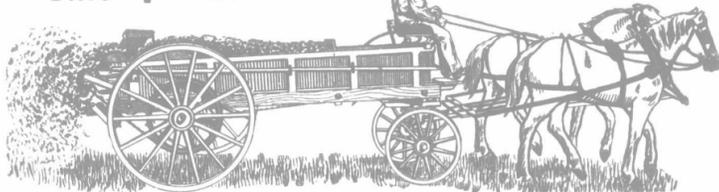
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- Is light draft because it has a compound leverage.
- Wiring can be done from one side of the Press.
- Guaranteed as represented.
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 And no other spreader has the many other improvements found on the "SUCCESS."
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In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**



Threshing Time.

The season of the year has again arrived upon which the farmer's wife feels like exclaiming, "The Philistines are upon us!" With the last whirr of the binder in the fall-wheat field the big threshing machines loom on the horizon, and presto, "threshing-days" dust, and endless cooking are perforce the fashion! Philistines indeed to the tidy house and the quiet afternoon nap are the threshers; but good-natured Philistines, after all, whom we are pleased to see. If they leave some chaff about our dining-room floors, they also leave coffers of clean, bright gold in our granaries, and the memory of honest, homely chat and good-humored raillery among the little pictures of our past.

"What shall we give them to eat"—isn't that the question? We wish to "use them well"; and yet, there is a possibility, so far as we ourselves are concerned, of using them too well, so well as to leave us—the poor "bodies" who have slaved over a multitude of pies, puddings and cakes—on the verge of nervous prostration from overwork and worry.

Now, I would say, "Don't do it." Men are reasonable animals, on the whole, and don't want five dozen different kinds of things. What they do want is good, wholesome, nourishing food—plenty of it—well cooked and nicely served. People may talk as they like, but no man, short of an out-and-out boor, likes to sit down to a mussy, unattractive table. In choosing this good, wholesome food, however, you may do one of two things, decide upon the "fussy" kind—you know it—that takes endless work to get ready, or, on the other hand, the substantial, easy kind, that gives good results, with comparatively little labor. For instance, I wouldn't make lemon pies for threshers. Think of the rind-grating and egg-beating required; and the men will be just as well satisfied with good pies made of apples, blueberries, currants, cranberries, etc. I don't think, either, that I should have beefsteak; it makes such a smoke at the last minute, and leaves one's face so hot and flushed. A good roast can be handled with much less trouble, while ham or corned beef may be cooked the day before, and will be found ever so nice to slice for tea or breakfast.

It is a good idea to have everything done, as far as possible, "beforehand." Plum pudding, or a carrot pudding, which is just about as good, will keep beautifully. Plum pudding, as you probably know, improves with age if kept in a cool place. Gingerbread, pies and layer cake will all keep very nicely for a day or two in a cool cellar. Biscuits are always so much better when fresh that, if one decides to have them, one will find it wise to make them upon the day on which they are to be used. Fruit, however, should be all ready in good time. Salad should be fresh, but really salads are so easily made that I should certainly give them to the threshers. Many recipes for making them have been given in the "Farmer's Advocate," but it may be helpful just to remind you that you can make them out of almost anything or any mixture of things that you choose. Cold boiled potatoes, beets, raw cabbage, hard-boiled eggs, boiled beans, raw celery, crisp green lettuce, ripe tomatoes—all of these make delicious salads when finely minced with dressing a short time before being served. Below I shall give a recipe for a good dressing which will keep in a cool place for several days,

or even weeks, and may be prepared in good time.

Potatoes may also be got ready the night before. If new, rub them with a stiff corn brush, and your work of cleaning them will be lightened considerably; then cover them with cold water over night. Be sure to have plenty of everything; it is so mortifying to run short. A writer in Wallace's Farmer says that a pound of meat for each man, and two or three pounds extra, will give enough and a little to spare. It is better, however, to have too much to spare than to be "short," for cold meat can always be used up in croquettes, shepherd's pie, etc.

Just one word more. Be sure to have plenty of fuel on hand, and when the day comes have your bread cut and butter on plates all ready in good time, and waiting in the cellar for the minute of placing on the table. Last of all, set the tables in a shady place out of doors if the house is small, and don't forget to put a glass of good cold water at each man's plate; hot, dusty threshers are sure to appreciate it.

I may say that this threshers'-dinner talk has been given by request. I hope it may help someone new to the work, as so many are. And now I shall say good-bye for a time. I am going straight to the farm for a holiday, and shall hope to pick up a few ideas and come again into very close touch with some Ingle Chatters. In the meantime, best wishes to all. **DAME DURDEN.**
 "Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

Seasonable Recipes.

Carrot Pudding: One cup sugar, 1 cup suet minced, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup grated raw carrots (or beets), 1 cup grated (raw) potatoes, 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoonful soda, a pinch of salt. Put in a pudding bag, and steam or boil three hours.

Salad Dressing: Yolks of three eggs, a small teaspoon salt and one of mustard. Beat well. Add 1 cup thick cream, 1 half cup hot vinegar and the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. Cook over hot water till like soft custard. Will keep for weeks in a cool place.

RECIPES FROM STARLIGHT.

Dear Dame Durden,—You will think I am in no hurry to send those proffered recipes, but I venture again at last. I hope Busy Bee will send her suggestions to the Ingle Nook, as I would be pleased to have them also. I have little ones, and plenty of work and no help. I think if farmers' wives and daughters had less outside work to do there would not be so many wishing to leave the farm, and I always think it has quite a bit to do with their not always being so particular about being tidy, for in the cool of the evening, when one feels like being tidied up, there is a lot of milking and choring to do again. Here is a little cake I find very handy and easy to make: One egg, 1 cup sugar, butter size of an egg, ¼ cup sweet milk, 2 small teaspoonfuls baking powder. Flour to make a batter a trifle stiff. Flavor with vanilla and bake in one tin. Ice with chocolate.

Fruit Cream Cake: One cup brown sugar, 1 egg, butter size of an egg, 1 cup of sour cream, 1 teaspoon each of soda and cinnamon, 1 small nutmeg, 2 cups flour, 1½ cups seeded raisins.

If anyone wishes a recipe for good mustard pickles I could send one. I wonder if all know that the easiest way to clean pudding dishes is to turn them wrong side up in a kettle of water and boil them.

STARLIGHT.

Write to-day to

A. A. DICK
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For particulars
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Corned
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Perfectly cooked. Deliciously seasoned. No bone, no waste.

Saves time when work is pressing. Saves going to the store when roads are bad.

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Ask for it.

B-2-05

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

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

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Continued.

"Smith, my boy, both of these hypotheses have been established by me. I have finally come to the conclusion that not Eleanore Leavenworth but another woman, beautiful as she, is the true criminal. In short, that her cousin, the exquisite Mary, is the murderer of Mr. Leavenworth, and, by inference, of Hannah Chester also."

He brought this out with such force and with such a look of triumph and appearance of having led up to it, that I was for the moment dumbfounded, and started as if I had not known what he was going to say. Something like a suppressed cry was in the air about me. All the room appeared to breathe horror and dismay. Yet when I turned round to look, I found nothing but the blank eyes of those dull ventilators staring upon me.

"You are taken aback!" Mr. Gryce went on. "I don't wonder. Every one else is engaged in watching the movements of Eleanore Leavenworth; I, only, know where to put my hand upon the real culprit. You shake your head!" (Another fiction.) "You don't believe me! Think I am deceived. Ha, ha! Ebenezer Gryce deceived after a month hard work! You are as bad as Miss Leavenworth herself, who has so little faith in my sagacity, that she offered me, of all men, an enormous reward if I would find her out the assassin of her uncle! But you have your doubts, and you are waiting for me to solve them. Well, nothing is easier; know first, that on the morning of the inquest I made one or two discoveries, viz., that the handkerchief picked up in Mr. Leavenworth's library had a decided perfume lingering about it. Going to the dressing-table of the two ladies, I sought for that perfume and found it in Mary's room, not Eleanore's. This led me to examine the pockets of the dresses worn by them the evening before. In that of Eleanore I found a handkerchief, presumably the one she had carried at that time. But in Mary's there was none, nor did I see any lying about the room. The conclusion I drew from this was, that she had carried the handkerchief into her uncle's room, a conclusion emphasized by the fact privately communicated to me by one of the servants, that Mary was in Eleanore's room when the basket of clean clothes was brought up, with this handkerchief lying on top.

"But knowing how liable we are to mistake in such matters as these, I made another search in the library and came across a very curious thing. Lying on the table was a penknife, and scattered on the floor beneath were two or three minute portions of wood, freshly chipped off from the leg of the table; all of which looked as if some one of a nervous disposition had been sitting there, whose hand had caught up the knife and unconsciously whittled the table. A little thing, you say, but when the question is which of two ladies, one of a calm and self-possessed nature, the other restless and excitable in her disposition, was in a certain spot at a certain time, it is these little things that become almost deadly in their significance.

"But we are not done. I distinctly overheard Eleanore accuse her cousin of this deed. Now such a woman as Eleanore Leavenworth has proved herself to be, never would accuse a relative of crime without the strongest and most substantial reasons. As to the character of her cousin, she has had ample proof of her ambition, love of money, caprice, and deceit. Of the critical position in which she stood, let the threat once made by Mr. Leavenworth to substitute her cousin's name for hers in his will in case she had married this X, answer to all who knew the tenacity with which Mary clung to her hopes of future fortune. While for the corroborative testimony of her guilt which Eleanore is supposed to have had, remember that previous to the key having been found in Eleanore's possession, she had spent some time in her cousin's room; and that it was at Mary's fireplace, by half-burned fragments of that letter, now found, and you have the outline of a report that, in an hour's time from this, will lead to the ar-

rest of Mary Leavenworth as the assassin of her uncle and benefactor."

A silence ensued which, like the darkness of Egypt, could be felt; then a great and terrible cry rang through the room, and a man's form, rushing from I knew not where, shot by me and fell at Mr. Gryce's feet, shrieking out: "It is a lie! a lie! Mary Leavenworth is innocent as a babe unborn. I am the murderer of Mr. Leavenworth. I! I! I!"

It was Trueman Harwell.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Culmination.

I never saw such a look of mortal triumph on the face of a man as that which crossed the countenance of the detective.

"Well," said he, "this is unexpected, but not wholly unwelcome. I am truly glad to learn Miss Leavenworth is innocent, but I must hear some few more particulars before I shall be satisfied. Get up, Mr. Harwell, and explain yourself."

But in the hot, feverish eyes that sought him from the writhing form at his feet, there were mad anxiety and pain, but little explanation. Seeing him making efforts to speak, I drew near. "Lean on me," said I, lifting him to his feet.

His face, relieved forever from its mask of repression, turned toward me with the look of a despairing spirit. "Save her—Mary—they are sending a report—stop it!"

"Yes," broke in another voice. "If there is a man here who believes in God and prizes woman's honor, let him post the issue of that report." And Henry Clavering, dignified as ever, but in a state of extreme agitation, stepped into our midst through an open door at our right.

But at the sight of his face, the man in our arms quivered, shrieked, and gave one bound that would have overturned Mr. Clavering had not Mr. Gryce interposed. "Wait," cried he; and holding back the secretary with one hand, he put the other in his pocket and drew thence a document which he held up before Mr. Clavering. "It has not gone yet," said he; "be easy. And you," he went on, turning toward Trueman Harwell "be quiet or—"

His sentence was cut short by the man springing from his grasp. "Let me go!" shrieked he. "Let me have my revenge on him who, in face of all I have done for Mary Leavenworth, dares to call her his wife! Let me—" But at this point he paused; his frame, which had been one tremble, stiffening into stone, and his clutching hands, outstretched for his rival's throat, falling heavily back. "Hark!" said he, glaring over Mr. Clavering's shoulder, "it is she! I hear her! I feel her! she is on the stairs! she is at the door! she—" a low, shuddering sigh of longing and despair finished the sentence; the door opened, and Mary Leavenworth stood before us.

It was a moment to make young hairs turn grey. To see her face—so pale, so haggard, so wild in its fixed horror, turn toward Henry Clavering, ignoring the real actor in this most terrible scene! Trueman Harwell could not stand it.

"Ah, ah!" cried he, "look at her! cold, cold; not one glance for me, though I have just drawn the halter from her neck and fastened it about my own." And breaking from the clasp of the man who would now have withheld him, he fell on his knees before Mary, clutching her dress. "You shall look at me," he cried, "you shall listen to me; I will not lose body and soul for nothing. Mary, they said you were in peril; I could not endure that thought, so I uttered the truth—yes—and all I want now is for you to say you believe me when I declare that I only meant to secure to you the fortune you so much desired; that it was because I loved you and hoped to win your love in return that I—"

But she did not seem to see him, did not seem to hear him. Her eyes were fixed upon Henry Clavering with an awful inquiry in their depths.

"You do not hear me!" shrieked the poor wretch. "I see that you are, you would not turn your head if I should call to you from the depths of hell!"

But even that cry fell unheeded. Pushing her hands down upon his shoulders, as though she would sweep some impedi-

ment from her path, she endeavored to advance. "Why is that man here?" cried she, indicating her husband with one quivering hand. "What has he done that he should be brought here to confront me at this awful time?"

"I told her to come here to meet her uncle's murderer," whispered Mr. Gryce into my ear.

But before I could reply to her, before Mr. Clavering himself could murmur a word, the guilty wretch started to his feet.

"Don't you know?" cried he. "It is because these gentlemen think that you, the beauty and the Sybarite, committed with your own white hand the deed of blood which has brought you freedom and fortune. Yes, yes, this man"—turning and pointing at me—"friend as he has made himself out to be, but who, during all these four horrible weeks, has been weaving a cord for your neck—thinks you the assassin of your uncle (as does, perhaps, this other who calls you wife), unknowing that a man stood at your side, ready to sweep half the world from your path if that white hand rose in bidding. That I—"

"You?"

"Yes," clutching her robe again as she hastily recoiled, "didn't you know it? When in that dreadful hour of your rejection by your uncle, you cried aloud for some one to help you, didn't you know—"

"Don't!" she shrieked, bursting from him with a look of unspeakable horror. "Don't say that! Oh!" she gasped, "is the mad cry of a stricken woman for aid and sympathy the call for a murderer?" And turning like a doe struck to the heart by the deadly arrow, she moaned: "Who that ever looks at me now will forget that man—such a man!—thought, dared to think, that because I was in mortal perplexity I would accept the murder of my best friend as a relief from it!" Her horror was unbounded. "Oh, what a chastisement for folly!" she murmured. "What a punishment for the love of money, which has always been my curse!"

Henry Clavering could no longer restrain himself. Leaping to her side, he bent above her. "Was it nothing but folly, Mary? Is there no link of complicity between you two? Have you nothing on your soul but an inordinate desire to preserve your place in your uncle's will, even at the risk of baking my heart and wronging your noble cousin? Are you innocent in this matter? Tell me!" Laying his hand on her head he pressed it slowly back and gazed into her eyes; then without a word took her to his breast and looked calmly around him.

"She is," said he.

It was the uplifting of a stifling pall. No one in the room, unless it was the wretched criminal shivering before us, but felt a sudden influx of hope. Even Mary's own countenance caught a glow. "Oh!" she whispered, withdrawing from his arms, the better to look into his face, "and is this the man I have trifled with, and tortured? Is this he whom I married in a fit of caprice, only to forsake and deny? Henry, do you, can you, will you, declare me innocent before God and the world?"

"I do," said he.

(To be continued.)

THE ONLY THING LEFT.

A grandfather well known in the English House of Commons was chatting amicably with his little granddaughter, who was snugly ensconced on his knee.

"What makes your hair so white, Grandpa?" the little miss queried.

"I am very old, my dear. I was in the ark," replied His Lordship, with a painful disregard of the truth.

"Oh, are you Noah?"

"No."

"Are you Shem, then?"

"No, I am not Shem."

"Are you Ham?"

"No."

"Then," said the little one, who was fast nearing the limit of the Biblical knowledge, "you must be Japheth."

A negative reply was given to this query also, for the old gentleman inwardly wondered what the outcome would be.

"But, Grandpa, if you are not Noah or Shem or Ham or Japheth, you must be a beast."

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.

RULES FOR MEASURING LAND.

Will your kindly give me a short, but correct, rule for measuring small parcels of land? For instance, where a half-dozen or so of flax pullers are to be dealt with, I sometimes find it difficult to arrive at the correct area.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The common rule is to multiply the length, in rods (16½ feet), by the width, in rods, and divide by 160. Another rule just as correct, and possibly more applicable in your case, is to multiply the length, in rods, by the width, in yards, and divide by 860. Carry answer out to decimals. Example: a plot 22 rods long by 10 yards wide; answer, .25 (¼) of an acre.

CLOVER THRESHING.

Having about an acre of clover I intend to cut for seed, would you please inform me as to what is the best way to cut it, and how to prepare a common grain thresher for threshing it?

Ont. H. M. C.

Ans.—Attach a light table to the mower bar, letting it drag behind. One man can follow, and with a fork pitch the clover off in bunches. These should, if possible, be left without turning until fit to be hauled in. We have seen good work done in clover threshing with an ordinary grain thresher, by having a board placed behind the cylinder in such a way as to hinder the escape of the straw except through a short, open space at one end, the clover being put into the cylinder at the other end. The clover was thus threshed over and over, until it was crowded along to the opening and got out.

LAMBS ON RAPE HAVE SORE EARS.

What is the matter with my lambs? I put them on rape about four days ago, and they were all right. Two days ago I noticed one of my lamb's ears was swollen and drooped, and to-day its eyes are swollen and its nose also, and four others are getting the same thing. There seems to be water coming out of the back of their ears, and they seem to be itchy. Please give cause and treatment.

J. G.

Ans.—This trouble occasionally, but not often, occurs in the case of lambs on rape. Veterinary books make no men-

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OF

Imported Clydesdale Fillies

At the Stock-yards, Hamilton, Ont., on

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Specially selected from leading Scottish Studs for breeding, size and quality.

60 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

From one to three years old. A number of them bred to first-class Stallions in Scotland. For catalogue and particulars address

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Herd Bull Wanted

I desire to purchase a Scotch Shorthorn herd bull. Imported bull preferred, red or roan color; must be low down, thick, broad and thick-fleshed, with plenty of quality. Give full description, age, weight and price. Write as once to E. C. Forest, Miles, Jackson Co., Iowa, U.S.A.

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H. GEE & SONS, Rainham Centre, Ont.

tion of it. It is, we believe, purely an external affection, caused by contact with the leaves of the rape, as apart from the swelling and soreness, the animals are in good health. It is said pigs are sometimes similarly affected by rape. We have known cases where the ears of lambs and older sheep have rotted off from this trouble. In cases where the ears are much swollen and full of water, it is well to lance them. We would advise the use of carbolic oil, say 20 drops carbolic acid to a half pint of olive oil or raw linseed oil. This is soothing, healing, and will prevent fly-blow.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklyn, Ont., write: "We have now in quarantine at Quebec eight shearing Shropshire rams and ten shearing ewes, all bred by Mr. Buttar, of Scotland. These rams are a very choice lot and represent some of the best of Mr. Buttar's flock. They are big, strong, vigorous fellows, and have been selected as first-class flock headers. They are for sale, and will be sold at close price."

A good auction sale of Holstein cattle was that on July 20th of the entire herd of 87 head belonging to Mr. F. B. Fargo, of Lake Mills, Wisconsin, at an average of \$128.58 for old and young. Five hundred dollars, the highest price, was paid for Duchess Ormsby 2nd's Hengerveld De Kol, five years old, with defective udder; the next highest price being \$330. Ten others sold for \$200 to \$300 each.

THE GREAT CLYDESDALE SALE.

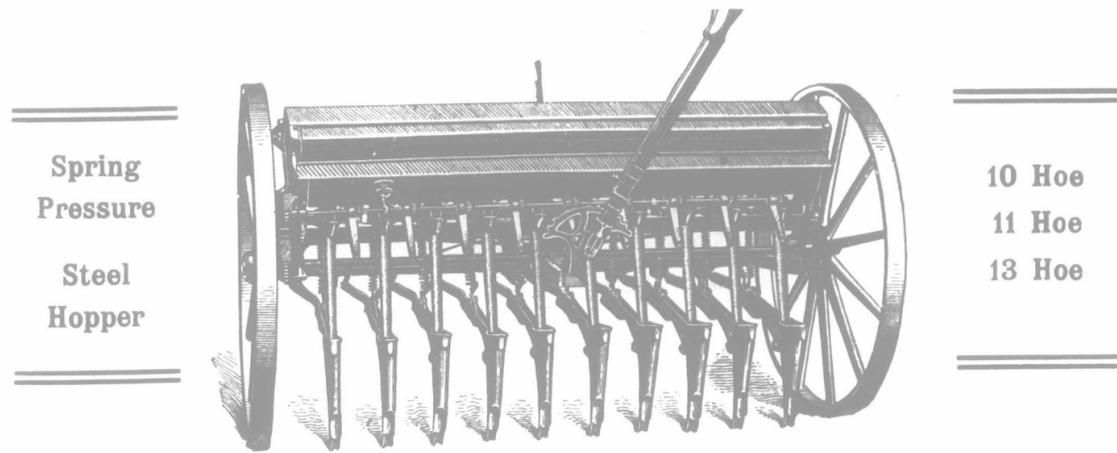
The 60 Clydesdale fillies in the importation which Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., will sell at auction in that city on August 23rd, left Glasgow on July 29th, on the S.S. Athenia, and will probably be landed in Hamilton by the time this reaches our readers. Catalogues of their breeding will likely be ready for mailing this week, and those interested will do well to apply early.

This importation, we are assured, has been selected with great care by competent judges from a large number of the best studs in Scotland, and sired by some of the best stallions in that country, and a number of them have been bred to high-class horses there before being shipped.

Mr. Flatt, recognizing the acknowledged need of more good breeding mares in this country to raise the class of horses so much in demand, and for which big prices are being paid, or would be paid if the horses were to be found, has, with commendable enterprise, risked his money in bringing out the class of mares needed for this purpose and offering them to the farmers of this country at their own prices, as they will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, and if they do not go higher than those sold at his previous sales, there will, doubtless, be bargains open to those who attend this sale, for we do not know any class of stock a farmer could invest in at the present time, considering the prospect for high prices, that would be more likely to prove profitable than the purchase of one or more of these well-bred heavy draft fillies of the right type. It costs no more to raise a first-class colt that will make a high-priced horse than to raise a mongrel that will not bring half as much money at any age. And these imported Clydesdale fillies are able and willing to work at two years old and produce a colt at three years old, and do as much work on the farm as any other horse, while at the same time raising a colt, and are all the better and safer for it for breeding purposes.

It is worthy of note that the mares that Mr. Flatt is bringing out are not the rough, clumsy, meaty-logged sort, but are bred and selected for strong, short backs, the clean, flat bone of best quality, big, sound feet, springy pasterns, and fine, silky hair that indicates freedom from any tendency to grease or scratches, and have withal good, true action at the walk or trot. They are the sort that is strong enough for any reasonable load, and can move freely and fast enough with a lighter load without worry.

THE NOXON COMPANY'S, LTD. FAMOUS DRILL



Spring Pressure
Steel Hopper

10 Hoe
11 Hoe
13 Hoe

Combined or single.

Acknowledged the best.

Write for Catalogue.

INGERSOLL,

CANADA.

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



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

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

CHOICE RHODE ISLAND REDE.—Pullets and cockerels, bred from imported stock with special reference to early laying. Two dollars each. Five dollars for trio. H. E. Williams, Knowlton, Quebec.

FOR SALE, thoroughbred Scotch Collie Bitch in whelp; also dog pup. Particulars, Fred Medd, Millbrook, Ont.

FOR SALE—50 or 100 acres; good farming land; good buildings and good water; situated 2 1/2 miles east of Beamsville. Apply to A. S. Culp, Vineland, Ontario.

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

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

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

FARM at Aldrie, Alberta—2,598 acres—22 miles north of Calgary; 3 miles from Aldrie railway depot; convenient to church, schools, stores, etc.; splendidly situated; magnificent view; first-class soil; good water supply; up-to-date improvements; well-built house of eight rooms, fitted with all modern conveniences and drainage system; stable, cattle sheds, buggy shed, workshop, corvalls, etc.; good fences, all new and substantial; will be sold as a going concern, with stock, crops, machinery, tools and house furnishings. This farm is all plowable, and is especially adapted for growing hard fall wheat and for mixed farming. Full particulars on application to Gray Bros., Aldrie, Alta.

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

IMPROVED FARMS—Best part Parry Sound District; send for list. Jno. Carter, Sundridge, Ontario.

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

THOROUGHbred COLLIE PUPs for sale. King Edward Collie Kennels, 7 Concord avenue, Toronto.

WANTED, man and wife, without children; man capable to fit and handle Show Clydesdales. Wife willing and able to do general housework for small family. References required. Fox 581, London, Ont.

WANTED—Situation of trust by married Scotchman. Practically experienced in rearing and feeding of cattle, sheep and horses, and farm work. Highest testimonials. James Brodie, Russell, Ont.

WANTED, situation by experienced herdsmen in Shorthorns and Sheep. Married. I. H. M., Elgar, Ont.

275 ACRE FARM in York County for sale. Convenient to school, church, post office and creamery. For particulars, write A. C. Reeser, Locust Hill.

FREE TO LADIES

ORANGE MILK Cured me when all else had failed. It will do the same for you, and that you may be convinced I will send ten days' treatment free to any lady who is suffering from troubles peculiar to our sex. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

WARREN'S RUBBER COMPLEXION BRUSH removes Wrinkles, Blackheads, Yellow Skin. Mailed for 50c. in stamps. Ask for circulars. Send for our special cut prices in all classes of music.

The **SOVEREIGN SPECIALTY CO.** P.O. Box 459, London, Ont.

Mr. Choate, late American ambassador to England, when asked at a dinner party what he would have liked to be, failing his present position, he hesitated, looked round the table, and meeting his wife's eye, replied "Mrs. Choate's second husband."

One of the essential qualifications in the business world is to be on time. Promptness in all things means a rating in Bradstreet's, and the boy who pays more attention to being on time in reaching his business than he does in getting away, is the boy who finds permanent employment. An old German music teacher in Madison expressed this thought to his bass drummer, who was invariably played after beats when the music read on the beat, and vice versa. One evening, as the drummer smashed the time to pieces as usual, he shouted "Lucas, de vite is de baper, de black is de notes—blay de black!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A TRESPASSING BULL.

A's bull has repeatedly, from one year to another, come onto B's property over the line fence between A and B, sometimes over A's fence and sometimes over B's, and has served cows and heifers which B did not want served.

1. Can B claim any damages?
2. Is it lawful to allow bulls to run at large in pasture fields?
3. What is the height of a lawful fence? Ont.

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes, but it is at the owner's risk.

3. It depends upon the local municipal by-law on the subject.

WATERING MILK.

A patron of cheese factory put a quantity of water in his milk for some time this summer. The board of directors called a meeting and assessed damages at \$15, which he paid.

1. Has the board the power to do this, when they were asked to make an example of him?
2. Can we compel the board to publish the case in papers?
3. If the board has not the power to assess damages, how must we shareholders proceed to make them prosecute the guilty patron? They found water in his milk last summer.
4. What are the Canadian laws on milk adulterating? Give penalties in full.

Ont. P. W.

Ans.—1 and 3. The questions may depend for answer upon the by-laws and rules and regulations passed and adopted, respectively, by the company, and we could not venture upon answers to them without information as to such by-laws, etc.

2. No. We would refer you to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 251, the act to prevent fraud in the manufacture of cheese and butter, and especially to sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of such act. The penalties for violations of sections 6 to 8, which are in point, range from \$5 to \$50 and costs, and there is provision for imprisonment, upon default in payment of penalty and costs, for any period up to six months in the county jail and with hard labor.

STOCKING POND WITH FISH.

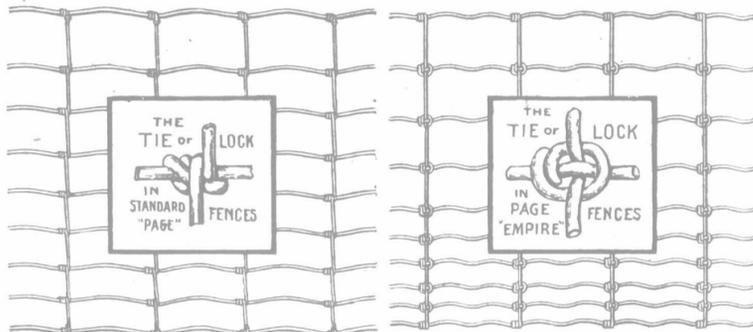
Having a small lake about half a mile long and a quarter mile wide with a marsh at each end that I would like very much to get stocked with fish, would you please inform me where I would get them? I am told that speckled trout or pike would be suitable. They would stay in it, as there is just a small creek out in the spring, and any quantity of small minnies in it for feed. E. M.

Ans.—In reply to Mr. M.'s enquiry, I would say that this department is carrying on the work of stocking the public waters of the Province with black bass, but is not engaged in stocking private waters. This department obtains its supply of fish from Lake Erie in the vicinity of Long Point, but has no hatcheries or breeding ponds. The waters you mention would, I think, be suitable waters for black bass, but certainly not for speckled trout. Pike will succeed anywhere, but they are not a game fish, and not a good pan fish, except in the very early spring. If the water is at present free from other kinds, I would suggest your stocking the pond with bass. If you will let me know precisely where the lake is situated, I will see if I can be of further service to you.

S. T. BASTEDO, Deputy Commissioner, Ontario Fishery Department.

Outward sympathy and inward satisfaction at another's misfortune is worse than openly gloating over his misfortune.

Every feeder knows that it costs much more to put on the last hundred pounds than any of the earlier gains, and that it requires much more skill to keep a haddock in good condition during this stage than in any previous stage. As a consequence the temptation to part with them before they are finished is very great, and especially so if the buyer to whom they are sold does not discriminate very closely with regard to the price paid for animals of varying quality and condition. Cumming



Page Fences Wear Best Because

- Wire is double strength.
- Wire is coiled—not crimped.
- It has twice the elasticity.
- Wire is not injured at joints.
- Joints cannot slip—see cut of lock.
- Superior quality galvanizing.

Page Fences are painted WHITE—this is our trade-mark; don't rust and are easily seen. Two styles: The old reliable "Page" with continuous wrapped stay, or the "Page Empire" with straight stay. In medium weight or extra heavy—all No. 9.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, WALKERVILLE, ONT.
Branches: Montreal, Toronto, St. John.

U. S. Cream Separators
MAKE THE LARGEST PROFITS
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT
425 Prompt Deliveries from 15 Distributing Warehouses throughout United States and Canada

Increase Your Profits
What's the use of trying to skim cream with a lot of pans or crocks, no end of hard, tedious work and then lose half to fully as much cream as saved? Or perhaps you use one of those tin-can affairs that borrow the name of "Separators" but forget to take along their results. Don't. There's a better way—easier, quicker, far more profitable, absolutely sure and perfectly safe. It's the "U. S." way.

DELHI, MINN., June 6, 1905.
"I purchased a No. 6 U. S. Separator Feb. 1, 1905, and sold cream the first month to the amount of \$52.50, the product of 8 cows. The month previous to getting the Separator the 8 cows produced me about \$25. This herd of cows is about the average herd, three of them being heifers. I can heartily recommend the U. S. to all who want a first-class Separator.—H. A. DRYER."

110 per cent. increase! Pretty profitable investment, wasn't it? Yet only one of many thousands that prove the "U. S." way the most profitable. Isn't it worth investigating? That costs nothing. Send for illustrated Catalog No. 550-A, which will tell you all about it and show you how and why the Improved

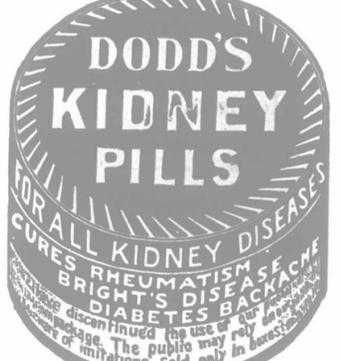
GOSSIP.
Read the report of the Toronto horse market in this paper, and note the prices good heavy drafters are bringing. This is the profitable class for farmers to raise.

AUCTION SALE DATES CLAIMED.
Aug. 23rd.—W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., 60 imported Clydesdale fillies.
Nov. 2nd.—E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont., Shorthorns.
Nov. 1st.—W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Shorthorns.
Dec. 14th.—A. E. Meyer, Guelph, and Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Shorthorns.
Jan. 10th, 1906.—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns.

WILL BE A BIG HORSE SHOW.
There are going to be more horses shown at the Western Fair, London, this year than ever before. The room in the horse buildings, though extensive, has always been taxed, but an extra strain will be placed on it this year, and it is more than probable that a new building will have to be added to those at present in use.
The Americans are going to be more largely represented than ever. Secretary Nelles has received an application from Messrs. Truman, of Bushnell, Ill., for 20 stalls. This firm is exhibiting here for the first time this year, being induced to come by the success that has attended the exhibits here of some of the rival

breeders. Every effort will be made to find stall room for this exhibit.
Percherons will not have to associate with common agricultural horses any more, a special class being provided for them in the new prize-list. This is as it should be, and a larger number of them will be shown than in other years.

An English servant of one of our great houses much astonished the family minister, who had called to make inquiries on the occasion of the birth of a child. "Is it a boy?" "No, sir." "Oh! a girl?" "No, sir." The inquirer gasped, and the servant continued, with dignity: "Madame has given birth to an heir."



SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES



We are now offering for sale the finest lot we ever imported...

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

ROBERT DAVIES Has two-year-olds, three-year-olds and aged mares for sale...

Clydesdale Stallions

3 imported Clydesdale Stallions from such sires as The Pride of Blacon...

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds. 41 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis...

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds. Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions...

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Looesters. Present offering: One choice mare...

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles...

For Sale—Pure-bred sable and white SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, of Holyrood Production stock...

GLENCALLEN COLLIE KENNELS are offering Holyrood Production, 70785, A. K. C., at stud...

Imp. Bapton Chancellor=40359=(78286) heads the herd. Imported and Canadian-bred stock...

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

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

YORKSHIRES—Sows and boars, various ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 6 imp. sows...

12 SHORTHORN BULLS 20 Cows and Heifers Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices...

Queenston Heights Shorthorns Two bull calves, 6 and 8 months, by Derby (imp.)...

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont. WM. D. DYER, COLUMBUS, ONT. BREKDER OF

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydesdales Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

'Tis Prudent to Prevent Disease

A Little Care and Attention Now May Add Years of Comfort and Happiness to Your Life.

Disease does not, as a rule, develop in a few days or a few weeks.

When you hear of people becoming victims of Bright's disease or dropping dead from heart failure...

If you are on your guard against the first symptoms which tell of serious disease you can prevent the painful and fatal results.

When the back aches, when the bowels get constipated, when the liver becomes clogged and inactive...

A few weeks' treatment with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will regulate and invigorate these organs...

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Seldom See ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered.

HURON CENTRAL STOCK FARM OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Our present offering is seven young bulls, 5 to 18 months old. All sired by the champion bull Goderich Chief 37437...

R. A. & J. A. WATT

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

Addemup, who had taken a day off to attend the bookkeepers' picnic, was displaying his agility by climbing a tree.

"Help me down!" he exclaimed, in a voice of agony, "for Heaven's sake! My fountain pen is leaking!"

HE CAN SLEEP IN PEACE NOW

Wm. Taggart's Kidney Disease Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Well-known Tilbury East Farmer Tells How Easily He Got Rid of His Trouble.

"For about four or five years," says Mr. Taggart, "I was a sufferer from Kidney Trouble, and the scores of medicines I used gave me no relief."

"At last I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I got relief from the first. After using two boxes I was completely cured, and you can bet I was a happy man."

All urinary complaints are caused by Diseased Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the Kidneys, and therefore always cure urinary complaints.

Mr. John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., who has just returned from the Winnipeg Exhibition, where he officiated satisfactorily as judge of heavy draft horses...

The admiration which Bob felt for his Aunt Margaret included all her attributes. "I don't care much for plain teeth like mine, Aunt Margaret," said Bob...

It was a hot day, and the dray horse and the Hackney carriage horse happened to be drinking at the same trough.

Then, with a swish of his ample tail, he brushed a fly from the quivering hide of the carriage horse...

There are only 7,000 people to occupy the 1,800,000 acres of land in Morrow County, Oregon, and 300,000 sheep graze within the boundaries of the county.

A German clergyman who was traveling stopped at a hotel much frequented by wags and jokers.

The Clydesdale class at the Winnipeg Exhibition, though of considerable merit, was not considered quite equal to that of the two previous years.

THE DeLOACH MILL MFG. CO., of Atlanta, Ga., change their advt. this week to sawmill supplies, etc.

HORSE OWNERS! USE CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Hooves. Impossible to produce scar or blemish.

\$100 Reward

For a case of disease in horses that Tuttle's Elixir will not cure, if we recommend it to do so.

For Race Horses it prevents stiffness, colds, cures sprains, locates and cures lameness...

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

Rino-Bone

So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness and a bony enlargement just above the hoof...

Spavin and Ringbone Paste Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound.

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

CURE CONSTIPATION

Stick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Heart Burn, Water Brash, or any Disease of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

Lazy-Liver Pills are purely vegetable; neither grips, weaken nor sicken, are easy to take and prompt to act.

THREE IMPORTED Shorthorn Bulls

Four imported cows in calf, home-bred cows, heifers and young bulls, all of straight Scotch families.

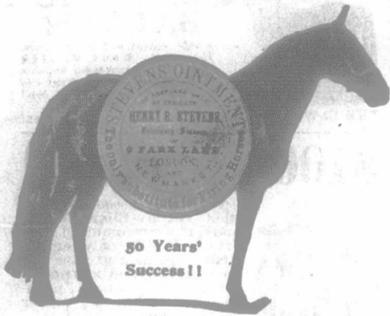
Robert Miller, Stonyville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS

Imp. Marr Roan Ladys, Broadhooks and Misses. Young bulls for sale. Grand individuals, from heavy-milking dams.

DAVID HILL, Staffs P.O., Ont.

DON'T FIRE!!



And disfigure your horse for life, but use the proved substitute for firing horses.

STEVENS' OINTMENT

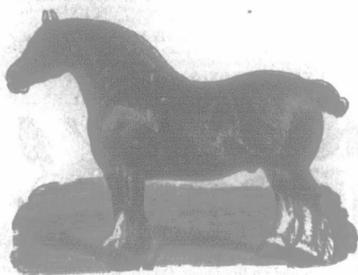
as used in the Royal Stables, for curing

Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, etc.

75c. small. \$1.50 large box, at Chemists, or direct from

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

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS



Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

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

SHIRE HORSE

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

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

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

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.W. Ry

GREENGILL HERD of high-class

SHORTHORNS

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

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

AN OPPORTUNITY

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

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

1864 - HILLHURST FARM - 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull:

Broad Scotch = 46315 =	Butterfly 49th.	Scottish Hero.	Scottish Archer (59893)
		Orange Prince Horace, bred by W. B. Marr	Missie 134th, by Wm. of
		Butterfly 46th (Siltynon Butterfly)	

JAS. A. COCHRANE, o Compton P. O.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Young stock of both sexes for sale; sired by Scottish Baron 40421 (imp.).

H. GOLING & SONS, Thamesford Ont.
Stations, Thamesford C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1855

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

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.

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

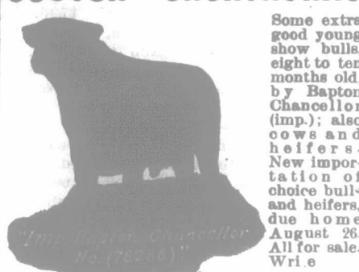
ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinas. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing; 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. o **James Bowes, Strathairn P.O., Meaford, Ont.**

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

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

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS



Some extra good young show bulls, eight to ten months old, by **Bapton Chancellor (imp.)**; also cows and heifers. New importation of choice bulls and heifers, due home August 26. All for sale. Write

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

A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 375, Guelph, Ont.
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
a specialty. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary; Lovely Prince, a Cruickshank Lovely. Nothing for sale in the meantime. Public sale at Guelph, Dec. 14, 1905. o

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

SHORTHORNS

Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see. Visitors met at Station, Moffat, C. P. R., 1/2 mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles. o

GEORGE AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ont.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 22353, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sex for sale. **GEORGE D FLETCHER, Binkham P.O., Ont.**
Erin shipping station, C. P. R. o

BELMAR PARO

SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77263) = 32075 =; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) = 52071 =; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (31773) = 45202 =. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding; many of them imported. Address correspondence to

PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

Ridgewood Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Present offerings: Blythesome Ruler = 52236 =, sire (imp.) Chief Ruler = 43165 =, dam (imp.) Missie 159th = 31154 =; young stock, either sex. **E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO.**
Breeder of

Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses. o

Shorthorn Bull—Provost = 37865 =, 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Will sell or exchange for another. **RICHARD WILKIN** Springfield Stock Farm. o **Harriston, Ont.**

GOSSEL.
Mr. Jas. W. Innes, Woodstock, Ont., breeder and importer of Clydesdales, makes a change in his advertisement, in which he offers for sale three imported stallions, by such noted sires as Pride of Blacon 10837 and Prince of Brunstone (9977). o

Some educator wants the children taught in school more of the three R's and less of the Get-Wise-Quick stuff, as he calls it. As between the people who would have children learn nothing but bookish rules concerning reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic, and those who would have them abolish books and learn entirely from facts and actual experience and observation, there is no doubt a happy medium. Let us keep cool and keep in the middle of the road on these matters.

HACKNEYS AT WINNIPEG.

British Yeoman, imported and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., was the first-prize winner in the aged class of Hackney stallions at the Winnipeg Exhibition this year. Imperialist, shown by A. A. Perley, Wolseley, was second, and Stuntney Pharaoh, third. In the two-year-old and yearling stallion classes, Borrow Moss Meteor, shown by Dr. Henderson, Carberry, was first. Borrow Moss Meteor was the champion horse. John Wishart had the first-prize brood mare, two-year-old filly and foal, and Dr. Henderson's Gambling Gay was the champion female. o

A belated traveller asked for a room at a hotel, and was told there was only a small one left and it was next that of a regular boarder, who was a nervous crank who raised Cain if he was disturbed. He was cautioned to be quiet as possible on retiring, and promised to do his best. He entered the room, closed the door without making a sound and proceeded to disrobe. He got along fine until removing his boots, when one slipped inadvertently from his hand and fell with a sickening thud on the floor. He waited a moment to note the result, but apparently his neighbor was undisturbed, as there was not a sound. He had retired quite a few minutes, and was just dozing off when there came an awful pounding at his door. "Hello! what's the matter?" he cried out. From the other side of the door came in irritable, testy tones, "Confound you! Why don't you let that other boot drop? I have been waiting twenty minutes for it!"

Hanibal Hamlin, for many years a United States senator from Maine, and Vice-President during the Civil War, was wont to tell the following story on himself:

"An Englishman by the name of Pearson, while passing along the main street in Bangor, stepped in a hole in the sidewalk, and, falling, broke his leg. He brought suit against the city for \$1,000 and engaged Hamlin as counsel.

"Hamlin won his case, but the city appealed to the Supreme Court. Here, also, the decision was for Hamlin's client.

"After settling up the claim, Hamlin sent for his client and handed him \$1.

"What's this?" asked the Englishman.

"That's your damages, after taking out my fee, the cost of appeal, and several other expenses," said Hamlin.

"The Englishman looked at the dollar, and then at Hamlin. 'What's the matter with this,' he said, 'is it bad?'"

Mayor McClellan is fond of relating this experience which befell him when a Congressman in Washington:

"One night when I was walking down Pennsylvania Avenue," said Mr. McClellan, "I saw a big policeman standing on the corner acting in a suspicious manner. He held one hand behind his back, as if he were concealing something. Just for the fun of the thing I approached and asked him:

"What have you there?"

"For an instant he looked startled, and then, quickly bringing his arm round in front of him, said:

"It's an apple; have a bite?"

"No, sir," I said, sternly. "Don't you know who I am?"

"Don't know you from a lamp post, sir."

"Well, I am Congressman McClellan."

"Is that so? Then take half of this apple. I suppose if you were a Senator I'd have to give you the whole of it!"

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Stomach Cramps and all Summer Complaints take



Don't experiment with new and untried remedies, but procure that which has stood the test of time. Dr. Fowler's has stood the test for 60 years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. It is rapid, reliable and effectual in its action and does not leave the bowels constipated. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Mrs. BROWN LUK, Aymer, Que., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Diarrhoea for several years past and I find it is the only medicine which brings relief in so short a time."

Scotch Shorthorns

AT HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

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

For particulars write to

W. J. THOMPSON, o Mitchell, Ont.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

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

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the Brawith Bud, Coeolia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star = 48685 =, by Wanderer's Last (imp.). Special offering: A few choice young bulls. o

W. M. E. ELLIOTT & SONS,
Box 426, Guelph, Ont.

R. & S. NICHOLSON

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph, SYLVAN, ONT.

Shorthorns and Lincolns

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

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

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

—A few good Yorkshire pigs, either sex, from imp. sire and dam. Also a few young Shorthorns, at reasonable prices. o

W. J. MITTON,
Mapleton Park Farm, Thamesville Sta. & P.O.

WEAK MEN CURED IN 30 DAYS



Not a penny down. Simply drop me a postal card with your name and address, and I will forward you at once one of my latest improved high-grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask for their inferior Belts. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense, and YOUR WORD WILL DECIDE. I am willing to trust you entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented, and nine in ten always pay when cured.

I WILL TRUST YOU.

This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without soaking the battery in vinegar, as all other Belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicocela, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and Weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

I WILL GIVE FREE

to each person writing me one copy of my beautifully-illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal, and I will send it to you FREE in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way, delay no longer, but write to-day for my splendid Book and Belt FREE. Write to-day.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury St., Montreal.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.
Breeder of choice
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
and **SHROPSHIRE**.
W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.
JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, om

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
SHORTHORN CATTLE and
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Head headed by Fride of Scotland (Imp.).
FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to
FITZGERALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis P. O.
Clenvale Sta., Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

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

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

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

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM

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

SHORTHORNS

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

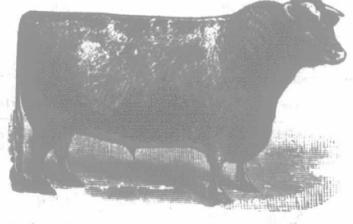
Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to
CHAS. E. PORTER,
Tottenham Sta., G. T. R. Lloydtown, Ont.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires—1 yearling bull, bull calves, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters.

For particulars address
E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Beeton Stas., G. T. R.

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

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



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.
Offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 4 high-class imp. bulls.
- 3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
- 14 first-class bull calves.
- Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred.

Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

MAPLE SHADE

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,

Brooklin, Ont.
Stations Brooklin, G. T. R.
Myrtle, C. P. R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

- 9 heifers, yearlings.
- 29 heifers, calves.
- 4 bulls, yearlings.
- 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON,
om Manager. Cargill, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.
First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, *Rosy Morning*, and White Hall *Bamburgh*. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Suburban, 1st Toronto, 1902. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.



Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

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GOSSES.

Wool and mutton are up among the clouds. The fellows who do the sheep business by going in on the boom and out with the slump may wish they had hung on a while longer.

Messrs. R. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., had two car loads of their famous Jerseys at the Winnipeg Exhibition, and their exhibit made practically a clean sweep, having captured almost every prize, taking in all fifty-one prizes in the Jersey and dairy classes, including two sweepstake medals and diplomas.

Sheep feeders are getting into the market early for feeding stock. One St. Paul firm has already bought 65,000 Montana sheep. This indicates a continuation of good prices, and has great significance in that Rea Bros., of St. Paul, the purchasers, are among the best posted men in the Northwest concerning the sheep situation.—[The Farmer.

Capt. Stirling's five-year-old Shorthorn bull, *Strowan Champion*, of the Clara family, second to *Roan Conqueror* at the Highland Society's Show, was purchased at the Show by Mr. Wm. Duthie for use in the Collynie herd. He was sired by Northern Chief, bred by Lord Polwarth, and his dam, Clara 51st, was by Captain of the Guard.

We regret to learn from the daily press that on Saturday, July 29th, a serious accident happened to Mr. James Bowman, of Guelph, Ont., the well-known breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Clydesdale horses, from being kicked on the abdomen by a horse. He was taken to the hospital and an operation was found necessary, perforation of the bowels having set in.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., in renewing his advertisement for August, writes this office as follows: "Sales have scarcely been as brisk during the past spring and summer as in other seasons, but we have sold, during the past winter and spring, as many young bulls as we have ever sold in one season, and though our prices have ranged lower than in some former years, we think ourselves fortunate in having made a fair year's business and given our customers good value. Our cattle went into the stables about the first week in November, and returned to the fields again about the middle of May, and during that time we have not had a death or premature birth in a herd between sixty-five and seventy head. This we think a good record—the very best record in the history of the herd, which covers a period of over 38 years."

TRADE TOPICS.

McCLARY'S "PANDORA."—The McClary Manufacturing Co., of London, Ont., start their fall advertising in this issue, and are again specializing on their Pandora range. The Pandora is practically a new range, having been first placed on the market about three years ago. During that time its makers have advertised in the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," and other weekly papers to a very large extent, with the result that the Pandora is well known from one end of Canada to the other. The advertising, of course, has been backed up by a high-class, modern article. The present series of ads. explain a few of the leading virtues of the Pandora range, and doubtless every woman wanting a good stove will examine this famous range before buying.

FREE RETURN RATES.—Live-stock men are wide awake to the value of the Western Fair as a channel for exhibiting their horses and cattle to the farmers of Canada, who are keen to improve their stock whenever the opportunity affords. In recent years, several firms have brought their animals across the line, and the results have been so satisfactory that they have continued the practice year after year. This year more are coming, among them a large horse-breeding firm at Bushnell, Ill. This latter firm has raised the question of freight rates. Canadian railways allow the return free of charge of all exhibits to the Western, but thus far the American railways have not extended the same privilege. An effort will be made to secure free return rights over the American railways as well.

Lump Jaw

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

DON'T WAIT BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young Jerseys. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collic pups.
W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm
Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale ten Bulls, from 6 to 16 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address
B. H. BULL & SON,
Phone 22, om Brampton, Ont.

Springhill Farm Ayrshires

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

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.
Maxville, C. A. R., and Apple Hill, C. P. R.

Mother Lea Ayrshires—Young stock of either families, for sale. Two choicely-bred imp. bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and inspection invited.
T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

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

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES
Are now offering *Leader of Meadow Bank*, the Pan-American winner, and three young bulls, from 1 year to 3 mos. old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address
JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners, Que. o

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE
For sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including *Tom Brown* and *White Floss*, sweepstake prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BERNING & SON,** "Glenhurst," o Williamstown, Ont.

MAPLE CREEK DAIRY AND STOCK FARM
Breeder of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.
E. REED & CO., o Wintarburg, Ont.
Farm address Central Experimental Farm.

Meadowside Farm
Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire hogs, pigs, B. P. Rooks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale.
A. R. YULL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS.
For Sale: Four bull calves, 5 months old, whose sire's three nearest dams average 21.75 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also young bulls by the sire of first-prize herd at London.
W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

BARREN COW CURE

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

Maple Glen Holsteins—Select bull calves now for sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to *Canary Mercedes* Son, and one to *Mercedes* Julio Pieterje Paul. Secure the best.
C. J. GILBERT & SON, Glen Bell, Ont.

Springburn Stock Farm, North Williamsburg, Ont.
Whittaker & Sons, Props. We are now offering 10 Ayrshire Bulls, from 6 to 22 months old. Also eggs for hatching from our Buff Orpington fowls at \$1 per 12.

Lyndale Holsteins

Stock for sale, any age, either sex.
BROWN BROS., - Lyn, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

80 head to select from. 81x young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by *Johnna Rue 4th's Lad*, a son of *Sarcastic Lad*, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON,
Caledonia, Ontario

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

He Will Cure You First Then You Pay Him

The physician, who has not sufficient confidence in his own ability to cure his patient first and receive his pay afterwards, is not the man to inspire confidence in those, who are in search of honest treatment.



Dr. Goldberg's acceptance of a case for treatment is equivalent to a cure, because he never accepts incurable cases. He is satisfied to receive the money for the value he has given the patient, but he expects to prove his worth and show positive and satisfactory results before he asks for the fee. So, should he fail to cure the case, the patient loses nothing, while the doctor, when he cures the patient, has given him what is worth much more than money—he has given him his health back.

Dr. Goldberg is the first specialist in the United States or Canada, who has had sufficient confidence in his ability to say to the afflicted that not a dollar need be paid until cured. There is no guesswork, no experiment about his method. He is a known expert in his chosen specialty, and offers you the best, and only the best treatment. When your life or your health is at stake, inferior treatment (which leaves after-effects worse than the disease itself) is dear at any price.

Dr. Goldberg has 14 diplomas and certificates from the various colleges and state boards of medical examiners, which should be sufficient guarantee as to his standing and ability. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you, it will be to your advantage to get the doctor's opinion of your case free of charge. He wants to hear from patients who have been unable to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases, which he accepts for treatment. He not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney troubles, blood poison, physical and nervous debility, lack of vitality, stomach trouble, etc. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. All medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., duty and transportation prepaid. Address him simply, Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Suite 535 Detroit, Michigan.

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 22.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 20 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 18 mos., for sale.

GEO. RIOR, Amundale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada overall breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

Ayr, C. P. R. A. Kennedy, Ayr, Ont. Paris, G. T. R.

Holstein Bulls

—MAPLE GROVE still has a few richly-bred Bulls of serviceable ages, which are offered at prices that nobody can afford to use a scrub. For particulars address, H. Hollert, Cassel, Ont.

MAPLE PARK FARM HOLSTEINS

The great show cow, Aggie Tensen, twice winner at Toronto (due Aug. 20th), for sale. Price, \$80. Great bargain.

S. MACKLIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

High-class Registered Holsteins.

Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to: THOS. GARLAW & SON, Campbellford Stn. o Warkworth P. O.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths.

Present offering: One young bull. A few young heifers. One good one fit for service. At very reasonable prices if taken soon. For particulars write to R. O. Morrow, Hilton P.O., Brighton Tel. & Sta.

Champion Dorsets

Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality. R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm. o Thorndale, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Dopeing doesn't count much with sheep, as a sick sheep is worth but little more than a dead one. The old saying that prevention is better than cure has more significance with sheep than with any other animal.

Gad-fly season is here. To save the sheep much annoyance paint their noses with tar and the fly will not trouble them. Or better yet, permit the sheep to paint their own noses by using a very narrow salt trough, and keeping the inside well smeared with tar.

All lovers of gilt-edged butter have a warm place in their hearts for the Jersey cow, which is acknowledged to be a producer of the choicest cream and butter. At Dun-Edin Stock Farm, Chatham, Ont., a choice herd is kept by W. W. Everett, which numbers about twenty-five head, by such grandly-bred sires as Rose's Comet, Handsome Rioter, Belvoir King and Monarch of Kent, which is the present stock bull, whose sire was Brampton Monarch, a sweepstakes winner. Several of Mr. Everett's cows have records of 17 lbs. and upwards of butter in seven days. A pair of young bulls, deep-ribbed, strong-constituted fellows, are by Monarch of Kent, one of them from her daughter, May of Dun-Edin, are bulls that will soon be ready for service, and, we are informed, their dams are heavy producers. Mr. Everett also has several heifers of choice breeding and good individually that he says must be sold before winter on account of being crowded for room. Call upon him early and get a bargain.

Registered Berkshires are also bred at Dun-Edin, of the most approved type, also collies, a few pups of which are now ready for shipping. Mr. Everett is steadily drifting into Clydesdales, having a good start in Clan Mack, a fine specimen of the breed, imported by Messrs. Smith & Richardson, the well-known importers of Columbus, Ont. He is now on the look-out for a choice registered mare or two to enable him to breed Clydes at home. Mr. Everett lives only a short distance from the town of Chatham, and will meet anyone at the station that is desirous of looking over his stock. Give him a call.

W. J. Mitton, of Mapleton Farm, Thamesville, Ont., Bothwell County, was paid a flying visit by our field man a short time ago, who found him busy tearing down and building greater, being remodeling the family residence. The Shorthorns were leisurely feeding in pastures good enough to mow. The stock bull, Minto, is still at the head of the herd. Since our last visit, Mr. Mitton has added a few choice and choicely-bred females to the herd, among them being a pair of heifers by Palermo 36074 (77387) (imp.). These are thick, even-fleshed, smooth heifers that would be a credit to any herd. A young bull calf, by the same sire, is also a very promising calf. Two other bull calves are by Minto, aged from four to six months, the latter from Lady Howard 29063, and the other from Olive, whose sire was Masterpiece (imp.), and grandsire Baron (imp.). Either of those calves will make creditable herd headers.

Yorkshires of the most fashionable and up-to-date breeding are also receiving considerable attention from Mr. Mitton. The foundation was laid with the old-reliable Julia strain from Oak Lodge, which was later increased by drafts from Mr. Flatt's importation, Dalmeny Duke (imp.) and Worsley Queen (imp.) being added to the herd. Young stock from the above are now on hand nearly ready to breed, also some younger ones ready for fall service, that Mr. Mitton will part with very reasonable, considering quality. Brown Leghorn fowls are also quite extensively reared. They are the Buyott (New York) strain. Some of them are as fine as it has been our pleasure to examine. They are housed in a roomy, light and warm henry, recently built expressly for them. When you are in want of any of the lines of stock above referred to, write Mr. Mitton, describing what you want. If he has what you will fill the bill, he will cheerfully let you know by return mail. Most of us try and remember to mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

HILLOREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P. O.

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

Hay Fever and Asthma

Cured to Stay Cured
Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicine needed afterwards. 21 years of successful treatment Asthma and Hay Fever. 68,000 patients. Book 57¢ Free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale any way on hand. John A. McGillivray, North Toronto, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have retired from showing at fall fairs. 2 years and over show ewes ONLY now offered. For 23 years won more firsts than all competitors. At St. Louis won more than any three flocks. At last International won 9 of 14 firsts offered. Including champion ram and reserve to same. All making the greatest winnings on record. Have now the best breeding stock ever offered. Who want good ones to strengthen their flocks? JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, o Woodville, Ontario

Farnham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 30 flock leaders, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 60 ram and ewe lambs. HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS"

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs out of imported ram. One imported three-year-old ram, which has proved to be an excellent sire, and which I have used myself for the last two seasons. Also a few choice Yorkshire pigs of good bacon type. W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont. R. R. Stns.—Mildmay, G. T. R.; Teeswater, C. P. R.

SOUTH DOWNS

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal, and first London fair.

COLLIES

At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York. ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO

We are Importing Shropshires

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

Shropshires—Try me for Shropshires this season.

Highest honors awarded at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1904, on live and dressed sheep. ABRAM RUDELL, Hespeler P.O., Ont.

DORSETS and YORKSHIRES

Can supply stock of various ages of both sexes, at reasonable prices, quality considered. E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont. Gilead's Spring Farm. o Wentworth Co.

WOOL

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

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.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, I have been unable to supply customers for Poland Chinas. Write me if you want any. For sale, cheap, pure-bred Berkshire boar, registered. F. S. Wetherall, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



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

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin. L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P.O.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boars. Also a few boars ready for service. Have some nice things 3, 4 and 5 months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904. WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

Present Offering

A few choice BERKSHIRE SOWS due to farrow first part of September; also some excellent YORKSHIRE BOARS and SOWS two to four months old. Our stock are of the highest standard and have given our customers the utmost satisfaction. We take stock back if not satisfactory, paying all express charges. We can supply you something good. Write o S. D. CRANDALL & SONS, Cherry Valley, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

For Sale the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8403. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each. DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Bentfrew P. O.

YORKSHIRES

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

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

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

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

I have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prize-winning sows, a few sows bred and ready to breed, and my stock hog Elm Dale Ned 2503. Also two cows and a choice lot of bull calves from one to eight months old. BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R. The Gully P.O.

TAMWORTHS

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

TUFTED VETCH.

"Enquirer," the purple or blue-flowered plant you sent us is the tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*), found commonly in thickets or beside fences and hedges.

BINDWEED.

Kindly tell, through the "Farmer's Advocate," the name of the enclosed plant. T. W. J.
Grey Co., Ont.

Ans.—Wild morning-glory or bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*).

STAR THISTLE.

This formidable-looking spiny plant was found growing singly on river flats. Is it Russian thistle? If not, please identify. R. G.

Ans.—It is not the Russian thistle, but what is called the "star thistle" (*Centaurea calcitrapa*); not likely to be troublesome.

TO MAKE HAIR GROW—SOWING RYE.

1. Is there any way whereby the hair may be made to grow on a scar on a horse's ankle? Said scar was produced by too strong a liniment being used on a slight cut which the horse sustained last winter.

2. What time should rye be sown to form a pasture for cattle next year?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No. If the roots of the hair are destroyed nothing will make it grow.
2. In September.

SPARROW EXTERMINATION—G. T. P. R. OFFICERS.

1. How can I exterminate English sparrows most easily?

2. Who is president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway? Who is secretary? Your paper is a necessity in our home, and we find it very instructive.
R. B. C.

Ans.—1. The only way to get rid of sparrows is to keep at them with a shotgun.

2. Mr. C. M. Hays is president and Mr. Henry Phillips secretary of the Grand Pacific.

SOUR MILK AND YOUNG TURKEYS.

Is sour milk injurious to young turkeys three or four weeks old? Fed small wheat and hard-boiled eggs; droop after taking milk, and die in a day or two. Lost twenty turkeys. They drank the sour milk greedily, and some died next day. Turkeys were running outside with hen in coop.
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—I do not think that sour milk would be injurious to young turkeys, if fed regularly. If they were just given an occasional drink, it might possibly be injurious. If they were given only sour milk to drink during the excessively hot weather we had about ten days ago, it is possible they might drink too much. I cannot say that I would favor the idea of feeding young turkeys hard-boiled eggs. When one takes into consideration that with the ordinary chick, which weighs between 30 and 40 grams when hatched, that from 6 to 8 grams of this weight is yolk that is absorbed just before the chicken comes from the shell, I think we should give the young bird an opportunity to assimilate this yolk without stuffing it with more yolk.
W. R. GRAHAM.
Ontario Agricultural College.

Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Mare had joint ill when a foal, and she still shows its effects. Would this interfere with her for breeding purposes?

2. Cow has been milking for three years and will not breed. Is her milk as good as a new-calved cow, or is it richer?

3. What is the best way to feed oil cake to calves and young pigs and how much?

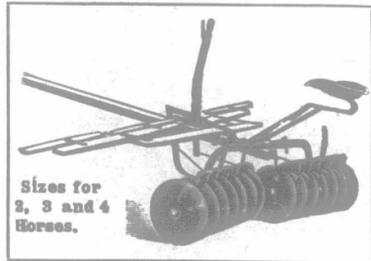
4. I have a gelding sired by a horse called Astroit, owned in Mt. Forest. What is Astroit's breeding?

5. Are cattle that have had lump jaw and have been cured, but still have lumps as large as goose eggs on their jaws, salable in the Toronto market?

6. Are cattle affected with lump jaw allowed to run at large? What is the law regarding keeping cattle affected?
J. F. H.

Ans.—1. I do not consider it would be

THE BISSELL DISK HARROW



Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 Horses.

Shows up its good qualities when used at a tough, hard job. There is a great difference in Disks. Don't take any chances with an imitation Harrow. They all lack capacity—found in the Bissell Disk. Try "The Bissell" on summer-fallows, fall-wheat ground, stubble field after harvest, or at any hard job. Full particulars free. Address:

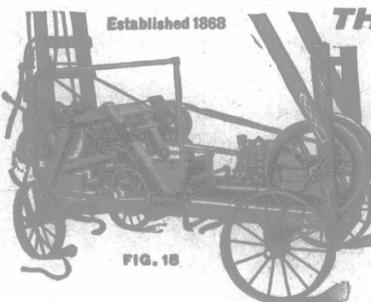
T. E. BISSELL
Dept. W. ELORA, ONT.

None genuine without the name "Bissell." Call and examine this Disk in the Implement Building at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons
Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

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



Established 1868

FIG. 18

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,

Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A. Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Tex.

MANUFACTURE FULL LINE
Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock Drilling and Prospecting Machinery.

Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.

CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST.

This Is To You Who Lack Courage



Whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low, and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny, restless. It is to people who have part or all of these symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor. I offer it to you in my wonderful

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It has restored health and strength to thousands of weak and sick people. If used as I direct, it is a positive cure and cannot fail. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing the full, natural strength. It removes all the effects of all diseases forever.

NOT A CENT UNTIL CURED

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

"The pain in my back is nearly all gone, and I no longer have any pain in my lower extremities. I am perfectly satisfied with the work your Belt has done for me."—R. A. McDONALD, St. Charles Condensing Co., Ingersoll, Ont.

"Your Belt has cured me of rheumatism, weak back, constipation and general weakness."—HENRY WEEKS, Tillsonburg, Ont.

"Your Belt has built up my constitution, which was very much depleted. You can refer any one to me, and I will be only too glad to tell them what your Belt has done for me."—WILLIAM SUTTON, Newmarket, Ont.

READ MY BOOK. I have a book which every man should read (one for women, also). It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book to-day, if you can't call. I mail it, sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test.

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

Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. and Sat. until 8.30 p.m.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

wise to breed a mare of this kind, as, while the disease is not congenital, she would likely produce foals predisposed to the disease.

2. The milk is healthful. The percentage of butter-fat it contains can be told only by testing with a Babcock tester, or in some other way.

3. It is usually pulverized and boiled and mixed with milk, the amount varying from half a cupful up, according to the size of the calf; less in proportion to size for pigs.

4. I do not know this horse. Write to the owner for breeding.

5. If the cattle are really cured, they should be salable; but you may have trouble in convincing the buyer that an animal with a lump of that size is sound. At the same time, if you can establish the fact that the disease has been completely cured, you will not get into serious trouble by offering them for sale.

6. No; this disease is included in the Contagious Diseases Act, and, strictly speaking, should be treated the same as foot-and-mouth disease, glanders in horses, etc., etc.; but the fact is lump jaw is really not considered an easily-contracted disease, and nothing is usually done to a man who has a case, unless he offers the animal or the carcass for sale, in which case he renders himself liable to a heavy fine. V.

SOFT LUMPS ON KNEES.

When my colt was two days old a soft lump the size of a hen's egg appeared on each knee. The colt is not lame. D. A. M.

Ans.—This need cause no alarm. In all probability the lumps will spontaneously disappear before the new year. If they do not, you had better apply a blister. V.

BARBED-WIRE WOUND.

Colt got barbed-wire wound five inches long and one and a half inches deep on hip. What dressing shall I use to make the hair grow all over it? S. A.

Ans.—No dressing will make the hair grow all over it. There will be more or less of a scar left. Apply a dry dressing composed of one part iodoform and four parts boracic acid three or four times daily. Keep clean by bathing with warm water. V.

CRIPPLED COW.

Cow produced dead calf in May. She was not able to stand for several weeks. Her appetite has been good. Now she can hobble around a little, but is lame on three legs, and her knees are very much swollen. E. D. W.

Ans.—Take equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, nux vomica, ginger and bicarbonate of soda; mix, and give her a tablespoonful, twice daily, either in her food or mixed with a pint of cold water and given as a drench. Bathe the affected legs with hot water three times daily, and after bathing apply camphorated liniment freely with smart friction. V.

Money and more money doesn't cure the dollar disease any more than whisky and more whisky cures the craving for alcohol.

Fred L. Haywood, of Greenfield, last month completed twenty-one years of service as conductor of the accommodation train running between Greenfield and Springfield. He tells the following story at his own expense:

A few days ago, as he passed through his train, a fretful passenger inquired: "Does this train always go as slowly as this?"

"You ought not to kick," said Conductor Haywood. "You have only been on this train half an hour, while I have been here twenty-one years."

"Is that so?" queried the man, anxiously. "What station did you get on at?"

A young woman who has recently taken charge of a kindergarten, says "The New York Sun," entered a trolley car the other day, and as she took her seat smiled pleasantly at a gentleman sitting opposite. He raised his hat, but it was evident that he did not know her. Realizing her error, she said, in tones audible throughout the entire car:

"Oh, please excuse me! I mistook you for the father of two of my children!"

She left the car at the next corner.



It Means Dollars In Your Pocket



DOUBLES
YOUR
DOLLARS

DOUBLES
YOUR
PROFITS

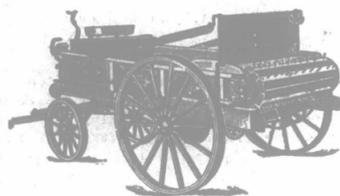
DOUBLES
YOUR LAND
VALUE

The Massey-Harris Manure Spreader means dollars in your pocket, because it doubles the productiveness of your land, thereby doubling your profits.

It spreads the manure so evenly and thoroughly that it is immediately available for plant food—the first rain taking it into the soil.

The Massey-Harris Manure Spreader is operated entirely from the driver's seat, doing away with one of the most cordially hated jobs on the farm. A smart boy with a Massey-Harris Manure Spreader will do more work and do it better than two men with the old-fashioned, uneven method of hand distribution.

See the Massey-Harris agent in your town—it means dollars in your pocket.



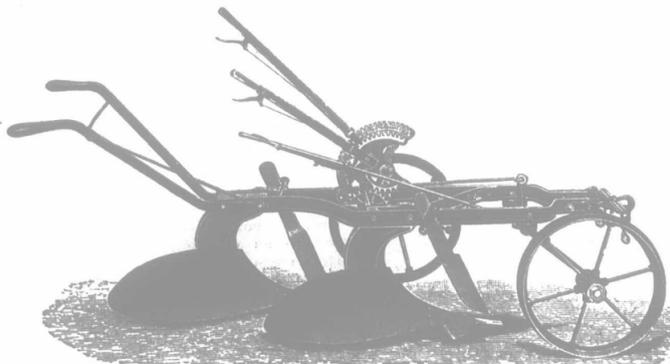
MASSEY-HARRIS

GOOD IMPLEMENTS
FOR ALL KINDS OF
GOOD FARMING



Frost & Wood "CROWN" GANG PLOW

cannot be surpassed by any plow on the market. If you use it this Fall, after your harvest is in, you will save time, money and trouble.



F. & W. "CROWN" GANG

May be equipped with either sod or stubble bottoms.

By using the Crown Gang, one man and three horses can do more work in one day, and do it better, than two men and four horses with two ordinary plows can do in the same length of time. That means a great deal to the farmer, especially when help is so expensive and hard to get. Send for our illustrated Catalogue "F," which describes in detail our full line of Plows.



Head Office and Works, - - SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.
Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro, Charlottetown.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE

ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION.

Pat. 95, 97 and '03.

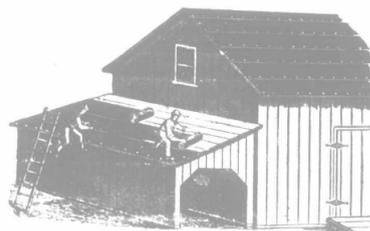
HARVESTING PEAS



The Genuine Tolton Pea Harvester with New Patent Buncher at Work.

- 1. Harvesting in the most complete manner from eight to ten acres per day.
 - 2. Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers.
 - 3. No drilling holes in Mower Bar or Inside Shoe. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Other specialties—Steel Harrows, Haying Tools, and Double Root Pulpers.
- Every Machine Warranted. Our Motto: "Not how Cheap, but how Good."
Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send direct to

TOLTON BROS., Limited, GUELPH, ONT.



Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs, water-proof, fireproof, easily laid, cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample and mention this paper.

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