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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO JULY 7, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 615

Bell

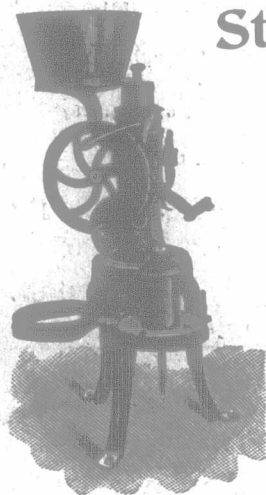
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This is no vain boast. Others may claim this place, but the National Cream Separator soon proves its superiority when brought into competition with them.

The National is as represented. The closeness of its skimming has not to be sacrificed to keep up its advertised capacity.

It makes smooth cream, which is easy to churn.

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There are more than a hundred reasons why folks who try it like the

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better than any other, but the reasons may all be summed up in this:

The Empire does better work, gives less trouble and makes more money for the farmer.

Our books about the Empire Way of dairying are free for the asking. Send for them.

Empire Cream Separator Co.
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BLUE RIBBON,	650 feet per pound
RED CAP,	800 " " "
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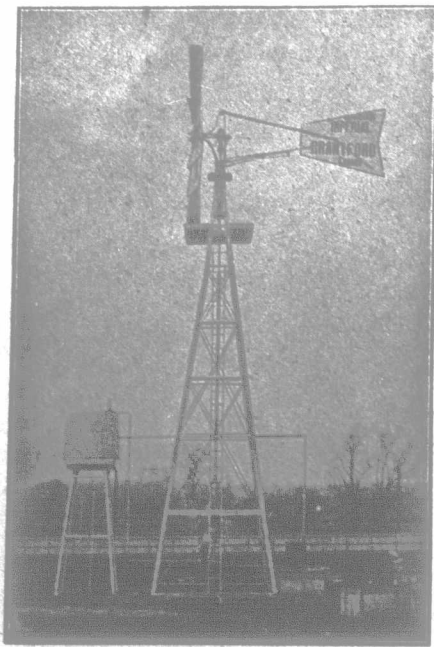
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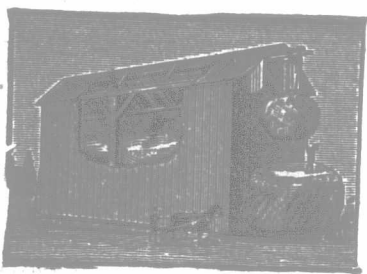
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 Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by **GOULD, SHAPLEY & NUIR CO., Limited, Brantford, Canada.**

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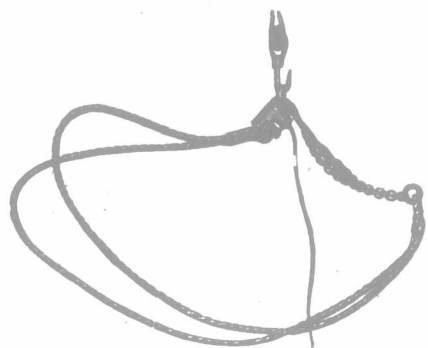
Never fails to give increased profits to users.
 It is absolutely clean.
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 Thousands are using them and are satisfied.
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 For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.

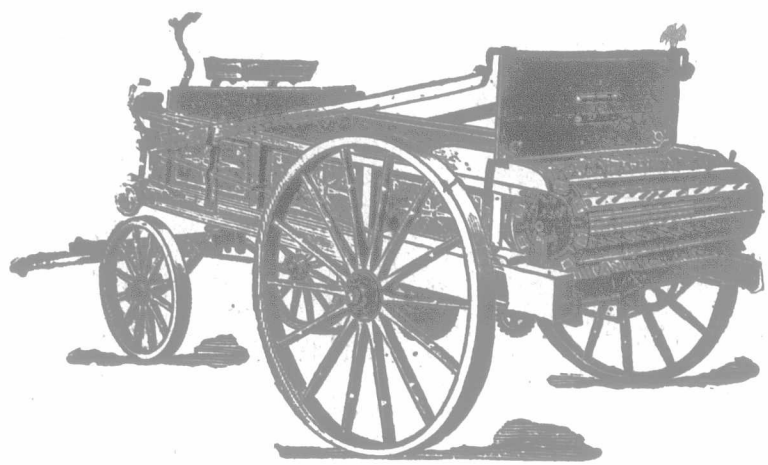


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The Common-Sense Sheaf-Lifter
 Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to the public for pitching sheaves. Sheaves left in the mow just as they come from the load.
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 Write for particulars and application to
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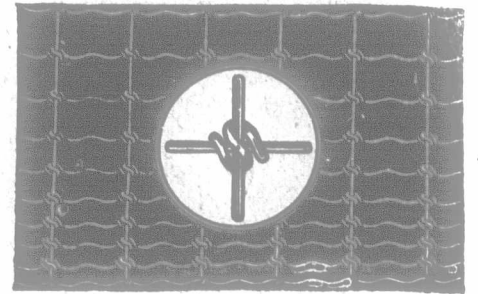


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 Dear Sir,—The Kemp 20th Century Manure Spreader I bought from you last year is doing all you claimed for it, in all kinds of manure. It not only saves labor, but it distributes the manure so evenly that it covers more ground. I consider the Spreader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

Large (No. 9) hard steel wire is used throughout.
 The lock makes a joint that cannot be moved.
 Ample provision is made for contraction and expansion.
 Absolutely the best and most durable barrier against any kind of stock.
 Write for Catalogue of FENCING and GATES showing styles for every purpose.
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The best and cheapest
**FOR HOUSE, BARN
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 That's the why of our Special Course for Farmers' Sons. Opportunity for those we know have the stuff to be great.
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 We have special booklets dealing with this line of work and want to place them in your hands.
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 SIDING CEILING WINDOW CAP FINIAL
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 We can help you with our Sheet Metal goods in
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 They are fire and lightning proof, handsome and durable. Send rafter and ridge lengths for roofing estimate; outside measurements for siding estimate, and careful diagram for ceiling estimate and free catalogues.
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SAMSON LOCK WIRE FENCE
 Strong, durable, substantial; positively the cheapest in the end.
 Its construction: Laterals all No. 9 Hard Coiled Spring Wire; stays, No. 7 and No. 9 HARD STEEL wire. Stays immovably united to lateral wires with the NEW SAMSON Lock—the lock that will not slip up, down or sideways. Samson Lock Fences are "far and away the best." It's the Lock that does it.
 We also make a splendid line of ORNAMENTAL FENCES and GATES.
 Send for catalogue. Agents wanted.
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The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have 12,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Western Canada. Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia lands generally from \$4 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location. South-western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta lands, \$3.50 to \$8 per acre. Ranching lands generally \$3.50 to \$4 per acre. Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan lands generally \$6 to \$8 per acre.



Hereford Cattle, Crane Lake, Assiniboia, Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

\$6 LANDS: 160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$6 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$143.80 and nine equal annual instalments of \$120 each, which include interest at 6 per cent. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH: If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment of one-sixth. Interest of 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

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SPECIAL LABOR SAVING TOOLS

MAXWELL TEDDER SIDE DELIVERY RAKE & LOADER.

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ST. MARY'S, ONT. CANADA

IS THERE AN AGENT IN YOUR DISTRICT? IF NOT ADDRESS THE FIRM DIRECTLY

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

IS NOT THE LAND WORTH THE MANURE?

Two old farmers sat by the fire at night. With them was the son of Farmer A. This boy had an ambition to go to an agricultural college. His father refused to send him there in spite of the boy's pleading and arguments. The boy argued that he wanted to be a good farmer; that it was necessary, more than ever before, for a farmer to study the scientific principles which make the foundation of his business, and that it would be a lifelong handicap for him to try to conduct a good farm without such knowledge. To this the father replied that he was a good farmer, that he had never studied science at a college, nor had his father before him. Book education might do for lawyers or doctors; in fact, he had to admit that these men were obliged to go to books for the experience of others. Farming, he claimed, was different. A fancy farmer, or a rich man playing with the soil, might find some value in books, but not a working farmer who needed experience and good judgment and little else. So he said "No" to the boy. Farmer B had listened to the discussion without saying a word. A hard-working, successful farmer, he had sent his own son to the agricultural college because he saw that if it were decided that lawyers and doctors can use an education while farmers cannot, the latter must be put in an inferior position. When Farmer A said "No!" so positively he asked:

"Isn't the land worth the manure?"

It was one of those bits of homely philosophy which cut open a question to the heart. When land becomes too poor to be worth fertilizing it may be abandoned. When a man decides that his own son or his own business cannot utilize the benefits which education has to offer, he discredits his son and his business in the most harmful way. It is true that some of the work done in agricultural education in the past has not been such as to command the respect of hard-headed old farmers. That, however, is not the fault of the education, but of the methods employed by teachers.—[Rural New-Yorker.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS

are distinguished from all others by their self-balancing bowl. Intending purchasers should compare the extreme simplicity of this device with the clumsy arrangement of other separator bowls, in which great friction is combined with constant liability to delays, losses and expenses, owing to the bowl getting out of balance. For close skimming the Melotte is unexcelled. WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 5 F.

Frictionless self-emptying and self-balancing bowl.

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

THE NEW STONE AND STUMP EXTRACTOR BREVETED BY LEMIRE.—Capable of lifting 18,000 lbs. Has no equal for lifting and carrying stones, etc., for placing stones so as to build up fence to 5 ft. high and leave the ground in a condition fit for mowing and reaping machines. After the hooks are adjusted on the stones, the only thing to do is to pull the lever. You can lift up a thing, carry it and place it on a stone fence in 10 minutes. The agricultural societies and clubs of farmers should all buy it. Price moderate. For complete details address: JOHN AMIRAUX, 40 LANSDOWNE AVE., TORONTO, ONT. This Stone Extractor is guaranteed for the extraction and transportation of 40 to 50 stones a day, fixed in fence. Guaranteed as mentioned above. Agents wanted.

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Clean Dry Salt!

TH**ERE ARE NO** impurities in Windsor Salt; no black specks. It is dry, white, flaky—it is all Salt. It is the Salt that is most generally used by the most successful butter-makers.

WINDSOR SALT.
Leading Grocers Sell It.

R U P T U R E .
Write for particulars as to how to cure it without a risky operation. Invaluable advice FREE
C. H. Dorewood, R. S., Toronto, Ont.
State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St. on

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

Advertise in the Advocate

Plymouth Binder Twine

IS THE

Longest, Strongest, Most Even and Best.



Our celebrated brands are **Plymouth Special, Green Sheaf, Silver Sheaf, Golden Sheaf and Gold Medal.** They bind the maximum number of sheaves with the minimum amount of trouble and expense. We invite farmers to prove this advertisement by counting the sheaves they bind with Plymouth Twines.

The WHEEL YOU WANT

For Farm and General Work
ALL IRON

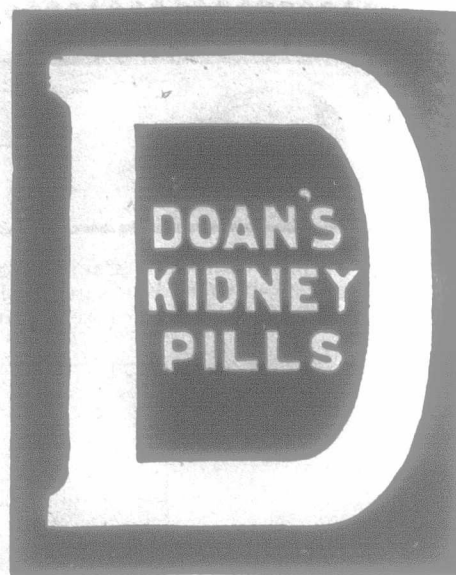
Any size. Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO. ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.

H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the R-W T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons" but to save time order wheels direct from factory

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

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



Are a sure and permanent cure for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

BACKACHE
is the first sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it! Check it in time! Serious trouble will follow if you don't. Cure your Backache by taking **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.**

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Mowbray	} 31.50	Moose Jaw	} 34.00
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HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA
Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. Book \$1 Free. Write at once for it, to **P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.**

VIRGINIA The best low-priced lands; no HOMES stones; best trucking, fruit, stock and poultry section; good water. FINEST CLIMATE TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE; very healthy. Fine shipping point. Write H. V. WEISS, Manager of Immigration, Emporia, Va.

Royal Manila Binder Twine is the Best

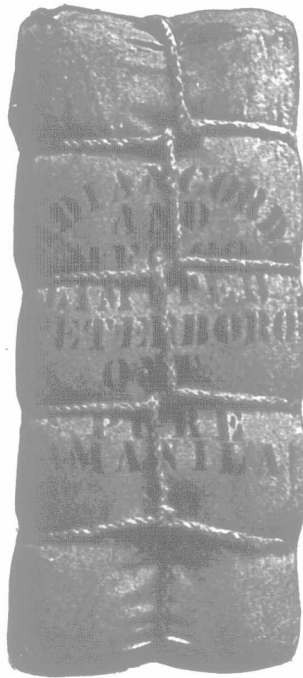
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CANADIAN CORDAGE & MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Peterborough, Ontario.

Our Prices are lower and quality higher than any other. Look for our announcement of Prices in next week's issue.

Made in Canada



SUPERIOR DISC HARROW ON WHEELS.

"As easy to manage as a Road Cart."

American Seeding-Machine Co.:
GENTLEMEN,—Please accept my thanks for persuading me to buy a Superior Disc Harrow on Wheels, which was the first of this kind used here. It fills the bill in every particular. It is easy to handle, light on the team. It is the best disc harrow I ever saw or used, and is as much different from the old-style disc harrow as day is from night. I can honestly recommend the Superior to any one wanting a first-class cultivating tool. Could not afford to do without it for double what it cost.

JOHN F. ROBINSON, Courtland, Ont.

Write for FREE BOOKLET, "Stebbins on Disc Harrow"

CANADIAN DIVISION
AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO.
TORONTO, ONT.

66

The Farmer's Advocate

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

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY 7, 1904.

No. 615

EDITORIAL.

The Central Experimental Farm.

The visitor to the Central Experimental Farm is well repaid by a survey of that institution for the suffering which he undergoes in a drive out from the city of Ottawa over one of the worst pieces of public highway in Canada. If the municipality, or whoever has control of this alleged road, cannot afford to wipe out such a disgrace, the country should pass around the hat for subscriptions, or put enough in the agricultural estimates to provide an object lesson there by the Eastern Good Roads Association.

On a commanding situation to the left as one enters the Farm, a magnificent stone observatory is being erected, which will soon be equipped with the finest telescope in Canada and other apparatus for astronomical and meteorological purposes. It is being placed there owing to the suitability of location. The farm itself has very greatly improved in appearance since the writer's last visit, remarkable progress having been made in the growth of shelter and ornamental trees and hedges. The forest belts and the arboretum are commendable and striking features. The European white birch does not appear to be long lived under Ottawa conditions, as most of them died last year. The Norway maple is a very attractive and dense-headed tree, suitable for lawn purposes. Here and there on the grounds we noticed the blue spruce, a particularly beautiful tree, in striking contrast with the ordinary foliage tint. It is quite hardy. The Hungarian lilac is regarded as one of the best hedge plants, and the Caragana is also highly spoken of. Very many useful lists of trees and shrubs have been published, of service to Canadians in making selections. The work of the director, Dr. Wm. Saunders, and the horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun, in this particular alone, will tell in the beatification of the farm homes of Canada for generations to come.

A feature of the experimental work to which a great deal of attention is now being paid, is that of plant-breeding by Dr. C. E. Saunders (experimentalist), son of the director, a painstaking and indefatigable investigator. In fruits, special efforts, inaugurated some years ago, are being continued, with the object of evolving apples and other fruits in which size and quality will be combined with hardiness for the Northwest. The Director points with a great deal of satisfaction to the results of their work in the production of such excellent wheats as Preston and Stanley, with the idea of combining with the good milling qualities of Red Fife, earliness in ripening, which is a great desideratum in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The demonstrations given in the best methods of handling and applying barnyard manures are already familiar to readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," and entitle the Experimental Farm to the thanks of the agricultural community. Useful work has been done in determining the cost of production of grain and other crops, and of meat and milk. In the individual cow records, the highest profit, labor not included, for the past year was \$63.09, by "Queenie," a grade Guernsey, the food cost of producing one hundred pounds of milk in her case being a fraction over fifty-nine cents. In the case of a grade Short-horn, "Rosy," the cost of producing one hundred pounds of milk was over seventy-two cents, and she showed a profit for the year of only \$17.77, all of which indicates the value of keeping careful records of what cows are doing.

The Agriculturist, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, among

other practical experiments, is continuing the effort to determine the comparative advantage of growing and fattening rations with calves, results being favorable to the latter, though it requires greater skill on the part of the feeder to avoid disturbing the digestive and other functions of the animals. The outdoor treatment of pigs in winter was not found to be economical.

In the poultry department, we observed a good showing of young chicks, incubator hatched, and thriving under the outdoor conditions. Mr. A. G. Gilbert is specializing on winter egg-production work, and the development of individual vigor in the hen, in order to the hatching of a big percentage of strong chicks. He is conducting a campaign against what he designates the "molly-coddling" of hens.

This season, some 32,822 samples of grain and potatoes were sent out for testing by farmers. It strikes us that some of the variety test lists, such as those of potatoes and some of the grains, might well be reduced materially by discarding those demonstrated to be inferior, notwithstanding the fact that persons may occasionally inquire for them. Practical utility should be kept in view, and the cutting out of useless detail. As on other Canadian farms, the war with weeds is incessantly waged on the Central Farm, the irrepressible bindweed appearing in some of the experimental plots, and at one point a few stalks of ox-eye daisy, the latter to be eliminated by hand pulling. Dr. James Fletcher, botanist and entomologist, and Prof. F. T. Shutt, the chemist, whose work has been distinguished by thoroughness over a wide range of practical subjects, were both absent—one in the east, and the other in the West—attending farmers' meetings of an educational character.

Taken all together, an immense amount of experimental work is in progress, and Dr. Saunders is to be congratulated upon the thoroughness with which it is conducted and the general appearance of the farm. A couple of days can be agreeably and profitably spent there by any one of an enquiring turn of mind in relation to agriculture and its problems.

Crop Rotation.

The term rotation of crops is not merely a scientific phrase, but is rather a designation given to a practice which appears to be all too slow in being adopted. In a series of articles now current in these columns on problems of the soil, the writer deals clearly and forcibly with this subject. His ideas are applicable to the management of all kinds of farms, but are particularly so upon the average one-hundred-acre farm of Eastern Canada. No doubt, as he says, many are following a system of rotation of a certain kind, but it is important that the crops fall in a proper succession so that each may receive the greatest advantage from the cultivation, treatment and characteristics of the preceding one. Anywhere one may go weeds bear evidence to laxity in the management of certain farms, emphasizing the importance of thoroughness in cultivation, and the exercise of good judgment in cropping. We would earnestly urge all our readers to give more than a passing notice to these articles on crop rotation. We would suggest the reading and re-reading of them, a thoughtful study of the principles underlying the practice, and, above all, to make a practical application of them. It is not for want of knowledge on such subjects that our methods are not more advanced, but because of this procrastinating habit so many have fallen into of putting off the test until next year, or until we are better situated.

Prizes for Farms.

The offering of prizes for the best specimens of live stock and farm produce at the local and large fairs is generally acknowledged to have had a beneficial influence in stimulating farmers to the effort to excel in those lines of production by the introduction of improved types of animals and varieties of cereals, roots and vegetables by which not only their own financial condition has been advantaged, but by the dissemination of which the character of our live stock and other produce has been improved, thus enhancing their selling value and adding to the wealth at once of individual farmers and the country as a whole. A day's drive in any district of the country at this season of the year reveals to the observant traveler that there is yet much room for improvement in the methods and system of farming on the part of the average farmers. The signal of distress from wet feet, or the need of drainage, displayed by portions of many fields in the form of the pale yellow leaves of the grain crops; the presence of innumerable weeds allowed to ripen and reproduce their kind, with little effort being put forth to check their spread; the neglect to use preventive measures against insect enemies or destroy them in the incipient stages of their existence, with the resultant deficiency in quantity and quality of the crop; the lack of good judgment or taste in the location of the buildings of the homestead, and of reasonably prompt attention to needed repairs, and the too general indifference to the little touches of neatness and order which make a place attractive and a source of pride and satisfaction to those who call it home, as well as to the passer-by. These are but a few of the many reminders that there is much room for improvement. Happily, these defects do not apply to many farms, and to some farms, few, if any, apply, and yet few farmers will deny that they do not farm as well as they know how, nor keep the home surroundings in as sanitary and tidy a condition, or provide as many comforts and conveniences for the family as they might, with comparatively little cost.

A mental soliloquy along these lines has suggested the question of the practicability of reviving and extending the system formerly conducted by the old Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario of offering and awarding prizes by some authority for the best managed, cleanest and neatest farm in the township, and, if approved, a sweepstakes prizes for the best managed, cleanest and neatest farm in the county, the township firsts only being considered, and, finally, a grand sweepstakes medal for the best in the Province, the county firsts alone considered. Presuming that this proposition meets with approval, and the question being raised by what authority and under whose auspices and supervision should the scheme be carried out, we suggest that, in the Province of Ontario, where a Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies has been appointed by the Department of Agriculture, the initial steps be taken by this officer, and the necessary funds to form a nucleus for the carrying out of the scheme be provided by the Provincial Government, the local societies contributing a proportion if need be, and having a voice in the preparation of the plan, the basis or standard upon which judgment is to be rendered, and the selection of the judge or judges.

Making all due allowance for the difficulty, owing to the lack of suitable help and other patent disabilities, of doing everything on a farm as one would like to do or have it done, we submit for the consideration of our readers the question of

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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holding out some incentive in the manner suggested, as a stimulus to the extension of the proportion of well-managed farms and well-kept surroundings of the farm home as factors in the general improvement of the conditions of rural life, rendering these more attractive and satisfying to the young people of the farm, as well as more profitable from a financial standpoint, for a cleaner farm means cleaner seed, cleaner and better crops, more money and more solid satisfaction.

Jottings.

New York Produce says: "Our butter inspectors have run against considerable moldy butter during the past week."

Philo Mills, the owner of the late Marengo, informed the British Dairy Farmers' Association that it took three Shorthorns to make a perfect one—a Bates head, Cruickshank middle, and Booth hip to tail.

The English Agriculturist's plight is tersely put by Primrose McConnell, B. Sc., the eminent farmer-author: "They might make a living selling milk, a sort of living by making cheese, but as to buttermaking—God help them!"

I think, Mr. Stratton, The Duffryn sizes up the situation pretty well, and I believe that if we are to continue the admission of British Shorthorn cattle, as no doubt we are, the change he recommends in the standard is a most advisable one.—The Agriculturist of the Canadian Experimental Farms.

The value of skim milk depends on the way you feed it. The calf should have whole milk the first week, and, if not its own mother's milk, it should be from a cow recently calved. Next week or two substitute skim milk gradually, and then give skim milk only, but replace the butter-fat removed, with flaxseed jelly or corn meal. Give whole-cream hay as soon as they will chew it. Break the hay into quarters for them, and if you fear worms give a little rennet extract or rennet tablet solution with the milk.

HORSES.

Sunstroke in Horses.

Sunstroke is an affection of the brain produced by the direct rays of the sun falling upon the cranium. It is common during the hot months in large cities, and is sometimes seen in rural districts. Among the causes that cooperate in its production may be mentioned foul, poorly-ventilated stables, tight collars or girths, and overwork in hot weather. Anything that tends to vitiate the muscular and nervous force, as obesity, poor, unwholesome food, protracted illness, etc., tend to predispose to it. Horses are usually attacked during the hottest part of the day, while being worked hard and exposed to the direct and reflected rays of the sun, while shielded from any breeze by a building, in a valley, on a hillside or in the streets of a city.

Symptoms.—Sometimes, without any observed premonitory symptoms, the horse will suddenly stop in harness, droop his head, prop himself out on all four limbs, pant violently, the pulse almost or quite imperceptible at the jaw, the heart's action irregular and weak. He will endeavor to retain his feet, but, being unable to do so, will fall after some convulsive movements, become unconscious, make a peculiar noise in breathing (called stertorous breathing), and die in a state of coma. This, of course, is a very severe case, and death takes place so quickly that practically nothing effective can be done in the way of treatment. In the majority of cases, the symptoms are not so severe, the attack is slower, there are premonitory symptoms shown, the horse flags in his gait, becomes more or less stupid, responds imperfectly, if at all, to the word of his driver or to tension on the bit; when urged he hangs upon the bit, with his head depressed. In most cases, perspiration ceases, the surface of the body becomes dry and hot, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day; while, in rare cases, perspiration is profuse. He becomes unsteady and staggering in his gait. If still urged on he falls, but if allowed to stand he will extend all four legs in order to retain his feet, his head will be held low and stretched out; nostrils dilated, and respirations labored; the superficial veins, especially of the head, will be distended; eyes protruded and red, pupils contracted; pulse weak and frequent, and the heart's action irregular and tumultuous. Prostration follows, he falls, and may become unconscious, but in many cases he makes convulsive and vain attempts to regain his feet. He is very hard to control and to keep from injuring himself and attendants. If recovery ensues, it is followed by dullness, uncertain and uncontrollable movements of the limbs, drowsiness or other symptoms of brain trouble, which continue for a variable time, but gradually pass off. An animal once affected by sunstroke is very susceptible to future attacks under slight provocation during the rest of the season, but usually has fully recovered from this susceptibility before the hot months of the next season.

Treatment.—As stated, an attack is sometimes violent, and fatal in a short time; while, under the most favorable circumstances, even when the attack has been somewhat mild and recovery has taken place, the usefulness of the horse during the remainder of the hot season is greatly impaired, by the consequent susceptibility to subsequent attacks. Hence, preventive measures are strongly indicated. Prevention consists in, if possible, allowing the horse to rest in the stable during the hottest hours of the day, and working him early in the morning and late in the evening in order to get a full day's work. Where this is impracticable, and we are forced to work him during regular hours, his cranium should be protected by a straw hat, in which holes have been cut for the ears, or some other device that prevents the rays of the sun from falling directly on the cranium. A damp sponge in the hat increases the protection. When the disease is apparent, if the attack be violent and sudden, as described, treatment will seldom avail. When the premonitory symptoms described are observed, he should be taken out of harness immediately, and, if possible, moved to a shady place where any breeze that is present may strike him. Cold water or powdered ice should be applied to the head to lessen the congestion, and the body should be clothed to encourage perspiration, a purgation of aloes should be administered, and if the pulse be very weak, stimulants, as two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, or six to eight ounces of whiskey or brandy, should be given, but diffusible stimulants as these should not be given unless it is necessary to keep up the heart's action, as their action on the brain should, if possible, be avoided. If a veterinarian be in attendance, it is probable he will give hypodermic injections of strychnine to tone the

heart. If the patient fall, he should be loaded on a stoneboat or other low vehicle, and drawn to a shady place. Efforts should be made to prevent him from injuring himself, and he should be treated as above, and assisted to his feet as soon as he is able to stand. The action of the bowels can be encouraged by injections of soapy water into the rectum. The veterinarian will for this purpose give hypodermic injections of eserine or arecolin, but the ordinary horse-owner has neither the skill nor the instrument for this. When recovery has taken place, care must be taken for considerable time to not expose him to exciting causes, else there will probably be a recurrence of the disease. "WHIP."

Breeding Fillies.

A noticeable feature in connection with the recent importation of fillies by Graham Bros., sold last week in Toronto, was that the two-year-olds had all been stunted before leaving Scotland. Enquiry disclosed the fact that this is a common practice in that country of good draft horses. On this side it is a very rare thing to breed a filly before she is three years old, although, with our early-maturing stock and comfortable stables, the main reason why it is not done is simply force of habit, or a vague impression that immature mares will not produce strong foals. Scotchmen raise the best of horses, and breed their fillies at two years old. Why should we not breed a year earlier and make use of one of the best years in the brood mare's life? Of course, it is redundant to say the filly should be well grown and in thriving condition, and should be kept so. Too often the two-year-old fillies are not given the advantage they deserve, because they are supposed to be big and able to forage for themselves, and are only growing anyhow, and consequently their third year is not remarkable for development. If early breeding is followed by greater care and more liberal treatment, perhaps the ill effects supposed to result from breeding at an earlier age might be entirely avoided. It is not too late to try breeding the two-year-olds this season, and some valuable experience may be gained from it.

Weak Foals.

Reasons why so many foals have come weak this year are various. Some attribute it to the long, cold winter, others to the backward spring, some to the fact that mares had but little exercise during winter, and others that mares are worked too hard in fall and spring. Last week an experienced horse breeder gave it as his candid opinion that while all these circumstances had their injurious effects or tendencies, he believed that last season the stallions were given too much to do. Horse-breeding as a business underwent a great revival the last year or two, and there may be something in the contention that stallions have been used too excessively in the stud. When it is the case that a stallion has a large demand, the season should be started earlier and continued later than in ordinary circumstances; there would then be less strain on the horse, and a possibility of securing stronger colts.

Size of Hackneys.

There is a prevailing opinion that the Hackney stallions imported to this country are, as a rule, deficient in size, and that they would but for this be more popular and more largely patronized. That this opinion is erroneous has been proven over and over again in districts where Hackney stallions have stood or travelled for service, their progeny generally having grown into carriage horses of the most desirable type, and the highest selling class. The London Live-stock Journal, in replying to a correspondent last week on this point says:

The idea that exists amongst many people that a sire must be big in order to get big stock is entirely erroneous. Not a few of the very best 16 hand or 15 hand 3 inch Hackneys have, as a matter of fact, been sired by quite small horses, which, however, have had big blood behind them. There is a vast amount of difference between the stock of a horse which has come from pony stock and one which is bred from a full-sized family; but it is generally accepted as a cardinal principle of breeding that the mare has more to do with the size of the foal than the horse has. A big rangy mare, provided she be not a chance-bred Lig one, but a descendant of a large strain, may be regarded as a pretty reliable breeder of big stock. Of course, if the stallion is big-bred likewise, the probability of big foals being thrown by her becomes almost a certainty, though there are exceptions to every rule; but the cases are rare in which an undersized pony-bred mare has been known to throw foals to a big horse. She may possibly do so now and then, but the occurrence is more of a fluke than anything else. In short, the best advice that can be given to those who desire to breed big stock, is to select big mares, and big-bred ones, and not to trouble so much about the size of the sire, provided he does not inherit a pony cross, as that might be fatal to the object in view.

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

The show season is in full swing, and one could easily fill a long letter with the doings in that line. Important events of the kind have, during the past fortnight, been held at Edinburgh, Stirling and Glasgow. The Shorthorn was well represented at the first two, but at Glasgow the Ayrshire star was in the ascendant. The best Shorthorn at Edinburgh was Mr. Matthew Marshall's great bull, Roan Conqueror, one of the best of his age, and champion at the Royal Ulster Show in spring. At Stirling, a fine young bull, named Royal Eclipse, owned by Mr. Duncan Stewart, Millhills, Crieff, was champion. He was first in his class at Edinburgh, and, barring color, he takes high rank. H. M. the King was an exhibitor at Edinburgh, and took the championship of the A.-A. section with the celebrated Ballindalloch-bred bull, Elandslaagte. This was one of the highest-priced yearling bulls ever sold at Perth, but many a better-balanced animal has been seen. Mr. Arch'd Whyte, Inverquhar, Kirriemuir, showed some superior animals of the A.-A. breed at Edinburgh. The best female Shorthorns came from Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, Bart. Mr. W. T. Malcolm, Dunmore, Stirling, showed good specimens at the Stirling Show.

The ranks of the Shorthorn breeders have received a sad thinning by the death of Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Tarves, the great rival but the close intimate friend of Mr. Duthie, Collynie. This young breeder made a name for himself in the ranks of the great breeders of the world, and his untimely death is deeply regretted by a very wide circle. No breeder ever gained a reputation at so early a stage, and the character of the already famous Uppermill herd was going forward with leaps and bounds when its owner's career was cut short. What will be the issue of this untoward event is not yet known. The death of Lord Strathmore a few months ago is to lead to the dispersion of the world-famed Glamis herd of A.-A. cattle in autumn. It will be a singular coincidence should the death of Mr. Marr lead to the dispersal of the Uppermill herd of Shorthorns about the same date. Meantime, the intimation of what may be required is anxiously anticipated.

Galloway breeders have settled their disputes, and a thorough ventilation of grievances and difficulties took place the other day at the annual meeting of the members of the Society. It was a wholesome meeting. Nine registered animals have been disqualified, because admittedly having "scurs." A stringent rule has been passed concerning the future dealing with this "sport." The most curious part of the proceedings was the statement by the council that, having exhausted every possible clue, they had utterly failed to account for the proclivities of the bull, Exquisite, in producing animals having "scurs." Of the nine animals disqualified, no less than five were got by this one sire, yet he himself had no "scurs." This is a singular fact, but more singular is the resolution of the Council, which did not disqualify a sire so clearly proven to be a center, so to speak, of contagion. Exquisite was bred in one of the best-managed herds in the country. Its owners have ever been beyond reproach, but their herd is, unluckily, situated in the heart of an Ayrshire district. Around them on every side are herds of Ayrshires. It is highly probable that an Ayrshire bull, at some time or other, had gained access to a Galloway cow or heifer in oestrus. The prepotency of the Galloway would ensure the produce coming black and polled, but the taint would be in the blood, and would show itself at unexpected stages. This seems to be the only reasonable explanation of the fatal facility with which Exquisite-bred stock developed "scurs," or rudimentary horns. Everyone will hope that the new regulations of the Galloway Herdbook Society may be sufficient to cope with the difficulties which have arisen.

Clydesdales have recently been exported in considerable numbers. Along with a number of Hackneys, our old friend, Mr. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., shipped three or four very well bred young Clydesdales. Mr. Beith is an old hand at the business, and knows thoroughly what is wanted in Canada, whether in the line of Clydesdales or of Hackneys. Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec, made a splendid shipment of Clydesdales, French Coach horses, and one Hackney mare. His Clydesdales were particularly well-bred, one being a first-class colt by the champion Baron's Pride 9122, and several being fillies by the H. & A. S. and Glasgow prize horse, Royal Carrick 10270. A few colts were also got by Up-to-Time, one of the best breeding horses got by Baron's Pride. Mr. Ness purchased seven of his Clydesdales from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, and two from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock. The Clydesdale Horse Society is doing something to foster a Clydesdale interest in the Northwest. Two gold medals will be offered by it for com-

petition at the summer fairs to be held at Winnipeg and Calgary. Clydesdales are favored wherever Scotsmen gather, and in the N.-W. T. they will hold their own against all comers. The popularity of the Clydesdale is evidenced by the fact that Mr. A. B. McLaren, the representative of Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, has just sailed with two grand geldings purchased here. One is Johnny, which last year and this won the gelding champion cup at Glasgow Show—a phenomenal horse of great weight, which is pretty sure to carry the yard by storm in November. The other is a grand stylish horse, got by Moncreiffe Marquis, the sire of the best of the team which for

Margaret, an eight-year-old daughter of Sir Everard, and one of the grandest specimens of the Clydesdale breed at the present day. The reserve female champion was Mr. Wm. Park's first-prize brood mare, Floradora, own sister to his stallion, Marmion, which won first prize as sire of the best group of three yearlings got by one horse. The Edinburgh female champion was Mr. Thomas Smith's well-known prize mare, Royal Ruby, which last year had a practically unbroken record. "SCOTLAND YET."

June 17th, 1904.

The Tuberculosis Report.

Professor Koch, of Germany, sees nothing in the interim report of the British Royal Commission on tuberculosis, an outline of which has already been given in the "Farmer's Advocate," to alter the opinion he expressed at the great conference on this subject in London, Eng., two years ago. He asks: "What were the questions referred to the commission? First, whether tuberculosis in men and animals is one and the same. This the commission," the professor agreed, "may have succeeded in answering, but he would wait for their proofs. Second, whether animals and men can be reciprocally infected by it. The commission have proved, probably, that the bovine animal can be infected by material of the human origin. This, however, has been generally known," said Dr. Koch, "but they have not proved that men can be infected by material of bovine origin. This is the supreme question which the commission has not decided." With increasing emphasis, Dr. Koch continued: "I see absolutely no reason to change my view, arrived at after years of careful experiment, that there is no evidence to prove that men can be infected by animal tuberculosis in any than the very slightest degree. The commission has only treated half the question, and that the less important half. I remain where I was. Show me," he added earnestly, "one single man who has been so infected. Prove to me that he has been so infected before you ask me to change my point of view."



French-Canadian Stallion.

Owned by Martin Bros., Binbrook, Ontario.

three years in succession has borne the Clydesdale colors to victory at the Chicago event. With these two new horses in his team, Nelson Morris will be a formidable opponent. The merit of Johnny may be inferred from the fact that he was champion male Clydesdale at Edinburgh Show, beating all the entries. The truth is, he must be seen before anyone can realize what a magnificent piece of horseflesh he is. He was got by the noted big horse, Prince of Millfield (9650), and was purchased from Mr. James Kilpatrick. The other gelding was purchased from Mr. Wm. Clark, Netherlea, Cathcart, who has long made a specialty of bringing out geldings. He has several choice specimens on hand now.

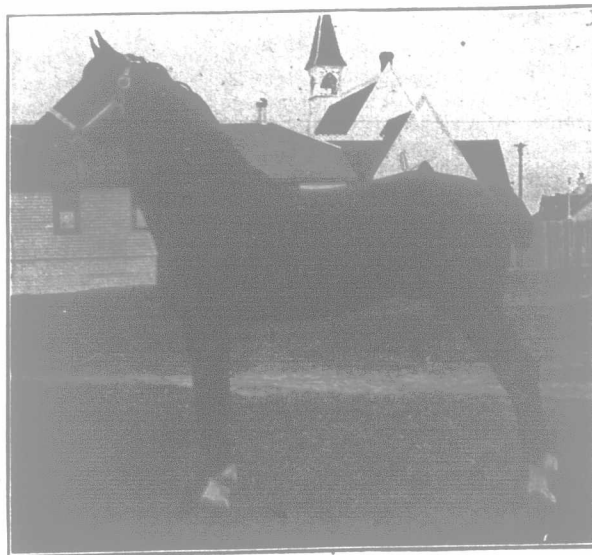
Glasgow Summer Show is just over. The

Opinions of 'Britishers' re Herdbook Restrictions.

The Secretary of the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland:—"The rules of entry in the Dominion and U. S. Shorthorn Herdbooks as they apply to imported Shorthorns are harsh in the extreme, and their amendment in the interest of Shorthorn breeding most desirable."—E. J. Powell.

Testimony of noted English breeders: "Years back, when the value of an animal depended on its pure and unbroken pedigree, there was reason in insisting on all entries tracing back to a fixed volume, but it is not so to-day, as the value of an animal, both for herd purposes and for showing, is estimated on quite different lines. Quite a number of the best show animals to-day will not qualify for the 20th volume, though they would qualify for the 30th volume. Many of the animals bred in Scotland, which have been used for their intrinsic merit, will not qualify. Surely animals that have been carefully bred for twenty-one years (the date of the 30th volume) are worthy of being acknowledged as 'pure.' I sincerely hope you will be able to carry the much-needed reform."—Arthur S. Gibson.

The Elms, Ruddington, Notts. "We are of the opinion that it would be wise for American herdbooks to alter the rules for animals that can only be traced back to the first twenty volumes of the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain. The English Society, which is very particular indeed, permits a much shorter pedigree, and many Shorthorns are shown and win that do not go back more than a few volumes. There is nothing like new blood in these days, after so much close breeding has been in practice, and the English Society is quite sufficient guarantee that the new blood is true to the breed. We think the American Societies would be much wiser to keep up with the English herdbook, and that to add volumes every ten years would be restricting and keeping back the American herdbooks always behind the English book would be much to the disadvantage of American breeders. We may add that we have no personal interest in this matter, as all our Coates' Herdbook Shorthorns go back to the volumes mentioned (Vol. 20), but there are many splendid cows which cannot do this, and so are prevented going to America to improve and change the blood there."—S. E. Dean & Sons, Bourne, England.



Hackney Stallion by Rosador 4964.

Owned by M. T. Kinniburgh, Calgary, Alta.

Ayrshires were a strong display, and several cows shown from the Avondale district of Lanarkshire and Bute were of quite outstanding excellence. As hitherto this season, Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, showed the best bulls and yeld stock. Clydesdales are always strongly in evidence at Glasgow, and this year, in some classes, the quality was quite outstanding. The champion male was Mr. Marshall's great big two-year-old Hiawatha Godolphin, got by Hiawatha, out of a mare by Baron's Pride—a combination which ought to ensure size, substance and quality. The champion female was Mr. James Boyd's Lady

Lordolatory is fast killing the Royal Agricultural Society of England: financially, it is going deeper in the hole year by year. It seems that the Bath & West, the great Yorkshire, and the Highland, have monopolized the business ability, and the Royal the titles and the politics.

Management of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

[From our Manitoba and Western Edition.]

On more than one occasion attention has been called to the provincialism or localism apparent in the above Association, which, unless corrected, bids fair to alienate Western breeders and their sympathetic co-operation. The suggestion has, indeed, been made by a leading Manitoba breeder that a new set of records for Shorthorns be started at Winnipeg. We believe that Shorthorn interests will be better served by one strong association, thoroughly national in its character and aims. In the best interests of this great breed, very careful consideration should be given to the Western situation, so that unanimity and solidity will prevail. The Association, in the opinion of the West, needs new blood and more up-to-date methods.

First, we would suggest that the annual report and financial statement should be fuller and more explicit, and should be bound with or printed in the herdbooks each year. Then the question might be asked, is it businesslike to allow officials in a concern of the financial standing of the D. S. H. B. A. to collect an elastic (or commission) salary, instead of a stated amount? Salaried officials who have to handle the Association's moneys should be under bonds. The question also arises, why did the Association take \$500 worth of shares in an alien exhibition (Chicago) association? That exhibition having since adopted a rule that all exhibitors there must become members at \$10 each, \$500 is a pretty expensive price for the D. S. H. B. A. to pay to placate the Chicago people, and it only affects about thirty Ontario breeders at the outside.

The advertising by the Association in the Northwest is a sore point with Western men who bought their stock from eastern men, and have been subjected to competition as a result of the use of funds partly contributed by themselves, but allotted for such purposes by eastern men. This was done in this way: \$100 was contributed to the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association towards the wages of a man for the Government car, and \$300 to advertising in the Northwest. Is this fair? The Western members have been unable hitherto to effectually represent the West, through being insufficiently represented on the directorate. In 1903, out of fifteen directors, all but one (a Manitoba man) were from Ontario, and in 1904, all but two (Manitoba men) are from Ontario, and the executive and finance committee, numbering five, in each year, is composed entirely of Ontario men. Two Territorial men and one Manitoba man figure among the vice-presidents.

The expenditure for binding and printing herdbooks in 1903 was \$5,054.20—a very large sum, and if \$1,383.25 of this was for binding extra copies of back volumes, printed, but held in stock unbound, it should be clearly stated. By the adoption of a system similar to the American Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford Associations, a less bulky herdbook could be got out for less money annually, and the money saved could well be used to push the breed at the shows, and the breeders' shelves would not be filled up so quickly.

The penalty for non-recording previous to twenty-four months old is not severe enough. It is only twenty-five cents a head to members. It might well be total exclusion from the herdbook. The rules say, "duplicate certificates may be issued, etc." If any such are, they should be stamped duplicate, and only issued on a declaration by the owners that the real certificate had been destroyed. All transfers of ownership should be marked on the back of the original certificate by the secretary of the Association.

The herdbook could be improved by abbreviating the pedigrees a very great deal, by giving only the sire and dam names and numbers. Females might all be numbered when recorded. This is done in the Aberdeen-Angus Record and the American Hereford Record, in the latter of which is recorded in their last volume about double the number of animals recorded in the last volume of the D. S. H. B. A., and the Whitefaces book is far less bulky than the D. S. H. volume.

The literature of the Association (D. S. H. B. A.) states that if the females were numbered when sent in, confusion would result—a statement hard to credit in view of what is done by the Associations quoted above. Nowadays, numbering is largely used as simplifying and systemizing business records. The Association might well indicate that all moneys should be sent by registered mail, postal money orders, or express orders. Losses of money gone astray could then be traced.

We are sure that the Association would receive heartier support if at least one-third of the directorate was distributed so that all the provinces would have equitable representation on some mutually satisfactory basis, and out of the five members of the finance and executive committee there should be one or two from the West and one from the extreme east. In this way the Association will keep in touch with the needs of the breed throughout Canada and avoid the appearance of localism.

Grading Up.

Improving pure-bred stock by breeding is an exceedingly intricate and difficult problem, as you well know, but grading is comparatively simple, as with common cows a pure-bred sire is sure to be prepotent, and good results are therefore certain to follow. The old saying, "The sire is half the herd," does not always express the whole truth. In a sire whose ancestors have been bred for dairy purposes only, these characteristics have become firmly fixed, and when crossed on cows of no special breeding will produce calves more like the sire than the dam. In this case the sire counts for more than half. A dairyman may start with nothing but the most ordinary cows, and by simply breeding to dairy sires of excellent reputation and pure breeding, he will in a few years have a fine working herd. Do not misunderstand me. I am advocating grading, but not crossing breeds. Great harm has been done, and is still being done, to the dairy cattle of the country by crossing.

Our American farmers, as a class, are too fickle. It seems to be difficult for them to decide on a policy and settle down to that as a permanent thing. Frequently a dairyman will make a start by purchasing a Holstein-Friesian sire, and about the time he gets some half-blood calves a brilliant idea strikes him, and he thinks he will show the dairy world something about producing dairy cattle that will give a large flow of milk and also test high in butter-fat, and he purchases a Jersey sire. After another two or three years, beef brings a good price, and he decides he will try a little beef blood, so that he can get more for his old, worn-out cows. The result is his herd, after all these years of breeding, is no better, if, indeed, as good as when he started.

I do believe there is untold benefit to be derived from grading, and that this is the way to improve the average dairy stock, and also to make a market for pure-bred bulls. No matter how poor a herd a dairyman may have, the first crop of calves from a pure-bred sire will be half bloods or better, and the next generation three-fourths or better. I cannot imagine how a dairyman can improve his herd more surely or more economically than by this method.—[Prof. W. J. Fraser, University of Ill.]

Canadian Wools.

Does the average farmer properly and fully appreciate the value of his sheep? From the view of one who has "taken in wool," "sold wool" and "manufactured" it in all the processes of both the woollen and worsted industries, the answer is in the negative; that is, looking at it from the view of keeping sheep for the sake of the wool. The writer does not pretend to set up as an authority on the breed or breeds of sheep best adapted for mutton. If the farmer would candidly ask any woollen or worsted manufacturer of experience in Canada, he would quickly be told that such wools as Cotswold and Lincoln are of little value, practically of no value to the average manufacturer, but useful to make worsted warp for carpets, or heavy mackinaws, competing against low-priced foreign wools, neither of these wools being fit for knitting yarns; while blankets made from them are heavy and sodden; a six-pound pair of blankets made from a cross-bred Leicester being equal in bulk to a nine-pound pair made from either of these wools.

The wools most desired by Canadian manufacturers are the "Down" wools, "Downs" crossed with "Leicester," and bright, soft "Leicester." The latter wool is in active demand for the United States market. On account of its brightness, lustre and splendid spinning properties, it displaces mohair for many purposes. These soft wools are always in demand. The representative of a very large factory in Canada finds it impossible to secure the necessary quantity of these latter wools in Ontario. Just this week he had to go back practically empty handed, while the coarser wools could be had in quantity. The indifference of the farmer is not to be wondered at when the merchants of the town or village to whom his wool is sold buy it frequently on the wagon tied in a sheet—buys a "plg in a poke"—docking, say one-third for unwashed, sometimes more; one-third for "cotts," suitable for doormats, and there is often a wrangle over the "soft" cotts, some of which the "unsophisticated" farmer had spent hours over in breaking, pulling and stretching; docking so much for burs—burdock burs—a bur which should be forbidden the country. A single bur will spoil a pair of blankets, as it breaks up into so many little clinging spikes, which can only be removed by a process of carbonizing. When the wool is bought this way there is little encouragement for a farmer to bring in a light, soft wool, well washed, neatly rolled, free from burs and cotts. It would be better if some means could be devised whereby the farmers of a section or township would bring their clip to some central warehouse or building, where it would all be classified by a "grader" whose knowledge and integrity would be satisfactory alike to both farmer and buyer. After the grading was completed, notify the wool buyers, whether brokers or manufacturers, advising the amount on sale, with a brief description of the grades. In this way the farmer would come in direct contact with the consumer and manufacturer. The wools would be sold on their merits, and the farmer who raises and properly cares for the right class of sheep would be well repaid; in fact, he would be equally surprised at the result.

This year the prices of all wools are firm, with an

upward tendency. The Russia-Japan war is absorbing a tremendous quantity of medium and low-grade wools. In a letter from China, received this week, the statement is made "that the bulk of the China wools has been secured at good prices by the Japanese," while the Russian demand for Khorrasan and similar wools renders it difficult for felt-boot manufacturers to get stocks. A report from Liverpool, dated June 11th, says: "The short supplies of raw material of all classes, on spot and in view, is a prime factor in the situation to-day." The same report says of the change in the Canadian tariff: "Its effect will probably be confined to the Dewsbury district." Dewsbury is a center of manufacturing, where the science of making shoddy goods has attained perfection; hence the tariff change will not affect the price of Canadian wools to any noticeable extent. If the change had affected the worsted mills, where combing is done, the advance in price of the soft combing wools would be quite marked. At present the combed "top" is imported in considerable quantity from England. This top is not supposed to be made from such "wools as are grown in Canada," as the tariff reads; a close inspection might show otherwise. This "top" can be bought at a low figure in England; not paying duty, it comes in and displaces so much Canadian wool. Buyers from the United States are keen to get our bright Leicester combing wools, washed; the duty going into the States is 12c. per pound. Our Canadian Leicester wool, from climatic causes, has a soundness of staple and a sparkle to it which cannot be obtained further south.

Let the farmer study to keep sheep adapted for both high-grade mutton and wool. Keep the first clip, the "Hogg" wool and the "Wether" wools separate. Do not keep old sheep, the mutton is poor, and the wool gets brashy and full of "kemp." Keep the farm free of burs, and do not winter the sheep under a loft, with chaff and dust falling on them, filling the fleece full, and reducing its appearance and value.

"PITREAVIE."

British Market Demands Lighter Cattle.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has long advocated the breeding of medium-sized, smoothly-turned, early-maturing beef cattle as the most profitable feeding sort and the most popular with the dealer, the butcher and the more critical class of consumers.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, who is now travelling in Europe in the interest of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a very interesting article to the Drovers' Journal upon the requirement of the British trade says:

The market demands have undergone a wonderful change in the last decade. The animal that was a prime seller ten years ago is a drug on the market to-day. In fact, it is not wanted. In 1894, cattle under 1,600 pounds were not sought for. The heavy animals were demanded. To-day the opposite is true. While there are a considerable number of these heavy cattle on the markets, they sell at a lower price. Each year has seen a gradual change from the heavy to the lighter animal. At the present time, the most popular weight is in the neighborhood of 1,100 pounds. In fact, under rather than over that weight is preferred. Animals of this weight cut up to much better advantage than those of heavier weight. The demand is for the smaller and lighter cuts.

These animals also contain more flesh and less fat and tallow than is found in the heavier cattle. Cattle of this weight will command about one-half cent per pound more than those weighing from 200 to 300 pounds more. In this respect, a large number of the American cattle are too heavy to meet the best demands. Our handy-weight market-toppers on the Chicago market would just suit these people. On the contrary, however, it is not our light-weight cattle that are most largely exported. It is usually the heavier cattle, ranging around 1,500 or 1,600 pounds, that are sent to the British ports. This is partially accounted for, at least, in the fact that more weight can be shipped in a given amount of space. This, no doubt, will be modified in the near future to meet the best demands of the market. Our people are not very likely to continue sending the article that is not wanted. If we expect to get the best prices in the best markets we must cater to the demands of the consumer. This being the case, it is our light-weight cattle which should be sent across the pond.

With home trade demanding light-weight animals, and the foreign markets doing likewise, we should aim in the future to finish our cattle at an earlier age. Greater gains and much more economical gains can be made on these younger animals. This will be in the interests of the man who grows his own cattle on the high-priced lands of the central west. It will also mean that the cattle from the ranges will have to be sent to the feed-lots as two-year-olds, instead of at three years, the prevailing custom. These demands are in keeping with the development of the country. It will mean large numbers of animals, but shorter feeding and growing periods. It will mean three hundred two-year-olds where it was formerly two hundred three-year-olds. This brings up another point. At the present time we are very apt, in showing the growing demands or falling off in certain lines, to refer to numbers. We quote

figures of to-day, and compare them with those of ten and fifteen years ago. This is misleading. If we must make comparisons, we should use weight, not mere numbers. They are far from being the truth.

Another point which was of special interest to the writer was the question of heifer beef. Here she is not discriminated against because of her sex. In fact, she sells as high and in a great many instances for a higher price than steers of equal condition and weight. True, there are not nearly so many on the market as there are steers and bulls. The American shippers have never sent them over in large numbers. This is possibly due to the fact that they are scarce on the home markets. Be that as it may, they are in keen demand here, and at premium prices. They sell about half a cent per pound above the very choicest steers. When asked why they preferred the heifer beef to that of the bullock (steer) the buyer always replied that they suited the trade better; they had smaller joints (bones), thus were much better cutters on the block; also, that the meat was more juicy than that of the steer.

A Formula for Calf Meal.

The Farmers' Gazette, referring to the above, says:

"Mr. A. Nolan, County Instructor in Agriculture for County Wicklow, refers in his annual report to the analyzing of three different kinds of calf meal: a fattening meal, a cotton cake, and a linseed cake. The cotton and linseed cakes proved to be of a high standard of quality, and were purchased on very reasonable terms. The fattening meal was of good quality, but the price charged for it was considerably in excess of its value. Only one of the calf meals was a suitable substitute for milk as a food for young calves, and the price paid for it was over three times its commercial value. The prices of the other two meals grossly exceeded their actual worth as estimated from their composition. The conclusion to be drawn is, that farmers should leave calf meals alone, and instead of such compounds, use a meal mixture like the following: two parts oat meal, two parts corn meal, one part pure crushed flaxseed. This mixture gave excellent results in the experiments on calf-feeding carried out under the direction of the Department at the Cork Exhibition in 1902, and is not half as expensive as calf meals usually are."

Milk Fever Prevention.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I was much interested with the article in your paper of June 16th, entitled, "Prevention of Milk Fever," written by an English dairy farmer. I fully agree with Mr. Gilbert, as I have tried a somewhat similar experiment. I purchased two fine cows from a neighbor first of April, 1904, and he being an honest man, told me one of these cows had milk fever twice, so I took the risk, and not knowing how to treat milk fever, I thought I would let nature take its course, as has more than once been advised in the "Farmer's Advocate" in this connection. The cow was due to calve May 20th, so I let her out to grass with the other cows for about one week, then put her in a large box stall, fed dry feed till she calved; let the calf stay with her for one week; milked her out by degrees, and she had no symptoms of fever, and is doing finely. I thought it not necessary to give her medicine, as the grass would regulate her bowels. I am of the opinion that nature is right in most every case, if left to her own way, especially in avoiding milk fever. W. A. J. Haldimand Co., Ont.

Ottawa's Fine Fair.

Word comes from Ottawa that the Central Canada Fair directors are making great changes in their grounds and buildings in the interest of their exhibiting patrons. Some \$30,000 have been spent on the grounds and in new buildings since last year. With these improvements and increases in the prize-list in all the live-stock classes, the show will undoubtedly be a great one for the farmer and breeder. The special prizes are very numerous this year, and include thirty-five of the beautiful gold medals which winners in the past so highly prize. The advance circular of the special attractions shows that the best that can be secured are being booked. The T. W. Hand Co. is to present the spectacular, "The Battle of Inkerman," at the night entertainment, and the fireworks programme will comprise 56 numbers. The fair is in the Toronto, London and Ottawa circuit, and will be held directly after the London fair, which follows the Toronto Exhibition. This being the case, along with the favorable rates on the railways, the attendance of exhibitors from Western Ontario should be very large this year. Those who have exhibited at Ottawa have ever been pleased with their treatment and results, and it is only necessary to state this for exhibitors who have never been there. The secretary is Mr. E. McMahon, and he will gladly furnish any information desired.

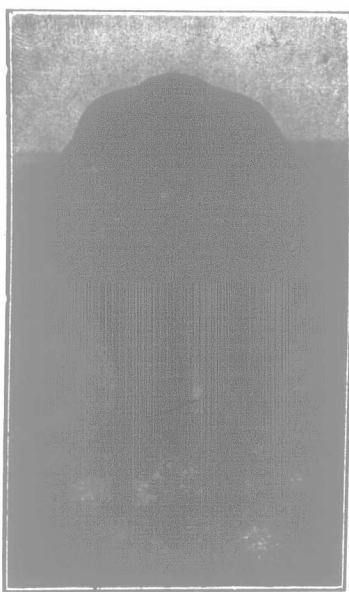
FARM.

Managing Fifty Acres.

We have received the following from a young man in Middlesex Co., Ont., which forms a good topic for discussion:

"I would like to know how best to work a fifty-acre farm, so as to get the best results? The fifty acres in question is of mixed soils; that is, part of it is clay and part sand, and of average fertility. Forty acres work land, and the balance will give a certain amount of pasture, but not a full yield as worked land should. Some pasture their stock on the road, but I do not approve of that plan. Would like to raise stock mostly. Please give a general outline, with some details of kind of crops, number of acres of each, and last, but not least, the probable average revenue. There is only one man to do the work—chores and everything—no little boy to send for the cows, etc."

Probably no two men placed in the same position would handle this farm alike, but where there is a man with a will there will be found a way. In every case of this kind, the first consideration must be the particular taste of the man in charge. One thing might be borne in mind, however, and that is that the application of fertilizers, intensive cultivation, heavy cropping and stocking, drainage, etc., are profitable up to a certain point, but if carried beyond this remuneration is proportionately lessened, and that upon fully ninety-nine per cent. of our farms this point is never reached. That is, most farms if more intensively worked would continue to yield a full remuneration for the additional labor expended



A Beef Hind End.

What the Galloway can do.

upon them. Lack of assistance, and the comparative high price of labor, compel a common and intermediate practice, with which most every one is familiar in the ordinary working of a farm.

With the case of our correspondent, we should say by all means get some assistance; get a small boy from some home or children's aid society, or from somewhere. There is no institution that returns a larger profit from its employment than an intelligent boy on a farm. Sometimes a strong, healthy girl is just as good. But have some one to do the easy things about the place that otherwise would take the valuable time of a capable first-class farmer. Having secured some assistance, a man on a fifty-acre farm could follow dairying, fruit-growing, raise hogs or even feed steers for beef. In a county like Middlesex, one might set out a good-sized apple orchard, keep ten or twelve cows, turn off from fifty to a hundred hogs each year, raise a colt or two, and, possibly, a few acres of sugar beets. Let us suppose he undertook some such a system. Last year we met a man in Oxford County who made an average of \$400 each year from two acres of apple orchard. In such an orchard quite a herd of swine could be kept, alternating them upon patches of rape and clover. On the farm proper, about ten acres of ensilage corn could be grown; another ten acres of red clover (two crops), or alfalfa (three crops); another ten or twelve acres of mixed grain, oats, barley and peas, and the remainder of the farm not in permanent pasture, could be used for soiling crops, roots or sugar beets. Probably on such a farm as much rough feed as the stock would require could not be grown, but such feed can generally be bought conveniently. It would also be necessary to

purchase some grain food, such as bran, corn and middlings. On a farm of this size, and in a well-settled district, there are immense possibilities for the man who is progressive and enthusiastic. Poultry-raising promises well; pure-bred stock breeding also has opportunities. One man we know is carrying on a large business in this line on a ten-acre farm. To give approximate returns is impossible, as so much depends upon the management, but certain it is there is plenty of room for success upon such a farm. Readers who have had considerable experience in farming on small areas may have a few suggestions to make on this subject.

The "New" Weeds.

Conditions during this season, and those immediately preceding it, have been most favorable to the development of weeds. Of late we have received several specimens of weeds for identification, and the accompanying note has invariably described the weed as "new." This goes to show that several weeds not formerly noxious have developed very persistent and resistant qualities. None of our weeds, however "new" they may be to some, are by any means of recent origin. They have been occupants of cultivated land for ages, and follow the march of civilization with the certainty of death itself. Environment and treatment, however, alter the characteristics of weeds. Nature always tends to repair injury done to a growing plant. Enlarge this principle, and we find that by being continually subjected to disadvantageous conditions and treatment, weeds eventually develop powers that enable them to withstand ill-treatment, and to reproduce themselves in spite of the onslaughts of hoes and cultivators. Among the weeds that have recently become prominent for their tenacity of life is the bladder campion (*Silene inflata*), a full cousin to cockle. This weed was originally, though quite common, easily destroyed by cultivation, but now, whenever its root is severed by the hoe or cultivator, it at once sends out numerous rootlets and a new plant from each of the severed ends of the main root, and has consequently come to be a very noxious weed. In meadows, something of the same nature is developing in the tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), so that now this erstwhile meadow flower must be considered a dangerous enemy. This season, our attention has several times been called to the unusual spread of ground ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*) and of speedwell (*Veronica serpyllifolia*). These two are most commonly found in lawns and pastures, and wherever found should be spudded out.

New Zealand Tries Cool-curing.

Recent New Zealand papers mention the installation of an extensive plant for the cool-curing of cheese by the Dalefield Dairy Company, said to be the largest cheese factory in the world under one roof. The management of this factory have carefully watched the results obtained by cool-curing at the Government illustrating stations in Canada and at the American experiment stations, and in consequence have been the first in New Zealand to adopt the new system. The machinery alone in the Dalefield cool-curing room cost nearly \$2,500, and the proprietors expect that this outlay will be amply repaid. Our Canadian factory owners cannot afford to let their competitors in the sister colony get ahead of them in the matter of factory equipment and up-to-date methods of management.

United States to Investigate Seed Trade.

The U. S. Congress has instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to collect samples of grass and clover seeds, such as are sold in the open market, and examine them for adulterations. This line of investigations is identical with that undertaken in the spring of 1902 by the Seed Division, Ottawa. The publication of the results of hundreds of tests has awakened Canadian farmers to the danger of using inferior seed, and there is now a rapidly-increasing demand for the best grades. The United States Department of Agriculture evidently expects to do similar educational work in that country.

Words of Appreciation.

I appreciate the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" very much. It is instructive, and full of information on various topics. The change to a weekly is a pleasing one. I have all the numbers from the first year I subscribed, which I purpose having bound. Two Mountains, Que. JOHN GIBB.

We think you have made a marked improvement in making the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" a weekly. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd. Labelle, Que.

Development of the Sugar Industry.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of June 2nd, there appeared an article by Prof. R. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, entitled, "Comparative merits of beet and cane sugar," in which he very clearly shows that there is absolutely no difference between the two sugars, no matter in what form, either liquid, amorph or crystalline. In this connection an account of the development of the sugar cane and sugar beet will be of interest to your readers:

HISTORY OF THE SUGAR CANE.

Dr. Bretschneider, a famous botanist and researcher, has conclusively proved in his publication, "On the study and value of Chinese botanical works," that India and not China is the home of the sugar cane. He says, "I have been able to discover no allusion to sugar cane in the most ancient Chinese works. In the year 286 A.D., the kingdom of Funan, in India, sent sugar as a tribute to China."

The propagation of sugar cane in the west of India was well known. Both Grecian and Roman writers speak of it. India then appears to be the cradle of sugar cane, from there it passed into China, where it has been extensively cultivated from time immemorial. It then entered into Arabia, from there into Nubia, Ethiopia and Egypt. After the Crusades (about 1300 A.D.) it was introduced by the Venetians into Syria, Cyprus and Sicily. Dom Henry, King of Portugal, imported it later into Madira and the Canary Islands, where for 300 years was manufactured all the sugar which was consumed in Europe. About the same time it was introduced into Southern Spain, where it still grows in limited quantities. From the Canaries it was carried to Brazil in the sixteenth century, and also to the Island of St. Thomas. After the discovery of the New World, Peter Etienza introduced the sugar cane into the Island of St. Domingo. From this island it spread successively over Mexico (1520), Martinique (1650), Guadeloupe (1644), Cuba, Gulanas, and the rest of South America.

HISTORY OF THE SUGAR BEET.

The home of the sugar beet is the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, and was known to the Romans, who used it as vegetable nourishment. The preference was given colored beets, such as are used to-day. Nothing positive is known about its early history until 1747, when Marggraf, Director of the Physical Dept. of the Academy of Science in Berlin, found sugar in different plants, particularly in the beet, and recommended the culture of the latter. He found 5% sugar in the beet. Nobody dreamt that this sugar in the beet was to take such an important part in the agricultural and industrial world as it does to-day.

Achard, a scholar of Marggraf, and his successor in the Academy of Science of Berlin, founded the first beet-sugar factory in 1799, in Lower Schlesien. To him is due the honor of being the first to manufacture crystallized sugar from the sugar beet. The efforts and results obtained by this great Savant would have been in vain, because the cost of manufacture superseded to a great extent the selling price of the finished product, owing to the small percentage of sugar contained in the beet, had it not been for Napoleon the Great, who, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, wanting to destroy the English trade and commerce, created a continental prohibitive tariff against all her products. This enhanced the value of sugar to such an extent that sugar factories built under this strong protection became a financial success, notwithstanding the extremely low yield of from 2% to 3% sugar. Sugar was then selling at 75 cents a pound and over. Napoleon never dreamt that by trying to destroy the English nation he would benefit the world at large, to such an extent as to break up the sugar monopoly of the two Indias, giving them such strong competition. After his downfall this continental prohibitive tariff was repealed, the sugar of the two Indias poured into that market, bringing the price of that commodity to where it stood before the Napoleonic wars. Notwithstanding the scientific and mechanical progress made during this period, the sugar factories failed one after the other, owing to the enormous cost of manufacture, and the extremely small yield. Here again our German neighbors, by their systematic methods and scientific knowledge, proved themselves equal to the occasion, by improving the methods of manipulation, both in field and factory, so much so that the sugar industry was once more firmly established in the '30's; this time, however, permanently. Factories have been considerably improved, and through careful, untiring and systematic experiments in the field, they have raised the sugar contents in the beet from 5% to 15% and 18% sugar at the present date. Much remains to be done along these same lines. Through our American genius we have brought our factories to a state of perfection, and we are now looking to our agriculturists to further carry out their line of improvements, and to continue to increase the per cent. of sugar in the beet to such an extent as to give the present sugar factories in existence a livelihood.

If we had to depend on the sugar cane to produce sugar for the world's consumption, this commodity would soon reach such an enormous market value as to be within reach of very few. For the middle and lower classes—that is, the people at large—it would soon become an impossibility to obtain this article. It is to the farmers, then, that we will have to look in order to secure this product. If any farmer within a thirty-mile distance of a sugar factory would grow from

two to five acres of sugar beets, they would not only enhance the value of their property considerably, but would raise larger crops of other farm produce on their land, because the beets bring their land to a far higher state of cultivation than any other crop; they would have larger bank accounts, and also enable the factory to pay to its investors a fair rate of interest on their capital invested. D. JESSURUN.

Sugar Beets.

CULTIVATING AND HARVESTING.

It sometimes happens that a promising crop of sugar beets is allowed to become a total loss through lack of thorough cultivation during the first few weeks after thinning. This is most likely to occur with a late crop in a dry season, and every effort should be made to retain the water in



the soil by frequent use of the cultivator, until the roots attain sufficient length to reach deep down into the moist subsoil. When the roots have become about as large as a lead pencil, the crop is safely past the critical stage, and no ordinary drouth will seriously affect the prospects. The best implement to use is the regular one-horse, two-row, sugar-beet cultivator, such as is shown in the accompanying cut, and which will easily cultivate from five to seven acres per day. The side knives are so designed as to protect the beets from being covered up with earth, and later, when the beets have attained considerable size, these knives may be replaced by narrow "digger" teeth for deep cultivation.

Sometimes in a grassy or weedy field, especially where the blocking has been imperfectly done, it may be necessary to go through the fields with the hoe about three weeks after thinning to cut

directly under the row of beets. The beets are then thrown by hand into double windrows or circular piles, with the roots all pointing inwardly. The tops are then cut off with topping knives, and the beets thrown into the center of the row or pile. This method is best where the acreage is small, where labor is easily obtained, and where the grower is not crowded for time.

The second method of harvesting is widely practiced where beets are grown on a larger scale, as it is cheaper and more rapid, and does not involve so much hand labor. Its chief disadvantage is that the work is not so neatly done, and the percentage of waste is greater. The grower must also choose a time when the soil, on the one hand, is not too sticky, nor, on the other hand, too dry and hard to work easily, and the crop must be free from weeds. The beets are

first topped with hoes, and the tops raked off with a horse rake. The beets are then lifted with a beet puller, such as is shown in the accompanying cut. The puller must do its work well, and throw the beets pretty well out of the ground. Then a harrow is driven over the field lengthwise of the rows, back and forth in each width of the harrow. The beets are now all on top of the ground, and are easily thrown into piles. The work should be done in strips, so that the tops of one strip may be thrown onto the previous strip, where they can be easily reached for covering up the piles of beets, if they are not to be drawn away immediately.

There are several makes of sugar-beet implements, and inexperienced growers should consult the factory agriculturist as to what implements to purchase. The two-row cultivators cost about \$20, and the beet pullers from \$10 to \$12. Where a number of persons in the same neighborhood are growing beets on a limited scale, they should club together in the purchase of tools, as they work so rapidly that one implement will serve for a number of persons. E. E. DADSON.

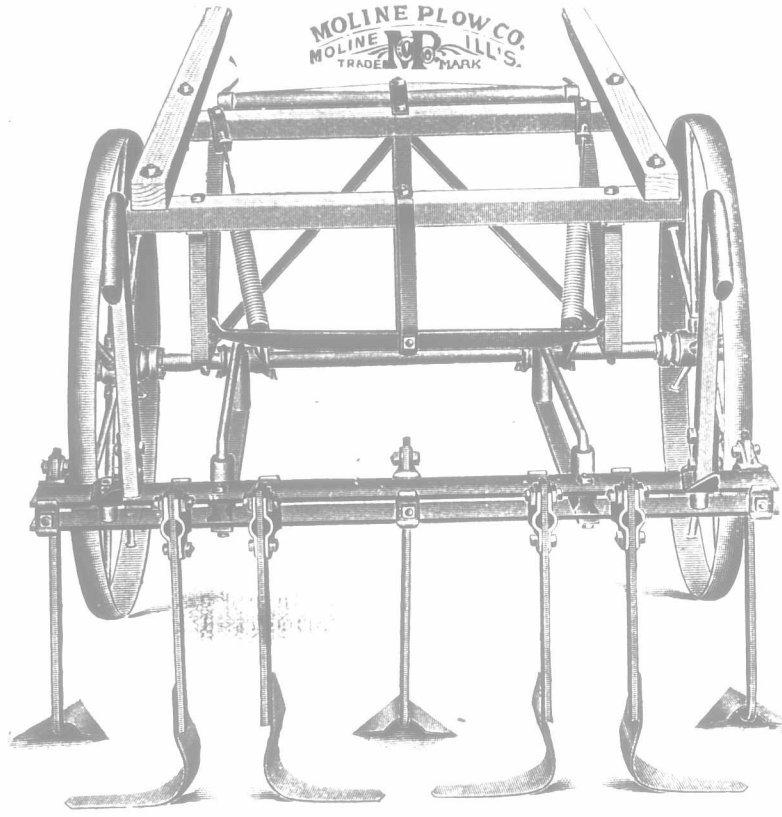
Agriculturist, the Wallaceburg Sugar Co., Limited.

Farms in Denmark.

Before 1792 the land in Denmark was principally held by a few large proprietors, and since that time it has been gradually passing into the hands of the tenants, and is now held chiefly by peasants themselves as proprietors. The distribution of the land at present, according to the latest returns available, is as follows: Estates from 1/4 to 6 acres, 92,656, having a total acreage of 155,766, or an average per farm of 1.6 statute acres each; from 6 acres to 24 1/2 acres, 66,491 estates of 836,658 acres, or an average of 12.6 statute acres each; over 24 1/2 acres, 78,889 estates of 5,514,978 acres, or an average of 74.7 statute acres each. The average size of the holdings in Denmark is 23 1/2 statute acres each, and 90 per cent. of the occupiers are proprietors.

The report of the deputation which visited Denmark in 1903 on behalf of the Irish Department of Agriculture, states that the system of transfer from the large land owners to the peasants was gradual up to about the year 1851, when a great stimulus was given to the desire for ownership by the establishment of companies in Denmark, who provided capital to the would-be proprietors on mortgages of the acquired holdings. These mortgages, which amounted in most cases to about one-half of the value, were repayable with interest by annual instalments for fifty years as a minimum, so that at the present time those who availed themselves of these financial societies, on their minimum number of years' purchase, are now absolute holders. Most of the purchasing occupiers, however, took longer periods, some even up to one hundred years, for repayment of the capital.

The interest and repayment of these loans are still a very heavy drag upon the farmers; but at the same time they are cheerfully borne. The farmer feels, if he is a young man, that he will one day benefit by having no further instalments or interest to pay, and practically the whole of the profit from his farming will be for his own use; while the load is carried lightly, seeing that he takes a more intelligent interest in his farm, and works the land and attends to his stock so that they produce more profit, thus giving him about the same amount more in profit for his own use as he



out any large weeds which may have grown up in the rows of beets. The cultivator should be frequently used during the five or six weeks after thinning, by which time the tops will so nearly close up the rows as to prevent further use of the cultivator, and nothing further need be done with the crop until harvesting time, which, in the case of early-planted beets, will occur late in September or early in October.

There are two well-known methods of harvesting, each of which has some advantage over the other. By the first method, the beets are loosened by means of a beet puller, or by an ordinary plow with the mouldboard removed, which is run

would have to pay in repayment of loan, interest and taxes. Again, if he has a son, he feels that he has paid off so many instalments that when his son succeeds he will in all probability come into the full enjoyment of absolute ownership. In the case of one small farm, which was visited by the deputation, the proprietor had seven years' more instalments to pay, and in his case he had six acres, for which, in interest and repayment, he had to pay 200 kroner, or £11 3s. annually, of which 60 kroner, or £3 7s. 6d., were rates and taxes, local and State, the remainder being instalments and interest on the original mortgage. This man kept three cows, bringing him in gross £13 10s. each, or about £40 10s. per annum from milk alone. He sold the calves at good prices, as a rule, to the local co-operative store for butchering. He also kept some pigs, sending in about ten yearly to the bacon factory, obtaining for each about £3 5s., or about £32 per annum for all. His manure cost him nothing, as he saved his farmyard manure. Seeds, which he bought from the Co-operative Society, his own food and that for his horse were his only expenses.

The type of farm which prevails throughout the country is described as follows: In shape the buildings are in a square for a farm of about 24 acres and upwards; but in smaller farms the buildings are formed in an "L" shape. In the square farmsteads one side is given up to the dwelling house, and though this generally faces the approach road, the door is at the back—inside the square. The farm is entered by an archway, generally on one side of the square; opposite the house is the hay and straw barn; on one side are the stables for the horses and the threshing-floor; opposite these again is the byre and pigsty. Outside of the square, and behind the byre and pigsty, are generally placed the manure pits, one being for the dry manure, and the other for the liquid.

The whole object of farming in Denmark is milk production. The milch cows are almost entirely fed in the house, except for about 14 weeks in the summer, when they are let out for about six hours in the day.

To Destroy Weeds.

I have tried this experiment, and found it a success in destroying all kinds of weeds, mustard included. Where you want to destroy weeds, plow down the hay stubble early, before the weeds go to seed, then harrow, to encourage any weeds that may be in the soil to come up. Do not turn the sod too deeply the first plowing. Harrow after each rain to retain moisture and rot the sod. When this is accomplished, plow a little deeper than at first, harrow and sow grass seed; then a light top dressing of manure. Do this early enough in the season for the weeds and grass seed to come up. The frost will kill the weeds, and the grass will live. From two to four seasons will clean the ground, and you have a crop of hay each year.

Carleton Co., Ont. B. E.

DAIRY.

Newfangled Creamer.

At Chatham, Ont., James C. Waterworth, Percy Waterworth, and George Waterworth were convicted lately on two charges of conspiracy to defraud farmers, and were sentenced to one week in jail, and to pay a fine of \$100 each. In default of payment, they get three months in jail. A year ago Waterworth Bros. sold the farmers of Tilbury East a creamer, called the Arctic creamery. At the trial the farmers who bought the creamer alleged that the vendors had stated that the machine would keep anything perfectly cool without ice. Butter would be cooled hard in it, so it could be lifted out with a fork in the hottest day in summer. The machine was impervious to heat, being packed with asbestos, a substance which heat could not penetrate. The cost of this material was given as a good reason for charging \$53 for these creamers. The witnesses also alleged that Waterworth Bros. had said that arrangements had been made with a commission company, and this firm would pay a higher price than the market price for produce kept in these creamers. The farmers also swore that the Waterworth Bros. had got them to sign what purported to be a trial order for six months, and that when the six months rolled by they found they had a note against them for \$53. Nearly 100 farmers in Kent Co. are said to have purchased these creamers.

Jersey Butter Test.

Out of an entry of twenty, there were fifteen cows present for the butter test at the Royal Counties Society's Show at Guildford, England, June 7-10, competing for the medals and prize money offered by the English Jersey Cattle Society.

The cows were milked clean at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, June 7th, the Wednesday morning's and evening's milk being taken for the test at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.; the milk was then separated.

On Thursday morning churning began at 6.7 a.m., and was finished by 8.52 a.m. The awards, which were published at 12 o'clock, were as follows:

First prize, gold medal, to Dr. Watney's Blackberry, age 4 years, days in milk 70, yield of milk 39 lbs., butter 3 lbs. 9½ ozs., ratio lbs. milk to lb. butter 10.89. Second prize, silver medal and £5, to Dr. Watney's

Wild Teasel 2nd, age 4½ years, days in milk 123, milk 41 lbs., butter 2 lbs. 12½ ozs., ratio 14.82.

Third prize, bronze medal and £3, to Dr. Watney's Sabeau 2nd, age 8 years, days in milk 127, lbs. milk 37, butter 2 lbs. 9 ozs.

The average yield of the cows were as under:

	Days in Milk.	Yields		Butter Ratio.
		Milk. lb. oz.	Butter. lb. oz.	
14 cows averaged.....	117	36 14	2 2	17.35

POULTRY.

A Leghorn Experience.

By Mrs. Anna L. Jack.

"One dollar and a half a setting." I pored over the list of eggs for sale in a certain weekly newspaper, and decided to try Single-combed Leghorns. When the eggs came they were consigned to the care of two mongrel Plymouth Rocks, that are generally good mothers, and my three dollars' worth of eggs resulted in 18 downy white chickens. The mothers seemed to have a species of rivalry between them, and cared for nine each, with wonderful accuracy, discerning their own chickens, and resenting any encroachment with flying feathers and fierce expostulation. The poultry-house, isolated from any other building, was a comfortable roosting place, and by the 17th of November the first pullet began to lay.

All that winter, and several that succeeded, we had an old box stove in the henhouse, where a log of wood smouldered and kept the place warm in the coldest weather. It was wired in all around, so that the hens could not fly on to it and be scorched.

When eggs are fifty cents a dozen, and eagerly sought after, it pays to give poultry a little care, and my eagerness for a little pocket-money, independent of masculine aid, was one strong incentive to my care for the Leghorns. In summer they have the run of the pasture-field, where is pure water and shade, and then at my call they come to feed. Gradually the flock became all white, and the red combs were very attractive; but a few old Plymouths had to be kept, as the Leghorn is



At Feeding Time.

an uncertain mother, and very seldom stays on the nest till eggs are hatched. If they have any other fault, it is that they cannot bear confinement, and a high wire fence fails to keep their light pinions within bounds. Nervous and easily excited, they require very quiet treatment, for even a change of attendant will make a falling off in the egg yield, if the newcomer be rough and noisy. Apart from the profit, which varies with the price of feed, and the other expenses that add to the cost of production, there is a great interest in the care of poultry, that absorbs the owner, and gives many lessons that humans may learn.

One laughs at the rooster that calls his flock of hens to eat the food he does not care for, and silently gobbles any choice morsel that you throw to him, without giving the faintest call to attract even his favorite. It is a streak of human nature, the element of generosity, where there is no self-sacrifice and simulated benevolence with what is not wanted.

Then when two hens begin to fight, without apparent cause—vicious and swift to make each other suffer—we wonder how they seem so much like "folks."

How well they know when a hawk is near, and scuttle into the shelter of the building, being quick to detect an enemy, though not always to escape him.

"Reasoning at every step he treads,
Man yet mistakes his way,
While meaner things whom instinct leads,
Are rarely known to stray."

Women seem specially suited for the care of poultry, and by building a house that can be easily managed and cleaned, the duties are not onerous.

Strict account must be kept of expenditure and labor, for time is a money value, but in every family there will be scraps from the table, and on every farm there are pickings and gleanings that are of no other value, but furnish food for the poultry. As scavengers and insect destroyers they are industrious workers, and can be made a source of profit, as well as of interest, with ordinary care and application.

As some readers may wish to know the value of each hen as to profit, it has been proved by keeping

simple accounts that two dollars per hen is the net return when all food has to be bought. But a great deal depends upon nearness to market, and the price paid in winter for eggs and surplus poultry, and this must be studied by the amateur who aspires to success.

Crates for Fattening Chickens.

Farmers who intend to try the crate-fattening of chickens this season should soon be thinking of building their crates. Those in use at the Illustration Poultry Stations are 6 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 20 inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are 2 inches wide, and ¾ inch thick. This frame is covered with slats, placed lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up and down in front. The slats for the bottom are ¾ inch wide and ¾ inch thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only ½ inch thick. The spaces between the slats in front are 2 inches wide, to enable the chickens to feed from the trough. The bottom slats are put 1½ inches apart, and the slat nearest the back of the crate is 2½ inches from the corner piece. The bottom slats are raised 2 inches from the bottom of the crate, to prevent the chickens' feet from being bruised when the crate is placed on the ground. The top slats are 2 inches apart, and the back slats 1½ inches. The top slats are cut above each partition, and six strips 2 inches wide are nailed under them. The three doors so formed are hinged to the rear corner piece. The crates are placed on stands, 16 inches from the ground. The droppings from the chickens are received on sand or other absorbent material. A light "V" trough, 2½ inches inside, is placed in front of each crate, and is carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate. The bottom of the trough is four inches above the floor, and the upper inside edge is two inches from the crate.

W. A. CLEMONS.

Trouble with Poultry-keeper's Chicks.

I think that the trouble with "Poultry-keeper's" chicks is improper food. As they are two months old they should be beyond the ordinary chicken ailments. Mr. Graham says the ration is too fattening. Had he said it was almost entirely lacking in bone and muscle food he would not, I think, have overstated it. No doubt it is the milk that has kept them going so far. Corn should not form more than one-third of the ration, and potatoes should not be fed to chicks under one month old, except in very small quantities, as they are likely to cause indigestion, and as fowls of all ages are very fond of them, they will eat too much if they have the chance. It is probably indigestion that is troubling these chicks. A ration composed of two-thirds shorts and one-third corn meal mixed with milk, will give good results, though a greater variety is better, when it can be had. Wheat is better than cracked corn, and unless they have good range, meat meal, or something similar, should be fed two or three times a week. If their wings have grown faster than their bodies, a good plan is to clip the long feathers; this saves their strength. Since the starch factory opened in Prescott, I have made considerable use of the by-products. My chick feed now consists of gluten meal, corn, oil cake, shorts and corn meal. For the first week I add rolled oats, but that is too expensive to continue long; coarse granulated oats would, I think, be better if they can be had. The gluten meal takes the place of meat to a considerable extent, but my chicks have full range as soon as it is fit for them to be out. Perhaps "Poultry-keeper" has too many chicks in a small coop or brooder at night—that would weaken them, and help to cause the trouble; so would lack of grit.

Prescott. C. W. B.

Lessons from a Competition.

The Minister of Agriculture of the Colony of New South Wales has been interesting himself in the conduct of a competition in egg production which lasted for the six winter months, and in which 41 lots of hens competed against each other, and breed against breed, for prizes which were offered for the largest number of eggs and the greatest aggregate weight of eggs. The facts elicited from this very comprehensive test are most valuable. Fourteen varieties or sub-varieties competed, one-half of these being of the Orpington or Wyandotte breed, both modern compositions or manufactures, the result of crossing between the older breeds. Among the competing varieties, six hens forming a pen, and being kept in yards 57x17 feet, was a breed described as Imperial, and this, the most modern of productions, headed the list with 71 eggs per bird; then came 74 Silver Wyandottes in four pens, averaging 70 eggs; followed by 48 Black Orpingtons, averaging 65. At the bottom of the list came the old breeds, Andalusian and Minorca. The whole of the competing hens, 246 in number, averaged 57 eggs, and every pen of the 41 lots paid for its food, sometimes leaving a good profit. Indeed, while the average yield per hen was valued at \$1.56, the cost of food per hen was only 53c. For winter production this means most satisfactory results. The birds varied considerably in age, but when it comes to the best lot of six hens we find that the seven-months-old pullets of the Black Orpington variety produced the most eggs, 548, and the greatest weight, 26 ozs. per dozen; a pen of Minorcas only reaching the same weight. The second largest number produced was

by Wyandottes, eleven months old, the eggs laid by these birds being 519 in number, but the weight was only 23 ozs. per doz., which was the lowest among all the best competing pens. The figures show what is possible, both as regards number and breed, although the weights are not remarkable, but if well-fed hens will average, as in this case, taking the bad with the good, 57 eggs during six winter months, there should be more profit in poultry-keeping on the farm than is generally believed. The whole question is one of selection in breeding, and of common sense in feeding. Where the birds are bred for mere feather and fancy they may excel in these particulars, but they cannot excel as producers. Just, therefore, as the fancier breeds from selected specimens in order to produce his fancy points, so does the egg producer breed from the best layers, with the object of improving upon their performances. Feeding is a simple process, if the principles are recognized. Whether we feed the plants growing in our soil, the cow which produces our milk, or the horse which is required to expend energy in speed or draft, we must supply the material which is required for these productive purposes. The egg is rich in albumen and in oil, and it is provided with a shell. The shell cannot be produced unless the hen consumes the mineral matter necessary in its manufacture, neither can the egg be produced unless the food supply contains the necessary constituents which will provide for the production of both albumen and oil.—[Farmers' Gazette.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The Perfect Strawberry.

Shall we ever find the perfect strawberry? Apparently, we are as far from it as ever. Thousands of varieties have been tried and tested, only to be discarded in favor of something new, if not better. Probably, the old Wilson's Albany came as near to it as any berry ever did. Canners would prefer it to any other yet, if they could get it. The best all-round berry of to-day is the Williams. It is large and firm, a good canner, but does not ripen evenly. The public are now educated to the use of large berries. Many of the introductions of late years have been large in size, and the large berries are the ones that sell, irrespective of quality and flavor. But many of those large varieties are not profitable. Some of them, such as the Bubach, are too soft to stand shipment to distant markets, and are only useful for home or near-by consumption. Many of the large varieties do not yield well, and would need to be sold at a high price to pay, as they only stand two or three pickings. On the other hand, some set far too many berries, and cannot mature half of them. The perfect strawberry must be a healthy plant, free from rust, and hardy. It must not set too much fruit, but just as much as it can grow to maturity. The fruit must be large and uniform in size, with no small berries. The berry must be firm, and a good shipper; the color a deep scarlet, and it must ripen evenly. It should have the ability to withstand the effects of hot, dry weather. It must not be a rampant grower, but must set enough plants to form a good row. It should be self-fertile—able to fertilize its own blossoms. When we get a variety possessing all these qualities, we shall have the perfect strawberry, but we shall likely find the Exelix Vitæ and the Philosopher's Stone first.

Increasing Fruit-buds.

In a paper prepared for the meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society on the subject of girdling peach trees to increase the formation of fruit buds, Mr. Chandler, of the Missouri Agricultural College, described some of the experiments in girdling in the Station peach orchard, and gave the results obtained. By these it was proved that the number of fruit buds is considerably increased by girdling, and that these are in a better condition to stand the winter.

The girdling, he found by experiment, should be done in June when the cambium is thick and the flow of sap rapid. At this time much of the cambium is left on the wound, and the sap keeps this from drying out until it is healed over. The girdling affects the wood growth as well as the fruit buds. This is diminished, but the wood is better ripened, being shorter, thicker and stiffer, and consequently stored with plant food. The terminal buds form much earlier on girdled branches, and the leaf fall is earlier by a month or more.

Girdling is of especial value in the case of varieties that set the smaller number of fruit buds. The Hills Chili and Salway of the station peach orchard gained 17.3 per cent. and 22.7 per cent. respectively, while the Yellow St. John gained 125.5 per cent. of fruit buds. The Briggs Red gained 62.3 per cent.; Elberta, 39.6 per cent.; Shipley Red, 23.9 per cent. The buds were counted per 100 feet of wood, and the average gain for the seven varieties was 41.5 per cent.

By girdling the vegetative activity of the branches is diminished, so that they will be less likely to begin to grow in a warm period in winter, will start later in the spring, and will, therefore, be less likely to be killed by freezing or by spring frosts. The buds on girdled branches are larger and much better protected

with scales and downy covering against the cold of winter.

There is another effect of girdling which may not be so favorable as these. Little or none of the plant food can get back of the girdle, therefore the part of the branch back is in a poorly nourished condition, and grows very little. This weakens the whole branch, and there will probably be fewer fruit buds on this branch in the following year.

Spraying Still Necessary.

Although the time is now past for some important sprayings, it is not too late to greatly check the development of fungous diseases. Mr. H. Dempsey, Rednerville, Ont., writes the Fruit Division, Ottawa, that in his district (Prince Edward County) "fungus has made its appearance to a great extent of late, and with favorable weather will ruin many a crop, as the growers have not done much spraying this season. The canker worm, bud moth and other insects have already injured the crop fully 75 per cent. in two unsprayed orchards I know of."

APIARY.

Queen Excluders.

Expert writers in the bee papers have been discussing the use of perforated metal between brood chamber and super during the honey season; that is, sheets of zinc perforated with holes of the exact size to allow workers to pass freely, but to exclude queens and drones. A little study of bee nature and modern methods of management will show the necessity of an "excluder" in every hive, to keep not only the queen but the drones out of the supers. The queen seems to aspire to the highest place in the hive, and in a hive with two stories alike will soon find her way into the upper. When the apiarist comes to remove combs for extracting he finds brood with the honey—an undesirable mixture—and also runs the risk of killing the queen while getting the bees off the combs.

With comb honey supers the queen is not so liable to go above, as neither queen nor bees work in sections until compelled to for want of room. Many who use excluders for extracted honey do not see the need of them for comb. They are, however, just as necessary: first, to exclude drones, who are not very cleanly in their habits; then to prevent pollen being stored in the sections. The bees do not conveniently carry pollen through perforated metal, and so leave it below. In some localities pollen, which is so necessary for feeding young brood, becomes a nuisance by being too plentiful. Combs are filled with it, to the exclusion of honey and brood. It is particularly undesirable in sections, for the majority of buyers do not understand that it also is a product of the blossoms and is as wholesome as honey.

For the careful apiarist who wishes to turn out the best article at the least cost, excluders to keep queen, brood, drones and pollen out of supers are as necessary as any other part of the hive. MORLEY PETTIT.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

King Edward has gone to Germany to visit the Kaiser.

The Marconi wireless station at Fame Point has had a successful test with the steamship Parisian.

A band of twenty-four Servian insurgents were put to death last week by the Turkish soldiery at Pchimia, Macedonia.

By the derailing of a train while passing through the mountainous district of Ternel, Spain, thirty people were killed recently.

The Government of France has decided to send a warship to Port au Prince, Hayti, to demand reparation for the recent attack on the French Minister by the Palace Guard.

A Cronstadt correspondent of the London Times says the Russian press censorship, which it was announced would be practically abolished during the war, is stricter than ever.

The first through train over the Cape-to-Cairo railway, from Cape Town to Victoria Falls, 1,000 miles north, made the journey recently, its departure from Cape Town being made the occasion of a great public demonstration.

All of Raisuli's demands having been granted, Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley were set at liberty, and arrived safely at Tangier on June 25th. Raisuli has announced that if the Sultan breaks the agreement with him in any way, he will raid Tangier and murder the Europeans living there.

Recent despatches state that under pressure of the powers, which had intimated an intention of making a naval demonstration in Turkish waters, the Porte has consented to make some redress to the Armenians for

the persecutions which they have been obliged to undergo. Evicted Armenians will be returned to their old homes, indemnified for losses, and protected for the future. This decision only awaits ratification by the Sultan, who has thus far refused to give his consent to the measure.

Desultory fighting continues in Manchuria, although the "great battle" which was expected has not materialized. On the contrary, the Japanese, so it is stated, are retiring from all their positions near Liao-Yang. The Russians attribute this movement to the fact that General Kuropatkin has recently been heavily reinforced, but the general belief is that it is simply due to the commencement of the rainy season, which may for a time hinder operations in that vicinity. On sea more startling developments have occurred. On June 30th the Vladivostok squadron, under Admiral Skrydloff, again made a dash out of the harbor, bombarded Gensan, on the east coast of Corea, and sank two Japanese merchantmen. It then withdrew, hotly pursued by Admiral Kamimura's squadron, but, favored by fog and rain, succeeded in escaping uninjured. It is stated that Admiral Togo is again renewing operations at Port Arthur. Whether this be true or not, the fact that all foreigners have been ordered to leave the besieged town would seem to indicate that a climax is approaching at that point. Important news is expected at an early date.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Bisley team sailed for England on June 24th.

"It is of the nature of wisdom to dispise nothing."—[Maeterlink.

A cow near Danbury, Conn., has adopted a colt, and is bringing it up with her own calf.

The Huron Synod, which was convened recently, passed a resolution endorsing church union.

"Do not anticipate trouble or worry about what may never happen. Keep in the sunlight."—[Franklin.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will visit parts of Canada and the United States during September and October.

The citizens of Guelph, Ont., recently presented Dr. James Mills, of the Railway Commission, with a magnificent clock.

The Canada Atlantic liners have cut the steerage rates for Europe, the cost of a ticket to Great Britain now costing only \$15.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brien, and three children, formerly of Niagara Falls, Ont., were among the victims of the General Slocum steamboat holocaust in New York.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, has issued instructions to his clergy to forbid their flocks participating in Sunday excursions, under the pain of "committing a grievous sin."

The Standard Varnish Works, the largest establishment of the kind in the world, whose headquarters are at Staten Island, will establish a Canadian branch in Toronto, and will spend \$40,000 in providing plant and buildings.

"There is not enough real brains used. Farmers are doing dairy work with scarcely any reading and good thinking on the subject. Go where you will, you will find that the thinking man is a reading man."—[Hoard's Dairyman.

Prof. Koch has returned to Germany, after eighteen months' research in South Africa. He claims to have discovered serums for the prevention of cattle and horse epidemics, which have been killing 90 per cent. of some of the African herds. For his services Prof. Koch was given \$150,000 by the Rhodesian Government.

Canada is to be favored by a visit from the Black Watch and Pipers' bands. The bands will leave Edinburgh on August 15th, and will arrive in Montreal on August 27th, proceeding from thence to play at the Toronto Exhibition. Afterwards they will make a four weeks' tour of the country, spending the first week in Western Ontario, the second in Winnipeg and the West, the third in Eastern Ontario and Montreal, the fourth in the Maritime Provinces, the last concert being given in Moncton, N.B.

"Some provision should be made on every farm for crops to be utilized for soiling during the summer season. During the late summer and early fall the pastures should be given a complete rest, for the drouth is then generally at its height, and coupled with close grazing is almost certain to effect their permanent destruction. Those who have not had experience with soiling crops cannot appreciate their full value, but it will pay them to study this important subject, and to utilize green food more freely than is generally done."—[Prof. Soule, in Practical Farmer.

On June 24th, Captain Warren, and three men of the Governor-General's Body Guard, made a record trip from Niagara to Toronto. Leaving Niagara with four mounts and a pack horse, which carried all the provisions necessary, and the great coats of the men, at 12.20 a.m. of that day, the party arrived at Nurse's Hotel, on the Humber, at 11.45 that night, having ridden the 90 miles in 35 minutes less than 24 hours, and spent 18 hours in the saddle. The ride was undertaken to show the value of the pack-horse system of rapid transit for cavalry movements.

Our English Letter.

(Special Correspondence.)

The temperature of the past week has been below the average out of the sun, as the prevailing winds have been from the north and east. No harm has been done to the growth of vegetation by its extremely rapid development being checked a little. Farmers see with pleasure the wheat promising a fair yield of straw, for the local deficiency of good wheat straw is already making itself felt. The plant is of good color, the leaf blades decidedly strong in appearance, and the first ears are showing. There is no doubt about the fields being rather thinner than usual, but if we have plenty of sunshine, quantity may be an average, and quality, including weight, above it. Barley, considering how late it was sown, for the most part, has come on very well, and oats look strong and well almost everywhere.

We are now in the midst of the agricultural show fever that once a year lays hold of the farming industry, and forms an excuse—often, it is to be hoped, to advantage—for farmers and others with their home folk to leave the farmsteads for a day or so to visit the local agricultural display of live stock and farm produce, or a trip to London, or some other large center, where will be gathered together much that interests the agriculturists.

THE ROYAL SHOW.

The great show of the year—that of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—opens in London next Tuesday (21st), and it is sincerely to be hoped that the weather will prove favorable. Owing to the miserable days during the show last year, the Society suffered a huge loss, and it is quite on the cards if this year's attendance does not recoup at least part of the loss that the permanent show-yard at Park Royal may be leased for other purposes. The entries of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs number 1,984, and in the poultry classes over 600. The show of dairy and farm produce is especially complete, while the exhibition of implements and machinery, at rest and in motion, is very good; \$30,000 is given in prizes.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

The corn trade continues in a very inactive condition. In Mark Lane the supplies of foreign wheat have not been very large this week, but there is an unprecedentedly large quantity afloat, which might be a very depressing factor if it were not a fact that the requirements of London are this year also unprecedentedly large. Since January 1st, the London imports have averaged no less than 65,000 qrs. per week, but, nevertheless, the stock decreased from 165,000 qrs. on January 1st to 75,000 on June 1st.

There can be no doubt that bakers and flour buyers generally must be short in stock, and that with the slightest impetus to the market there would be a lively demand. Meanwhile, however, the hand-to-mouth policy is, apparently, regarded as the safest, and the trade, consequently, lacks buoyancy. The following are the latest Mark Lane quotations: No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, landed, \$8.50; No. 1 northern, Manitoba, ex ship, \$8.25; No. 2 northern Manitoba, ex ship, \$8.00; No. 3 northern Manitoba, ex ship, \$7.70; flour (per 280 lbs.), \$6.48; peas (per 504 lbs.), \$13.00 to \$13.44.

The cattle trade of Deptford, although firmer this week than last, is not so good as might reasonably be expected. The supplies are principally, as usual, from the U. S., 5,396 of these cattle having been sold since the 6th at prices ranging from 12c. to 12½c. per lb. The Canadians have numbered 628, and have been landed in very good condition. Prices have been from 11½c. to 12½c. per lb., which compares favorably with the price ruling this time last year; 1,070 States sheep were sold this week at 13½c. to 14c.

Bacon.—A very subdued tone has pervaded the market for Canadian selections during the week, buyers having failed to respond freely to the concessions lately accorded to, and although the available supply has not been excessive, sales have been difficult to effect at dropping rates. Yesterday, a further decline in price was officially posted.

Hams.—The supplies in some instances are running short, and holders are asking more money. There is a good demand for Canadian long-cut (green), 12c. to 12½c., but the trade in short-cut (green) is rather quiet, at 10½c. to 11c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese.—For Canadian cheese, if the inquiry has not grown much more active, it has not lapsed into complete indifference, and while little or no great increase in transactions has occurred, prices have not perceptibly weakened this week. Old season's makes have remained at 9c. to 9½c. for colored, and at 10c. to 10½c., according to condition and quality. Fodder cheese has been procurable at 8½c., whilst the "c. i. f." terms have

slightly hardened to 9c. for "Ontarios," and 8½c. for "Quebecs." There are 30,000 boxes more at Commercial Rd. Station than at this time last year.

Butter.—The demand on this market is strong, and an occasional rise in prices has been possible. Although Canadian is not officially listed in London, it is now making its appearance in larger quantities. Current prices are steady at 18c. to 19½c. per lb.

London, Eng., June 18, 1904.

The Hamilton Sale.

The combination sale of Shorthorns at Hamilton, Ont., on June 28th, attracted a good attendance of breeders and farmers. The cattle were in good breeding condition. Some very good things were included, and these were spiritedly competed for and promptly taken at prices which made them a good investment for the buyers, but hard lines for the sellers, especially in the case of the imported animals. It was indeed bargain day for the buyers all around, and it is difficult to understand why farmers hesitate on such occasions to take pure-bred cattle at but little above beef price or that of a good grade cow, when good feeding cattle are so scarce and an excess of grass is going to waste. It must, we suppose, be accounted for in part by the fact that by some infatuation people will buy more freely when prices are high than when they are low. It must, however, be admitted that the character of the cattle contributed was not up to the expectations entertained, and the sale should serve as a lesson in the conduct of future events of this class. The time is past when cattle picked up for speculative purposes, on account of remote relationship to some noted family, will sell for fancy prices, even if claiming the once magical prefix "imported." The people do well to demand individual merit first, and if the pedigree suits it is so much the better. If nearly all the cattle in this offering had been nearly equal to the best in quality, the showing of the price-list would have been much better than an average of \$133. The less desirable lots pulled the average down to a much lower level than that of any former offering in the series of sales at Hamilton. All praise is due Mr. Hudson Usher, who had the management of the sale, and who left nothing undone that could have contributed to a more satisfactory result, and whose patience and courtesy under the circumstances won the admiration of all, while his own contribution to the sale, especially the progeny of his imported bull Derby, was worthy of a better reception than was accorded them. Following is the sale list, purchasers and prices:

Scotland's Fame, imported bull; N. Milne, Ethel...	\$490
Rosetta 8th, imported; F. W. Scott, Highgate.....	320
Duchess of Aberdeen, imported; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton.....	300
Scottish Red Lady, imp.; H. J. Wayner, Blount.....	280
Princess 33rd, imp.; Chas. Bishopric, Toronto.....	270
Deeside Lady, imp.; Hugh A. Potter, Caledon.....	250
Bessie Lady; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood.....	210
Tilbouries Duchess; A. C. Pettit, Freeman.....	200
Lilly; W. J. Evans, Lawrence.....	185
Vacuna 44th; S. Redmond, Peterboro.....	185
Canadian Roan Lady; T. L. Pardo, Cedar Springs.....	170
Scottish Lassie; F. W. Scott.....	175
Isabella 16th; J. A. Lathmer, Woodstock.....	165
Ruby of Pine Grove 2nd; A. C. Pettit.....	160
Canadian Rosebud 3rd; T. L. Pardo.....	160
Queen's Diamond; Kyle Bros., Ayr.....	150
Vry Lass; F. W. Scott.....	150
Bessie Lee; F. A. Gardner, Britannia.....	145
Elvira's Rose; T. L. Pardo.....	140
Lady Riverside 59th; James Yule, Selkirk.....	130
Lady Ramsden; F. W. Scott.....	130
Queen's Jewel; Israel Groff, Alma.....	125
Gipsy Maid; Jas. Wilson, Binbrook.....	130
Nora; C. E. Baines, Taunton.....	110
Fair Shot, imp. bull; C. Friestone, Meaford.....	115
Meadow Beauty; Wm. Taylor, Hamilton.....	100
Ferndale Lady; N. F. Wilson, Cumberland.....	130
Claret Kino; T. L. Pardo.....	105
Canadian Roan Lady 2nd; T. L. Pardo.....	110
Queenston Queen; T. L. Pardo.....	115
Lovely 58th; Geo. Amos, Moffat.....	100
Missie's Maid; W. J. Shean, Owen Sound.....	110
Canadian Red Lady 2nd; A. C. Pettit.....	105
Missie's Maid; H. J. Wayne.....	95
Missie's Pride; J. K. Hux, Rodney.....	75
Rose of Vineland; H. Smith, Exeter.....	80
Beryl 2nd; A. V. Hoover, Selkirk.....	75
Roan Lovely; T. L. Pardo.....	80
Lovely of Pine Grove 2nd; J. Bricker, Elmira.....	90
Queenston Cavalier, bull; R. Eastwood, New Toronto.....	85
Aggie; T. E. Robson, Ilderton.....	85
Vanity; Gilbert Pardo, Cedar Springs.....	55
Rowena Fairfax 2nd; P. Ross, Streetsville.....	80
Bessie; F. Martindale & Son, York.....	95
McGrose Queen; W. J. Shean.....	85
First Choice, bull calf; C. Bishopric.....	65
Mary Leslie; A. Young, Glanford.....	75
Melrose Queen 3rd; T. Webber, Glanford.....	80
Canadian Red Lady 3rd, heifer calf; A. E. Hoover.....	55
Gipsy Girl; J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge.....	80
Queenston Chief, bull calf; David Clark, Glanford.....	65
Velvet Rose; N. Milne.....	95
Vain General, bull calf; W. D. Flatt.....	80
Nonpareil of Pine Grove; T. L. Pardo.....	65
Kinellar Maid; Jas. Wilson, Binbrook.....	70
Mildred; Gilbert Pardo.....	80

P. E. Island.

At this writing, June 22nd, we have had very little heat. Crops are in a backward condition, but we have had a fair share of rain, and with the advent of warmer weather we shall expect rapid growth. The fly is getting in his deadly work on the early-sown turnips, and already some fields have been reseeded. Potatoes are just getting through the ground. There is not nearly so much clover in the new meadows as is desirable, but there is a thick stand of timothy and white clover. Judging from present appearances, there will be no hay-making for four weeks yet. I have just returned from a very interesting orchard meeting, conducted by Alex. McNeill, one of the Dominion Fruit Inspectors, and R. Burke, our Provincial Inspector. Illustrations were given in pruning, grafting and spraying, which were highly appreciated, and full of valuable hints to those interested. There is promise of an abundant crop of apples here this year. The blossom has now fallen, and a big crop of fruit is set.

An important event in Island affairs this spring is the starting of our first consolidated school. During Prof. Robertson's recent visit he arranged for the building and equipment of two such schools—one at Pownal, the other at Mount Herbert. Both are near to Charlottetown, near the railway, and only a few miles apart. They will be easily accessible to those who wish to look into the working of them. It was thought advisable, as these schools are intended for object lessons to our people, to have the two smaller schools instead of one large one; and, besides, it will be much easier to convey the children to them. In one school it is proposed to give lessons in domestic science, and in the other manual training, in addition to the other studies. We understand that there will be school gardens in connection with each for nature studies. The liberality of Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, who, by the way, is a native of this Island, has made this possible, and we trust that the object lesson will be such as to induce many other Island districts to consolidate and have fewer schools of a much higher grade. Five public schools in Prince County have been grouped together for the purpose of nature study. They are in charge of Theodore Ross, who visits each one weekly to give nature lessons. Each of the five has a garden, in which each child has a plot of his own to plant and cultivate. Great interest is taken by the pupils in the object lessons in plant life, and the attendance is better already. These nature studies make school life much more enjoyable and profitable, especially to the younger scholars, who enjoy getting acquainted with some of the wonders of nature by the object lessons given. Prof. Robertson recently visited this group of scholars, and expressed himself as well satisfied with the beginning made along this line of education. We expect that from such schools as these children will naturally graduate into farm life, with the foundation of an education that will be useful to them in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. This departure from the old idea of education is welcome, and has not come too soon. We hope soon to see all school lots in Canada enclosed with a good, substantial, ornamental fence, and the grounds, besides being planted with trees and shrubs, have a well-kept garden where the children can cultivate fruits and flowers, and get in close touch with nature.

The Prince Edward Island Exhibition, open to the Maritime Provinces, will be held in Charlottetown, from September 27th to 30th, inclusive. As this date does not conflict with the exhibitions at St. John and Halifax, we look forward for a big show and a large attendance. W. S.

Toronto Horse Parade.

The open-air horse parade in Queen's Park, Toronto, on July 1st, proved a most gratifying success, upwards of five hundred horses taking part in the event. The class for old work horses was one of the most interesting of the parade, having twenty-five entries. The winning entry was a mare which had been at work for twenty years, and the second and third prize entries had done faithful service for thirty years. The merchants' horses made a splendid showing, honors perhaps being a little in favor of the furriers as a class, with the butchers, milkmen and laundrymen crowding closely for recognition. Every encouragement is due the Association under whose auspices the parade is held on Dominion Day, as it is the largest and best event of its kind in America, and furnishes a splendid attraction for the forenoon of a public holiday.

The object of the parade was to improve the condition of commercial horses, and to induce owners and drivers to take pride in their appearance, as well as to interest the public in our noble friends, and the object was achieved in a very large measure.

C. P. R. Crop Report.

The past week has continued favorable for the growing grain in all parts of Manitoba and the Territories. According to the last report of the C. P. R., the crops at all points on their lines are in splendid condition. During the week the heavy rainfall has been confined to points in Southern Manitoba and along the Prince Albert branch. Some points in these districts had as much as thirty hours of rainfall, but over the greater portion of the country the storms were light and of short duration. The grain is heavy on the ground, and of an excellent color.

Railways Defend Rates.

In connection with the Railway Commission's enquiry into freight rates on farm produce, the railway authorities quote the rates on cattle from Chicago and Ontario points to Montreal as follows: Chicago to Montreal, 844 miles, 28c., G. T. tariff; Chicago to New York, 980 miles, 28c., G. T. tariff; and scaled east as far as the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, until we have, Detroit and Port Huron to New York, 22c. per 100 lbs.; Detroit and Port Huron to Montreal, 22c. per 100 lbs., which is 78 per cent. of the Chicago to New York rate. The maximum rate on export cattle from any Ontario point, such as Goderich, Kincardine, Southampton, Warton, Owen Sound, Meaford, Penetang, and south thereof, and as far north as North Bay, to Montreal is 25c. per 100 lbs., and from the following points the rates are: Baden to Petersburg, 24c.; Berlin, Waterloo, Galt and Guelph, 23c.; Norval and Brampton, 22c.; Milton, 20c.; Weston, 19c.; Toronto, 15c.

In justification of the apparent discrimination in favor of Chicago shippers, the railways claim that cattle from that point pay a large rate into Chicago and heavy terminal charges there before being shipped.

In reference to the complaint as to beans, the railways in the United States and Canada do not consider in making their commodity tariffs on grain that beans are a proper article to place in the same category. Further, the value of beans is ordinarily so much greater than grain that they consider the difference in rate justifiable, as the volume of the bean commodity is very small compared with grain. We may also, said Mr. Loud, who presented the case for the railways, call attention to the fact that beans are classified under Webster as being a vegetable.

The rates governing fruit shipments are receiving a more exhaustive consideration. The position the transportation companies take on these rates will be made known shortly.

Saving the Hay Crop.

First of all, do not let the timothy or clover get too ripe. Clover, especially, if allowed to ripen too much, cannot possibly make as good hay. Once the leaves have fallen from the heavy stem of a clover plant, it will take a much longer time to dry or cure than if the leaf had been kept on the stem. The leaf of the clover plant being its lungs, it is through the leaf surface that a great part of the water in the plant is pumped out or thrown off.

When clover is left spread flat on the ground as cut, the sun will bleach and discolor it, and may do it a positive damage. The object in curing clover is to keep the leaf green and healthy as long as possible. When you spread the plant out in the sun, the leaves burn up and lose their power of sucking water out of the stem. As soon as possible after cutting rake the clover in small loose windrows; open to the wind, and with the aid of the sun the whole plant is quickly cured. What applies to clover will also suit the handling of timothy or mixed grasses.

In these days of scarcity and expense of labor, the old way of coiling up the hay is, of necessity, going out, though that way was not to be sneered at, as it kept the hay a bright green color, and that has a cash value, whether sold off the farm or fed on it—much the better way. With tedders and side-delivery rakes, the farmer has every facility for curing his hay quickly and evenly. One must be careful not to abuse the tedder by kicking the clover too much when it is dry, as much loss of leaves and heads may result in that way. Rakes with an easy motion are preferable to those of violent action in saving the leaves and heads of clover. In using the loader, another valuable labor-saving machine, be careful not to draw in too late at night or too early in the morning, which is often done. When it is good hay weather, and with the intelligent use of modern haying tools, clover or timothy can be cut one day and drawn in the next.

Be careful not to overdry the hay, which is almost as bad as not drying enough. Should it rain on your hay in the swath, use the tedder as soon as possible.

The farmer who cuts his grass quickly after a rain, instead of looking up into the clouds, hesitating and wondering if it's going to be dry, is the one who saves lots of bright green, sweet-smelling hay.

Solomon said: "He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap." And Solomon's words of thousands of years ago are true to-day, and the farmer of this twentieth century will do well to listen to the admonition. HAYMAKER.

A Valuable Acquisition.

"We are well pleased with the change in the publication of the 'Farmer's Advocate,' and believe it is improving all the time. I could not state how valuable it has been to me from time to time, especially in keeping me up with my work, and preparing me for what is coming." JOHN TAYLOR, York Co., Ont.

New England Farming.

G. W. F., Hamilton, Mass., writes to the Breeders' Gazette, and receives the answer below from Jos. E. Wing:

"I have recently gone on to a farm which is somewhat run down, and have figured out a policy based on the teachings of your journal. It is an innovation as regards New England ways, and I want to see how it strikes a Western man who knows somewhat of our conditions. It is the universal custom here to sell milk, which brings 32 cents per eight-quart can at the door. Nobody raises calves, trusting to the stockyards at Boston for fresh cows, and the old ones, after about two years' milking, go for canners. Hay is about \$14 per ton, grain averages \$22. Nobody grows any grain. At the end of the year, after the help is paid, the farmer is about where he was at the beginning. My idea is to milk a few cows for ready money (dairy Shorthorns), use a Hereford bull, raise all the calves, feed them on silage, and put the bulk of the farm into corn, which can be handled largely by machinery, thereby cutting out much of the labor of mixed farming. I have a 50-acre farm; some of it is good for 75 bushels of corn per acre, or 20 tons of silage, and I want to do the work myself, with day help in the summer. I have plenty of machinery and a good team. My neighbors look upon me as a harmless lunatic, and are figuring now how long it will take for me to spend what little money I have and join with them in the cry, 'Farming don't pay!'"

I believe this man will succeed. Not that I believe in exactly the way he first plans to succeed, but in some modification of it that experience will suggest to him. I approve heartily of the milking Shorthorns, but caution G. W. F. that they are not abundant, and he may have trouble getting the right sort. But it is well worth the trouble. I question, however, whether once he has them he would not better breed them to a Shorthorn bull of similar breeding. That is also a hard thing to find in America, but let us hope they may soon become more plentiful. The advantage of this course would be that heifer calves would be valuable assets, whereas in the Hereford cross they could hardly be used save for beef purposes.

Fifty acres is a small area to devote to beef production, or even to milk production, for that matter. If G. W. F. can readily enlarge this area, even though he delays for a time improving all of it, he will be glad some day.

Rather than spend so much as his neighbors do for feed, I would advise growing feed right on the place. Make love to legumes in season and out of season. Find what thrives best, whether red clover, vetch, alfalfa, or what not; grow two things, legumes and corn; put as much corn as possible in the silo, letting it get as ripe as you can first, so that it will have a sweetness and richness that immature corn lacks. Then fall in love with a manure spreader, and use it wherever snow is off the land. To heap out stable manure, buy some tons of plain acid rock, and perhaps a little potash. Put this winter and summer with the stable manure. Spread all with the manure spreader. Strengthen the young clovers in that way. They in turn will gather nitrogen from the air for you. That nitrogen will make flesh and milk. You get your growth and your milk from the blue sky! Blue sky is more abundant than soil nitrates in New England. Your farm will gather fertility treated in this way, as the snowball gathers snow. The more you get the more you will have, and the more it will beget.

If you have not capital it is going to mean old clothes, breakfast by lamplight, long days afield, slow returns at first, hard muscles, sound mind, dreamless sleep, rugged health, increased self-respect, banishment of doubts as to whether life "pays," the rearing, I hope, of a family of boys with sound manhood in them, competence and respect from everybody at last. As a speculation I do not think your scheme is wise. As a determination to do a thing, next to the work of the Almighty, I know of no better course. Go ahead and you may win out. Neighbors always laugh at innovators. Do not be too sure, however, that they are unwise in all their practices. If you are from the city, study their ways and ask advice; then do as your good sense tells you is best. Many neighborhood farm practices are as unwise as they can well be, the result of habit or imitation. Men are ashamed to differ from their fellows.

They will Test Grass Seeds.

An act of U. S. Congress, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1905, contains the following:

"The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to obtain in the open market samples of seeds or grass, clover or alfalfa, test the same, and if any such seeds are found to be adulterated or misbranded, or any seeds of Canada blue grass (*Poa compressa*) are obtained under any other name than Canada blue grass or *Poa compressa*, to publish the results of the tests, together with the names of the persons by whom the seeds were offered for sale."

Announcement is hereby made that the collection and testing of seeds as directed by this act will begin July 1st, 1904. JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.

News from Ottawa.

(Special Correspondence.)

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, proposes to make some important changes in the Act respecting infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals, which was assented to on August 13th last. As the law stands, compensation for animals slaughtered, when the Government decides to make any, shall be one-third of the value of the animal before it became affected, but in no case to exceed twenty dollars for grade animals and sixty dollars for pure-bred animals. These maximum value stipulations are to be altered to read: For grade animals—Two hundred dollars for each horse, sixty dollars for each head of cattle, and fifteen dollars for each pig or sheep; For Pure-bred Animals—Five hundred dollars for each horse, two hundred dollars for each head of cattle, and fifty dollars for each pig or sheep. As in the present law, the value of animals will be determined by the Minister or by some person appointed by him. A change will also be made in the section dealing with animals which have only come in contact with the disease, and are not actually diseased, but, nevertheless, dangerous. Now, the compensation is three-fourths of the value, with a maximum of fifty dollars for grade beasts and one hundred and fifty dollars for pure-breds. According to the proposed legislation, the full three-fourths value will be paid. One new disease is added to the list of mentioned "infectious or contagious diseases," that of "maladie du coit." It is a disorder which has been found in the Northwest Territories, and, it is believed, has come from the United States. The Department will take drastic measures to stamp it out. It has been placed in the list of glanders, farcy, rinderpest, anthrax, Texas fever, hog cholera, mange, rabies, tuberculosis, and other vicious diseases. It is understood that the proposed amendment to the Act will fill a much-felt want in parts of Canada. The present law does not provide for compensation in case of slaughter of horses.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The further supplementary estimates just presented to Parliament contain items in the Agricultural Department amounting to \$55,000. There is \$10,000 for experimental farms, and \$45,000 for exhibitions. These expenditures were unforeseen when the last appropriations were made. The outlay on experimental farms is for increased wages, and the other payment was made chiefly in connection with the St. Louis Exposition.

MOVE THE WHEAT CROP EARLY.

In answer to Hon. Mr. Perley, in the Senate, on June 30th, Hon. R. W. Scott stated that the Minister of Interior had received letters from Northwest farmers expressing the desire that fifty per cent. of the crop should be transported before the close of navigation. He expressed the hope that the railways would supply the necessary rolling stock to bring about this result. Senator Perley urged that the Government use its influence upon the railways of the West to have them move sixty per cent. of the grain before the lakes freeze up. He was speaking on behalf of the Northwest Territories Wheat-growers' Association.

A Big Co-operative Scheme.

A press report says: A business concern was recently floated in London, England, by Mr. W. R. Nursey, formerly Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, having for its object the making known to Britishers of Canadian produce.

At first the corporation will confine itself to the handling of food products, purchasing direct from the Canadian producer for cash, and selling direct to the English consumer for cash. A retail store is to be opened within a few weeks in a central locality in London, for the sale of Canadian butter, cheese, bacon, fruits, meats, poultry, and all the other things which hungry John Bull requires. This is to be followed by others, until every center of population in the United Kingdom will have its Canadian store, where Canadian products of the best quality will be retailed fresh from the Dominion's farms, packing houses and creameries. The sign "Made in Canada" will be prominently displayed, and each producer will be asked to brand his article so that it can get the benefit of the publicity to be procured.

Such business enterprise is commendable, as everyone is aware that Canadian perishable goods suffer a distinct loss when consigned to British markets, through not having interested parties to take proper care of the shipment.

Several readers who have lately sent in questions to be answered in the Farmer's Advocate forgot to comply with our rule which requires the full name and P. O. address to be given in every instance. We can pay no attention to anonymous communications or enquiries. Please read and observe the rules of the "Questions and Answers" Department.

MARKETS.

Grain prices have been steady the past week, but of course there is little being marketed at local points. Prices for live stock remain about stationary, although feeders are clamoring for good quality steers to eat off the surplus grass in grazing districts. The dairy markets show some improvement, notwithstanding the fact that stores are larger in the Old Country than at this time last year. Fruit is now being marketed quite freely, and prices promise to be higher than for some years, many of the vines, canes and bushes being killed last winter. Wool is coming forward, but dealers complain of the quality and small supplies. It is hard to say what the condition would have been if the tariff had not provided some protection for the Canadian mills.

Toronto Stock Markets.

Exporters—Choice, well-finished, heavy exporters are worth \$5.50 to \$5.75 per cwt; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.40. Export bulls—Choice, \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium, \$3.75 to \$4. Export cows—\$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. Butchers—Choice picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to best exporters, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. each, \$4.75 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common, \$3.50 to \$4; rough and inferior, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt. Feeders—Short-keep feeders, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds each, \$4.60 to \$4.80; those weighing from 950 to 1,050, of good quality, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. Stockers—Choice yearling calves, \$3.75 to \$4.10; poorer grades and off-colors, \$2.75 to \$3.50, according to quality. Milch cows—Milch cows and springers, from \$30 to \$50 each. Sheep—Export ewes, \$3.85 to \$4.15; export bucks, \$3 to \$3.25. Spring lambs—\$3.50 to \$4.50 each. Hogs—Straight loads, fed and watered, \$5.10 per cwt., and \$4.85 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat—The demand is not active, there is very little offering, and the market is steady at 89c. to 90c. asked, and 88c. bid for No. 2 red and white, west and east. Goose is steady at 77c. for No. 2, east. Spring is steady at 83c. for No. 2, east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 92c. for No. 1 hard, 91c. for No. 1 northern, 88c. for No. 2 northern, and 84c. for No. 3 northern, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c. more grinding in transit. Flour—Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$4.50 for second patents, and \$4.40 for strong bakers' in car lots, bags included, on the track, Toronto. Millfeed—Is steady at \$16.50 to \$17 for cars of shorts, and \$15 for bran in bulk, west or east. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$19 for cars of shorts, and \$18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights. Barley—Is steady at 41c. for No. 2, 39c. for No. 3 extra, and 37c. for No. 3, west or east. Buckwheat—45c. west or east. Rye—57c. to 58c. for No. 2. Corn—44c. to 45c. for Canada west. American 57c. for No. 2 yellow, 56c. for No. 3 yellow, and 55c. for No. 3 mixed, in car lots, on track, Toronto. Oats—No. 1 white are quoted at 32c. east, and No. 2 white at 32c. east. No. 2 white, 31c. west. Peas—Are steady at 61c. to 62c. for No. 2 west or east. Potatoes—Arrivals of car lots are only fair, much of the stock coming forward being in very poor condition. The market is quoted at 70c. to 95c. for car

lots, according to the condition of the stock. Out of store stocks are steady at \$1.15 to \$1.20.

Baled Hay—There is not much demand for hay at present, and the market is quiet. Car lots of No. 1 timothy are selling at \$8.50 on track here.

Baled Straw—Is quiet and quoted unchanged here at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track.

Butter—The arrivals continue much mixed in quality, with a fair percentage of good June pack. For this the demand continues fair. Prices all round are unchanged.

Creamery, prints17c. to 18c. Creamery, solids15c. to 16c. Dairy tubs, good to choice12c. to 13c. Dairy, inferior grades10c. to 11c. Dairy pound rolls, good to choice11c. to 13c. Dairy, large rolls11c. to 12c. Dairy, poor to medium9c. to 10c.

Cheese—There is a little better feeling here, in sympathy with the strength shown at outside points, the market is quoted at 8c. for new large, and 9c. for twins. Some old large is selling at 10c.

Eggs—The receipts are fairly large, but there is considerable shrinkage. The market is quoted at 15c. to 15c. for new laid, and 12c. to 12c. for seconds.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

The tone of the local market for oats continues very firm, and prices have a higher tendency. No. 2 white, 38c., and No. 3, 37c. per bushel, ex store. The demand for peas for export is better, at 69c. per bushel afloat. Buckwheat quoted at 59c.; peas at 70c.; No. 2 rye at 62c. to 62c.; No. 2 barley at 49c., No. 2 extra at 48c., and No. 3 at 47c.; No. 2 oats, 35c. to 37c. per bushel afloat.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4.90; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.60; winter wheat patents, \$4.80 to \$4.90; straight rollers, \$4.65 to \$4.75; straight rollers in bags, \$2.20 to \$2.25.

Feed—Market is quiet. Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$16.50 to \$17; shorts, \$18 to \$18.50; and mouille, \$24 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wheat (white, red, spring), Oats, Barley, Rye, Peas, Hay, Straw, Dressed hogs, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, and Potatoes.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$6.50; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.25; Texas-fed steers, \$3.50 to \$5.25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.20 to \$5.45; good to choice, heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.47. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$5; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.25 to \$4; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$7.60.

Cheese Markets.

Stirling, June 29.—1,155 cheese boarded. Sales at 7 15-16c. and 8c. Picton, June 29.—1,765 boxes colored boarded. Highest bid, 7 18-16c.; all sold. Woodstock, June 29.—5,000 boxes of cheese offered to-day. The price bid was 7c., at which figure 1,000 boxes were sold. Madoc, June 30.—1,150 cheese boarded; 1,000 sold at 8c.; balance unsold. Kingston, June 30.—1,400 boxes boarded to-day, of which 945 were colored and 455 white. Highest bid, 8 1-16c.; 1,200 were sold. Brockville, June 30.—On board this morning 8,528 boxes were registered, 957 white, balance colored; all sold at 8c. Tweed, June 30.—765 cheese were boarded here tonight. All sold at 8c. Brantford, June 30.—To-day 3,115 boxes were offered. Sales, 2,790, viz., 1,130 at 7c., 750 at 7 15-16c., 470 at 8c., 440 at 8 1-16c. Iroquois, June 30.—1,190 cheese were boarded here to-day, 120 white, balance colored; 8c. was bid, and all sold on curb at that price. Vankleek Hill, June 30.—There were 1,749 white and 313 colored cheese boarded. All sold on board, excepting 600 boxes, and permission was given to sell those on the street; 8c. and 8 1-16c. were the ruling prices. Winchester, June 30.—At the cheese board this evening 385 colored and 1,631 white were registered; 8c. was offered, but none sold on board. Napanee, July 1.—Boarded, 1,495 colored, 925 white; all sold at 8 1-16c. Perth, July 1.—2,104 boxes of white cheese and 776 boxes of colored were boarded; all sold for 8c. Ottawa, July 1.—On the Ottawa cheese board 814 boxes of white and 180 of colored were sold for 8c. The offerings were 2,032 of white, and 734 colored. Farnham, July 1.—Eleven factories offered 805 boxes of cheese and 87 boxes of butter to-day. Butter sold at 17c., cheese at 7c. London, July 2.—3,220 boxes of cheese boarded to-day; sales, 200 at 7c., 150 at 8c. Belleville, July 5.—450 white and 200 colored June cheese offered. Sales, 1,800 at 8 1-16c. Cornwall, July 2.—1,107 white and 1,240 colored cheese sold here to-day at 8c. Huntingdon, Que., July 2.—At the cheese board here yesterday six factories boarded 112 boxes of white cheese and 305 boxes of colored. All sold at 8c.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; shipping, \$4.85 to \$5.50; butchers', \$4.25 to \$5.15; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4. Hogs—Heavy, \$5.60 to \$5.65; mixed and Yorkers, \$5.55 to \$5.60. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5 to \$7; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.75; wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.65; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Cattle—Choice butchers', \$5.50 to \$5.75; good, \$4.75 to \$5.25; medium, \$4 to \$4.50; common, \$2.75 to \$3.50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, from \$3.75 to \$4; lambs, \$2.25 to \$4.50; demand active. Hogs—The demand is fair, and prices range from \$5.25 to \$5.40.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle are steady at 10c. to 12c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 10c. to 10c. per pound. Sheep, steady, 12c. to 14c. per pound.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing illustrations and editorial content: French-Canadian Stallion, Hackney Stallion, A Beef Hind End, At Feeding Time, EDITORIAL, The Central Experimental Farm, Crop Rotation, Prizes for Farms, Jottings, HORSES, Sunstroke in Horses, Breeding Fillies, Weak Foals, Size of Hackneys, STOCK, Our Scottish Letter, The Tuberculosis Report, Opinions of Britishers re Herdbook Restrictions, Management of the Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association, Grading Up, Canadian Wools.

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POULTRY.

Table listing poultry content: A Leghorn Experience, Crates for Fattening Chickens, Trouble with Poultry-keeper's Chicks, Lessons from a Competition.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Table listing garden and orchard content: The Perfect Strawberry, Increasing Fruit-buds, Spraying Still Necessary.

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Table listing apiary content: Queen Excluders.

NOTES AND NEWS.

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Table listing test grass seeds, news from Ottawa, a big co-operative scheme, royal counties show, markets, home magazine, questions and answers, veterinary, fistula of teat, miscellaneous, putting clover in silo, a defaulting cattle buyer, conveying matters, plan of apple-house wanted, address wanted, bindweed, Chester White Points, wormseed mustard, fencing against pigs, using trees for posts, penny cress, henhouse plan-incubators, is ground ivy poisonous, fly spray, goose with roup, hens dying, water course, crop-bound, weeds for identification.



"I sing me a song of the country fair,
A song that will ring out true;
Of the open fields and the wholesome
air,
The hills and the dales and the flight
of care,
The birds and the sky so blue."

Parepa Rosa's Easter.

A DAY WHICH SHE LONG REMEMBERED AS AN UNUSUAL ONE.

"Myra, this is a perfect rest!" exclaimed Parepa, the Queen of Song. "We shall be quite alone for four hours."

"Yes, four long hours. There will be no rehearsals; nobody else knows where you are."

Parepa laughed merrily at the idea, and well she might. At eleven that day she had sung at one of the large New York churches, and I had insisted on her going home with me. We were friends in Italy, and so she readily consented. But by noon the sky was overcast and gray. Down came the snow, whitening streets and roofs. We hurried home and sat close to the fire for an afternoon's enjoyment.

There was a sharp rap at the door, and a note was thrust in. It read:

"My dear friend,—Can you come? Annie has gone. She said you would be sure to come to her funeral. She spoke of you to the last. She will be buried at 4."

"Oh, dear! I must go," said I, "but you sit by the fire and rest. I'll be at home in two hours. And so poor Annie has gone!"

"Tell me about it, Myra," said Parepa, "for I am going with you;" and after I had told the story she threw on her gloves, and we set out together in the wild Easter storm.

The driving storm made us late, and we found the hard-working friends sitting stiffly against the walls.

A minister came, brought as a mere matter of formality by the undertaker, icier than the pitiless storm without, colder than the grave were his words. He read a few verses from the Bible, warned the bereaved mother "against rebellion at the Divine decrees," made a brief prayer and was gone.

The undertaker looked at the great singer and me, as if to say: "It's time to go."

Without a word Parepa arose and walked to the head of the coffin. She laid her white scarf on an empty chair, threw her cloak back from her shoulders, where it fell in long, soft black lines from her noble figure, like the drapery of mourning. She laid her soft, fair hand on the cold forehead, passed it tenderly over the wasted, delicate face, looked down at the dead girl a moment, removed some Easter lilies I had brought from the stained box to the thin fingers and with illumined eyes sang the glorious melody:

"Angels, ever bright and fair,
Take, oh, take her to thy care."

Her voice rose and fell in all its richness and power and beauty and pity. She looked above the dingy room and the tired faces of men and women, the hard hands and the struggling hearts. She threw back her head and sang until the choirs of paradise must have paused to listen to the Easter music of that day.

She passed her hands caressingly over the girl's soft, dark hair, and sang on—and on:

"Take, oh, take her to thy care"

The mother's face grew rapt and white. Suddenly she threw my hand off and knelt at Parepa's feet, close to the wooden trestles. She locked her fingers together, tears and sobs breaking forth. She prayed aloud that God would bless the angel singing for Annie. I led her back to her seat as the last grand notes of Parepa's voice rose triumphant over all earthly pain and sorrow.

I thought that no queen ever went to her grave with greater ceremony than this young daughter of poverty and toil, committed to the care of the angels.

That night thousands listened to Parepa's matchless voice. Applause rose to the skies, and her own face was gloriously swept with emotion. I joined in the enthusiasm; but, above the glitter and the shimmering of jewels and dress, and the heavy odors of Easter flowers, the sea of smiling faces and the murmur of voices, above the sleet on the roof and the roar of the storm outside, I could hear Parepa's voice singing up to heaven:

"Take, oh! take her to thy care!"
—[New York Mail and Express.

The Helping Christian.

There is a legend in the Greek Church about her two favored saints—St. Cassianus, the type of monastic asceticism, and St. Nicholas, the type of genial, active, unselfish Christianity.

St. Cassianus enters heaven, and Christ says:

"What hast thou seen on earth, Cassianus?"

"I saw," he said, "a peasant floundering with his wagon in a marsh."

"Didst thou help him?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"I was coming before Thee," said St. Cassianus, "and I was afraid of soiling my white robes."

Then St. Nicholas enters heaven, all covered with mud and mire.

"Why so stained and soiled, St. Nicholas?" said the Lord.

"I saw a peasant floundering in a marsh," said St. Nicholas, "and I put my shoulder to the wheel and helped him out."

"Blessed art thou," answered the Lord, "thou didst well; thou didst better than Cassianus."

And he blessed St. Nicholas with four-fold approval.—[Dean Farrar.

Great Men's Ideas of Woman

All I am or can be I owe to my angel mother.—Abraham Lincoln.

Earth has nothing more tender than a pious woman's heart.—Luther.

Remember, woman is most perfect when most womanly.—Gladstone.

Lovely woman, that caused our cares, can every care beguile.—Beresford.

He that would have fine guests, let him have a fine wife.—Ben Johnston.

Women need not look at those dear to them to know their moods.—Howells.

A woman's strength is most potent when robed in gentleness.—Lamartine.

Oil and water—woman and a secret—are hostile properties.—Bulwer-Lytton.

Disguise our bondage as we will, 'tis woman, woman, rules us still.—Moore.

Even in the darkest hour of earthly ill woman's fond affection glows.—Sand.

Raptured man quits each dozing sage, oh, woman, for thy lovelier page.—Moore.

Kindness in women, not their beautiful looks, shall win my love.—Shakespeare.

Heaven will be no heaven to me if I do not meet my wife there.—Andrew Jackson.

Travelling Notes: Pompeii.

By Eleanor—Continued.

The museum at Naples is one of the most interesting in the world. It is here that most of the utensils, articles, wood sculptures, mosaics, etc., found at Pompeii and Herculaneum are kept. We were unfortunate in not being able to see the foods which had been preserved, for the room in which they were kept was closed, as was also the picture gallery; but I returned on the following Tuesday afternoon, when they were on view. It was most interesting to get a glimpse of what the life of those early times was like; not that it was so very different from our own, after all. They had their hanging lamps, stoves, surgical instruments (some on the plan of those of to-day), their wall paintings and statuary, which it is hard to excel after all the centuries that have passed. The foodstuffs consisted of blackened loaves of bread, all kinds of grain, olives, walnuts, honey, etc. Clothing was present in the form of a coarse cloth; then there were fishing nets and pieces of stout cord. I forgot to mention eggshells, so well preserved they might have been laid quite recently. In the afternoon we had a sleep, after which we took the funicular tram to San Martino, from which church a glorious panorama is to be seen, embracing all the beautiful surroundings of Naples. Monday, we joined a party from the pension going to Pompeii. It was the most glorious, and one of the most interesting days we have had on our trip.

Pompeii is about an hour's journey, by train, from Naples. We were entertained in our railway carriage by a loquacious "Uncle Sam," who aired his opinions on the Japanese-Rooshian situation, the character of the Italian, the question of irrigation, etc., to the disdain of a reserved English lady, who would not be dragged into the conversation, despite the efforts of the American. Along the route we passed factory after factory of macaroni, which in strings of all thicknesses was hanging in the sun to dry. It is the staple food of the poor Italian, which, colored and flavored by tomatoes, he can be seen eating in the streets.

From the railway station of Pompeii one can see the ruins, so you can judge we had not far to walk to their entrance. Before we entered, we ate our lunch picnic fashion, most of us preferring the sunshine, but a few took shelter under a neighboring lemon tree, on which the golden fruit still hung.

One of the ladies of our party being a cripple, a chair carried by two guides was obtained for her, and then we started out upon our three hours' walk along the cobblestoned streets, with the deep ruts worn into them from the wear of ages, and their curious old stepping-stones at the intersection of the streets. We made our way to the place of the gladiator, the big and small circusses, the triangular forum, the little shops with their marble counters, the beautiful private houses of the wealthy citizens. It was a surprise to me to learn that Pompeii had been buried in ashes only; I had thought it was embedded in lava.

(To be continued.)

Germany is the greatest reading nation. Russia reads less than any other country. In 1893, 23,607 books were published in Germany, as compared with 8,082 in Russia. In regard to newspapers, the inhabitants of the United States have 22,000 journals, while Russia, with a population of 136,000,000, has only 800.

Geometrical Boarding.

A Kansas girl attending Vassar College sends the Journal the following excerpt from what the students of that institution call "The Domestic Euclid."

Definitions:

1. All boarding-houses are the same boarding-house.

2. Boarders in the same boarding-house and on the same flat are equal to one another.

3. A single room is that which hath no parts and no magnitude.

4. The landlady of the boarding-house is a parallelogram—that is, an oblong angular figure that cannot be described, and is equal to anything.

5. A wrangle is the disinclination to each other of two boarders that meet together but are not on the same floor.

6. All the other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.

Postulates and propositions:

1. A pie may be produced any number of times.

2. The landlady may be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.

3. A bee-line may be made from any boarding-house to any other boarding-house.

4. The clothes of a boarding-house bed, stretched ever so far both ways, will not meet.

5. Any two meals at a boarding-house are together less than one square feed.

6. On the same bill and on the same side of it there should not be two charges for the same thing.

7. If there be two boarders on the same floor, and the amount of side of one be equal to the amount of side of the other, and the wrangle between the one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other boarder, then shall the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal. For if not, let one bill be the greater, then the other bill is less than it might have been, which is absurd.—[Kansas City Journal.

It Matters Much.

It matters little where I was born,
If my parents were rich or poor;
Whether they shrank at the cold world's
scorn,

Or walked in the pride of wealth secure;
But whether I live an honest man,
And hold my integrity firm in my
clutch,

I tell you, my brother, as plain as I
can,
It matter much!

It matter little how long I stay
In a world of sorrow and care;
Whether in youth I'm called away,
Or live till my bones and pate are
bare;

But whether I do the best I can
To soften the weight of adversity's
touch

On the faded cheek of my fellow-man,
It matter much!

It matter little where is my grave,
On land or in the sea;
By purling brook or 'neath stormy wave,
It matters little or naught to me;

But whether the Angel Death comes down
And marks my brow with his loving
touch

As one that shall wear the victor's
crown,
It matter much!

—Onward.

"A False Note."

By the bland, self-satisfied expression, the almost smirk, if a mouth so already preoccupied could be said to smirk, the culprit is betrayed, but of the fact that he has introduced discord where there should be harmony, he is profoundly ignorant. In the face of the leader, one reads positive anguish, whilst that of the central figure seems to say: "Well, that sounds queer, but I wasn't the fool that did it." The village band evidently has its headquarters amidst humble surroundings; the men being caught by instalments, as it were, and as their occupations permit. Their attendance not being actually obligatory, and the possibility of their not coming at all if fault should be found with their performance, makes it a matter of great delicacy for their leader to make direct personal allusion to any "false note."

H. A. B.

Humorous.

What is it that comes with a coach, goes with a coach, is of no use to a coach, and yet the coach can't go without it? A noise.

Why is a schoolboy like a postage-stamp? Because he gets licked and put in a corner.

Why is love like a potato? It shoots from the eyes, and becomes less by paring.

"Archimedes," reads the pupil, "leaped from his bath shouting, 'Eureka! Eureka!'"

"One moment, James," says the teacher. "What is the meaning of 'eureka'?"

"'Eureka' means 'I have found it.'"

"Very well. What had Archimedes found?"

James hesitates for a moment, then ventures hopefully, "The soap, ma'am."



Alone with God.

"Of what an easy, quick access,
My Blessed Lord, art Thou! how suddenly
May our requests Thine ear invade!
If I but lift mine eyes, my suit is made;
Thou canst no more not hear, than
Thou canst die."

If any time in the year is a continuous rush, it is surely the summer season on a farm. There are so many things to be done that the weary farmer and his wife, perhaps, feel that they have no time for prayer, and hope that God will excuse them. He is not a tyrannical task-master, heaping heavy burdens on men and women already almost breaking down under the strain of work, but a loving father. He wants to help, not hinder us. Anyone who allows the thought of God to be crowded out of his life is making his load much harder to carry than it need be. Our Lord rather seems to discourage long prayers; although, indeed, when He needed extra help, He, on one occasion, prayed all night, and another time got up a long time before day and went out to a solitary place that He might be alone with His Father. People insensibly grow to resemble their chosen friends and companions, and if we wish to grow like Christ, we must live a great deal with Him, reflecting, as a mirror, His image. If we wish people to take knowledge of us that we have been with Christ, we

must be with Him, consciously living with Him day after day.

A certain man was in the habit of saying a hundred prayers in the morning and a hundred in the evening, and let us hope his energy did him some good; but such prayers might be as machine-like as those written on the prayer-wheels of Thibet.

Our Lord's orders about private prayer are to "enter into the closet" and "shut the door" before praying. The world must be shut out, and the soul brought consciously face to face with God. This can be done even in a crowded room. Miss Havergal describes an evening spent among merry friends, and says that when there is a silence made to listen to a song, she takes the opportunity to send up, through the light and music, "one happy upward glance."

In fact, the moment she has a chance to collect her thoughts, she returns naturally to the One she love best—and what a restful gladness that moment alone with God brings. Try it, and see, you who love the Master. When you are in the rush of work remember that He is close beside you. Shut the door of your soul, leaving outside the cares and worries that are making you feel cross and snappish, kneel—in spirit at least, if you have no chance to do it also in body—at His feet, look up into His face and ask Him to lay His hands on your head. Surely you, like Miss Havergal, will find that "a thrill of joy can crown one upward look" to Him.

How true it is that "the world sits at the feet of Christ, unknowing, blind, and

unconsoled." But we, who are not blind, too often struggle on wearily and unsuccessfully through the day, forgetting the virtue which is waiting to heal and strengthen us, if we will only "touch His garment's fold."

Anyone who has no experimental knowledge of the power of prayer, may talk learnedly about the impossibility of changing by such means the immutable laws of nature. But we know that the promise has been fulfilled innumerable times: "They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength."

I feel sure that many of our readers do know this from practical experience, for it is very evident that the Quiet Hour is read by many who love the Great Master. May I ask a favor of such readers? Sometimes, when you are alone with God, will you pray for me? It is only fair that you should, for I have been praying daily for the readers of this column for years. If the effectual, fervent prayer of one righteous man availeth much, think what His power might be infused into the Quiet Hour if a great many righteous people were asking God to speak through it each week. As Shakespeare says:

"Go with me like good angels to my end;
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heaven."

And not "my soul" only. Thankful as I am for the many kind things which have been said about this column in the "Farmer's Advocate," I am not satisfied yet. I am not working for praise, but to try and "lift a little," to help other souls a little nearer to God. Will you help in this great work?

I have been warned that space is limited, so will try not to take up more than my share; only asking you to remember that a Royal Guest is always ready to live in your home, if you will only open the door and admit Him. The



(Painted by Kern.)

A False Note.

King is always willing to give audience to each subject; surely you are not too busy to speak to Him many times a day, to hold out both hands for the royal gifts of peace and joy which he offers.

I have not tried to tell you anything new to-day, only wishing to remind you of the wonderful truth you know quite well already, that the Almighty Creator of all things is asking you to make room for Him in your soul, is saying: "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock; if any man hear My voice, and open the door, I will come in to Him." Have you no room for Him? Have you no time to be alone with God?

"No wonder the day seemed so lengthened,
And its burdens so heavy to bear,
And I so impatient and fretful,
When I ne'er offered one word of prayer!
God pity the soul that is living
So far from his Father away,
That in all of life's bane and its blessing
He never once thinketh to pray!"
HOPE.

A Home Picture.

Oh, the happy little home when the sun
shone out,
And the busy little mother got the
children all about;
And Johnny fetched the water and
Tommy brought the wood,
And Billy-boy tied both his shoes, as
every laddie should—
And Danny rocked the cradle with a
clatter and a song,
To make the little sister grow so pretty
and so strong.

Oh! the sweet peas and the morning
glories climbing 'round the door,
And the tender vine of shadow with its
length across the floor.
Oh! the "pinies," and the roses, and the
quiver of the grass,
And the cheery call of friendship from the
neighbors as they pass!
Oh! the scuffle, and the shouting, and the
little mother's laugh
As a rabbit starts up somewhere, and
her "great helps" scamper off.

Oh! the happy little home when the twi-
light fell,
And all along the meadow rang the old
cow bell
With a tinkle that is music through the
rushing of the years—
And I see the little mother in the
tremble of the tears.
And I hear her happy laughter as she
cries: "The boys have come!"
And we know she's getting supper in the
happy little home.

Oh! the happy little home when the moon
gleamed forth,
And Billy-boy would have it that it
"rised in the north."
Oh! the raptures and the whispers near
the little mother's chair
As the white-robed little figures are
fitting here and there,
And we're just as near to heaven as we
mortals ever roam,
When we kneel and say our prayers in the
happy little home.

—Louise R. Baker, in *Our Dumb Animals*.

Named at Last.

To some persons it is a great satisfaction to learn that a weakness of theirs bears some imposing name. They can sympathize with the Scotch crofter in the following anecdote:

The crofter met a friend whom he had not seen for some time, and said, "Hello, Archie, whaur hae ye been this while back?"

"Man," replied Archie, "did ye no ken I was laid doon wi' that trouble they ca' influenza?"

"No; I didna hear ye were ill," said the crofter. "An' what kind o' trouble is that?"

"Weel, I can hardly explain," replied Archie, "but efter yer gettin' better ye feel very lazy—in fact, ye dinna feel inclined tae dae anything a' day long."

"Man, man," said the crofter, "dae ye tell me that? I've been troubled that way this last twenty years, and couldna find a name for it."



Jim's Mate.

A STORY OF THE CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAYS.

See here, Andy, my ticket is for two weeks; a big orchard, the fellow said, and sheep, and cows, and things; milk by the bucket, old boy. I tell you what we'll do; we'll go halves; you jes' take my ticket, and 'low you are Jim Benner, and see if you don't get shipped off right to the country. Now, le's say you been there a week; you ups and tells you ain't Jim Benner; what then? Why they packs you back to town, and they has me out 'stead of you."

Jim Benner, a big boy of twelve, was gravely proposing this plan of transferring his fresh-air trip to his little chum, Andy Burke, a curly-headed chap of half Jim's size, and not much more than half his age. But Andy was timid, and doubted his own ability to carry out the bold stroke.

"You go first, Jim," he said, "then you let on you ain't Jim, and send back for me; and whiles I'll keep your box and black shoes."

Jim saw the weak point in this scheme, and doubted very much whether he could disprove his identity, but Andy evidently could not be trusted to carry out the first plan, so the next thing was to carry out the second dodge.

So Jim went to the country, while Andy took his stand and did his best to "shine" Jim's customers; and every day he watched eagerly round the corner for Jim to come back and let him take a turn at the orchard and the sheep and the cows and the bucketfuls of milk.

Meanwhile Jim had fallen on a soft place. Farmer Stone's was all that the boy had dreamed of, and more, and the poor city waif was treated to the best of everything.



Dear Friends,—We are pleased to be able to tell you that our original poetry competition has been a decided success. We had not expected that so many would enter the contest, neither had we anticipated that the quality of the work submitted in would be so good. In fact, we announced the subject in fear and trembling; but after the success of the present competition, will never have any tremors about giving such a subject again.

The names of the prizewinners are: Miss Agnes D. C. Hisey, Cashtown, Ont.; Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Bobcaygeon, Ont.; Miss A. L. McDiarmid, Ormond, Ont.; Mrs. W. Buchanan, Ravenna, Ont. . . . Those meriting a place on the honor list, although not prizewinners, are: "Periwinkle"; "Aunt Jen"; "Leslie"; "Anita"; Bessie Haight; K. C. McDiarmid; "Eric Edwyn"; "Marguerite"; Dena McLeod; Verne Rowell; "Belle"; Florence Clark. . . . Adeline Wetlauffer made a mistake, and sent in a selection instead of an original poem.

I have been glad to receive some delightful letters enclosed with the poems. "Marguerite" writes: "I have copied, somewhat, that bedroom described by Daisy, and am also trying to fix our veranda like the one written about by M. H. R. O." Daisy and M. H. R. O. will surely be glad to hear this. Speaking of bedrooms, I saw one the other day which was charming. It also belonged to a girl called Daisy, and she had chosen the ox-eye daisy (Marguerite) for her decoration scheme. The wall was covered with a light paper, sprinkled with daisies with stems; upon its deep border, daisies appeared in festoons; and

"Now, Jim Benner," said Farmer Stone, "you are full welcome to all you can get out here, and the only return I ask is that you will never use an angry word and never tell a lie while you are here."

Of course Jim promised. "And there, now," he said to himself, "Andy's chance is up, 'cause I can't say I ain't Jim Benner 'thout telling a lie, and I promised not to tell a lie."

But as the days went on, and Jim watched the ways and heard the words of this God-fearing, God-serving family, he longed more and more for his little mate to share his new view of life; and one charming day, while Mother Stone was working the milk out of the butter, Jim made a clean breast of the promise he had made Andy to change names with him. There were some salt drops on Mother Stone's face that had nothing to do with her work; and the next day, as the little bootblack watched the corner, Jim appeared with a ticket for Andy's journey to Clover Hill.

"I've just made up my mind," said the farmer's wife, "that them two boys is not to go back to the city. You step around lively, father, and get a place for the little chap, and we'll have work enough for Jim."

"Seems likely that's what the Lord sent him out here for," said Farmer Stone. "They was busy keeping some of His commandments—'bout loving one another, and preferring one another—and now He's passed 'em on to us to learn them the rest."

And this is the way Jim and his mate came to be farm boys, with plenty of fresh air and sunshine, no stumps of cigars to smoke, no dirty police reports to read, but long days of honest work, long nights of good sleep, quiet, church-going Sundays, and a blessed chance to fear God and keep His commandments.

And in the woods the trees with fluttering sighs
Drop, one by one, their red and yellow leaves,
And on the bank where the blue violet lies
Patter the hazel nuts. There April weaves
In the sweet spring her odorous, azure wreaths.

Tall asters, white and purple, idly dream
The live-long day, while the blue gentians nod
And shake their tassels in each bright sunbeam,
And by the wayside, o'er the russet sod,
Like gilded sceptres, waves the golden-rod.
—Agnes D. C. Hisey.

The Farm in Spring.

Orchards white and meadows verdant,
Lilacs blooming near the door,
Swallows skimming round the barn eaves,
Sunshine on the kitchen floor.

Children playing in the door-yard
Breathing flower-scented air,
Dandelion-sprinkled roadsides,
Birds and beauty everywhere.

Shadows fitting o'er the landscape
By the fleeting cloudlets cast,
Unlike shadows of our lifetime,
Leave no trace when they are past.

Garden gay with dainty blossoms,
Flickering shadows 'neath the trees,
Tender green in all the woodlands,
Murmuring hum of busy bees.

Broods of downy little chickens,
Ducklings swimming in the brook,
Bare-legged boy in great contentment
Fishing with his line and hook.

Beat of lambs and low of cattle,
Whinnying call of new-born foal,
Blending with the bird-songs strangely,
Making one harmonious whole.
—Mrs. J. H. Taylor.

The other prize poems will be published next time, also a most delightful little poem sent in long ago by Miss A. B. C. I suppose she thinks it found the W. P. B., but it didn't; it has been patiently awaiting a little corner right in the Ingle Nook, and will be none the less appreciated when it appears after its long rest.
DAME DURDEN.
"Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

The Heart of the Hills.

There's a wonderful country lying
Far off from the noisy town,
Where the wind-flower swings
And the veery sings
And the tumbling brooks come down:
'Tis a land of light and of laughter,
Where peace all the woodland fills;
'Tis the land that lies
'Neath the summer skies,
In the heart of the happy hills.

The road to that wonderful country
Leads out from the gates of care;
And the tired feet
In the dusty street
Are longing to enter there;
And a voice from that land is calling,
In the rush of a thousand rills,
'Come away, away,
To the woods to-day,
To the heart of the happy hills."

Far away in that wonderful country
Where the clouds are always blue,
In the shadows cool,
By the foaming pool,
We may put on strength anew;
We may drink from the magic fountains
Where the wine of life distills,
And never a care
Shall find us there,
In the heart of the happy hills.
—Boston Transcript.

The inkstand that was used by Robert Louis Stevenson, author of "Treasure Island," in Samoa, has been sold at auction in London for \$125.

A copy of Wycliff's New Testament brought \$580 at a sale in London the other day. It was almost five hundred years old, having been written in 1425.

September.

Not melancholy, oh sweet autumn days,
Not sad and dismal, nor yet desolate;
But with all gentleness the sun's warm rays
Gleam on the crimson ivy o'er the gate
Where meek-eyed cattle by the corn fields wait.

Far in the sleepy south a violet mist
Crowns all the hilltops like a bridal veil;
And o'er the river, by the sunshine kiss'd,

Leans the green willow like a spectre pale,
Stirring the rippling stream with fingers frail.

With the Flowers

Seasonable Hints.

Give dahlias plenty of water, and shower the tops frequently.

Do not neglect to train your chrysanthemums now, if you want the best results next fall. If you wish to have but few flowers of large size, be careful to let only a few main stems grow, pinching from these all lateral branches as they appear. But if you prefer a more bushy plant with many smaller flowers, pinch off the tops of all straggling stems now, and so force them to branch out below. Water the plants thoroughly whenever they need it; and about the first of August begin to give them occasional treats of liquid manure, and so force them on for fall blooming.

Cultivate the soil about gladioli frequently, until the buds appear, then stop. When the first flower opens, cut off the spike, and place it in water in the house; this treatment being much better for the bulbs, while the flowers come to full perfection in the water.

Change the water on cut flowers very frequently. A little soda added to it is said to help to keep the flowers fresh.

If the black beetle comes on your asters, sprinkle them with Paris green, using about one teaspoonful of the powder to a water-pot of water. Apply at night, or very early in the morning. For the fungous disease which sometimes attacks these plants, spray with copperdine.

Don't forget to go over your poppies, sweet peas and pansies every day, removing all withered flowers.

What Split the Log.

"There is nothing like giving a boy a little encouragement once in a while," said a wealthy down-town merchant, the other day. "I know I owe a great deal to a remark a crabbed old farmer made to me when I was quite small.

"I was trying to split a cross-grained hickory log, and as our wood pile was close by the roadside, my efforts attracted the notice of the farmer, who stopped his team.

"I was greatly flattered by his attention, because he was the crassest and surliest man in town, and never took any notice of us boys, except to sit in his orchards with a shotgun in his hand when the apples were ripe. So I put in my best licks, and covered my hands with blisters, but the log refused to split. I hated to be beaten, but there seemed no help for it. The old man noticed my chagrin.

"Humph! I thought you'd hev ta give it up!" he said, with a chuckle.

"Those words were all I needed. I made no reply; but the way that axe-head went into that log was a revelation to me. As I drove it into the knots, they yielded. There was a cheerful crackle, the gap widened, and soon the halves lay before me, and the farmer drove off discomfited.

"But I never forgot that scene. When I first went into business, I made mistakes, as every young man will. But whenever I got caught in a doubtful enterprise, I remembered that my friends were standing around waiting for the chance to say, 'I thought you'd have to give it up!'

"In spite of himself, that old farmer gave me the key-note of my success.

"So you see that if a boy has any grit in him, he is bound to profit by the right sort of encouragement; and in that connection I may remark, a well-placed sneer is often worth more than a barrel of taffy."—[Epworth Era.

IMAGINE THEIR FEELINGS.

Some visitors were going through a county jail under the escort of the chief warden. They came to a room in which three women were sewing.

"Dear me," one of the visitors whispered, "what vicious looking creatures! Pray, what are they here for?"

"Because they have no other room. This is our sitting-room, and they are my wife and daughters," blandly responded the chief warden.

Small Savings

THE DEPOSITOR OF SMALL SUMS

has the advantage of the unexcelled security offered by this institution with more than

\$23,000,000.00

of carefully invested funds. We receive sums of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest thereon **AT 3-2 PER CENT.**

DEPOSIT BY MAIL. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Toronto St., Toronto

Large Securities

TRADE TOPICS.

THERE IS HELP for the man who has stumps or stones to move in the stone and stump lifter advertised in this journal. This machine is particularly suited to communities in which there are many stones to move. One of them would do the work of several farmers, and do it easily. See illustration in the advertisement, and write for particulars to John Amiraux, 40 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

COOLING MILK is now a necessity if we are to continue making first-class cheese. A device to make this operation easy and thorough has been invented, and is now being offered to manufacturers by La Cie Lavoie Guay, Plessisville, P. Q. The market for a first-class milk aerator is a large one, and should encourage the manufacturers of such an article. See advt. for particulars.

GOSSIP.

CATTLE-BREEDING IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Mr. C. M. Bruce writing in the Scottish Farmer, says: Mr. Editor, with your permission I will lay before your readers the proposals I make, viz., "That on account of the conditions existing in many of our rural Highland districts, and the miserably low state to which cattle breeding has descended in many places admirably suited to cattle-breeding by the crofter population, and in order to foster this important branch of their industries, that Government give grants-in-aid, with the view of placing at the disposal of these people the services of suitable pure-bred bulls." Allow me, however, to point out that I do not write in the interest of any particular breed of cattle. Anyone who has had the opportunity of observing this branch of agriculture in the Highlands, will doubtless have noticed the apparent disregard of quality in the stock bulls. Too often the only stock bull in the township is the weakling of some previous year's crop. These bulls I have often known to be the rags, the misfits, the weeds of the whole village stock. Too weak for castration at the ordinary time, they are turned adrift among the stock, as they could not be turned into cash. In course of time such an animal struggles into existence, and eventually we find him established at the top of the village herd to propagate his vile characteristics. In such districts there is seldom sufficient local enterprise to check this retrogression, and going on year in and year out, the results have become disastrous to the quality of the indigenous stock. To such districts good bulls for a few years are simply desiderata. We spend large sums of money on education, technical and otherwise, under the laudable endeavor of leading the people towards intelligent methods of carrying on the everyday work of life. Could we not turn aside a little from the theoretical and try the practical in this connection? No better, and I doubt if cheaper, methods of imparting instructions in this, which could be made a valuable branch of industry, could be found. It would only take a few years to immensely improve the stock in many districts, and when the financial aspect of the affair became apparent to the people, the work would, no doubt, be continued by local enterprise. In this way many a cheerless clachan would assume a different aspect, and the combined efforts would create vast reserves of the best class of feeding stock. Charity should begin at home, and our charity deployed in this respect, would aid greatly in the development of the resources of our own country, and, moreover, would at the same time aid infinitely to the general value in every respect.

Sewing Machines Free

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

PARIS IMPLEMENTS ARE USED BY CANADA'S MOST PROGRESSIVE FARMERS.

REGISTERED Jersey Bull, fifteen months old; a beauty; for sale or exchange for a good useful horse or a good thoroughbred heifer. **W. C. DAY,** Furniture Dealer, Ridgetown, Ont.

One of the best opportunities of getting good stock at buyers' own prices is to be given by T. A. Cox and A. L. Lewin, Sunnyside Farm, Brantford, Ont., on Wednesday, August 10th, when their entire stock will be sold without reserve, consisting of registered Shorthorn, Holstein and Galloway cattle, Hackney, Clydesdale and Standard-bred horses, and Berkshire pigs. The Shorthorns number 18 head, a very useful lot; some of them very fashionably bred. The herd is headed by an imported Miss Ramsden bull, Fame of Oak Ridge 181299, by Golden Fame. Among the females are a few good ones of the Beauty family, sired by Silver King. The Nonpareils are also well represented, with Trout Creek Dorothea 3rd, a fine three-year-old, by Gladiator 148746, also two younger sisters. The Holsteins number 12 head; Canary Calamity Paul 30742, by Calamity Jane's Paul A 26256, from Canary Beauty 51143, A. H. S. B., heads the lot. He is a grandson of the noted Calamity Jane, one of the greatest producers in America. Among the young things in this lot are a pair of heifer calves and a few yearlings that would be no disgrace in any show-ring. They are an exceedingly well-bred lot, including the breeding of De Kols, Paulines, Clothildes, Mink Mercedes, Pietertje, etc. The Galloways number 5 head, of very good quality. One of the lot is a show animal in good fit, the others are suckling calves.

The 25 head of Berkshires that are going to be sold are either imported or are from imported stock of the choicest breeding. Some of the stock is near akin to Combination, a full sister of his being among the breeding sows. Combination was a sweepstakes winner at Chicago, and was sold for \$500. Mr. Cox has been a very successful exhibitor of Berkshires at large exhibitions for several years, including the Pan-American, where he won more prizes than all other exhibitors combined, including six American exhibitors of swine. Last, but not least, comes the horses. We had not the pleasure of inspecting the stallions, as they were on their routes. All Fours (Hackney), a four-year-old, by Fandango 143, dam Mischief 718, is said to be a big strong horse, weighing over 1,250 pounds. His sire, Fandango, was a great show horse, winning six out of eight first prizes in England, first and sweepstakes at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., as well as first everywhere else shown. Jubilee Performer 121 (Hackney), a black three-year-old, sired by Jubilee Chief (Imp.), from Miss Baker 1342, is one of the best bred Hackneys in Canada. He is also a show horse, has won seven first prizes in seven entries at the large exhibitions—never been beaten. His sire was sweepstakes winner at the World's

Fair, Chicago, as well as at many other exhibitions. Miss Baker, his dam, also has an unbroken record as a show mare, as well as a producer of show stock. In addition to the above mentioned Hackneys there are Beautiful Nell (with foal) and Leading Lady, her two-year-old filly. Beautiful Nell 1898 is by Courier 1715, by Canvasser 114, from Trinket, by Firaway. Leading Lady is a Chestnut of good quality, by Stampede 341, by Wildfire. The Standard-bred filly, Nettie C, is about 14 months old, large and well gotten up; her dam, a Capt. Hunter; her sire, Dr. John, by Oro Wilkes. The Clydesdale stallion, Prince Robert 9763, Vol. 10, A. C. A., sire McAra 7991, dam Cherry Sweet, grandsire Macgregor 4999, grandam Cherry Ripe 2023 (Imp.), was a sweepstakes winner at Chicago. This offering, taken all together, is composed of very cracking quality stuff, and parties having room for such will do well to attend this sale. Catalogues will be ready shortly, and will be mailed to all who apply. They will give all particulars of the breeding of the different animals much more fully than we are able to here. The street car line running between Paris and Brantford runs within one mile of the farm. For further particulars see advertisement.

In the change of advt. for the Maple Farm Hereford, Mr. W. H. Hunter, The Maples, calls attention to the special offer of six fine young bulls, at popular prices. The herd is an extensive one, and offers a large variety to choose from. Males and females of all ages may be had.

\$30.00 to Colorado and Return Via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, daily throughout the summer. Correspondingly low rates from all points east. Only one night to Denver from Chicago. Two fast trains daily. **B. E. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.**

A CANNY SCOTCHMAN.

There was a certain Scottish minister in a West Highland parish who has never yet been known to permit a stranger to occupy his pulpit. Lately, however, an Edinburgh divinity student was spending a few days in the parish, and on Saturday he called at the manse and asked the minister to be allowed to preach the following day. "My dear young man," said the minister, laying a hand gently on the young man's shoulder, "gin I lat ye preach the morn, and ye gie a better sermon than me, my fowk wad never again be satisfied wi' my preaching, and gin ye're nae a better preacher than me, ye're no' worth listening tae!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PUTTING CLOVER IN SILO.

I intend putting green clover in the silo this year, instead of corn. Have you had any experience with such, or have you any suggestions to make? **Waterdown, Ont. R. A.**

Ans.—We have never had any experience in handling clover this way, but have been informed by those who have ensiled clover in the States, that it keeps well, and can be easily stored. Cut the clover when full grown, in the early bloom; rake up as soon as it is wilted, and when there is no dew upon it; put it in the silo, either cut or uncut; but be sure to tramp it well and evenly. Avoid putting it in when it has any extraneous moisture upon it.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M., 75 Yonge St., Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice. Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario. Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College. Rev. William Caven, D.D., Knox College. Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto. Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

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

**"To Err is Human"—
Not to Err—Elgin.**

The man who is always
right on time is the man
who carries the

ELGIN WATCH

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

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

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.

Veterinary.

FISTULA OF TEAT.

Cow has a hole in the side of her teat through which there is a constant escape of milk?
W. M.

Ans.—Nothing can be done until she is dry; then cast and secure her, scarify the edges of the opening and stitch with carbolic catgut; let her up now, and dress three times daily with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts, until healed.

PARALYSIS IN SOW.

Sow, due to farrow about August 1st, lost use of hind parts on Saturday last; seems all right in front, but drags hind parts; eats all right; was not hurt. Please give cause and treatment.
W. T. S.

Ans.—It is difficult to ascribe a cause for this condition. The best that can be done is to keep the bowels relaxed, by giving raw linseed oil in feed, say one pint, to be repeated, if necessary, and apply a large mustard-plaster to the loins, afterwards oiling or greasing to relieve soreness. Sometimes spirits turpentine well rubbed in gives relief. We have never heard of the treatment suggested, and would hesitate to adopt it.

Miscellaneous.

A DEFAULTING CATTLE BUYER.

I sold my cattle to go the first of June, and the buyer has not been near since. Am I obliged to let him have them now (19th June)?
ONT.

Ans.—We think so; but he is liable to pay damages for not taking the cattle away at the time agreed upon, and you ought to notify him to that effect, and that the cattle are being kept at his risk and expense.

CONVEYANCING MATTERS.

A agrees to buy a certain farm from B in six months' time. The day having arrived: 1. Can A, before paying down cash, demand that the corners and boundary lines be pointed out and have same entered with their lengths and compass direction on title deed? 2. Can B compel A to accept deed in which boundary lines are indicated by reference to neighbors' fences and property? 3. Is an agreement binding when the date for its consummation falls on Sunday?
N. B.

Ans.—1. It would not be an improper or unreasonable request; but, unless the agreement provides for it, we do not see that A is in a position to insist upon the "corners and boundary lines" being so pointed out. 2. As to the description to go in the deed of conveyance, A is entitled to have his wishes respected regarding the form and wording of same. It might be difficult, or even impracticable, to describe the land otherwise than in the way suggested; but, gen-

**CENTRAL
CANADA
FAIR**



AT OTTAWA

Sept. 16th to 24th, 1904

A GREAT EXHIBITION
For the Farmer and Breeder.

MANY NEW FEATURES

Write the Secretary for all information desired.

W. HUTCHISON, E. McMAHON,
President. Secretary.

**PARIS MOULDBOARDS
ARE TEMPERED BY
REFRIGERATION**

Money in Agriculture

How much money do you make each year?
Every 100-acre farm should clear from \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year.

Have you an agricultural education?
Are you merely a farm laborer, or have you the brains and education to make your farm pay? Our students in Agricultural Science are of all ages. We can help you to double your income.

Write for our free booklet of mail courses.
Canadian Correspondence College
(LIMITED)
Toronto, Canada.
Walter James Brown, B. S. A.
Principal.

SAVE THE CHICKS.
The world's record in chick raising—the most and the best—is held by Puritan Chick Food.
Once nothing if not the best in the world. Try it free. Send for catalogue today.
Puritan Poultry Farms & Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.
A. J. MORGAN, London, Ont., Sole distributor for Canada.

**WEDDING INVITATIONS
ANNOUNCEMENTS
AT HOME CARDS
VISITING CARDS**

All the latest specialties and up-to-date styles. Write us.
THE LONDON PTG. & LITHO. CO.
London, Ontario.

erally speaking, such a method is highly objectionable and not to be adopted if it can be at all reasonably avoidable. 3. Yes.

PLAN OF APPLE-HOUSE WANTED.

A reader asks for plans and specifications of a good house in which to store about 10,000 bbls. of apples during winter.

ADDRESS WANTED.

I would like to get the address of someone who has used a house built of cement blocks. Thos. Craig, Carsonby, Ont.

BINDWEED.

I enclose sample of weed; kindly name same, and explain its habits.

Ans.—Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*). Every artifice known to check weeds should be employed to eradicate it. Where it has obtained a foothold in the land, crops should be rotated so that hoed crops, including rape, and clover may be grown about every third or fourth year. It has often been described in these columns.

GOSSIP.

A. C. Hallman's Spring Brook stock farm, one mile from Breslau Station, G. T. R., and ten from the city of Guelph, is well adapted to rearing and handling dairy stock. Mr. A. C. Hallman, the proprietor, is an energetic and intelligent breeder of high-class Holsteins. The champion bull, Judge Akkrum De Kol 3rd 1765, is still at the head of the herd, assisted by Naunet Pietertje Paul, Imp., a very promising young bull, whose dam won nine first prizes at American shows, never being beaten. Judge Akkrum De Kol is a show bull, having been twice winner of sweepstakes at Toronto. He is not only a show animal, but a sire of show stock, and his pedigree shows six dams that have records of from 21 pounds 8 ounces to 28 pounds 11 ounces butter in seven days, one of them, Lady Akkrum 2nd, producing 15,249 pounds milk in eleven months. Lady Akkrum produced 12,104 pounds in seven months. Judge Akkrum De Kol's dam, Mosetta 32683, was also a great producer, giving 48 pounds milk in one day as a two-year-old, and 58 pounds as a three-year-old. She is a half-sister to the famous Netherland Hengerveld, record 26 pounds 10 ounces; grandam Kikka 2nd's Pietertje, gave 50 pounds milk as a two-year-old, and 61 pounds as a three-year-old, testing 3.4 butter-fat. There are two bulls on hand, sons of the champion, rising one year, ready for service, that should soon be picked up, as they are not only bred from the best, but are good individuals. Among the females there are several prizewinners. Lassie Nellie is a daughter of Netherland Statesman's Cornelius, who did his part well in improving this herd. He was a notable prizewinner, and besides winning several times himself, he was awarded the silver medal four times with four of his get. Queen Hengerveld De Kol 3318, record 82 pounds in one day, and 542 pounds in seven days, is another model whose dam, Manor Queen 41239, gave 45 pounds milk per day, testing 3.8, at two years old. Empress Josephine, the dam of her sire, De Kols 2nd's Butter Boy 22998, had both a milk and butter record worth mentioning. Lady Guillemth (a half-sister to Lady Abberkirk, who has recently made a butter record of 25 pounds in seven days) is still doing well. There are a pair of heifers especially worthy of mention, viz., Abbe Netherland De Kol and Polianthus Netherland De Kol, that have demonstrated their good qualities by winning several first prizes. Several other cows and younger things are worthy of mention did space permit. Tamworth hogs of the most approved type and breeding are also kept at Spring Brook. British King, Imp., is still at the head of the herd, and considering his age he is remarkably smooth, a good quality that he is transmitting to his offspring in a marked degree. He has been a winner at Toronto. The females have for their foundation Lady Whitaker, Imp., a Royal winner, several of the breeding sows being from her. There are also some of Blain's breeding here, and several good things of the above-mentioned breeding that will be sold reasonably.

**Dunlop
Bicycle Tire
Riddle**

Idea for an advertisement for Dunlop Detachable Bicycle Tires suggested by Mr. E. G. Ironside, Antler, Assiniboia, winner of the prize awarded by the Dunlop Company for the best answer to the riddle, "Why are Dunlop Detachable Bicycle Tires like the Japanese?"



It's "To Arms,"
with the Jap,



And the Russians
retired.



It's "Two Hands,"
with Dunlop,



And the bicycle's
re-tired

TRY SUCCESS MANURE SPREADERS ONE
ARE THE
LATEST AND BEST
ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

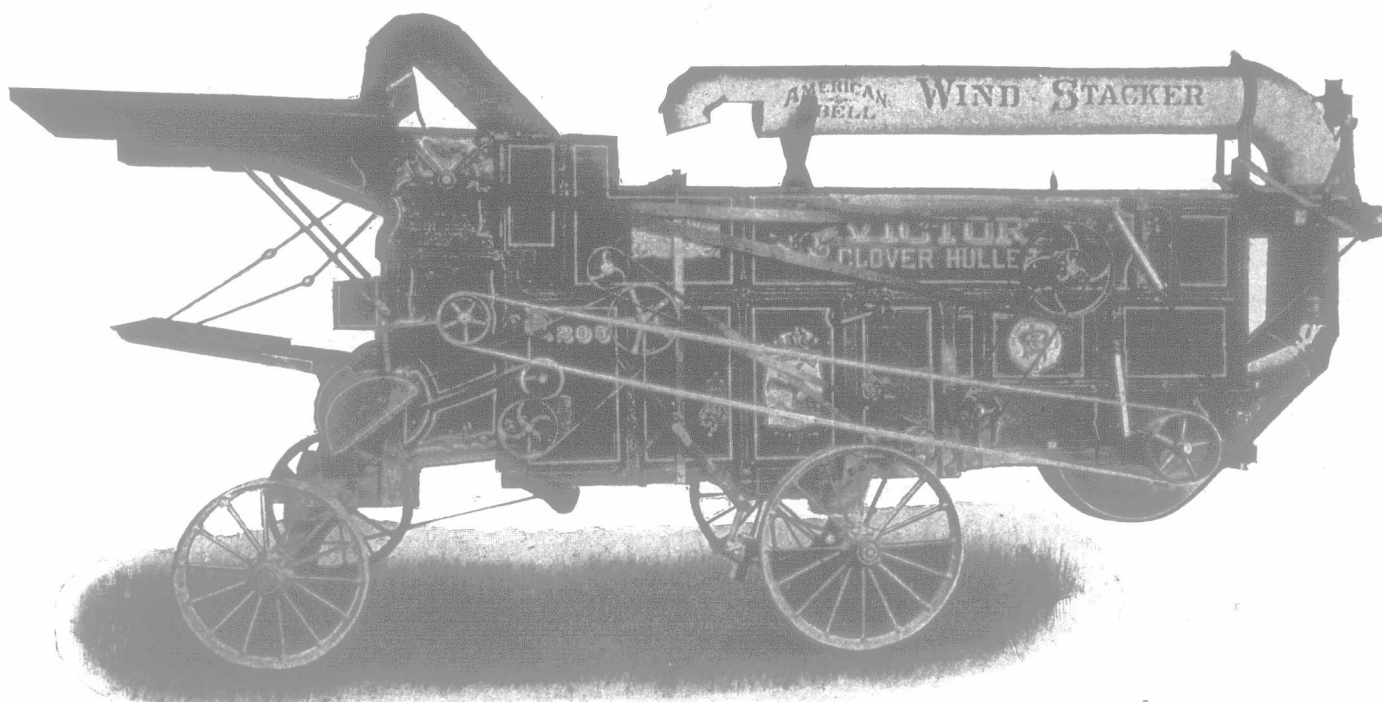
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

AMERICAN-ABELL E. & T. CO., Limited, TORONTO, CANADA.

The Celebrated **VICTOR CLOVER HULLER** still far in the lead.

Place your orders early that you may secure one.

If you have not seen the New Toronto Combination Thresher, do so before placing your order.

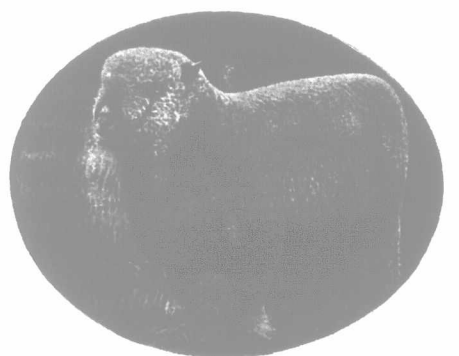


Head Lights, Tank Pumps, Oil Pumps, and a full assortment of all Threshermen's supplies always on hand.

Above illustration represents our VICTOR HULLER with new patented AMERICAN-ABELL STACKER attached.

Our prices are moderate, and our goods are unquestionably the best.

WRITE US.



HILL HOME SHROPSHIRE.

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

HIGH-CLASS YORKSHIRES

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

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1855. **SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.** Present offerings: Young stock, either sex, from Rosicrucian of Dalmeny (imp.) 45220, and Christopher (imp.) 28859, also heifers bred to Scotland's Challenge (Vol. 20, imp.) Also first-class Leicesters. For particulars write to JAS. DOUGLAS, Prop., Caledonia, Ont.

2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to R. & C. PALING, Caledonia Sta. & Tel., - - North Seneca.

IMPORTED BULL FOR SALE

ABERDEEN HERO 28850. Bred by A. Watson, Auchronie, Scotland. A grand sire and show bull; has never been defeated in the prize-ring. Sure and useful as a yearling. A. D. MCGUGAN, - RODNEY, ONT. ADVOCATE ADVTS. PAY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

CHESTER WHITE POINTS.

Will you kindly let me know through the "Farmer's Advocate" if Chester White pigs, young or old, should have lopped ears? I bought a pair a short time ago, one has and the other has not the lopped ears.

Ans.—The ears of Chester Whites should, according to the standard of the breed, be "drooping, thin, pointing outward and forward." The objections are "too large and coarse; thick, lopping, lying too near the face; stiff, erect, or too small."

WORMSEED MUSTARD.

Would you give the name, and also what to do to get rid of the weed enclosed? It is found in all kinds of grain fields, grass fields, on root land and in gardens; no matter how thick the grain stands on the ground, it does not seem to choke out the weed. It grows with one or more stems from the ground, with more or less branches, and has narrow leaves when crowded; but when found in more open places has much wider leaves, and looks somewhat different. It matures very early; from a few inches to a few feet in height, according to location; has small yellow blossoms; loses its leaves, and stands when matured with stalks full of long narrow pods, filled with numerous very small, round, yellow seeds. It is enormously productive, and is spreading very fast. J. H. W.

Ans.—This is wormseed mustard (Erysimum cheiranthoides). It is well described above, and generally is dispersed as an impurity in clover seed. When it is established, the best treatment is to cultivate the stubble after harvest, or harrow twice, in order to get the seeds to sprout, then gang plow. Put the land up in ridges in the fall, and follow with a hoed crop. Rank-growing crops, like corn and rape, choke out such weeds. If root crops cannot be grown on all infested land, sow grain, and seed heavily with red clover. The leaf is smooth, so spraying will be comparatively ineffective.

GREAT DISPERSION SALE OF HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED STOCK

AT Sunnyside Stock Farm, BRANTFORD, ONT., on Wednesday, Aug. 10th, 1904.

Consisting of 2 Hackney stallions, 2 Hackney mares, 18 Shorthorns, 12 Holsteins, 5 Galloways, 25 Berkshire pigs. Also one Standard-bred filly, 15 months old, and one Clydesdale stallion. Three months' credit will be given, on approved security; 5% per annum off for cash.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. Lunch at noon.

CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION. W. ALMAS, Brantford, Auctioneer. T. A. COX, A. L. LEWIN, } BRANTFORD, PROPRIETORS.

The Brantford & Paris trolley runs within one mile of farm.

PARIS PLOWS PROUNCED PERFECTION.

British Columbia Farms

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent Islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

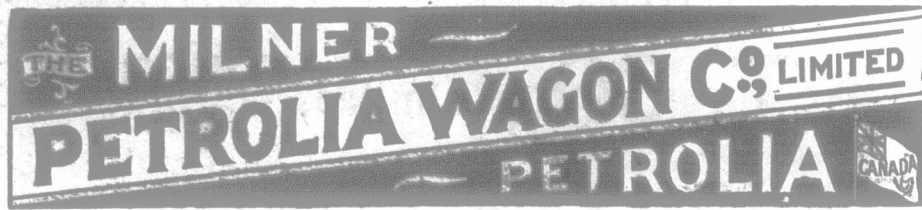
The Settlers' Association, 322 Cambie St., P. O. Box 329, Vancouver, B.C.

FENCING AGAINST PIGS, ETC.

A owns property on the west and north side of me. A keeps up the fence on the west side; part of it runs alongside of my orchard. I keep my pigs in the orchard. A intends putting up a new fence of iron posts and five lines of barb wire. I want him to put up a fence that will keep the pigs from getting out, or exchange a piece of fence with me. He refused to exchange, but said he would put up a hog fence, providing I pay the extra cost. Have I a right to do this? 2. Or has he a right to fence against pigs or small stock, such as sheep or calves? 3. What is a lawful fence? 4. Would my fence have to be all up to the standard before I could compel him to make this portion of his fence right? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. You are not obliged to do so; but A's proposition certainly seems fair. 2 and 3. This is a subject for municipal by-law, and you should see your municipal clerk and ask him to show you the local by-law, if any. 4. We think not.

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



MANUFACTURERS OF

Farm Wagons and Trucks

COMBINATION RACKS, ETC.

Strictly First-class. Fully Warranted.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM, OR WRITE TO US DIRECT IF NO AGENT NEAR.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

USING TREES FOR POSTS.

Could you give me some way to attach woven wire fencing to maple trees without injury to them? T. H. C.

Ans.—It would do the trees no harm to staple the wire right onto them. In time the growth of the trees might completely imbed the wire, but that would do no particular harm, if the fence were in the proper place. We have seen narrow strips of inch lumber nailed to the trees, and the wire stapled to these, making a neat job.

PENNY CRESS.

Kindly let me know through the columns of your paper the name of the enclosed weed. Describe its nature, and the best method of getting rid of it.

Ans.—The plant is called penny cress, bastard cress, French-weed or stinkweed (*Thlaspi arvense*), a very bad weed, which is quite common in Manitoba, and is spreading in Ontario. It has an erect stem, which bears numerous branches along its upper portion, somewhat clasping leaves, and small white flowers. By its seed-pods, however, which appear in great numbers along the branches from June to September, it may be most readily recognized. These are flat and nearly round, and bear about them a sort of wing notched at the top. When only a few plants are seen, they should be pulled by hand and burned. When a field has been infested, grow a succession of hoed crops, and keep thoroughly cultivated, following this treatment by heavy seeding to clover. Mowing and burning the weed is always helpful.

HENHOUSE PLAN—INCUBATORS

1. Could you give me a good plan for a henhouse? We have a building, rustic siding; it has a loft overhead, and the space between the inside and outside is filled with groud. The building is 33x21 feet.

2. What points or quality should I look for in an incubator before I select one? Tell me, if you can, the range of prices, and the kind that you consider to be the best. H. R. A.

Ans.—1. First set the building to face the south or south-east, in a place where large runs can be given with poultry fence around them, so that the poultry can be kept up when they show a partiality for the garden crops. Then make a large shed with one end open to the south, as described in our last issue. In the henhouse properly arrange roosting quarters with canvas front, and if the ceiling is more than seven feet high it might be lowered, or the house made warmer by a ply of paper and siding. Give plenty of light.

2. The machines should be well built; that is, the walls should fit closely and be well insulated. The door should fit tightly, the chamber should be uniformly heated, the regulator should be sensitive, and in these days a machine should have a good reputation. During the spring months our advertising columns bore evidence of the reputation of these machines.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

TORONTO, ONT.

AUG. 29th TO SEPT. 10th, 1904
In Premiums \$30,000 and Prizes
For all kinds of Live Stock.

SUPERIOR ATTRACTIONS

Including, by special permission of His Gracious Majesty the King, the

Three Concerts **BAND OF THE BLACK WATCH** No Extra Charge

Daily. And the Gorgeous and Glorious Spectacle with Brilliant Fireworks,

THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW

Entries Close August 8th.

For prize lists, entry blanks, and all information, address

W. K. McNAUGHT, J. O. ORR,
President. Man. and Sec.,
Toronto.



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

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

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

A GOOD PLAIN COOK, (female) young or middle-aged. \$20.00 a month, with board. Apply by letter or in person to O. M. Finch, Palace Cafe, London, Ont.

WANTED—A position on a farm by a young Scotchman and wife; man inexperienced to work on farm; wife experienced housekeeper, to do housework. Wish fares advanced, to be worked out. Satisfactory references. Apply to Mrs. McCreath, 10 South Street, Greenock, Scotland.

A. E. SHERRINGTON
WALKERTON, ONT.

Importer and breeder of **BARRED P. ROCKS**

exclusively. Eggs, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting of 13.

EGGS, \$2 BUFF ORPINGTONS
EGGS, \$2 BUFF WYANDOTTES
Also Barred and White Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes, S. C. B., and White Leghorns, R. C. Rhode I. Reds. \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, any breeds. Sale trio S. C. Rhode I. Reds, \$2.50; females W. Rocks, Br. Leghorns, \$1 each. Trial Golden Wyandottes, \$5. **ROOKE & GEORGE, 52 Clarence Street, London, Ont.**

FERRO NERVO
The French Nerve Tonic. A positive Cure for all Nervous Disorders, Irrespective of Cause, Duration or Condition, such as Nervous Prostration, Palpitation of the Heart, Sleeplessness, Mental Despondency, Impoverished Blood and all diseases arising from a Depleted or Exhausted Condition of the Vital Forces. Price \$1 per box, or 6 boxes \$5. From your druggist or by mail. The Royal Chemical Co., Windsor, Ontario, Dept. F. A.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

IS GROUND IVY POISONOUS.

A reader asks if ground ivy (creeping Charlie, *Nepeta Glechorna*) is poisonous to stock?

Ans.—We have never known it to be so, but as it is a full sister to catmint, it is possible that if an animal ate much of it, it might prove harmful.

FLY SPRAY.

Would you please let me know through the "Farmer's Advocate" what you consider the best and cheapest treatment to keep flies off cows? P. Q. D.

Ans.—Fish oil, one gallon, and crude carbolic acid, four or five ounces, mixed well, and rubbed well on with a rag or brush.

GOOSE WITH ROUP.

We have a goose that seems to have a hard yellow substance gathering in her windpipe. It has a very bad odor, and prevents her from breathing properly. INQUIRER.

Ans.—It is probably a case of roup or diphtheritic roup. Expert poultrymen seldom doctor for this disease; they kill and burn or bury the birds.

HENS DYING.

Hens take sick and die in a few hours. They eat some, but seem sore; their crops swell a little. One died this evening, and I found her liver hard and larger than it ought to be; her crop was full of food. They have the run of 150 acres of land; feed oats, bran and shorts mixed; get plenty of water. W. J.

Ans.—These hens have a liver disease, due to overfeeding. In well-advanced stages, treatment is useless. Correct the conditions, and give a good liver pill.

WATER COURSE.

A plow furrow, five inches deep, or a tile, three inches, takes the water off my field. Does the law compel me to put in an eight-inch tile to drain another man's swamp? R. J.

Ans.—The law provides that natural water courses shall be kept open. If the water naturally falls from the swamp across your field, you must provide a suitable outlet for it; but if the natural course is some place else, then you are exempt. In many instances the exact location of the natural water course is a disputed point, and neighbors are often willing to put in the artificial course jointly, rather than go to the expense of an engineer's services.

CROP-BOUND.

I have had trouble with my chickens; they are about six weeks old. The crop seems to get full—a little inclined to one side—and remains full. I have withheld the food, still the crop remains full. In a short time they get dull, then die. I feed them cooked corn meal, rolled oats, screenings, bread, etc.; mixed, occasionally, with Carnecac poultry food. No lice on them. No other fowls near them. FARMER.

Ans.—The complaint is called crop-bound. Give castor oil, or warm water. Knead the crop, and try to force the contents out of the mouth, holding the head down. It is sometimes necessary to make an incision through the breast to remove the contents. Feed lighter. Possibly there is too much coarse hull in the food; look after the grit.

WEEDS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

Specimens of the same weed have been sent us by J. H. B., Megantic, Que., and H. B., of Compton, Que. This weed, which proves to be the Orange Hawkweed or Devil's Paint-brush (*Hieracium Aurantiacum*), seems to be gaining ground rapidly in parts of Quebec and Ontario; giving trouble chiefly in grass lands. Its flower-heads are quite conspicuous, somewhat resemble those of the sow thistle in size and form, but may be readily recognized by their bright orange-red color. The stem grows to the height of about a foot, and has at its base a cluster of oval, oblong, down-covered leaves. The plant propagates itself not only by its tufted seeds, which may be blown far and wide by the wind, and which are frequently found as an impurity in grass seed, but also by its roots and runners. Rotation of crops and cultivation, as for Canada thistle, and spraying with bluestone, are the suggested remedies.

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

NEW PATENT

The Automatic AERATOR

Actioned by the only force of water. Will operate during the whole night, and will render to the milk its natural quality.

NOTICE to Buyers, Sellers, Exporters, and Farmers.

That Automatic Aerator will be for our Cheese and Butter fabrication a great success and will bring a foremost reputation to our Milk Industry, and besides it gives a better revenue of 20%. That new Patent will be sold at a very low price, as the proprietor is not in a position to carry it in the present circumstances. Address to

LA CIE SAVOIE GUAY,
Plessisville, Que.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP.

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

CIDER MAKERS' MACHINERY
Best and cheapest. Send for catalogue.
BOOMER & BOSCHERT
PRESS CO.,
268 West Water St.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DeLOACH PAT.
 TRIPLEX HAY BALER. SELF-FEEDER. LOW IN PRICE.
For Hand, Horse or Belt Power. Leverage 40 to 1.
Bales quicker, easier and more solid than any other. Also Grinding Mills, Water Wheels, Saw Mills, etc. Catalogue free.
DE LOACH MILL MFG. CO.,
NEW YORK Box 932. Atlanta, Ga. ST. LOUIS

IF YOU BUY

S. & H. HARRIS' HARNESS REQUISITES.

Harness Composition
Saddle Paste Saddle Soap
Jet Black Oil
Black Dye For staining leather Hoof Oil
Ebonite Waterproof Blacking
British Polishing Paste
For Metals and Glass

Sold by all Saddlers and Ironmongers.
Manufacture: London, Eng.

AGENTS FOR CANADA:
B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Ltd.
MONTREAL.

YOU HAVE THE BEST



Sore Shoulders

sore neck, sore back, &c., resulting from collar, saddle or harness galls and chafing, and all forms of canker, callous, &c., are instantly relieved and cured with

Tuttle's Elixir.

Used and endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle. Wolcott, Vt., July 15, 1899. Dear Sir:—I had a horse that had two bunches on his shoulder, caused by wearing a new collar. Less than one bottle of your Elixir cured it after six months' standing. L. W. FISHER. Cures also curb, splint, contracted cord, all forms of lameness and colic, distemper, founder, pneumonia, &c. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 46 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—some genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief if any. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Thornccliffe Clydesdales

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

ROBERT DAVIES
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

Clydesdales & Hackneys

We handle only the best of their representative breeds. We have on hand more good young stallions and mares than ever before. Large importation just arrived. Correspondence and inspection invited. Farm only ONE MILE from station.



Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

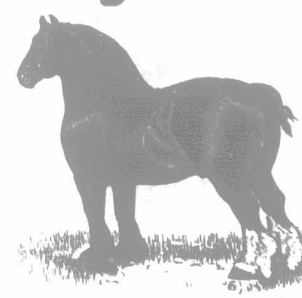


R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

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

IMPORTED

Clydesdales



My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Caruchan (8151), Moncreiff Marquis (9553) and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P.Q.

16 -- Clyde Stallions -- 16



I will have in Toronto, during week of Spring Stallion Show, March 2nd to 4th, 16 Clydesdale Stallions from 3 to 5 years old, 12 of which are imported, and which will be sold on small profits. These horses are by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Sir Thomas, Sir Robert, Clan Chattan, Ascot, etc.

Intending purchasers will consult their own interest by looking them up before buying elsewhere.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

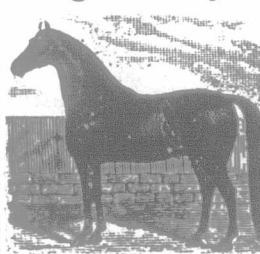
Spavin and Ring-bone

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

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

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

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure



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

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

"THE REPOSITORY"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

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

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

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

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

MERTOUN CLYDESDALES

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

D. HILL, STAFFA P. O., ONT.

Aberdeen-Angus GRADES

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

JAMES BOWMAN, ELM PARK, GUELPH. FOR SALE.

Three Imported Clydesdale Fillies

3 years old, weighing from 1,550 to 1,700 lbs each.

PATTERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont. Cavanville, C. P. R. Millbrook on G. T. R.

TRADE TOPICS.

COOK WANTED.—We call attention to the advertisement in this issue of the Palace Cafe, London, Ont., where a good plain cook is wanted. Wages, \$20.00 a month with board.

STANDARD SCALES for weighing hay, live stock, grain, dairy produce, etc., are manufactured by Mr. G. M. Fox, London, Ont., as advertised in this paper. Write him for prices and particulars or call on him if convenient and judge of the quality and character of his scales.

A RECORD HATCH.—The large percentage of successful hatches which result from the use of the Chatham Incubators is well known to the poultrymen of both Canada and the United States. The figures sent in by the users of Chatham Incubators are very interesting. The following letter received the other day by the Manson Campbell Co., Limited, is but a sample of the many each mail brings in:

Scotland, Ont., May 17th, 1904. The Manson Campbell Co., Limited. Chatham, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—I wish to acknowledge receipt of a small burner sent for brooder lamp. It gives just about the right amount of heat for this weather.

I have used your No. 2 Incubator for three hatches, and am so well pleased with it I ordered a No. 3, which your agent, Mr. Turnbull, brought to-day. My third hatch came off yesterday with 112 chicks out of 119 eggs.

We also have a Chatham Fanning Mill which gives good satisfaction.

You may be assured I will not lose an opportunity of recommending the Chatham machines to my friends.

Yours respectfully, MRS. SIDNEY SMITH.

The Manson Campbell Company's plan of selling their incubators on three year's time, is a most liberal one. That they are willing to make such a generous offer shows what confidence they have in their Incubators and Brooders. We think it to the advantage of every one of our subscribers to write the Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont., and get full particulars of their offer.

GOSSIP

At present, Colwill Bros., Newcastle, are prepared to supply six sows and four boars of the very best Tamworth breeding, the get of their Toronto prizewinning stock. They also are ready to supply young stock of April and May litters. Their change of advt. calls attention to some special offers in both Shorthorns and Tamworths.

One of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff recently called on Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., and had the pleasure of a look over his fine herd of Shorthorns and flock of Leicester sheep, which were found in first-class condition, and rearing in luxuriant pastures. The herd is headed by the two excellent imported Scotch-bred bulls, Knuckle Duster (72793), roan, by Waverley, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier =36114=, red, by Scottish Victor, by Scottish Archer. Knuckle Duster has proven a very potent sire of prizewinning stock, as did his sire before him; and the young things in the herd, by him, especially the bull calves and yearling heifers, are uniformly true to the best type of the breed; while Sir Wilfrid's first crop of calves are like himself, deep-bodied, strong-backed and full of quality.

The breeding cows and young heifers seen in the pastures represent many of the best-known Scotch families; and many of the cows look like generous milkers and good breeders, as their calves attest; while the heifers are thick-fleshed, low-set, and of the most desirable pattern. The flock of Leicesters, one of the oldest and best in Canada, was found in fine form, the lambs being big and of the best type, and the imported and home-bred stock rams and show sheep, both rams and ewes, in splendid condition, showing strongly all the distinctive characteristics of the best type of modern representatives of the breed. This flock has made a phenomenal show-yard record at Dominion and International exhibitions, and is being well fitted to enter the competition at the St. Louis World's Fair this year, with a prospect of being able to hold its proud position in the front rank as usual.

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

Only Bowl With Proper Bearing

All "bucket bowl" separators have incorrect bearings. The bowl is set upon the spindle and held upright by rigid bearings. Such bowls are top heavy, inclined to wobble, sure to bind.

Tubular bowls, only, are properly supported, being suspended from and turning upon a single ball bearing. A breath almost turns them. They cannot wobble or bind. Catalog L-106 tells all about them.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. F. H. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices From Now to Sept. 1st.

Sired by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go.

W. H. HUNTER, The Naples P. O. Near Orangeville, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

headed by Imp. Onward, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 18 months old, a high-class herd-header. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. Inspection invited.

O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont., Luanan Station, G.T.R.; Elderton or Denfield on L.H. & B.

Good Bulls! Cheap Bulls!

One red, ten months old; one roan, thirty months old; well bred and good individuals I am quoting these at prices that will tempt you to buy. Write at once for description and prices. Grand crop of LAMBS from imported and home-bred ewes.

A. D. McGUGAN, Rodney, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for cow and heifers of different ages, of the Leving and Louis families. For prices and particulars apply to BROWN BROS., Lakewood Farm, Orono P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS

Choice Stock of any age.

Write for what you want.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

GREEN GROVE STOCK FARM. Herd headed by Abbotts Ford =19446=. Choice lot of young cows and heifers for sale, of such families as Claret, Villages, Fairy Queens, Isabella, Ury, Rose of Antuans, and other good families. Apply to W. G. MILLER, Goring P. O., Markdale Sta., Ont.

High-class Shorthorn Cattle and OXFORD CLASS BOWEN SHEEP. Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

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

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM, BREEDER OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.

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

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

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 70 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

PROSPECT High-class SHORTHORNS

HILL FARM
FOR SALE: 4 bulls, from 7 to 12 months old; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 2 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers bred to Wandering Count.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.

8 heifers, in calf to an imported Scotch bull; 6 bulls ready for service; about 15 heifer and bull calves, from 3 to 12 months old. Prices very reasonable, considering quality. Inspection invited.

HILLHURST FARM

ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.
SHORTHORN herd numbers 30, with imp. Scotch Star (Missie) and Broad Scotch (Stytton Buttery) in service. Some choice young bulls and heifers for sale. By Joy of Morning, Scottish Beau, and Lord Mountstephen, from imported and Canadian-bred dams of HAMPSHIRE flock 80 ewes; milk strains.

SHORTHORNS AND SHEEPSHIMS.

FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND GLYDESDALES

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are well-bred. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale sires, very large and A1 quality.

ALEX. ISAAC, Cobourg P.O. and Station

Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine

AT VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM.

For Sale—Stock of all ages, of both sexes. Our Shorthorns are the thick-fleshed sort, of choice breeding and quality. Also young Berkshires of A1 breeding. Stations: Meadowvale or Streetsville Junction, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R. Visitors welcomed.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well grown in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Some and cows for breeding, and young pigs.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

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

J. S. McARTHUR

Pine Grove Stock Farm. GOBLE'S, ONT.

J. WATT & SON

FOR SALE: ROYAL WONDER 2ND, red, 19 months old, sired by Royal Wonder, dam English Lady 12th by Royal Sailor (imp.), g. dam by Bampton Hero. Also cows and heifers in calf and with calves at foot to imported bulls with the most up-to-date pedigrees.

FOR SALE: STOCK BULL

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

One grand young bull, 18 months, a dark, rich red-roan, and a show animal; also some good cows and heifers. Come and see them.

Wm. McDermott, Living Springs, Ont., Fergus Station.

SHORTHORNS

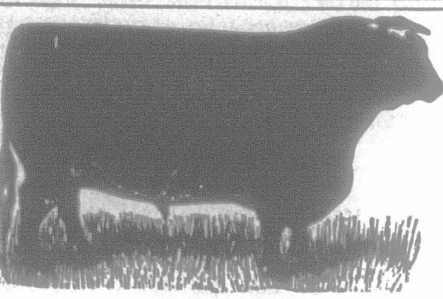
Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

H. CARROLL & SON, OARGILL, ONTARIO.

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

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

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT. WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.



30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

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

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 158736 at the head of herd.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

We offer for this season a selection from a splendid bunch of show rams, yearlings and two-year-olds. Also a select lot of yearling ewes, mostly sired by the imported Mansell ram, "Royal Dreamer."

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

We are now offering an extra good lot of young bulls, home-bred and imported; also stallions, and a few young mares which are in foal.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, OAK LANE STOCK FARM

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

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

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

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

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.

TRADE TOPIC.

BARN-DOOR HANGERS.

The barn-door hanger business has been completely revolutionized since Loudon's Double-tread Flexible Hanger has been put on the market by the Loudon Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont. Its success has been phenomenal, and the old-style rigid hangers are now practically out of the market. The principle of the "Flexible Track" used in their Double-tread Hangers is much superior to the rigid track requiring a joint in the hanger. The door is held steady and close against the wall, while being perfectly free to pass by obstructions thereon. The hangers are of malleable iron, and have superior roller bearings, and the track is of the best high-carbon steel, and is covered for protection from ice. Sliding and swinging door latches and a full line of hay tool fittings and hay carriers are also manufactured by this company. See their advertisement in this paper, and write them for description and prices.

GOSSIP.

A "Farmer's Advocate" representative recently had the pleasure of a visit to Maple Avenue, the farm home of Mr. F. H. Neil, of Lucan, Ontario, some 20 miles north of London, on the main line of the G.T.R., where a useful herd of Shorthorns and a flock of Lincoln sheep are maintained. The herd is headed by the handsome, smooth and typical red two-year-old bull, Star Chief, by Imp. Chief of Stars, bred by Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, Aberdeenshire, and sired by Prince of Archers. Star Chief's dam was by Norseman, of the Kinellar, Nonpareil tribe, and a son of the sire of champions, imported Indian Chief, a Cruickshank Victoria, of the highest rank. A capital lot of cows and heifers, sired by richly-bred bulls of Scotch families, grazing in the luxuriant pastures, and mated with Star Chief, should produce the right class of offspring, if they take after their sire in type and quality, as they doubtless will, as he has all the indications of an impressive sire, and is backed in his breeding by a long list of prepotent ancestors.

Mr. Neil has had long and extensive experience in breeding and shipping Lincoln sheep to the Western States and Territories, and has the nucleus of a flock of Persian fat-tailed sheep, with the lordly sire, Pasha, at the head, the only representatives of the breed in Canada. Some half-bred lambs seen show fleeces of beautiful quality, and partake strongly of the character of the sire. Some high-class trotting-bred mares and colts were also seen on the farm, which are of a good carriage class.

On the occasion of a hurried call last week at the Manor Stock Farm of Mr. John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., some 15 miles from London, on the Wingham branch of the G.T.R., the representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" had a hasty look over part of the fine herd of Shorthorn cattle and noted flock of Lincoln sheep maintained here. The herd is headed by the imported Scotch-bred bull, Proud Gift (84421), by the Marr-bred Golden Gift, and his dam by Minotaur of Dalmeny, bred by Lord Roseberry. He is a straight, smooth, level, low-set bull, of true Scotch type, with smooth shoulders, a well-packed back and straight underline, and should prove a potent influence mated with the many excellent young cows and heifers in the herd, which represent several of the best-known Scotch families. The Manor Lincolns have made for themselves a continental reputation by their prize-winning record at National and International Exhibitions, and are in preparation for the St. Louis Exhibition, where it will take stronger timber than they have met to down them. For a combination of size and quality, flesh and fleece, with breed character and truthness to the best type, a superior flock to this is not on this side the sea, and many of the winners at the Royal and other leading English shows have from time to time been added to the flock. A stockman to the manor born, Mr. Gibson is at once an accomplished judge and a successful breeder and manager of the classes of stock he devotes his attention to, and he has made them pay well because he breeds the best, and they are always in demand.

Couldn't Rise From a Chair

On Account of Dreadful Pains in the Kidneys and Back—A Complete Cure by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

In its course through the body the blood not only supplies nourishment to the various organs, but also gathers up the poisonous waste matter. When the liver and kidneys fail to filter these poisons from the blood there are pains and aches and diseases of the most painful and fatal kind.

Because they restore the strength and activity to the kidneys and liver Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills overcome such troubles and purify the blood in a wonderfully short time.

Mr. L. W. Dennis, Welland, Ont., writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify in behalf of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For many years I was seriously afflicted with kidney and liver troubles. At times my back would ache so bad I could not rise from a chair, and then again I would be confined to my bed. I was treated by the medical profession, but they all failed to understand my case.

About the time I was most discouraged I heard of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they were so strongly recommended that I decided to try them. Before I had used all of five boxes my old trouble had entirely left me, and I was again as healthy as in boyhood. I freely give this testimony for the benefit of those who suffer as I have."

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

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS.

High class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a Cruickshank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale.

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

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

Farm 1 mile north of town.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

BELL BROS., CEDAR STOK FARM, BRADFORD, ONT.

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


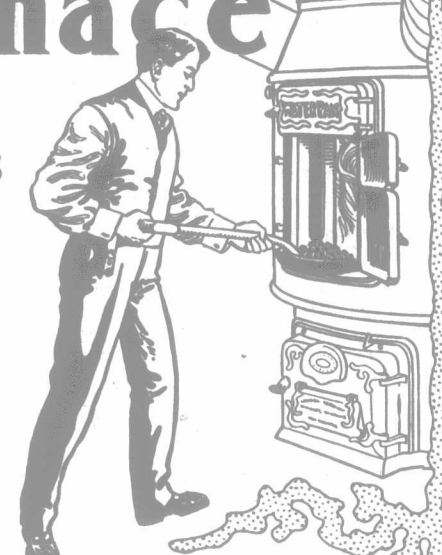
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 23865-, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

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

Sunshine Furnace

DOUBLE FEED-DOORS

Just about the meanest thing a furnace can have is a dinky little door. Ever have one? Hit the edge as often as the hole? One has to be an expert stoker to shovel coal into some furnaces. If you're not an expert you'll get as much on the floor as in the furnace.

The Sunshine furnace is equipped with a good, big door. You can put your shovel in and drop the coal just where it is wanted—no trouble, no taking aim, no missing, no scattering, or annoyance.

Everything about the Sunshine furnace is on the same scale of thoughtfulness.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

McClary's

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N. B.

W. B. Watt's Sons

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

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

Elora Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem Post and Tel. Office. Phone connection.

Family and Stockmen's Recipes

Receive expert attention with us. Send recipe for price, it will be observed as confidential and returned promptly.

The Worthington Drug Co., Guelph, Ont.
Chemists and Manufacturers of Worthington Stock Food.

SHORTHORNS.

8 young bulls, 11 heifer calves, yearlings, two-year-olds and young cows for sale. Several Miss Ramsdens and the very best families represented. Prices moderate.

G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.
Stouffville Station.

SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: Roan Robin 2575, a Watt bull; Prince Charlie 5 412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write to W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mount Forest, Ont.

Shorthorns,

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

7 Shorthorn Bulls

WE HAVE FOR SALE

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

R. MITCHELL & SONS,

Nelson Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta.

CEDARDALE FARM.

For Sale, two richly bred bulls, 9 months and two years old, one sired by Lord Gloucester 26995, the other by Royal Standard 27134; also some good cows in calf, and heifers, all good Scotch blood.

DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale P. O. and Station.

TWO SHORTHORN BULL CALVES

FOR SALE AT THE GLENAVON STOCK FARM

They are from good milking strains. Write or call.

W. B. ROBERTS, PROP., SPARTA, ONT.
Station—St. Thomas. C.P.R., G.T.R., M.C.R.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE.

Bull and heifer calves from one to nine months; also cows and heifers.

Barred Rock eggs, Hawkins & Thompson strain, 75c. for 15; \$2.00 for 50; \$3.50 for 100.

F. BONNYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford P. O., Ontario.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Twelve blocky, sappy young bulls, 10 to 14 months old, reds and roans, sired by the Princess Royal bull, imp. Prince of the Forest = 40469, and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows. Also ten thick-fleshed heifers, in calf to imp. Prince of the Forest, placed at head of herd at cost of \$650.

Come and see, or write for prices.

J. & E. OHINNICK, Chatham, Ont.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED

Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

Scotch-bred Shorthorns

5 bulls from 12 to 20 months old, of good Scotch breeding, size and quality, at let-live prices. Also several females, reds and roans.

L. K. WEBER, Hawkesville, Ont., Waterloo Co.

Shorthorns and LEICESTERS.

Present offering: Young bulls, cows and heifers of the best Scotch families. Also a number of Leicesters of both sexes now for sale at reasonable prices.

Address: W. A. DOUGLASS, Tuscarora P. O., Ont. Station—Caledonia, Ont.

Shorthorns and Berkshires for sale—

Cows and heifers with calves at foot or in calf. Some very heavy milkers in herd. Berkshires—Young cows 7 and 9 months old; choicely bred and of bacon type. The e must be old quick. Prices reasonable.

F. MARTINDALE & SON, York P. O., Ont. Caledonia Station.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1855.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

A grand lot of young stock for sale, rich in the blood of Scotch Booth and Bates families. Rosierucian of Dalmeny 45220 (imp.) at head of herd. We breed the best to the best Leicester sheep of rare breeding and quality. Address: JAS. DOUGLASS, Proprietor, P. O. and station, Caledonia, Ont.

Royal Counties Show.

Guildford was the site of this Society's show this year, and the entry in all sections was better than usual. The general attendance was large, and the number of Argentine and other export buyers present was greater than is usual at this Show.

Sheep form a very prominent section; in fact, at no other show, not even that of the Royal Agricultural Society itself, are the two great Down breeds, Hampshire and Southdown, seen to so fine perfection. At the same time there is generally an excellent entry of Short-horns, which this year included several tip-top animals, as well as a typical representation of the Sussex, Devon, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, and Jersey breeds.

There were 98 entries in the Hampshire Down class, and seldom has a more typical exhibition of the breed been made. All the principal flocks were represented, and several others that are but rarely seen in the show-yards. The yearling ram class was led by Mr. Carey Coles' very typical ram, to which also went the r. n. for the champion prize for the best exhibit in the Show. Mr. T. F. Buxton won this honor with a notable pen of three ram lambs that had very superior merit indeed. Mr. James Flower's entries were eminently successful. He won, with one of the best pens of ewe lambs seen out for a very long time, and was also to the fore for single ram lambs and yearling ewes. Mr. H. C. Stephen was the winner in the aged class, and also in several of the other classes.

The Southdown entry was notably one of the largest ever made at this Show by the breed. Its pens numbered 118, and included in these were about all the best specimens of the breed at the present time. The awards, however, did not, in all cases, represent the merit of the competitors, because several of the best sheep were not included in them. However, in respect to the champion pen of the Show, namely, Mr. E. Ellis' grand three-year-old stud ram, there was no mistake, for this is one of the most typical sheep of its breed seen for some considerable time; he won all the champion honors he could, and in doing so repeated his success of the previous year, when, as a two-year-old, he carried off the same awards. The Duke of Northumberland and Mr. J. Colman were the other winners in the yearling ram class, and the r. n. ram in this class, a very typical one indeed, of rare quality, was purchased by Mr. Robert Miller, of Canada, for one of his clients. The yearling ewe class was another large one. Here, Mr. J. Colman and the Earl of Cadogan were at the top, both being pens of fine quality. Mr. H. L. C. Brassey won all through the three lambs classes, but many thought that Mr. C. H. Berner's ought to have been well ahead for single ram lambs, and Mr. Henty for pens of three ram lambs. Amongst the other flocks included in the minor honor list, but which might have been very much higher up, were the specially fine sheep owned by Mr. C. Adeane and the Pagham Harbour Co.

Shropshires were represented by some fine entries from the flocks of Mr. R. P. Cooper and Sir P. A. Muntz. The Oxford Downs made a small but good entry. Messrs. A. Brassey, M. P., J. T. Hobbs and George Adams were the winners in the ram and ram lamb classes, and Miss Alice de Rothschild led in that for yearling ewes, in which the second-prize pen came from Mr. J. T. Hobbs' well-known flock.

The Shorthorns were of very high merit indeed. His Majesty the King won the champion prize for the best animal of the breed, with the well-known three-year-old bull, Ronald, by Prince Victor, and Lord Calthorpe, the r. n., with the yearling, Elvetham Conqueror, by Bapton Glory. The Royal herd was beaten in the contest for the family-group prize by Lord Calthorpe's entry. Mr. E. M. Denny was to the fore in the two-year-old bull class with two great youngsters, namely, Ascott Constellation and Bleckley Mint, both by Silver Mint. White Heather won in the cow class for Mr. J. D. Willis; and Sylph in the three-year-old heifer class for His Majesty the King. Elvetham Maid II. and Sapphire were keen competitors for the leading

(Continued on next page.)

Is Your Head Clear?

If not, it is probably the fault of your Liver and you need a corrective. You will be surprised to see how quickly your brain will clear and how much better you can work after taking

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

JERSEY CATTLE & Reg'd COTSWOLD SHEEP
Some very fine heifers, all ages; 2 bull calves, 14 months and 8 months. Also some very fine ewes. **WILLIAM WILLIS & SON, on Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.**

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

Riverside Holsteins

90 head to select from. Young bulls whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. of butter, sired by Victor De Kol Pieterse and Johannes Kue 4th Lad. Write for prices.

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

BARREN COW CURE

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

AYRSHIRES

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

N. DYMENT, Clappison, Ont.

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES

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

FOR SALE.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R. For sale—Ayrshires, all ages, and eggs for hatching from Leghorns, Hamburgs, Dorkings, ducks and Bronze turkeys. Also five Collie pups. For further particulars write to **Wm. STEWART & SON, Maxville, Ont.**

BARGAINS IN FASHIONABLE AYRSHIRES.

Three 2-year heifers, in calf, at \$40 each; three 1-year heifers, from \$25 to \$40 one 1-year bull, a Cherub, at \$45; one 10 month bull calf, full brother, \$30. The above stock is well grown, and would be in the game in any competition, and from stock of heavy milkers, with grand udders and quarters. **G. H. SNIDER, Attercliffe P. O., Can. ship via M. C.R. or G.T.R., at Dunnville, or C.P.R., Smithville, Ont.**

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

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

AYRSHIRE HERD-HEADER.

I offer the grand imported bull, Royal Peter of St. Anne, as a No. 1 bull, both individually and as a sire. Also three yearlings and a number of calves, including three last August bulls.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, STRATFORD, "Neldpeth Farm" adjoins city

Homecroft Farm, High-class Ayrshire Cattle, Chester White Swine, Barred Rock Eggs

for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars write to **J. F. PARSONS & SONS, Barnston, Que. Ont.**

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

BARREN COWS CURED
Write for Pamphlet
MOORE BROS. V. S.
ALBANY NEW YORK

W. W. CHAPMAN,

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

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

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**
Cables—Sheepcote, London.

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

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

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

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

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

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,

Secretary Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association,
24 LITTLEBURDELL ST., WINDSOR, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding. Prices right. **GEO. HINDMARSH,** Ailsa Craig, Ont.

Linden Oxfords.

A fine bunch of yearling rams, imported and home-bred; also early ram lambs fit for show.

E. J. WYNE Patton, Elgin County, Ont.

COTSWOLDS

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

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

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.

Fairview is now the home of more high-class rams and ewes than ever since the flock was founded. The flock has produced more winners than any other Twenty-three years' close experience accounts for it, with nothing but the best being always mated. Extra good values offered for summer shipments.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

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

F. H. NEIL, PROP.

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

I Will Import:

Show or breeding rams or ewes, bulls or heifers, horses or pigs, of the improved breeds. Send orders soon to me:

ROBERT MILLER, Care of **ALFRED MANSELL & CO.,** Live stock Exporters, Shrewsbury, Eng.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

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

WOODSIDE FARM

Southdown Sheep

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

FARNHAM OXFORDS

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

HENRY ARKELL & SON
ARKELL, ONTARIO.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

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

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

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

60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs

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

BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE. For Sale.—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, Jr.,** Rosebank Farm, Churchill, Ont.



All Sheep

are a prey to scab, lice, ticks, etc. You should act promptly with the sovereign remedy. Don't experiment; others have done it for you. The result is they all endorse

Zenoleum

Used exclusively by Government Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges and leading sheep men everywhere. Relieves from ticks, red lice, and maggots, removes intestinal worms, heals wounds and sores, and prevents contagion among all animals.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip." Mixed with water only, requires no chemicals. One gallon makes 100 gallons of dip.

Sample gal., express prepaid, \$1.50. Five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.25. Send for booklets, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles." Both free.

Zenon Disinfectant Co., Bates St., Detroit, 113 Michigan.



TAMWORTHS—DORSET HORN SHEEP.

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

JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont.

"Glenair Farm."

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

One bull calf sired by an imported bull. Boars fit for service. Sows bred and ready to breed. 50 boars and sows from 2 to 5 months old. Pairs not akin.

BERTAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G. T. R., The Gully P. O.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones.

F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G. T. R.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For quick sale, 6 beautiful Fows, some bred and others ready to breed; also 4 nice Boars ready for service, the direct produce of our Toronto Sweepstakes Boar, COLWILL'S CHOICE, winner of First Prize 5 years in succession at Toronto, and has won the Silver Medal for Best Tam Boar, any age, for three straight years. We also have a grand lot of April and May pigs for quick sale. Also several beautiful Shorthorn Heifers from 3 to 18 months old and one 3 years old, due to calve in July to Donald of Hillhurst, son of imported Joy of Morning, winner of First Prize at Toronto, 1903, aged class. COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

SPRING OFFERING: Show pigs of March farrow from imported sows. Boars and sows of breeding age, of great length and quality. Also some good imported sows bred to show boars. Write or prices.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

Chester White Swine

between four and five months old; either sex; good bacon type. Sires and dams were prizewinners at Toronto and London fairs. Write or prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Glanworth, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm.

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

HINTONSBURG, ONTARIO.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRE

pig, direct from imported stock, bred to imported boars; boars fit for service, same breeding as sows; boars and sows three and four months old from imported stock, pairs not akin. Write

JAS. A. RUSSELL, PRECIOUS CORNERS, ONT.

Royal Counties Show—Continued.

places in the two-year-old class, but the former won for Lord Calthorpe, and the latter had, despite her merit, to be content with second honors, which she wore to the Royal Herd, at Windsor. Viscount Baring's Lady Broadhooks II. and Red Rose of Stratton XXI. had no difficulty in taking the leading place in the yearling heifer class, and one of the most interesting meetings at the Royal Show in a fortnight's time will be the meeting of these two heifers and the unbeaten Lady Amy from the Earl of Powis' herd.

The Aberdeen-Angus were well represented, and the leading owners of this breed in England have every reason to be satisfied with the particularly excellent display they made. Messrs. R. W. Hudson, J. J. Criddle, J. H. Bridges and W. B. Greenfield were the more prominent winners.

The Hereford entry was a good one, and in this class was found a specially fine lot of cattle. The Royal Herd was here again very successful, and in the stud bull, Fire King, was found probably as good an animal as any in the whole of the cattle section. Another of rare good quality and merit was the yearling bull, Peer, of Mr. A. E. Hughes, a splendid animal, and one that, if all goes well, has a great future. Mr. J. Tudge was to the fore with that notable heifer, Shotover, for whom there is great competition, and already a very high price has been refused.

The swine classes consisted mainly of Berkshires; this breed being more closely allied to the district in which the Society generally has its meetings. The herd owned by H. R. H. Prince Christian was very successful, as were also those widely-known herds owned by Messrs N. Benjafield, J. Jefferson, R. W. Hudson, A. Hiscock and Sir A. Henderson. Amongst the classes for Large Whites and Middle Whites, the herds of Sir Gilbert Greenall and Mr. Sanders Spencer were the more successful. Mr. H. C. Stephen won with Tamworths, exhibiting swine of special merit and excellent type.

GOSSIP.

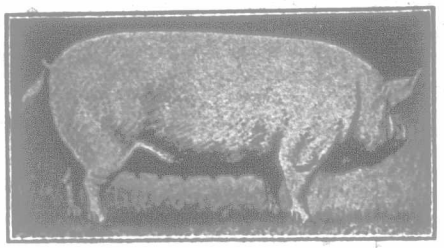
Clayfield Stock Farm, the property of J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont., has been known for many years as a breeding ground for high-class Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswold sheep. With the latter, Mr. Ross has been very successful in the show-ring the past two seasons, winning nine firsts out of a possible eleven at London in 1902, and eleven prizes at Toronto the same season; also won most of the first prizes at Toronto, 1903, as well as several at the International at Chicago. The flock now consists of about 75 head. The foundation was laid with ewes from such noted English flocks as those of Garne, Jacobs and Swanwick. Imported Garne rams are being used with success; one of the stock rams having never been beaten in the show-ring. The flock is looking hale and hearty. The Shorthorns number about 25 head, the foundation having been laid with stock from heavy-milking families, Scotch bulls of good breeding, being kept to cross upon them. Trout Creek Guard, imported by W. D. Platt, is now at the head of the herd, and is proving himself a good stock-getter; most of his calves being roans and of fine type. The brood mares, Bonny Lass and Clayfield Lass, are giving good returns to their owner. They are both from Lady Kerr 2515 (imp.), sired by Lord Fife (imp.). Lady Kerr's dam is said to have won 150 prizes in Great Britain, including several at the Royal. We noticed a very nice two-year-old filly from Bonny Lass, sired by Alexander's Heir, grandsire Prince Alexander, who was twice a cupwinner in Scotland; also a three-year-old filly from Clayfield Lass, and by Sir Richard (imp.). Mr. Ross informed the writer that both these fillies are for sale. There are others also here that will make good ones, and parties in want of such will do well to write for prices to Mr. Ross, who will describe them without exaggeration, as he is a man of few words, and reliable.

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Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:— I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold. Price 25 Cents.

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Address: **WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.**

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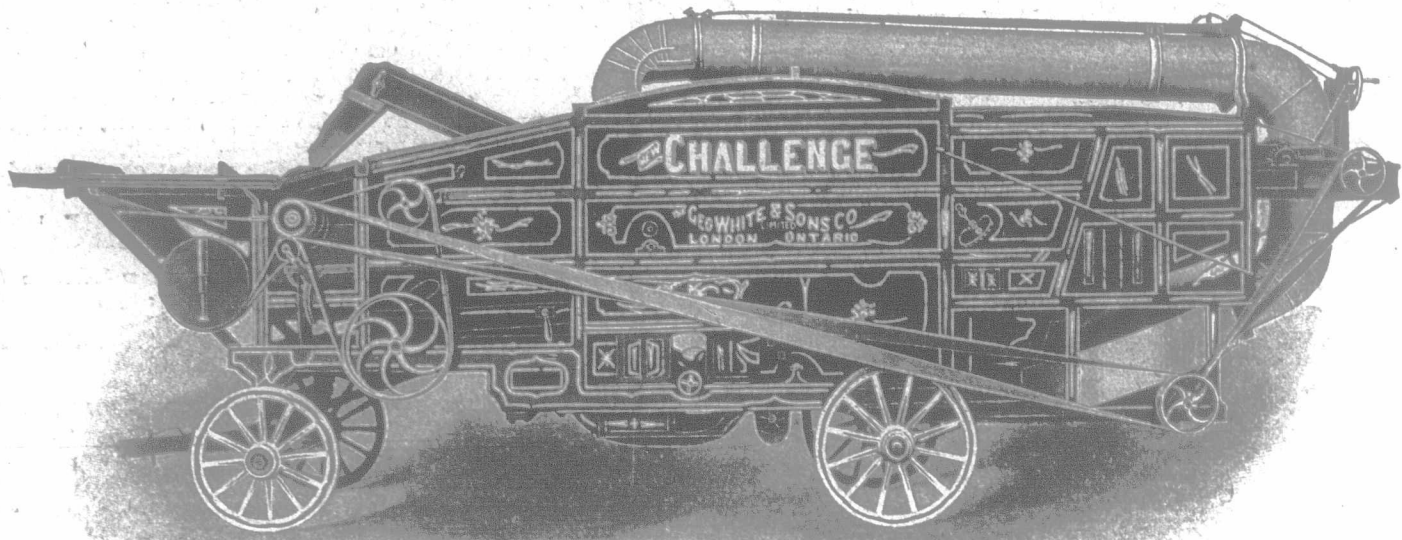
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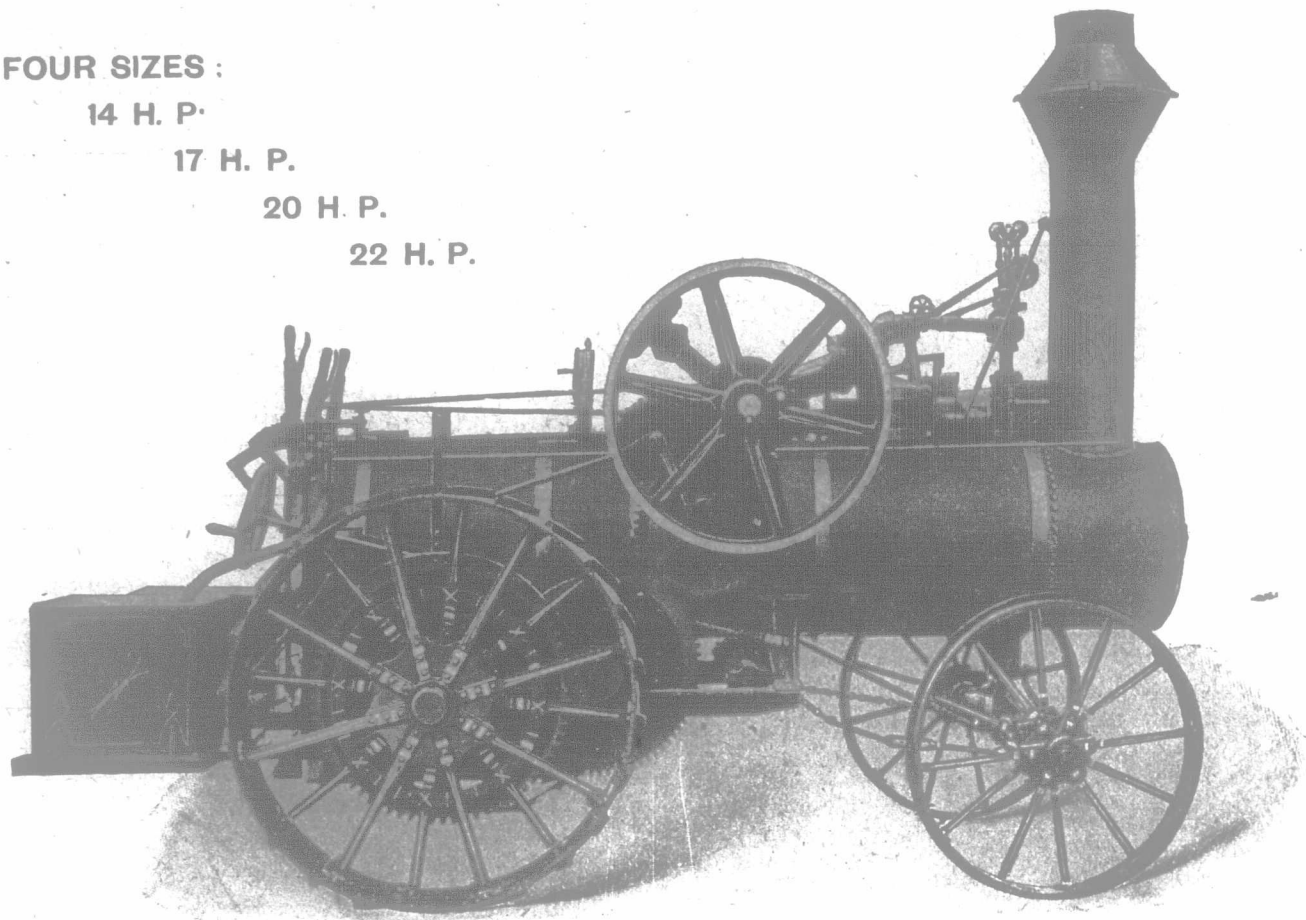
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