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Publicity vs. Advertising. By many publicity and advertistog ard
-egarraed as suronymous, and publicity Tooked upon as then nim, urpospo and the end of advertising. Publicity and adver tising, in the more comprehensive mean ing of advertising, may be as divergent
na the polas
whalicy to as the poles. Puthicty, is advertenge
but only in a restricted, narrow, moage sense. Publicity alone may be cold heartless, and even repellent: it breathes no warmth; it announces, but no more,
Advertising that does not attract, in Advertising that does not attract, in
fuence, persuade, tempt, inspire, induce fuence, persuade, tempt, inspire, induce,
convince, captivate, that is not magnetic,
is the product of is the product of an abortion, and still-
horn. Its usefulness is that of a lico horn. Tts usefulness is that of a loco
motive without steam, a furnace withoul
fire, or a woman with fire, or a woman without a heart.
Half the money spent for publicity
might as well be consumed by fire, in so might as well be consumed by fire, in so
far as are concerned appreciably bene-
ficial results to the spender ficial results to the spender. Probably
two-thirds of the money spent for publicity has been virtunally wasted, excopt
as it was a benefaction to those through as it was a benefaction to
whose hand it passed,
trousers it found lodyment
half the money that mightt. Ydvantageous-
Iy be used to ly be used to bring buyer and seller
gether is devoted to such purposes.
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sponsors must be able to deliver the goodsors of thust be able to degiliver the and quality promised,
go full measure
in and in full measure. As to expense, high-
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aille, while that which looks low-pricer may be absurdly high.
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half to half to two-thirds of the money for that
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tape measures, fans bers, lead pencils, tape measures, fans, badges, and butcons,
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# Che Farmers Y Ydvocate Persevere and Succeed.' <br> <br> and trome Mragazine 

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Vol. XLI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 2, 1906.

Na 723

EDITORIAL.
c Laborers for the Harvest. ing in our ears. Twenty to twenty-five thousang their crops. Whence are they to coma ? garner C. P. R. advertises a low rate from Liverpool, and some gleaners may be expected from the Brit-
sh Isles, no doubt drawn as usuaul Irom Eastern Canada. It is as tonishing how many available young men will turn up from a country where there seems a very
dearth of laborers.
The railway companies offer heir low rates- $\$ 12$ going, and $\$ 18$ additional if the harvester decides to return. It used to
$\$ 10$ $\$ 10$ going and $\$ 18$ for the return fare, but two A healthy conviction obtains a trip of this kind. men of the Eastern Provinces, particularly Ontario, that the West is a country worth seeing, and they take advantage of the opportunity to see it at its best at small net expense, for the
high wages they receive leave them, in some cases, almost as much, aiter deducting the price o their tickets, as they would make by staying in While "The Farmer's Advocate "o believes that no likely young man need leave Eastern Canada day in search of opportunities, and while counsels him to open his eyes to the magnificent him to shut himself up in his own Province, ignorant of other portions of the Dominion. There is no education like travel, and there are few things which afford more profitable satisfaction than
an actual knowledge of one's country. No young an actual knowledge of one's country. No young
Canadian's education is complete, and none should permanently settle down, until he has seen the West. To see it, need not mean to remain in it, there are good lands to be had for a song in as tricts where the building of a railway will double or quadruple their value, so long will the pluck way. We need not begrudge them. Rather re joice that they are finding in the new Canada opportunities which erstwhile seemed offering only in the Republic to the south. The harvest excur-
sions, though they pinch Eastern farmers for help, Sions, though they pinch Eastern farmers for help,
are building up the West, arousing the East, eduare building up the West, arousing the East, edu
cating our citizens, and forging links between Fast and West.
It looks sometimes as though the Westerners will have to do something ere long to accomplish The required number of men is spared from the East with increasing difficulty each year. Just
what turn things will take in the immediate Quture is not easy to predict, but sooner or later by advancing wages likely to be demanded for hort-term engagements, to shift more into mixed basis of agricultural prosperity. Then harvesting will not be quite such a problem, the regular staf or it, and the demands on Eastern labor will be Ind a feev thousand harvesters west in the fall, "t these will not be missed as have the heavy
afts of the past deceade Wast-working machinery has been emplosed to Lerrice in the West. Had wo not ben so,
labor condition in the fall would have been
pected to keep pace with the settlement. Mixed farming is the solution for the West. Meanwhile, their book, employ labor-saving methods, and seek to hold our men by yearly contracts, taking care not to let the hired man get squared up till though regrettable seems . Such a precaution of many of the roving immigrants, who the cas a considerable proportion-too large who constitute some think-of the present farm laboring class.

## Shall we Grow More Wheat ?

The question, shall Canadian farmers grow
more wheat, is being answered in vigorous and unmistakable terins by the newer Western Prov into cultiv being so rapidly settled and brought come wheat will be as it was in the Fastern years of their settlement, and especially in early tario, where formerly winter wheat was very ex tensively grown, and spring wheat also very suc cessfully produced. In the last twenty years the acreage devoted to wheat culture in the Eastern Provinces has been growing gradually less, until it has become a very limited quantity; and per haps properiy so, since the competition of the production where countries in the same field o tended to lower the market labor are cheaper, has while the improving prices price for this cereal, owing to the growth of our cities and the dilk mands of our export trade, have rendered the feeding of cattle and other stock more profitable and at the same time have helped to maintain the fertility of the land. While all this is true, there is no valid reason why, in many districts in the Eastern Provinces where wheat can yet be sucried on car perhaps a more uncertain crop in most countries than are some others of the cereals, and a failure the principal wheat-growing countries may raise the price to an unusual extent, making it raise tionally profitable for those countries fortunate in having a surplus in such seasons. Indeed, the world's wheat crop this year, according to an estimate made by Mr. Dobell, manager of the foreign department of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. of Montreal, who has recentiy returned from abroad, is $200,000,000$ to $256,000,000$ bushels less than that of last year, while stocks generally of This may not be regarded as markets are light. age, but it serves to emphasize the possibility a serious shrinkage in any year. And even with he markets we have under normal conditions, fall-wheat growing has been fairly profitable, when we consider that it is a crop the preparation for may be prosecuted at times when other farm work is not particularly pressing, that the straw of the crop is so useful as bedding for stock and an absorbent of the liquid manure, that the chaff is so useiul as stock food, and that, as a rule, grass
and clover seeds make a sure catch when sown on
$\qquad$ That land once suitable for the successful grow ing of fall wheat is not liable to become exhausted
or less productive of that crop, has been abund-
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ yield as was possible in the palmy days when the and was new and full of its virgin fertility. And
pense than in those early times when a summer fallow, plowed three times in a season as a prepyears, was deemed necessary to success, two turn, while thus required to secure a money re single plowing after pasturin other sod, summer harvesting a hay crop, is, with surface cultivation, onsidered an ideal preparation for wheat; or a pea field, without plowing, but with surface cultivation after harvest, furnishes nearly if not quite as good a preparation, and in limited areas fair with or without plowing
The enduring quality of Canadian farm lands for the production of wheat and other crops, under fair treatment, has been amply proven by its success in this regard in Ontario. To the knowledge of the writer, farms which forty years ago were considered run down and exhausted from continuous cropping in one line, have been restored under a sensible system of rotation, in which for special fertilizers, fow producing heavy crops of wheat and other grains as when first cleared from the forest. While it is not the object of this article to counsel the effort to grow wheat extensively in the older Provinces, we feel safe in advising the continuance of its culture to a somewhat larger extent than has been done in the last few years, provided it is sown on suitable land, properly prepared, and sown sufficiently early to ensure a vigorous growth before winter
sets in. If, from undue exposure or severity of sets in. If, from undue exposure or severity of spring of a paying crop, the land may, with little labor, be prepared for sowing spring grain the principal loss being the seed wheat A sane con clusion seems to be that we may safely grow more wheat with proper preparation, but it is flly to sow on ill-prepared or unsuitable land, or later, as a rule, than the first week in Sep-

Is Warman's Prophecy Well Founded? That English, German and Russian farmers steads whe Ontario home steads whose owners' sons have gone West, is the prediction Cy. Warman indulges in, in an article magazine "C Canada" So, appearing in the he says, hamething of this kind sons of men who pioneered in the West where the ing into Canada, Indiana and Ohio farmers tak ing their places, and New England farmers takcupying the Indiana and Ohio land. Meanwhile, millions of foreigners are pouring into the States, to be assimilated and refined, while the Canadian West is being peopled with the finished product. the fact an significance of interested the Northwest is proving American Southwest, adds that the settlement a superior magnet. He is now so far advanced-although it anadian West to ride through it-that nothing can stay the tide. The day is not far distant when the can dian West, like the American West, will be supplying the grain and wool and meat for the balance of the country, and much to spare. ing can magnificent Provinces beyond the Great Lakes, is patent to all. The people there have now the making of their own fortune, and may be deenergy. That they will supply a judgment and of the country's grain and meat is a fact portion of the country's grain and meat is a fact to be
welcomed. The East will apply itself principally more profitable

THE TARIMER'S Advocate

## and Home Magazine.

the leading agricultural journal in the оміNN.
The william Welin weld company (Liatred

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lines of effort, such as the production of butter superior strains of pure-bred stock The well as ment of Western acriculture will The developcompetition, work aught but good to Eastern against the stone wall by reluctance in giving up lines of production for which our Western brothers are better adapted than we. Thus far, the only real drawback the West has been to us has been in taking away so many of our most enterprising farmers, leaving a preponderating element of the slower ones behind. This will be checked when Then economic conditions hetween Fest settich will be more nearly equalized, and the superio attractions of the East as a country of homes will tend to draw back some of the most home awake spirits. With them will come an impulse of progress, an awakening to the real opportuni-
ties of the East, a revival of agriculture like unto, but exceeding, the rejuvenation of the in dustry in New England of recent years. Man. now being taken up and worked at a good profit by men who have "hiked" Eastward, contiguity to market and more thorough tillage compensat ing for denciencles in fertility and difficulty in cul are incomparably ahead of many of these Ney England homesteads, the climate is better, and
once the national development of the Dominion East and West, has resulted in the building more great cities in our midst, the pursult arming here will be found more enticing than is labor difficulty, as it is aven now overcoming for those who are alert to the new conditions, and Germans will not be the only ones who will be able to ret along with ittle help, though their proverbial thrift is al ways a point in their favor as farmers. No doubt
on the farm lands of Eastern Canada. We have noom for them, they are welcome; but that the Provinces are going to be displaced by a wholeSale introduction of Europeans we do not believe man will have to guess again.

## Notes from Ireland

Just at present we find ourselves in the midst of another show season. For several weeks past local societies in all parts of the country have been busily engaged with their respective events, and for several Each succeeding year inears witness the crease, not only in number, but also in impor tance, of these fixtures in Ireland. Few amone us will deny their beneficial influence. In this important matter, some shows excel, and in severat instances, rapid progress and improvement in
farming and stock-breeding methods have been clearly due and directly traceable to the whole she stimulus engendered by the operations of the local show-promoting body. Indeed, to a tions can lay claim to the many show organizaabout a similar peneral recult thourh as I hat said, some more than others Having visited great many of this year's shows, I can vouch for the fact that they have aroused a more than usual degree of local excitement, and have been in most cases, supported by the stock-owners and farmers of the district with an enthusiasm seldom equalled. All this must be regarded as a partment of Agriculture The attitude of the Deis one of approval and encouragement local shows ford them practical assistance special and to al has been made, commonly known as the Department's scheme for subsidizing local shows. Undier the conditions of this scheme, the Department conjunction with the County Council Committees prize funds, varying contributions towards the of the show, say from $£ 20$ up to the pretensions eral cases, also, the county experts, under the Department, in agriculture, poultry-keeping, bee
keeping, horticulture, dairying shows, and special exhibits and etc, attend the of a very interesting and hiphlyd demonstrations are given by them, literature distributed and ad vice tendered, all with the object of bringing practical lessons home to those for whose good they are working. This is one of the directions in which our Irish shows are made of real value from an educational standpoint, while, of course the object lessons in the form of high-class cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and other farm stock which they provide, must be mentioned in the same this year, to a larger extent special notice that, provision is being made at local shows before, tions devoted to home industrial shows for sec these are being widely appreciated and well supported, is a significant and hopeful sign of the
 hardly appropriate for reference among therefore
from Ireland," I may perhaps be make a short allusion to the show of the Roy at Derby the other week, under circumstamed which pointed to its proving, both financially and as a public function, the most successiful venture Interests were not absent from it by any means, lantu Trading Comprany, but whatever may have a number of exhibits from this side of the channel han done in securing setters hy surreptitious
figuring prominently in the prize-list That furs. such shown be promptly ahandoned grand Shorthorn bull, I inkstiold (hamporon, that which I referred, and a photograph of whell was

ed first prize in the old-bull class. 110 w.
 sasses, this honor falling to a bull bred by Scotss namely, Mr. R. I. Calwell, of Ballybrley Co. Antrim. Among the Aberdeen-Angus, there was a notable Irish victory, Mr. E. of Larne, Co. Antrim, securing first prize for his Dublin winner, Tam of Ardaigie, in the two-ycarold class. In the sections provided for our native Kerries and Dexters, Irish exhibitors "er Rattray, Co. Kerry; R. Tait Robertson, Dublin. M. F. Robertson, Lisburn who were prominent and akers. Several of the visiting exhibits to our bubtion Show in April were again among the comfrest, and many of them succeeded in gaining
shomoris.
Seemingly farmers visit irelanty hy observation, as well as by direct study, been making a cor the purpose of seeing how we do things in this country. A couple of seasons ago a similar party left Caledonia's shores for Ilenmark, and sequently published, they spent a very happry and useful time Their object in coming to Ireland ars observations of oustems of farm ing generally, but I understand, more particularly relation to dairying. The deputation, including some of the best-known Scottish farmers, branched into two distinct parties, and visited shows and numerous places of agricultural interest, both north and south. Judging by opinions already official report makes it a connirmed when the proved both entertaining and the visitors were not only interested in what they saw, but were also instructed by many features which came under their observation.
IRISH FRUIT PROSPECTS.

Judging from a large number of representative reports which have been collected by the newlyfruit crop in this country for the current year is rather satisfactory, and this in spite of outbursts of unfavorable weather experienced during the damagering. White some crops have been sadly through, stil the principal fruits have come a very the untoward atmospheric conditions in perhaps the staple fruit crop, the prospects, as the country as a whole are reported ects lod There seems to be close on 70 per cent. of the apples returned as above the average, and of these, something like one-half is set as "very bad." The prospects appear cent is returned as the southern counties than in the north. Plums and pears both appear to be failures, and cherries, hot very hoperully spoly few are cultivated, are to have done well, over fifty peoseberries seem otal crop being above the arcrage cent. of the can mildew is a pest that seriously threatems this to take active measures to check its spread. (Cur-
rants and rasplerricc

FMERALII ISL
The N. A. T. Company and Immigration and Home Journal?

[^0]Dozens of Back Numbers Coming In. A request, printed in our issue of July 19th,
or page 740 of the Christmas number of "The Farmer's Advocate" for 1900, has brought us over two dozen responses. Only one was needed,
but we wish to thank our many friends for their kindness, and, at the same time, express appreciation of this tangible evidence that " The Farmer's Advocate "" is being so faithfully preserved. One of the most business is the universal in connection the paper is held, and the cordial relationship bethe paper is held, and the cordial relationship be-
tween subscribers and publishers. May it always continue.

Thoughts are like flowers-pluck one, and anmind goes to seed, as it were, ceasing to put

It is not how much one does, but how much he accomplishes, that counts. It takes very little

## HORSES.

Unbroken range horses are being brought East, and Eastern work horses are being taken West.
Is it because we are so good at breaking

The foal is getting bigger and the grass shorter. See to it that the mare's milk does not fail Fly nets for the fly days.

## Coach Horses.

## THE CLEVELAND

 The Cleveland Bay is one of the oldest hreedsof English horses. He was formerly known as of English horses. He was formerly known as
the Chapman or pack horse. The breed flourisher when the roads in the more remote part of the Kingdom were little better than tracks, and when
business was principally carried on by means of business was principally carried on by means of
horses. These horses, being both powerful and active, were used as working horses on the farm, town and their masters to "kirk, market, feast or fair." In Devonshire and the north of York-
shire he flourished the longest, and now said that in North Yorkshire and neighboring districts alone can any horse be found upproaching in type the ancient pack or Chapman horse. Many theories have been advanced concerning
the origin of "The Cleveland Bay,". Some claim
that he is the result that he is the result of an elaborate system of
crossing between the Thoroughbred stallion and crossing between the Thoroughbred stallion and
the cart mare. This theory is not received with A horse produced in this manner could not be expected to reproduce with such trueness to type and general characteristics as does the one under discussion. There can be little doubt that the
Thoroughbred had much to do with the formation of the breed, as the Cleveland Bay in many points is very similar to him, especially in quality and
form of bone, croup and quarters, appearance and form of bone, croup and quarters, appearance and
action, and, to some extent, constitution and staying powers ; but it is very probable that
mares of more quality than the cart mare were the hams. The most probable theory is that the original breed of horses found in the southern part of Great Britain, with frequent infusion of the blood of Eastern sires. Lact that there rexion of theory, we come to the ive horses, clear of Thoroughbred or carting
ass, in England more than two hundred years Cords of them in writing.
During the latter half of the eighteenth and lirst half of the nineteenth century farmers decided that they needed heavier horses, and, in
order to eet them, crossed their Cleveland Pag
mares with cart stallions. At the same time i became the fashion to drive big, upstanding horses, and, in order to get these, the mares were
crossed with leggy, flash-topped Thoroughbreds.
Thes of the same class almost exterminated the mare Wevpland Bay. About the second quarter of the
"ineteenth century an effort was made to re-es
inntill tablish the breed, and there being still some in
dividuals of hoth sexes in existence, such was
tossible and was accomplished, with probablv an mecasional infusion of Thoroughbred blood. From Cleveland iron trade made a demand for heavier
hurses, and the cart stallion was again used on

Cleveland Bay mares, and extinction again threat
ened the breed. About the year 1880 there was
again a again a general interest taken in the renewal of
the breed, and from that time to the present efforts have been made to keep it pure. The Cleve-
land Bay Studbook was formed in or about the year 1884, since which the breed has increased in CHARACTERISTICS.
The Cleveland Bay is a horse of quality and
substance combined. He stands 164 . substance combined. He stands $16 \frac{1}{4}$ to $16 \frac{3}{9}$
hands. His legs are short; shoulders oblique ;
back and loins back and loins strong; croup long, and ap-
proaching the horizontal; tail coming aut proaching the horizontal; tail coming out well
up, well haired, and very gracefully carried : ribs long and well sprung ; breast broad and strong. His head is lean, but rather large and plain, but
well carried well carried. The bone is flat, clean, and devoid
of long hair, except a small tuft, on the fet of long hair, except a smat tuft on the fet
lock pad; pasterns of moderate length and obliquity ; feet rather large and round. In action, he lacks the heighth and snap of the Hackney, The shoulder action is free and extensive, and the hocks are well flexed. He is a good walker, and,
while he lacks the high and flash action of some heavy-harness horses, he travels with ease, style and considerable speed. In color, he is bay, with
black points, and without white markings while the bright bay is preferred, the different shades of bay are admissible.
THE YORKSHIRE COACH HORSE.

THE YORKShIRE COACH HORSE. been the crossing of Cleveland supposed to mav mares with
upstanding, flash Thoroughbreds, as above men upstanding, flash Thoroughbreds, as above men-
tioned, and while, of course, he cannot boast of as ancient an origin at the Cleveland Bay, he has dred years he has been recognized, and prizes were


Cleveland Bay Stallion.

## Frstprize wine the Royal Show, England

given for him in Howdenshire in 1805. In form and general characteristics he resembles the Clevethe Thoroughbred type. His head is smaller, neck more arched. He is narrower, and has les style. The different shades of bay and brown are FRENCH AND GERMAN COACH HORSES
These, of course, are the heavy-harness horses of their respective countries. They originally were large coach horses, of solid colors, principai-
ly bay or brown, with little white. They are large, stylish horses, somewhat aiter the pattern of the Cleveland Bays, but with finer, more stylish heads, longer and more graceful necks, and The German Coach horse still retains these characteristics, but there has been such frequent iniusion of Hackney blood into the French Coach horse that he strongly resembles the Hackney in most cases he retains the solid color in fact, some individuals so strongly resemble the Hackney Hackney pedigree, they might pass as a good
representative of the breed.

Can Deny His Stomach, but Not His Brain.
point of inoculation. comparatively free from inches in diameter. It is local reaction which I have described, combined with the symptoms, form almost positive evidence in the system of that horse.

THE CLINICAL SYMPTOMS
of a horse affected with glanders were formerly ormptop or rather the absence of the clinical that the horse was not diseased. passed away, and a great many cases of gay has show no external evidence whatever. As a rule, the first clinical symptoms shown is a tumefaction swelling of the submaxillary lymphatic gland.
This is a small gland which is inside of the lower jawbone on is situated on the known by the name mentioned. That gland, which is often easily detected by any horseman, becomes enlarged and hard, and feels very often
as if it were attached to the bone of being movable and free. If close observation is made, it will invariably be found to be accompanied by a slight nasal discharge. It may
he so slight as not to attract the attention the owner or the groom, or anybody else. It is almost invariably the case that, with an abnormal
cnlargement of that gland, there is a little nasal discharge. It may only be occasional, but it is there, and a close examination of the membranes slight reddening and show a slight tumefaction, a flammation. Now, that can go on for a long, long time-it may go on for years-and thet
horse, although he is not showing any symptoms, is really infective (capable of giving

## the disosse

As the dis
more pronounced advances this discharge becomes eye will also be noticed. In an acute from the glanders, the animal becomes rapidly emaciated and the discharge becomes profuse from both
nostrils. and the membranes of the nose-ulceration so intense that I have seen, inside of
three days, in an animal apparently healthy, an
aperature in the aperature in the membrane between the apparently healthy, a nostrils two inches in diameter
In such a case there is a loss of appetite,
swelling of the legs, and a general of health, followed, of course, very rapidly by
ofeath death. Some of these cases break out in repul
sive and louthesome sores all sive and luathesome sores all over the body,
do not think there is any more miserable object than one of these acute cases.
Some cases of glanders, where the disease is
acute, the temperature is very it would be hopeless to look for a rise in the temperatutre from the injection of mallein. In such cases we depend to a considerable extent upon
the local reaction, which we always get, even in the most advanced cases
It is very difficult to distinguish between an
ordinary distemper in the initial stages and ordinary distemper in the initial stages and puzzle a skillful veterinarian, without the use casen mallein, in some cases. There is absolutely
mmunity conferred by the use of mallein, a
here can be no reaction excepting
there can be no reaction excepting from glanders
with the mallein test.
MODE OF DISINFECTION.
Arter cleansing the premises thoroughly and
gone over with hot steam or boiling water, ad-
ding to the latter at least one quart, of crude carbolic acid to each five gallons, after which the
entire surface should be thickly coated with a hot solution of fresh lime wash, to which crude carbolic acid has been added in the above-menOutbuildings
Which infected fences and tying posts, with should also, when possible, be thoroughly treated in a similar manner. All mangers, stable utensils, etc., should be treated $\mathbf{w}^{i \cdot h}$ boiling water or
burned. it is used, because it she . . $n$ the disinfecting has been done. Nobody's wurd is taken for it in a matter of this kind, and when there is fresh pretty good evidence. Formaldehyde is used in some cases. Where people have old stables, burning is the thing, but no compensation is paid.
Straw roofs are very had. We like roof in the case o stable we like to get a new We generally get the man to burn his feed boxe and everything of that kind there is to burn. Infection will take place in a great many differingestion, but most frequently by inhalan, by There is danger in a public drinking fountain but where the water is always running, not as great as is generally supposed. Still, there is danger
there. hat a stable would keep alive the beter glanders for years, and years and years. We that about four months is the extreme ieng it time that the bacillus will live outside or the animal body under the most favorable conditions. Id belief is the existence of these latent of that isease which have been explained latent cases of use of mallein.
CAUSES FOR THE SPREAD OF GLANDERS. Among the most dangerous and persistent diseases are the range horses, which during ther last ten years have been shipped from the Western States in large numbers to supply the temporary of breeding which resulted from ante cessation prices in the early nineties
The mortality from the disease on the range
itself is not very great, the conditions being favorable to its maintaining a latent form, hut it soon develops when the infected animals are
broken, stabled and put to work, as has heen dernonstrated again and again, a chain of out-
breaks having frequently followed exactly the route taken by one of the numerous itinerant hands of broncos imp
ing peddled to farmers
While inspection at the boundary is enforced is, in many cases, impossible to detect the exist-
ence of glanders without the aid of mallein. Althoueh involving considerable inconvenience importers, it would almost appear necessary t
make provision for the testing of all horses in In maany States of the Union no sorious at-
troduced from the ther side
effective way with outhreaks of glanders, and, as
a result, a good deal of private testing is carried on, the reactors being subsequently disposed of as sacrifice, they are, as a rule, quickly picked up,
and there is no doubt that some of them are and there is no doubt that some of them are brought into Canada, either by persons ig scrupulous enough to run the risk of hav
ing them pass inspection at the boundary
befor before the disease has developed sumed suffiently
to admit of its existence being detected by ordi. to admit of
THE ONLY TREATMENT FOR (ilanders in After a trial extending over two years, the system of testing reactors was found to be un-
workable and far from satisfactory inasmuch it was shown to be practically impossible to keep reacting horses under such close observation as
might offer comparative freedoin from the spreading infection. Among groups of reactors held for further tests, one or more are likely to develop clinical symptoms, thus becoming viruing the other reactors with which they are in actual contact, they being in wo way immune from re-infection, but through the various
indirect channels with which horsemen are familian threatening the health of other animals familiar, ally housed with them. More recently, frequent proofs have been furnished that many of even the so-called ceased reactors can be by no means look-
ed upon as permanently cured outbreaks can be traced directly to such horses and, making due allowance for the possibility of
re-infection from outside sources, I may say that re-infection from outside sources, I may say that
I am in possession of what I consider to be in
disput disputable evidence in confirmation to be in that these animals are exceedingly dangerous. The risk attending their release is greatly increased by to dispose of them at the first available owner tunity, when, falling into the hands of unsuspect ing persons, they frequently introduce the diseas among their new stable companions.

The policy of re-testing reactors having thus of slaughtering clinical cases and ignoring tha tact horses had proved worse than useless, ther remained the alternative of leaving the discas
alone, to spread as of applying spread as opportunity offered, of
ofly practical, and, at the same time, the only specific remedy, namely, the destruction of all horses giving a typical mallein festation of glanders or not The following pa
ing compensation: paragraphs give the rule regard-
Horses, mules or asses affected with glanders, Whether such animals show clinical symptoms of
the disease, or react to the mallein test without showing such symptoms, shall, on an order signed by a duly appointed inspector of the Department carcariculture, be forthwith slaughtered, and the
casposed of as in such order prescribed compensation to be paid to the orwners of such animals if and when the Act so provides. slaughter of animals which react to mallein, but show no clinical symptoms of glanders, the inclose quarantine and re-tested, such re-test, howbe completed within four months of the first test, provided, however that owners deciding to have their animals quarantined rather than slaughtered
shall forfeit all right to compensation. Compensation to the extent of two-thirds value
is paid. up to $\$ 150$ for ordinary horsco is paid. up to $\$ 150$ for ordinary horses, the "alua-
tion of pure-breds being put at $\$ 300$. In Manitoba, the work oi dealing with glanders
was supposed to have been carried on in an in telligent and systematic manner. It was not,
however, the policy of the Provincial authoritic to destroy reactors, clinical cases only being
killed, while in some cases contact horses were tested and kept under supervision, and in others
they were allowed to go without further attempt at control. evident, as will be seen by a befich are very

Preparation of Horses for Trehbition special treatment before they are fit to take a petition, and, no matter hoto good an keen comcourse of preparatory treatment
far more difficult to give explicit directions the bringing out of horses to shov condition than for the preparation of cattle, because in the case
of the horse everything depends upon the age and of the horse everything depends upon the age and
the breed. The colt or filly cannot be, or ourch not to be, prepared in the same way as the stallion, and the polo pony requires different handling
to the cart horse or hunter. There is for each and every kind, but within the fashion of this short series of articles it is impossible to do more than speak in general terins of the kind of treatment that will suit all kinds of horses - putting on conditiong. When bringing horses into show condition, should be our aim to develop the muscles to full, rather than to lay on too much fat. A wellfattened horse looks sleek and pleasing to the ey natural shapes and muscles judge looks for the to have them hidden by a uniform layer of fat which entirely spoils the contour of the body. It back presents one unbroken a bullock so that its depressions are filled up, but in a horse the judge looks for something more, and he estimates full mere fatty development at a far higher value than breed or class the horse may matter to what the better if it possesses large, prominent, welldeveloped muscles.
This being so, it is plain that it is not alone a show should be stall-fed should also be well and regularly exercised so that the flesh may be firnı and muscular. Owing to the horse's aptitude for rapid fattening, many
exhibitors of these animals make the mistake putting off the period of preparation toistake of and then piling on flesh of and fat too quickly with-
in the last ferv weeks can be prepared in this way the show. Horses best way ; for rapid forcing is injurious not the would be much more satisfactory to begin pre paring three months before the show, by reducing food. The quality and quantity increasing its must depend entirely on the individual horse be fed townald be worse than useless to attempt to lay mown any strict rule for all horses. The owner seem to agree best with it and to give which sults. It is advisable, however, to vary the feod and to be careful not to overfeed any one kind, THE QUESTION OF GROOMING in an intelligible manner in a short articleal with o the many styles in which horses article, owing brought out. One rule which still, however, hold
good in all cases is do not need to be groomed young, untrained horses adult-trained horses cannot possibly be too well
done. The preparation of an untrained colt may be able that too much of the rough hair which is und judge expects to see, should be removed by sheet necessary continuous brushing, and it is only necessary that the skin should be well washed two
or three times a week before the show and that once a day the coat should be groomed with well exercised, so that it may be liberally fed and dition for its age, and it should also be forward condone in the matter of teachinething may also be shapes and paces, but with an untrained unimal A GLOSSY COAT MAY BF PRODUCED. condiments; but for the most part these are $t$,
figures. (In the light of recent events, the Mani-
toba policy helpeg propagate, rather than stamp
out the disease.-Ed.) Glanders is practicniv in)

Eclipses All Rivals.

## Mr. Dan. R. Chisholin, St. Andrews, N. Writes

horough grooming If hours every day, mhbing and lirushing with (HINE, TAll, HEAI, AND FEET ath can be done to improve the appearance is nothing like it in Canada on farming. to see it many years ago in comnection with our and in then then hunter. the of colurse. on the class
hibition

## -


 iection
The feet of young horses, sppecially, need
great deal of at attention at regular interivals durnms the period of growth. The rasp should be treels
seded on the
 a show as unshapely feet. It is important that
horses which are to be sent.to a shove should made accustomed, be every possiblew means
crowds of people and the attendant noises
che bustle, for otherwise they are likely to cut up
badly on the day of the show, and this spoils badly on the day of the show, and this spoils
their chances, since judges are but human, and cannot be expected to "cotton "" to an obstrepe
ous animal which gives them a lot of unnecessar
trouble. The necessary training to crowds ma b

 ance is necessary to bring out a high-spirited
horse in proper form at a show, and were it not
for the honor and glory of winning a prize, and he chance of a subsequent sale, nobody would
be enticed to exhibit by the pecuniary value of be enticed to exhibit by the pecuniary value of
the prizes alone.-[H. de Courcy, in Farmers'

## Asks About Morgans.

## ell me what sort of stock the breed of horses

 alled Morgan comes from, and how they have been bred, where did they originate, and whereare they principally bred ?", The Morgan is a family of horses produced in Vermont State. Their ancestry somewhat re-
sembles that of the other American trotting families, in that they trace to importations of English Thoroughbred stallions. To get a clear grasp of the history of the Morgans, one must consider the conditions of horse-breeding one hundred years ago. Then the English Thoroughbred
was the only equine aristocrat in domestication, and Thoroughbred stallions were very extensively used on common mares. Also, when such breeding produced a colt of more than ordinary merit, was often kept entire and used in the stud. It sprung. A horse called Figure, belonging gans sprung. A horse called Figure, belonging to
man named Morgan, was taken from Springfield Mass., to Randolph, Vt., as a foal in 1789, an In the new settlement used in the stud. His
breeding is not definitely known, but it is peneral ly supposed that his dam had one or two crosses
of Thoroughbred blood and his sire was a Thoroughbred. Figure himself was used in the stud for about thirty years, but was not much ap-
preciated until after his death in 1820 He was of a type very much like the horses that are
fashionable now in fancy carriages, or, as most people are familiar with the type used by artists
to illustrate light-running machinery, that will give a clearer conception. Sons of Figure, afterwards named Justin Morgan, were used in the stud quite extensively in the neighborhood, and
as they were superior to other horses at the time, asere soon sprung up, quite a host of descendants of the old horse. Added to this, that the breed-
ers began to endeavor to establish a family or breed, and we have the history of the origination But the breed
way. The craze for speed soon began to spread way. The craze for speed soon began to spread
to far north Vermont, and soon the breeders of
Morgan horses began introducing Hambletonian blood, with the object of clipping seconds of miles, and without regard to the effects in con-
formation such a policy begot. This practice
became so general that the extinction of the ed, but with the ate breed began to be threaten-
0
extreme speed, the breed took a new lease of life.
To-day the Morgan is considered a distinct breed, but there are many strains of Morgan blood
throughout the light horses of the States and The remarkable success of Figure as a sire was
probably duc more to his spirit or dynamic force probably duc more to his spirit or dynamic force
than to his breeding. Whatever the reason, we
know that he was one of those phenomenal sires that crop up once in a while and leave an indel-
ithe stamp on their kind. Morgan breeding has been faked probably more
than any other, for the reason that the public than any other, for the reason that the phe and
knows little of the individuals in its history, and
has a very general impression that Morgans are very superior class of animal. Generally. if a
horse were black, and had some spead and attraclive conformation. he could bo faked for a true
Norgan.

## How to Know a Horse.

| stall, and investigate for yourself certain hich, once you know them, require no cumen to decide upon, or to be aware of. ance, is there grain in the manger, and of feeding some time past? He may be ian's attention to this point. Is the Maybe he is one of these irritable, weavers " (horses which constantly side to side), who are generally, also, and poor property. Are stall posts battered or kicked? He may be a <br> day or night, spoiling his own rest Is he tied in any special way, or <br> d to handle-no nipping, kicking, or ack on the halter? Woes he stand square ore feet, or rest one or both alternately ? back quietly from the stall, picking up leg without sudden, spasmodic jerking? he turns in the gangway, does he do so or does he flinch (in front) as if the Are his eyes staring and expressionears always forward ?-indicative of deout of his stall, notice that he submits being wiped over, and betrays no rewhile harnessing, at accepting the bit, upper, etc., etc., and decorously permitecesssary alterations and attentions. Acdeparture from absolute docility of defor, be sure that if the animal betrays itability, nervousness or vice in the ands, he will be far worse with you, for you don't know, and he will know you me way, see him led out and put to the which he is to be driven, noting each he process, viewing him always with the cal eye of the individual who does not him. Excuse nothing, and make no |
| :---: |

LIVE STOCK.


Dorset Shearling Ewes.
First at Bath and West of England Show, 1906.
Exhibited by W. R. Flower.

## Sheep Bloating on Alfalfa.

In sections of the Middle States, where alfalfa losses from bloating, especially where sheep have been turned into the field in the morning, and alleed. to gorge themselves on the soft tops of the this source in far Western States which is from bly due to a drier climate, but it is necessary to
exercise much care in allowing sheep to graze in alfalfa early in the morning before they have had a chance to partially satisfy their appetities on ther, feed. A common remedy in cases
of such bloating is to tie a large corncob in the of such bloating is to tie a large corncob in the
sheer's mouth by a string over the back of the
sheen's head heep's head, which will keep, the sheep's mouth

Sheep: Breeds and Management. ket prices for lambs, sheep and wool has naturally
turned the attention of an increasing fiving sheep a place in their founding flochs and giving sheep a place in their farming operations.
There are few districts in the Eastern Proinces prove profitable under reasonably good manabement and care, and if judiciousiy selected on a
limited scale to commence with, there need be no hesitation as to the wisdom of establishing a flock at the present time. The question, which
is the best breed to take up, will probably prove is the best breed to take up, will probably prove
a puzzling problem to some, and it is a a puzzling problem to some, and it is a query
which, as a rule, no one can safely answer for another, but which, after observation and a careit is better that of conditions and surroundings, largely a question of personal preference or is ing. It is, to some extent, a question of markets, and, to a considerable extent, of the pre-
vailing breed kept in the district in which vailing breed kept in the district in which one re-
sides, since buyers prefer to operate in a section where a considerable number of flocks of the same breed may be seen and selected from within a limited area, and at a saving of expense in travel
and collecting for shipment. It is a conveniance and a question of economy of expense if a carload or two of the same breed can be readily collected in one prace. For this reason, it is often that is doing well and proving profitable to perienced flockmasters in his district. This is wise, for the reason that a neighboring breeder of pure-bred sheep who has, by advertising or reputation and worked up a larger trade than he can supply from his own flock, may assist the beginner or small breeder by purchasing his sur-
plus stock to supplement his own flock being depleted by sales, or to fill orders he could not otherwise accept.
Now that both wool and mutton bring high Now that both wool and mutton bring high here is comparatively little difference made in
the markets in the price per pound of either, and the difference in weight of fleece and carcass large ly compensates for any discrimination that may comparative safety follow his own predilections in choosing between the breeds, whether of the long-wool or short-wool varieties. But in what quality first, rather, than to excessive size, the reasons that size and quality are not generally or often found in the greatest degree in the same individual in any class of stock, and that strong and vigorous constitution and better feeding qualities, making better, returns for the food
they consume, and living longer lives of usefulhey consume, and living longer lives of usefulIt is not advisable that one lacking experi-
ce in the handling of sheep should the business on a large scale, no matter ho how profitable it may be made to appear. There are many things in the successful care of a flock
that can only be learned by experience if, from any cause, things go wrong, and oc casion loss, the smaller the flock and the in vestment, the smaller will be the loss. Thi
is true in the case of any class of stock, and is true in the case of any class of stock, an
possibly more true in the case of sheep tha of some other varieties. Nor wo ould we advise every farmer to necessarily take up
the breeding of a pure-bred flock to begin with. A few good grade ewes may be a safer invest ment for many, since the initial outlay will of good type, the offspring will pure-bred ram sale in the markets for nutton find a ready the flock will improve in the proftable producbe retained, for breeding purposes, and the
be lamion
inferior ewes culled time. As a rule, a dozen ewes may be crease to the extent that the flock will soon inrived from the sale, at least, of the ram be dewhich no other which is a source of cash return costs nothing extra for its production. Farm best in small numbers together, and a limited age farm, with can be maintained on any avertheir keep, as they will do well on shorter for many than any other class of stock whorter pasmany varieties of weeds, and may be wintered on way of attended iodder, with little labor in the bitious to breed pedigreed stock, the investment for a half a dozen ewes need not be heavy and very few vears the fiction and management, in a factory dividends. It is, we believe, safe satisthat, in view of the present aspects and future little risk in embarking in the business on a modfrate srale, and there are few farms on which
small flock mav not he profitably

## Sheep Notes. <br> Make all chimes mates.

You won't gain anything by crossing breeds. Sheep like upland pasture. They need dry Wet or muddy yards are breeders of foot disWhat's the good of a salt box if you don't keep Give your boy a lamb, and he will soon get interested in sheep.
Remember that the lamb crop depends upon the Give your sheep good feed and care and they Don't buy a new ram unless you are sure he is better than your old one
The farmer who tries to raise lambs without Thots ind clo makes a mistak
The lamb mates the lack of it produces a valuable animal good care Don't stack straw where the sheep can get it. They will fill their fleeces with chaff, which will injure the value of the wool.
See that the water trough,. sprin
See that the water trough, spring or run fur-
nishes plenty of pure, fresh water nishes plenty of pure, fresh water. Don't mak
your sheep drink green, slimy water Keep an eye out for a good ram, if you need
one this year. Don't wait until the one this year. Don't wait until the breeding sea-
son is on, or you might not get just what you son is
want.
It isn't always safe to buy a show ram is probably fitted up for the occasion. You will get better results from one that is well bred and in good thriving condition. Good breeding and ram.
into beginner, should not go into sheep, but grov up a flock by keeping the female increase.-[The

## Recruits of the Stockmen's Fraternity.

 Among the many hundreds of people who of the idea of keeping pure-bred stock. This must be a fact, else why do breeders show, and where do their new customers come from? Many of those who make the venture in pure-bred stock perience in such work, others have passed their childhood days in the neighborhood of a farm where cattle, horses, sheep and pigs far above the ion to own some such stock took possession o the mind. That may have been many years ago and the time since then may have been shortened witness the bringing home of an. animal around which would be centered the hope of the family and owner. Other converts to the ranks of stock breeders come with no particular earlytraining, but find within themselves an affininty or the work, and frequently a peculiar natural ability to succoed with the commercial end of the enterprise. Whatever be the source and ultimate he is a certain quantity, and, further-and this is something that concerns him personally-he comes into the fraternity very often against every inAuence, except his wn tive field of work. Often his family ridicule him; unfortunate neighbors, living in the dim light of gnorance of modern agricultural methods, pass austic com credit at the bank may be less cor-dial-and all these things may have to be faced before the actual work of stock-breeding has be-
gun. again to a higher level, and so are not disturbed by the fluctuations, but rather go forward with greater faith and more patience. When the time
arrives, as it always does, when the products of the pure-bred flocks and herds sell for prices that will compensate for the periorls of depression. there is not only remuneration for the labor expended and the capial which comes of knowing that one has been in the forefront. that he has created and fostered standards in his community, and that, as a result of his example.
the general average of the stock seen in his neighthe general average of the stock secn in ens ncer in
borhood has been raised in quality and enhan value.

A Dominion legislator who sports "M. M, D.
queried Veterinary-Director-General Rutherford in a meeting of the Agricultural Committee last "epizootic", and "/ epidemic", ", nemos", m:eans people, and "roon" means an animal.
"Fnidemic" would be a disease affecting neople. ". Fpidemic "would he a disease affecting neopl

## Rams as an Investment.

The letter of our friend, J. Leroy Davis, who
is now in Montana picking up a few crars of breedng ewes Montana picking up a few cars of breedresting illustration of what can be done by inwhich he cites, the finst wool clip irom the lambs sired by these pure-bred rams more than paid the Montana range, while the extra price obtained for the wool and mutton will pay for them over and over again. Another instance which has been
brought to our attention is the experience of large Western breeder, who purchased some 1,500 head of high-class rams from a prominent Cana dian breeder, which cost him about $\$ 18,000$. The first lamb crop from these rams, which he sold at
top prices in the Chicago market, more than paid the cost of the rams, which he continues to use and is now raising some of the finest lambs ship ped to Chicago from the Western ranges. These instances show what opportunities are offered to
sheep-owners if they will but take advantage o them The outlook for a large demand for rams thi summer and fall continues to grow brighter, and
breeders who have yearling or two-year-old rams will do well to give them extra care, that they may be in a better condition to do service when lators are now busy picking up small bunches, but the breeder who wishes to obtain full value for his rams will hold them and sell direct to breeders. A little advertising will soon put him in
communication with the prospective purchasers. There is now a large demand for rams of all breeds, and it only remains for the breeder to let the buyer know what he has to sell.-[Shep-

## Black Tea for Scours.

$\qquad$
Farmer's Advocate":
to give the readers of "The Farmer's
I wish to give the readers of "The Farmer's
Advocate ", a cure that never fails, and can alAdvocate a cure that never fails, and can alfide cure, one that a child can handle with every
certainty of success. Whenever your calves, colts certainty of success. Whenever your calves, colts
or young stock are troubled with scours, make them a cup of black tea; let it get almost cold, but not quite, then give it to the calf or colt in the usual way
of tea doing such away and laugh at the idea is it will cure when everything else fails. How giver, don't forget, when they are very bad, to daily, taking care to keep them from the cows their milk will bring on the same conditions as you are trying to cure. This is a sure cure, and one pound of black tea ought to last a big ranch
one whole year. DR. D. W. HENDERSON Olds, Alta.
his prescription should scarcely refrain from thinking this prescription should be taken or given with a grain of salt; but it is not costly, and probably effective, we shall be pleased to have them report

## THE FARM.

Beef Ring for Twenty Members.

## published in your worthy paper, of which 1 am a sub

## Ans.-The accompanying cut, showing chart for

portioning the beef in a twenty-share ring, appeared
our issue of March 1st, 1902 .
tween Nos. ${ }^{7}$ and 12, leaving four rihs on the hind
quarter. Atter laying the front quarter on the table
cut off front shank No \&
$\qquad$

Institute Work in the Old Dominion Thinking the readers of " The Farmer', Advocate would be interested in the Farmers' Instiwhich has given, perhaps, more celebrated men to be United States than any other, and whose on the south, to Chicago on the lakes, and as far cost as the Mississippi-I will send a brief acStant of the third annual meeting of the Virginia 10th, 11th and 12th, in the City of Roanoke, with representative body of farmers from all over the State to the number of a thousand.
The attendance this year was the the history of the Institute. Credit is due in painstaking efforts of the energetic secretary Crof. Soule, Dean of the Experiment Station, a college students will remember as Agricultural boys of '93.
vorld over as are more or less similar the Success with Alfalfa and the first address, however, The place of chief importance was in Canada it would have been soy beans, while ed clover. management of farm manurem the discussion on Cany much behind those in the Eastern Provinces of portant fertilizer, though their discussion this immercial fertilizers though their discussion on comsmis question better than we do at home. The small amount of live stock kept accounts largely
for this, and also the fact kept, as in the famous blue-grss hills cattle are west Virginia, the cattle are not stabled, but run in the open fields. in bad weather being fed out As might be expected from the State which grows tobacco for the world, and in which it has
been the chief money crop for 250 years, ing,", came in for a large amount of and Curlambs, Wing talked on the growing and feeding of lambs, and also enlarged on the opportunities Prof. Soule, Director of the Experimental stock-feeding, which certainly is a very timely Subject for a state with thousands of acres of pasture lands going to waste for the want of
cattle to graze them, and which imports by far
the greater the greater part of its meat supply from the
All through the Slate the cornstalks are burned
in the field, and cotton-seed In the field, and cotton-seed meal used for ferti-
lizer. while the above investigations showed that hy conshining the two, nearly as much fertilizer courd be made, and the cattle would make a
steady gain of alout two pounds per day, while at present, if a farmer brings his cattle out in
the spring without losing more than 100 to 150 "ounds pach, he thinks that he is doing well.
Fruit-grovive Fruit-growing came in for a fair share of at
contion. as would be expected from a State which produces as would be expected from a State which
porld, the highest-priced apple in the in perfection on the fonthalle Pippin, which grows Improvement of rural schools also claimed at-
contion. but not more than it ald sitate where the country schoolhouses are for a merely
huts, and even then only. huts, and even then only oren five months in the
vear. and where a large proportion of Tarmers can neither rad mor write of its white, amount of attention, and well it up for a large
contury wis in a
sith enorinous quantities of easily-worked cidne of thate citiento see or hear of a crusher outactons the hills, and the roads are merely trails
steall of filline then a hole appears, insteal of filling it ap, wher a hole appears, in-

President of the Norfolk \& Western R. R. said that
inside the present limits of the old Dominion there inside the present limits of the old Dominion there
are ten million acres of tillable, but untilled land. Dr. John Spencer, veterinarian of the Experi-
nental Station, formerly of Ontario, gave an inmeresting address on "Common Diseases of Live Stock," while Prof. Vanatior, another af the
old boys of the Guelph Agricultural College, and at present Experimentalist at the Virginia Experimental Station, gave his results in the improvement in the yield of corn, a subject of great importance
in a country where the chief grain crop is corn, in a country where the chief grain crop ishern, the acre.
The chief feature of the meeting was the free
ride given by the Norrolk \& Western Railway to ride given by the Norroik western Ratiavay
all the members to the Experimental Station at Blacksburg, where they were given a free lunch, and then taken in hand by professors soule ats and stables winding with the wiking of the milking machine.
TThis farmers
' excursion to the mental Station is something of an innovation, as of present work done there. From all sides were heard expressions of interest and satisfaction with the work done and the hope that the same trip
the could be enjoyed another year, and no doubt from
the interest exhibited, this excursion will be but the inauguration of a system similar to that nonth of June Guelph Coliege, where to exursions from month of June is given up to
the different Farmers G. F. MARSH.

## Farmers' Excursion to Truro, N. S.

The Nova Scotia Agricultural College is bepinning to be patronized by the farmers of the Province, as of Ontario, as a place where they can go for an outing, and at the same time see and hear things of practical value in their work. On July 10th the Pictou County (N. S.) Farmers' Association visited the College at Truro six hundred strong, and that number would have been doubled harning was showery and threatening though morning was showery and threatening, though The special train of thirteen cars arrived at Truro about ten o'clock, and shortly thereafter
the visitors began to arrive on the College grounds. From that time until half-past one, the barns, poultry-houses, orchards and fields were thronged with those who were eager to see
what was being done for them at their new What was being done for them at their new
"farmers' college," and to compare the condition of affairs with what they were a year before, when the same organization had visited the College. hudging from many expressions with the results of their observations. From twelve until half-past one was devoted
to refreshing the "inner-man," and then all gathered in the stock-juding pavilion, to listen live stock, which was brought into the ring for the purpose. The exercises began with a spraying demonstration by Pror. Sears, who urged the importance of a gigh pressure, and of mixing the ingredients in as dilute solutions as possible, if satisfactory results were to be secured. Bordeaux
mixture was prepared, and the different steps were discussed. The first address of the aiternoon was given
hy His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon.
n. C. Fraser, himself a Pictou County man, who 1. C. Fraser, himself a Pictou County man, who
spoke of the newv farmer and the old, comparing past: and, while recognizing the sterling qualities of the "old fathers" of his County, urging also
the value of the newer scientific ideas, as applied the value of the newer scientific ideas, as applied
to farming, and urging also the advantaces of
Nova Scotis for farming, as compared with the great Northwest. hetter roads, and some of the ways of accomplishing this important result. Chronicle, a man who has always taken a keen
interest in what was being done for the farmers, interest in what was being done for the farmers,
nxnressed his pleasure at what he had seen at the
College, and at being there with the farmers of ollege, and at being there with the farmers of
his own County, and gave some interesting re-
marks on several subjects of importance to Tarmers,
The last speaker was Principal Cumming, who
spoke of the aims of the College. urging farmers
to take an interest in their College, and to help to take an interest in their College, and to help
those in charge by attending the courses ceither lone or shore, ay and by giving the Institution
their loyal support: and if criticisms are needed, as no doubt they will be at times, let them be
made direct to the College authorities, so that thev may profit by the critic's oninions
These addresses were interspersed hy short
talks by Prof Cumming Mr. Fuller, and others.
on the different animals, as they were brough At half-past four the session at the pavilion adjourned, and while some secured their suppers
at the College, others took a last look about the grounds, while still others took advantage of the time before their, train left to visit the tow
of Truro. one which ought to result in good both to thos one which ought to result in good both to those
who came to the College and the College itself.

The Case for Wide Tires.
bell, Provincial Highway Commissioner, makes out a good oase for a Provincial wide-tire law. injury to roads, he says, could readily be avoided by using wide instead of narrow tires on
heavily-loaded wagons. Narrow wagon tires are heavily-loaded wagons. Narrow wagon tires are
the great destroyers of good roads. The injury done by these increases as the wagon gets older and the wheel wobbles loosely on the axle. A narrow tire on an old and heavily-loaded wagon
can do more damage to a road in one trip to market and back than would pay for a new wagon. Wide tires, on the other hand, are a benefit rather than an injury to the road. They
have a greater bearing, and do not cut into the road. Instead of two inches of road surface supporting the load, wagon and all, by doubling the width of tire the load is distributed over
twice the amount of road surface. In making twice the amount of road surface. In making
wagons, consideration should be given, not merely to the strength of the wagon and its wheels, but also to the strength of the roads to be travelled and the kind of wagon they have strength to sup
Tests have been made from time to time of the effect of wide tires, not merely on the roads, but also on the pull required to move the loads Among these tests have been those made by the
British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1902, by the Experimental Station of Missouri University in 1897, and, more recentiy, all cases have been practically the same. 1. With regard to the roads, it is found that wide tires leave a road in better condition than before passing over it.
advantage of wide tires arises where the road is so soft that the wheels sink into it, and the mud sticks to the :rims and packs between the spokes.
On very hard, smooth roads, or roads covered On very hard, smooth roads, or roads covered with dust, wide tires require a very silightly inroads, the advantage is in favor of the wide tire is The practical application of the result of tests of four inches and upwards are generally used there would be a decided in:provement in every class of road. The tractive power required woul be less, and the cost of keeping the roads in repair
would be much reduced. If all farm wagons were equipped with wide tires, the muddiest and stickiest of our roads would be very much improver, and many of what are now known as bad roads
would be, for the most of the year, in fair condition. While the malority of wagons continue to have narrow tires, the ferv having wide tires are hoavier to draw on very muddy and sticky clay
roads; but on the great malority of roads-the average country roads-the advantage is in favor of the tire four inches wide and upwards
It is urged against wide tires that they do not


Pictou County Farmers at the Nova Scotie Agricultural College, Truro

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

busy activities, are enabled to grow. They need
air water and warnith, as do those of a larger growth. If either of these are lacking, their growth is hindered or ceases. Since lacking, their
tion, viewed from ment, is the drom the standpoint of soil managefrom the soil and since of available plant-food though not the sole-agencies to that importantlows that such soil conditions as favor their growth enhance, and such as retard their multiplica-
tion lessen the crop-producing power These favoring and retarding conditions are not of a chemical nature, but physical in their chatacter ; from which it follows that bags of phosphate will not prove a cure-all. Such a pro
cedure simply substitutes added plant fuch which might be developed by natural means from stores already in the soil. He who prepares a good seed-bed, who lightens, aerates and pulverthes the soil, promotes bacterial growth, and
then [Bulletin, Vermont Agricultural Plant food.-
Station.

## More Efficient Weed Inspection Needed

ditor "The Farmer's Advoca
ending your a few notes in of June 25th, I am meetings which I notes in reference to the seed persons realize fully the danger of loss to their noxious weeds of the worst kinds of weeds growing in some every place we visited, and more particularly on arges, in yards larges, in yards, around farm buildings, and in
wet places where the crops were drowned (would advise underdraining for the last mention ed places). Unless there is united effort on the part of private owners and municipal councils, Who should at once appoint vigilant inspectors to to seed where they could be destroyed without injuring the growing crops-(I think it would be for each council to appoint to make it imperative serious danger of the greater part of Ontario being overrun with some of the worst weeds we now have. Many persons do not know the Durham, I think it was) had a large collection of weeds mounted for use in the school, an idea T would recommend every school board in Ontario to adop
found in one or two (new to me, at least) wer and "Wild Bren places, " Good King Henry" nial sow thistle, bindweed squirrel-tail," but perenhorn, curled-leaf dock and bladder campion, buck (a very strong grower, and much harder to dock appear to be spreading fast in many places. In some sections of (irey and Simcoe the alsike and red clover were very backward, and not covering
the ground as they should, allowing many weeds to grow. Which, unless cut or pulled before the
crop is harvested crop is harvested. Will make the seed unfit for sale in Canada. Many of the best farmers now
realize the necessity of so cleaning the crop while
growing

I think the feeling in reference to the See
Control Act is generally faverable, and (except i
the case of farmers selling seeds or sced each other, farmers selling seeds or seed grain to fairly well understood taken by those present at every meating interes the attendance in a few places was not large in some cases, owing to other local meetings or bad
weather. The
account crops, except where they have suffered on We found thuch rain, are looking fairly well the best seeds for their own customers of them clean the seeds $n$ customers, and some grain for five cents per bushel for the growers seed graine sections they treat nearly all their realize that the smut. Many are beginning system, and go into mixed farming instead his tle, or so much grain, keep more horses and catmay warrant, in either or hogs, as circumstances short rotation, and assisting him him to have a land in better condition and the weeds in subIt is very encouraging to find that a great in many places by the farmers' wives and daugh so and in those places we invariably found the seat Yeetings most largely attended. 1 . FORSTER
York Cont. Ont.

## THE DAIRY.

## The National Association of Dairy Instructors and Invectiretor

$\qquad$ of Mlinois, Urbana, a meeting of dairy instruc organazation the purpose of effecting a permanen adopted being the one at the hoadin the name article, although Canadians figured ing of thi gramme, and on the committees appointed by
organization discussions was farried programme of addresses and the Ontario Agricultural College. Guolph. Dean, o ed the milking machine, and leading American experts contributed their, ideas on a wide variety
of practical tonics points brought out in the papers and important were:
The urgent need of scientific work necoscary solve many dairy problems. For example. control of moisture in butter; a quick and efficient
method of determining remedy of fishy flavor in butter: influence of and teurization on food value of milk: influence of
ripening on digestibility of Emphasis was placed of cheese. and better-trained men in thairy demand for more ing the standard of dairy instimution. and raislectures, and more to practical werld ind toved to ourses.
Every effort should be put forth to encouram
keeping yearly records of daing

There is much need for more scientific and uml ng dairy cows. There is need of a decided improvement make it a safe food it larger consumption and stablishement of a repistry suggested that the ing a certain degree of cleanliness of surrountainand quality of product, would aid in accomplish Importance of studying the scientif involved in the manufacture of condensed milles The value of cheese as a food is not sufficion. ly appreciated in the country, and efforts should Upon odoption its consumption.
on permanent organization, the following comittce were elected: President.-Professor R. A. Pearson, Corncll
University, Ithaca, N. Y. Vice-President--Professor Oscar Erf, Kansas
Agricultural College, Manhattan. Kansas Chief Dary-Treasurer-C. B. Lane, Assistant Chief, Dairy Division, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture study of the following problems, looking a careful uniform and colficient problems, looking to more
work in these respective lines:
Score-cards for the Registration of Dairies
I ane. 1ane, C. B. Parson, R A. Trueman, I. M
Official Testing of Jairy Cows.-Dean, II. H Woll, F W. Decker, J. W. Whational Dairy Show
Our Relation to the Nate He H
 Fxperimental Work.-Mroduction: Eckles,
H. : Dean. IT. H. : Fraser, W



Travelline Dairy in Saskatchewen
ulture, Saskatchewan the Department of Agriments for the first travelling dairy worls arrangc 3rd The the first class commenced on the mostly throughout the .. dairymen instruction is being given by a qualified carymen, who is assisted hy an interpreter a qualifed at the homes of farmers who central country point of water, and where a quantity a good supply had for practical purposes. The milk can be ries a full equipment of modern appliances farseparating milk, cooling of cream, makiny, work for
salting, fimishing work is being dond packing butter. Practich a large openg tent provided for the these lines in progresses. A three-dayo class interpreter as it each place, and three-mayy class is being held at
best methods of caring of the cows and the will be done of caring for the milk and cream or each evening at the farm where the instrucare being held. In addition to this , the classes
tor will be able, on accunt of the, classes being
held on the farm, to advuico farm on the farm, to advise and point out whery
onethods can lee improved with respery separating should hre done, and the cream where
quently cared for and kept. It is with the view !ortant part of the ery foumdation and the view
anding of milk imarm home has been selecectil the a marm, that the
"hore existing peonditace
ind compared with work may be stoen hy the class. xty modern. These mertings were planned to
xtend over a period of six weeks or two months.
nd further ones may tio armen



[^1]Grinding the Scythe.

A Milking Machine in Operation. The farmer's occupation is not one of ease at
any time, but modern appliances are assisting in any time, but modern appliances are assisting in
lessening his labors and relieving to a certain ex-
tent the difficulty in securing help. The widetent the difficulty in securing help. The wide-
spread use of agricultural implements has done spread use of agricultural implements has done
much to do away with the hard, laborious work on the farm, but any nerv invention that tends to make the farmers life more livable will be


Wheniur the suction valves of the milking machine.
rings in its train a cheapening in the cost of An appliance of recent introduction which is eceiving considerable attention by the large
lairy operators is a milking machine. Handnilking has always had its difficulties, and how and added to the innumerable duties that already fowd on the weaker sex. The cumbersome hand "if the hired help was not always the pleasantst contenplation for the nervous cow, and the The introduction of a milking machine fasm wady brought comfort to many, but its application is as yet much limited, oving to its cost: The evolution of time will, if other improvements are a criterion, result in a wider application by
cheapening down the cost to meet the requirements it the average farm.
The benefits of power are as yet only in their
unfancy. With the wider distribution of electrical arge, or the introduction of power produced by mikinu machine promises to take its place among ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Im, M, farm meressities. This may take some inl the thought that the advantages will inure to TII s.e one of these machines in actual operaif lorindale, situated on the banks of the Credit if six hundred acres, originally owned by an Eng. shl-church clergyman, the dairy farm of S. Price
Sons is now located. This company caters exclusively to a Toronto clientele, and in doing so
have installed milking machines as one of the atractions of the purity of their supply, are called the Burrell, Lawrence, Kennedy Milker, a branch factory of the company is established,

To milk two cows at a time, and the rrice
0 I..... mbtalled six of the machines. The simplicity Thie expedition with which it performs its work What the one hundred cows are milked inside of
two hours, with two men and a boy assisting.
When liefore the introduction of the machines the labor The machines on the Price farm are driven by
The mate Thwer motor, cost, complete, $\$ 1,000$. The entire Whis post hour, as against, under the old regime, Mrssir. Wrice \& hons are highly enamored of
their purchase. which was made at the heginning Nhe the pesent sear, and the cost of repairs since
on Friday, July 15th, just in time to witness the evening milking. The cows are housed in a mod-
ern, well-lighted stable. The animals did not
Then show the least concern in the application of the teats, all being milked at the one time. The suction from the pump is periectly natural, and reminds one exactly of the sensation experienced The entire milking was gone through without hitch, and in no instance did one of the animals show the slightest objection to application of the
machine. Those in charge machine. Those in charge of the cows were
questioned as to the operation on fresh heifers questioned as they stated that the modern appliance was and they stated that the modern appliance was
more acceptable than milking by hand. When
the machine is removed from the udder the teats the machine is removed from the udder the teats
are stripped, and in only a few instances was are stripped, and in only a few instances was
there any milk left. The Prices' experience thus far shows nothing objectionable in the matter of drying up the cows by the use of the machines
Those who operate the machines have failed to notice any operate the machines have failed to matter, the only objection that might be raised is that bloody milk from an injured udder might but this is supposing an instance not at all likely to occur. A single milking machine can be purchased for, $\$ 75$, but this, of course, does not in-
clude any machinery or power. For farmers who clude any machinery or power. For farmers who
can get a supply of power, or have means of manufacturing their own, it would seem that the miking apparatus will soon become a highly desir
able luxury. For large dairies, such as the one referred to, the invention would seem to be filling
a desirable place, even at the present cost. The accompanying cuts show the machines and the in-

## Cow Paths that Lead For Apert.

 At the Illinois Experiment Station are twocows, the story of whose work is worth telling wherever cows are kept. They were both bought for good producers, but they didn't turn out alike. In fact, their progress has been in op


The milking machine in operation at Erindale.
These cows were both cared for in the same aged to eat all they could make good use of. Cow No. 1 ate 1.56 times as much as cow No. 3, but produced 2.97 times as much milk and 2.93 times basis, No. 1 produced 1.88 times as much as
No. 3 .
Feed fed to No: 1 produced 1.88 times as much butter-fat as. when fed to No. 3 ; that is, equal
amounts of feed made 188 pounds fat when fed to No. 1, but only 100 pounds when fed to No. 3 Each year No. 3 got only 138 paunids butter-fat from the same quantity of food that No. 1 chang-
ed into 259 pounds fat. The one cow is nearly twice as good a producer as the other on exactly the same feed.
This sounds significant. It gives a big hint as
to the kind of cows to keep. But it represents only the parting of the ways. Let us follow these cows further. What does this difference for the the practical. farme
Counting the butter-fat at 25 cents per pound, one cow returns $\$ 101.16$, and the other $\$ 34.50$ per year. Taking out the known exact cost o feed in each case, the one cow brings in a claar
profit of $\$ 42.60$ per year, and the other lacks $\$ 2.86$ of paying for her board at market prices of feed.
Eorty such cows as No, 1 would return
dairyman a clear prat of $\$ 1,704$ per year, and a dairyman a clear prat of $\$ 1,704$ per year, and a
herd of eighty would make him $\$ 3,408$ above all expenses. The latter is a -very good stroke of business to do with a herd that could be main tained on 200 acres of good land, Her record em
But what about cow No. 3 ? Her But what about cow No. ${ }^{3}$ ? Her record em-
barrasses the situation (and it would embarrass the dairyman owning her ${ }_{n}$ too). If she had made $\$ 2.86$ profit, there Would be at least some thing to compare with. Then a single cow like take fifteen such cows din't do it. It was $\$ 2.86$ loss, instead of profit. For profit. in milk production, a thousand or a million, such, cows would numbers don't count, or rather where they count in the wrong direc-
This is one of the few places tion. This is one of the few places son, if any, must deal with the minus
Tide man with eighty cows like No. 1 could clear up enough money in ten years to buy another farm of 200 acres (at $\$ 100$ per acre) and have more than the price of a third, such
farm to go into family expenses and improvements. But the neighbor with a, herd of cows like No, 8, los ing $\$ 229$ every, year, and having to
pay out of pocket all the expenses pay out of pocket all. the expenses
of living, would, within a decade. of living, would, within a decade,
have his farm well plastered with have his farm with the probability of osing it all. Indeed, fully as strik ing a contrast as this is known to
the writer as having actually takien place in a certain dairy neighbor

While the contrast between thes While the contrast between these
two cows is striking and star-
ting, it is. in accord with the has the more valuable messages to farmers engaged in dairying. $\qquad$ These animals are neither freaks nor creations ly developed to produce different results. They ly developed to produce different results. They
were brought up alike on the farm, and obtained their early education in the same herd of one hundred cows in the same region. Here at the and equal a part in character.
It is not a difference of hide or horns or temper; not that one is
wild and the other a pet; it is not wild and the other a pet it is not
a difference of beauty or intelligence
or a difference of beauty or intelligence
or morals. The only difference of note is a difference in work, in earn-
ing money for the owner. Here is ing money for the owner. Here is
how they differ. The milk of each of these cows
has been weighed and tested, and an has been weighed and tested, and an exact record of its amount and qual-
ity kept in the whole period, and ity kept in the whole period, and
every pound of the feed consumed by
each each cow, both summer and winter,
has been set down in definite terms has been set down in definite terms. During the past three years cow
No. 1 has produced 34,171 pounds of milk, containing 1,214 pounds butterfat, and cow No. 3, in the same time, has yielded but 11,491 pounds This makes the annual production of the one 11,390 pounds milk and 104 $2-3$ pounds fat, and of the other
3,830 pounds milk and 138 pounds fulterfat pounds


Interior of dairy stables of Messrs. S. Price \& Sons
knows from actual testing of 800 cows in forty is, therefore, dinderent herds that there must be thousands of to to therofore, no reasonable excuse for neglecting
indivilual contrasts as great or greater than this and in the dairy herds of Illinois, and to indicate how widely such differences in production enter into practical business of dairying, the following
In elghteen dairy herds, in one section of Inmade a full year's individual thich this station as poor or poorer producer than No. 8 which was
 there were © orrty-three that produced 280 or more
pounds of butter pounds of butter-fat each.
11e $3-5$ poorest 50 cows in this 328 averaged only best 50 averaged 819 pounds butter-fat. While the the
best 50 produc best 50 prodiced 273 pounds fat for every The 100 of nearly three to one. The feed of these
exactly as in the other case. $\begin{aligned} & \text { But it stated so } \\ & \text { in }\end{aligned}$ inat on the average they were kept much choaper on the farm than were the two University cowe
(which were not turned to pasture) as a rule, no chance wa piven for such a differance in the cost of feed as between No. 1 and No. ing on many farms, indicate that tems of feedlang on many farms, indicate that few dairymed ther in feed. ${ }^{\text {one }}$ So this much advantage over anmay easily mean a difference in profit stitll wider than that between No. $\mathbf{1}$ and No. 8. The record involved tend to keep the aut the hundred cows Computing the butter-fat at. 25 cents a pound, as in the other case, tho poorest 50 cows maud, an average return of $\$ 29.15$, and the best a re-
turn of $\$ 79.75$. The feed of a cow is seldom
Then estimated lower than $\$ 30$ per year, and to mam go much higher, even on the farm. It is seen at one class of cows, and that there is very in the money in the other class. conditions in Illinois. are representative of actual eastest steps of improvement in the greatest and to-day is to discover and weed out thesasine cows. The butcher will take them, and he is the The only farm that is money out of them. of cattle is-the poor farm, and the formis kin keeps them is headed for the same place. The only excuse for boarding No. ${ }^{\prime}$ 's that is not
reflection on the Many dairymen would fust as hunting for tigers in muinois as for proftloess cows, and would be fust as much surprised to fond These cows mav not cartiv of in a " man-eater." they will take the bread and butter out of their nouths.
and barnvard gata these almost every rise of ground forth unchallenged to pasture and plenty walk there is nobody to inquire what return they make. hey ' make a hand easily enough in chewing do no udder business.
The biggest game in Illinois to-day is the same rofitless cow. The only weapons required to the scales and the Bahcock test that will-are oo stop guessing at these vital elements in the profit of the dairy business, and to find out for sure by weighing and testing the milk-what each
individual cow is earning for the Chief in Dairy Husbandry, University fraspre Tlino

## The Demand for Dairy Stock

Jreeders of registered Holstein, Ayrshire an
Jersey cattle in all the Eastern Provinces and Canade, and also in British Columbia, report an an
unprecedented demand for unprecedented demand for their cattle for dairy
purposes. This is especially trua in to poung bulls bred from good producing dam These are wanted for improving the milking pro pensities of the heifers kept for breeding purposes
and which are The startling comparisons publishe near future to time in the farm papers, showing the striking difference in the production of cows in the same herd, as revealed by the records of cow-testing
associations and offcial teests of individual cows or the Advanced Registry, are evidently the eyes of farmers to the folly and loss of milking cows that do little or nothing more than The dairy, wisely conducted, is without doubt the most profitable branch of farming, but to make the best of it, attention must first be given to he class of cows kept, and their ability to pro-
duce profitably. The secret of success in this re ard is bound up fin the three words, breed, weed and feed, and the frrst essential is the use of a sire bred on producing lines. Young bulls of this
class are plentiful in the hands an be secured at very moderate prices. ${ }^{\text {Ther }}$
and the opportunity to secure the services of
high-class sires should be seized by all who are not already provided with such. The coming exhibitions and local fairs will afford the opportun-
ity for seeing and selecting such sires

## Cow-testing Reports

mansonville, que.
Mansonville, Que., for the Cow-testing $A$ ssociation at Mansonville Que. Qor the 30 days ending June
shows a slight improvement on former reports.
Only
Only on cow gave ver 1,000 lbs. millk; two or three farrow
cows help to keep the average down.
Herd $N$ No. ${ }^{3}$. more than double Nos. 8 and 12 in. the average yield factory, indicating what room there is among avera
tatrons for Increasing the milk production. factory patrons for increasing the milk production.
The number of cows teated was Yield of mille, 580 lbs.; the average test, 8.8 , and the average ylold of fat, 22.6 lbs. The highest average millk yield for a herd was 673 ibe., and the lowest 352
lbs.
The highoest test lowest The hlghest test for a herd was 4.5, and the
The highest individual mulk 1.070 1bs., testing 3.1.; the lowest 510 lbs., testing 4.1 The lowest individual milk yieed was 140 lbs., testing
5.0. st. camille.
The results of the third test at St. Camille, a
tabulated for 30 days ending July 2nd averago yield of each herd, anding July and, show the creamery to con cerned here, the hilghest and loweest yield of butter-fat
per cow tin each herd per cow in ach herd. With a general average produc
ton of 26.2 lbs. fat for all the 182 cows, somo Ind1 viduals are low, glving under 20 Ibs ; but in contrai
 The owner of herd 14 has Just as good a cash tincome

In any other association so far, the recorde betng, hirly high, sustaining the present reputation tost rur Lake St. John dairy cows ; but for this time of the too many cows are yielding less than 500 lbs . of milk In the St. Fellcien test, for the so days ending Juiy 2nd, the number of cows tested was 70; the ave yield of fat, 28.4 lbs. The highest herd average of
milk was 721 lbs. the toweat, 519 lo milk was 721 lis.; the lowest, 549 ibs. Highest averi
 milk yield, 930 ibs.; lowest, 400

Dairy Methods on the Rathbun Company Form.

## ditor "The Farmer': Advocate"

We are milking about sixty cows on a farm ay ne huy and asualy one hundred and eighty to two hundred head of
cattle, including the cows have three different pastures, composed of ninety where one of which is a wood-lot of forty acres, where our cows pasture during the day. The others, inght pastures, are old meadows that are
gradually running to natural grass, and which we are improving, as we can, with manure applied with a manure spreader. These pastures, in ad $\$ 150$ for the summer for town cows, and we bundance of pasture. Our cows, and we hav running water in the fierds and water in the barn nd we keep a supply of salt in the day pasture
0 which they have free access. Which they have free access
ise, when necessary. alraifa cut and draw
to the barn, and fed
hat before milking time and I would like to
say, just here for the purpose there is nothing to equal Our cows at milk ing time are tied in
the barn, and at the center of each four teen cows we have
folding shelf, on whie we set our milk-receiv ing pails. By each shelf we have a spring balance attached to
Hope and rope, and a milk shee
tacked to al bhe and we are thus able to keep our milk pails
clean, weigh the milk, $\underset{\text { and }}{\text { andightecord the }}$ Weights very quickly
We milk with dry hands, thinking iry
more cleanly. Each milker wears an
apron,
and
uses coth to wipe cows'
uders before milking.
Wder We use strainer paiis.
for milking, made wide at the bottom and narfrom his five cows as the owner of herd 19, and feeds ten cows, which looks like energy going ta The average yield of milk was 688 lbs.; the averag test, 3.8 , the average yield of fat, 26.2 lbs. The average
herd average of milk was 911 lts., teasting 3.6 the the low herd average of milk was 911 lis., testing 3.6 ; the loww
ast 471, testing 9.7 . One herd, sivinn per cow ost 552, showe herd, giving an average yield
highest individuat average test of 5.0 .
The highest individual yield of miik was wast ofor the The The
365. The highest individual yield tof that was. NORTH OXFORD, ONT. 48.8 lbs. Tion of being the nerst this season to to tousc the distlinc.

 are especially satisfactory. two members owning yleoss
giving over 1,600 ths. milk. noticed one cow in herd 18, with oonly about 400 the
to her credit. Ibs. Herd No. 7 has the remarkably good average of 40.7 yield of number of cows tested was 288 : the average








Wynflette
Four-year-old Ayrshire bull; first at the Royal Show, 1906. Extribited by Mr Tow at the top. As the stable to the milk-room and immediately Strained again, and the milk passes over a cor-
rugated milk-cooler. As soon as milking is done the milk cans are set in ice-water, and remain there until ready to be disposed of. This refers
to our night's milk. Our mornin. This to our night's milk. Our morning milk we treat into a vat by the separator, which is in a strain by itself, away from the stable which is in a room Our cream is kept the stable
set in ice-water immediately after being separated and our separator is washed and sterilized every
time it is used. is not retail milk and cream in town, and what ?
butter fisposed of in this way we men butter, for which we ghis way we make into
pound the year renty-five cents per This is, however. pe prices run about as a followse factory district, and
the average is about the average is about six cents per handred pounds,
and when the maker furnishes factory, hauls milk and furnishes everything, the price for hauk malilk, average price per cwt. per pound. Last yaking is the
a cents. This year the partory factory was 88 cents. This year the prospect for price is better
than last year, and the than last year, and the make in this dice is better
be in excess of last year. Will confining, and where it is while dairying is very
it is hard to get earried on extensively time. With present prices for pork at the same
products, there is no other branch of farming that
will pay better In the spring we keep our cows in the stable
until pasture is good, and at first turn out for
short time
feeding until the cows refuse to take it; and we ments speedily follow. Measure carefully, or, batter
find this practice is very satisfactory. During the time 1 have been farm superinhas caused us any bother by kicking. If a heifer is uneasy, a little patience will usually overcome
all the trouble. However, if patience all the trouble. However, if patience won't
bring the desired result, a catule leader placed in the nose, and the head well pulled up while milking, is sometimes satisfactory. In a bod case,
tie a rope around the hind legs above the hocks, crossing it to keep it from slipping down, and draw it tight; tie it, and let the cow jump or
kick until she gets tired, and after two or three times she will usually give up. However, if
heifers are handled properly when young, there will never be much trouble with kickers. milking. In the matter of stripping, we find that prolonged stripping. Our milkers average about

## $-$

 ten cows averaged 10,600 pounds 3.5 milk. Dur-
ing the winter we feed clover hay, mangels and
ensilage; feed about an aver ensiage, feed about an average of five pounds
grain per day to our milking cows, and feed ac-
cording as they milk, but do no cording as they milk, but do not feed grain when
cows are on pasture.
J. B. DAVIDSON, cows are on pasture.
Hastings Co., Ont.

The Cow Mother and Her Baby. The following article, on the above topic, contributed
to the Jersey Bulletin by a lady correspondent, is so
full of sensible suggestions as to be well worthy of refull of sensible suggestions a
production and remembrance
Since much of future usefulness depends upon a
heifer's first year in milk, she ought to be well fed and heifer s first year in milk, she ought to be well sed an
nourished, both before and atter the birth of her call.
As to the best time of year for this event, probably As to the best time of year for this event, probably
the month of October has more advantages than any other, and for reasons herewith noted. For a month
or so after calving she will be on grass, and usually the pastures of autumn are good. Then going into
winter quarters on fuil flow of milk it will not lyo diffiwinter quarters on fuil flow of milk it will not to diff-
cult $t_{0}$ preserve the flow, if the feeding is generous and cult to preserve the flow, if the feeding is generous and
of a character intended to help along in this direction. At the end of winter, when shrinkage naturally sete in, comes spring with a flush of fresh grass which starts
the milk again. This increase will last, with gradual the milk again. This increase will last, with gradual
diminution, until well along into summer, when the young cow will be due again to freshen. Too much importance cannot be placed upon keeping
up the flow of milk during a heifer's first year as a producer. Up to six weeks of second calving, if pos
sible, some semblance of milk-giving should be continued. After that the milking habit will be so well
established that little trouble will ensue in this direcOn the other hand, if the heifer drops her first calf
in the spring, she is nearly dry by the time winter sets in. During the cold months the lack of green feed will
finish her, and she will have ceased to give milk long the age of the helfer may best be as near to two years as possible. In case
of an animal dropped in the spring or summer, I should prefer to have her calve the fall of summing her socond Wirthday; although some excellent and well-developed The danger lies in getting over-fat when calving is deThe danger lies in getting over-fat when calving is de
layed much beyond the age of two years. It ought not to be necessary to dwell upon the point of feeding a
heifer generously. She is as yet immature, and must wild up her own body as well as nourish the foetus.
Iluring the months immediately When the demands of nature are particularly to exacting,
some supplemental food should certainly be provided. Nome supplemental food should certainly be provided.
Nothing is better for the purpose than oats or wheat
Before the advent of the little stranger, the rospective mother should be made acquainted with the stall she is to occupy. She should be familiar with the
one who is to be her caretaker, and it will be a good idea to win her confidence by choice bits of food occa-
sionally ; also by kindness in handling. A heifer some imes appeciates fondings, and shows her liiking for it.
Anything which tends to win her good will should be The well-littered maternity stall should be occupied ALLOWED TO SUCK once or twice in the natural way, to ensure correction
of the bowels. It may then be removed and taught to
or Opinions differ as to the best time for removing a
from its mother's stall. Having tried both If from its mother's stall. Having tried both
"thods, I incline to the idea that best results follow
" single day. The longer the two are together, the tronger the attachment and consequent grief at part-
Yet I believe it best for the little thing to get Fecding a young calf is very delicate business. Two
larts is plenty at one time, and great care is neeressury arts is plenty at one time, and great care is neress.ry
lat it is fed at the proper temperature. Nothing is
arse than to give cold milk one time and hot the
collo
stull, weigh the milk, increasing the amount very gradu-
ally as growth advances. Bright clover hay should be
offered at the end of two weeks. growth, yet not fat, give a little To promote rapid after the milk. Blod meal in the milk is excellent as a As to the young cow, she will need kind ment, and after a few days generous rations. All is milk-giving, and she should ber carefully dealt with, no forgetting that she is a mother, and, hence, entirely
worthy of human consideration. The making marring of a future career depends largely on this first
year. year. Gentleness first of all should be the rule, if she is to be trained so as to make a kindly-disposed cow
for the years to come.

## POULTRY

## Poultry Pointers

A llock of healthy, growing chicks will drink quan-
tities of water, and it must be given often and the
vessels cleaned If convenient to do so, place the brood coops near lay garden, so that the chicks may run in and gather
bugs and beetles and butterflies. One way to prevent egg-eating is never to throw
eggshells in the yards. Dry them in an oven, and then eggshells in the yards. Dry them in an
crumble and mix them with the soft food.
Place drinking Place drinking water for the chickens where it will be shaded. The hen will be more apt to lay, and the
growing chicks will thrive better if furnished with plenty
 The dust bath is a valuable aid in exterminating lice, which the old hen will make use of if given the
opportunity. See that there is one in a place that the rain does not reach. If the little summer chick shut, sleepy-headed, when he should be pert as a cricket, you may be sure that lice is the cause. Grease grease.
Reduce the quantity of all fattening food lite one-half. Anything that has a tendency to produce
heat or fat should be fed very sparingly heat or fat should be fed very sparingly, except to
poultry you are fattening for market. Be careful about greasing the chicks for lice. One
drop on the head, well rubbed in, does better than half a spoonful; too much grease kills. Grease little turkeys on their wings, in among the quill feathers.
Every elfort must be made to have the at night. In the henhouses, remove all the glass ing instead to keep out rats, minks, netting coveranimals.
Most disinfectants are too expensive for the farmer to use in his poultry house as absorbents on the drop-
ping boards. Sand or road dust covering the boards will make
dampness.
egg basket can hardly be how to make the hens fill the make my hens scratch so hard for grub that hey : "I
glad to get on the nest and lay an egg, so that they way rest awhile."
Place a campho
balls" at any drug store, in each are sold as " moth be no lice on the fowls that lay their eggs there. Be and in coops where the nests with sitting hens also, When you wish to 'break up, are a sitining hen, don't
pull her tail feathers all out and duck her in win puil her tail feathers all out and duck her in water,
but confine her in good quarters, without nests, and properly feed and water her. The thing you should
aim at is to put your hens in laying order again as
soon as possible.
This month you should be able to select from your early hatches such stock as wall mealect from your
promise to make, the best breeding stock. The culls promise to make, the best breeding stock. The culle
can go to market as broilers. By culling out all unde
sirable chicks, room, and a much better chance to grow. It never pays to have crowded flocks of either chicks or hens. dry land placsuler poultry man says to use fine ground, rid them of all manner of lice and creeping varmin.
Use it freely. Dust the inside of building thoroughly the nests, the roosts, the walls and rafters and drop-
pings, and any place lice can harbor or get a foothold.
Apply at least four times a year Apply at least four times a year.
Expecting the hens to turn out many and good eggs
without shells without shells and grit, is just like asking the megller
to grind a good grist without good sharp stones. Keep
the mill wheels of your hens' gizond the mill wheels of your hens' gizzards freshly sharpened
Sand cannot take the place of grit for your fowls. What they need is something sharp. The round surface
of a grain of sand is not going to do much toward or other grain.
If you have neglected the ounce of prevention, and must now use the cure, read carefully the next seven
paragraphs: Take out the nest hoxes, roosts and every movable
fixture; clean up all the rulbish on the floor: paint every section of the house liberally withe kerosene: and
scatter sifted coal ashes all about the place, especially on the dropping boards.
If the little mites are seen in the cracks of the
dropping boards, saturate the boards well with hot
soapy water ; and with an ordinary scrubbing brush Paint soapy water into the cracks and crevices. fore replacing them in the house, and provide new clean straw for the
can get them.
In a
Iew days thoroughly fumigate the nouse with sulphur.
In about a woek after this, give the interior of the house a good whitewashing, add
bolic acid to every pall of wash.
Carefully examine all hens, and it they are infected, dust them well with a good, reliable insect powder. carefully examined. A single gray louse on the head of a chick will soon end the little one's existence. When
we find such, and the chiclid are with a heng e a sponge and dip the chichis are with a hen, we take all sponge and dip it in kerosene. Atter squeexing out
all the oil possible, we rub this aponge well over the
breast and under the wings of the hen. When the breast and under the wings of the hen. When the
chicks gather under her their heads become anointed, and as it takee a very small emount of kerosene to
wipe out the louse, the worls is quickly done. In bad cases it may be necessary to repeat this treatment several times.-[Live-stock World.

## Buyer and Breeder.

The breeders of pure-bred poultry are to-day relying mainly upon the mail-order business to sell and birds are disposed of than through any
other. In view of this fact, it its interesting and at times amusing to note the its interesting ing between buyer and breeder. The buyers of ing with the breeder come to a better understandwhat quality to expect at a certain price. If this is done it will smooth out some of the rough annoyance.
In the first place, the poultry-breeders are, we consider, those who make it a business to breed, general improvement and upbuilding of the poultry industry of our country. These, we find, put forth their best efforts to develop and improve certain breeds and varieties, and the purchasing
public is reaping the beneft of years of experience. There are many different thins axperience. to contend with. As before stated, hie is mainly dependent on mail orders to dispose of his prod-
uct. This is the result of judicious any paper whose readers he desires advertising in customers. Advertising is an art, and may be done in a great many different ways. Generally. the advertisement that hias a true, honest ring need not be large and showy but phourenage. It cise and compact, carrying conviction to the reader, and stating aractly what the vendor has to say. The stock or eggs advertised should be
exactly as represented in the advertisemment, or rather better, if anything, and strictly honest business methods should be followed. Plenty of without bringing dishonest practices into methods, The bringing dishonest practices into use cious advertising entails considerable work, and forms no small item of expense with some breednot be called to answer a flood of enquirishould chief reason of which sometimes is idle curiosity Right here let me state that a number of breeders have adopted the plan of not answering any enbusiness methods demand this and Modern should certainly dictate as much Moreover it indicates that you mean business, and gives the breeder a certain amount of confidence in you as Many men have
by looking over the my minds, as is aptly shown would-be buyers and the breeder. Wetween the buyer wants we have to guess at, unless he mean ers aim to give full valu when it comes to selling a prizewinning bird for a mere song, we consider the thing overdone. As an example, I quote from a postal card before Must be first-class, and price reasonable."' Now
what does this man want? Does he reall what does this man want ? Does he really mean
what he says? Replying to his card, I offered grand breeding cockerels at to his card, I offered the answer: "Yours, etc., received. In reply would say that I have decided to take one of with privilege of returning if you ship cot o.D.D., Would you please give me your price on eggs for incubation by the hundred." Doubtless, many breeder could show up enquiries of this kind. In lach cases there seems to be lack of forethought, Then, why trouble a a breeder if you have no confidence in him?
This state of affairs can be remedied if buyers would only intelligently study the difference in quality of good and inferior stock. Then, there
is the price-the most important of all. What is
a reasonable price for a farmer to pay for a pure-
bred bird, or eggs from pure-bred stock. This
depends largely depends largely on the kind of breeder, as This one has his price. If the pens are mated up in attempt made at improvement, the result will be and must be cheap and inferior, stock. The breeder to improve his flock by systematic and intelligent breeding, cannot offer stock or eggs at mongrel prices. Such a course would be ruinous to himIn buying breeding stock or eggs stress cannot be laid on the fact that too much buying the fruits of the breeder's skill and experience, the value of which you get in the improved
quality. Quality generally governs the price where is there a breeder worthy the name who not striving to improve some special quality is his flock ? A three-dollar bird of a heavy-laying flock where no attempt has been made to increas a the egg-producing qualities, or a bird that is the result of a pen mated up any old way. The same often the dearest. A breeding yard containing birds lacking in vigor and vitality cannot pro A satisfied customer is one fertile eggs. A satisfied customer is one of the best adver
tisements, and a dissatisfied customer the poorest advertisement a breeder may have. But I am prone to believe, viewing it from a breeder' standpoint, that in the majority of cases the fault Waterloo Co., Ont.

Made Skim Milk Worth 1-2 Cents a Quart.
At the West Virginia Experiment Station, trials comparing skim milk with water, as a liquid an increased production of 702 eggs from the use of 802 quarts of skim milk. Under the condiselling at 20 to 25 cents a dozen, it was cons cluded that the skim milk had a feeding value of rom one and a half to two cents per quart. And quart wholesale, and think they are doing well Not every one can realize two cents a quart on all his skim milk, but by using it carefully, he should make from one-half to a cent a quart out
of it for poultry, hogs, calves and colts. There is a deplorable lack of appreciation of the value of skim milk.

## Buyers Want Fatted Chickens.

 consequently they a sale for fatted chickens, and market, as do the unfinished birds. aenatted chickthan unfatted chickens, and at times command greater margin. Something should be done to educate our farmers to produce the right class
of poultry, as the American farmer is doing so of poultry, as the American farmer is doing so,
and consequently their poultry is in greater demand on the English market. M. P. MALLON,

GARDEN 敨 ORCHARD.
World's Apple Crop.
Official
states and growers and shippers in America and Furope, gives the collowing comparison of the apple crops during the seaPencentage of a full crop-

|  | 1904. | 1905. | 1908 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Now England States. | 95 | 78 | 79 |
| Now York | 85 | 70 | 75 |
| New Jersey.. | 87 | 78 | 87 |
| Maryland | 70 | 69 | 60 |
| Virginia | 44 | 6.5 | 55 |
| Southern States | 75 | 60 | ${ }^{60}$ |
| Arkansas | 82 | 67 | 56 |
| Michigan | 79 | 68 | 71 |
| Indiana | 64 | 55 | 70 |
| Illinois | 59 | 52 | 80 |
| Wisconsin | 85 | 67 | 80 |
| Missouri | 62 | 44 | 82 |
| Kansas | 58 | 59 | 78 |
| Nebraska | 78 | ${ }^{6} 2$ | 85 |
| California | 76 | 77 | 80 |
| West of Toronto |  | 40 | 60 |
| East of Toronto |  | 65 | 50 |
| Nova Scotia |  | ${ }^{60}$ | 80 |
| Eng |  |  |  |

Always a Good Word for Us.
I have always a good word for many new subAdvocate," and have sent you many new su
GEO. W. RYCKMAN scribers. \& Niagara, Ont

## Vegetable Crop Conditions

$\qquad$
all parts of the Provinee cropers as a whatil located Well. Beans will be beat veropan light a whole, are hook ing Provincean in man geecions ithe crop hroughout hine ure owing to blight and anthracense onions will by
 theo wilames early in the geason. In most sectiong


 weather. Around chathan ousian, owing to cool, wet

 rapidily than usual in other seasons: carly tomatoed
will be te will bo an enormous cro
and Kind Knnaton damagod in

## APIARY.

## Honey Barrels.

Honey absorbs moisture from anything at all tural and common comes in contact. The naall loose, honey put in them if barrels are at the staves and make all tight. One woak up tempted to keep them in a damp place so be would keep tight and not soak up too much frst experience with barrels was, I think, in 1903 hen I filled some with honey at an outyard, and terribly in a small frame house that heated up was oozing out day. At the next visit honey staves and hack between were smeared with honey The insides of the hoops Well-I have had pleasanter experiences at arive got them fixed up.
Barrels for honey should be kept in a dry place, and if next the roof, so as to be heated by the
sun and more thoroughly dried, so much the bet ter. Then, when filled with honev, the same ruld This is a very pleasant placing in cellar after filled culty, because the dampness will soon soak up the
surface of the staves and surface of the staves and stop small leaks; but
if they are then shipped, and left sun on some platform, or in a hot, dry in the house, this is all undone, and the
when they are beyond the shipper's The time to stop leaks in barrels is bel. e filled. They require careful handling froy the first. If left standing of
rain, the heads and stave ends soak up and at
tempt to swell. The hoor ampt to swell. The hoops hold them in place that when dry again the shape of the wtaves is spoiled, and it is difficult to draw them together
by driving. After being go over every After being thoroughly in in turn. The first hoop is
taken off, set on an anvil taken off, set on an anvil
and all the punch points fla hammer so the hoop will drive easily. It is re-
placed on the barrel and driven placed on the barrel and driven as tight as po
sible with a steel hoop-driver, which has a sof
iron handle the same shape as that chisel. This tool weighs about a pound, a
driven by a steel hammer weighing abot, and a half pounds. Aner weighing about mer is not heavy enough. I have never burst
hoop yet, though I have started the rivets on few. The next hoop and all the others in turn Whole surface of the barrel for openings. Plug
all holes except the bung-hole. Cracks crosswise of staves can be closed by laying on a piece of

$\qquad$
To, not come tight together at the end, remove the
cend hoop, and loosen the others so these crack
will spread enough to slip in strinc of
flags, then drive the hoops down tight again.
this compering has been done any length of tin
before filling, drive every hoop the last thing b
ore the barrel is put under the last thing be
there should be no trouble about leaking. And

are filled and give the hoons an another
This should be done weekly as long as
will move. In extreme coses at

$\qquad$
$\qquad$


Thark it so with your pencil, or some other whay
If very yight, get a super of unripe honey ay

That's the handiest way or teoding the writer hans
run across yet, and it has the addit onal virtus
Tun across yet, and it has the additional virtur
of keeping the unripe honey out of the extractur
where it has no business. In fact, on extractor.
of the white honey flow, it would no doubt be
of the white honey flow, it would no doubt be
found profitable to take every super of combs, as
soon as extracted, and put it under a colony as
described. Of course, where there is a prospect
of a big flow from buckwheat, the case is differ
ent; but in a locality where the fall crop wifl
average from ton to twenty
average from ton to twenty pounds per colony
the best place for that ten or twenty pounds is
the brood-chamber. It is a mighty lucky colony
on the first of August., which isn't
on the first of August, which isn't that much
short on its winter supply. It is
short on its winter supply. It is a common
practice to put the extracted combs out and let
the bees clean them up, but this too generally re-
sults in a few colonies getting all the honey from
them, and moths taking a go at them after the
bees have finished. Better keon
ling over them every day, but not storing honey
in them that they should be storing around their
in them that they should be
diminishing patches of brood.

A friend of "The Farmer's Advocate" says
cellent application for a bee-sting. Crush some
leaves, add a drop or two of vinegar to the juice,
and apply to the sting. Has any other reader
ever tried tit?

THE FARM BULLETIN.

## Argentina Enterprise

$\qquad$
consider whether it is advisable ands, and particularly to of a method a million dollars, gold, for the discovery
in the are lost nearly every year by growers of crops
in the Presitent of the Republic. in then

poses to ofler land to foreigners at very low prices, or
as a gith, and to promote the construction of a rallroad
and canal through territories which it is desired to con-

Our Foreign Trade, 1905-06.


Experience Has Proved Its Value

Entries for Toronto Exhibinion. In view of the fact that the majority of the entries
August 4th, it is worth whibile noticing on Saturday changes that have boen made in the prize-list. horse department, the first prizes in all the breeding sections nave been doublec, and other changes have been
made in the way of increases. Separate classes havy been added for Shetland, Welsh and Hackney ponies The prizes for the trials of speed have already been
increased, and will be decided on the every-heat-a-race In the cattle department the premiums this yeaprevious year ; this was made possible mainly through the generosity of the Dominion Shorthorn Breders'
Association. Additions have been made also to the Ayrshire and Holstein classes, and to the grade cattle,
In sheer, wether sections have been added to each class,
and arrangemente will bo mace Place under cover. In the poultry department,
lero of soctions have been added, and many extra s.
donated, which it is anticipated will donated, which it is anticipated will bring out, ,
ically, larger classes than have been the custom. In the dairy building an up-to-date cold-storage plan
nas been installed, which will prove an undoubted ad vantage to exhibitors, particularly of chese. In the
foral department a section has been added for the best with a request rom the Ontario Beekeepers. Association,
sereal sections have been added in the honey depart. ment. The women's and children's prize-list has also
been materially improved, especially in the diraction of the encouragement of art in the puntic schoots. In of
short, the premiums in the diferent departments have
and
 $70 ;$ Howers, 850 ; Gne arts, $\$ 180$, and women and
Chidren. $\$ 150$. In order to become better acquainted with the numerous changes that have been made, it it
most desirable that exhibitors lose no time in writing The management would esteem it a favor if entries vere sent in ane a arry as as postisile, an a in that way the the
vork of the office is greatiy facilitated. They also ay that this year there will be rigid adherence to the
late set for the closing, and that entries received later
hun Santurday August 4th will be decl

Road Improvements and Teachers' Salaries. Salaries. flill continue to bless the soul of the husbandman.
Huyting is over, and the pessimistic fears expressed by wilhout much foundation. Though lisht in some seetions, we think the average is good. Pastures are
holding their own, and the cool weather has been favorrop can be cut before exposure wheat kernessil, and if the The council of the town of St. Mary's is making
reparations for permanent improvements on the atreats ud the principal roads leading out of the town. Ttreets
This tone has given such satisfaction as justifies a continunee of the same system. After proper grading and
velling, crushed stone is applied, watered and rolled with a steam roller till the surface obtains a maximum
nardness of a cement-like consistency, practically im-
 ter the haviest rainstorm. True, heavy loads on
arrow tires will cut slight ruts, out these are kept or heavy loads would leave this road almost as smooth and level as a board. of course the price comes high,
but we think that if the taxes now about to be wrung troun an unwilling payer to reward a clase of public
Servants beyond the market value of their services were
applied to the ter pynied to the betterment of our public highways, the
ignity of the calling of agriculture would be enhanced
0






east Prince, P. E. I.
L hear no complaints of the dry weather so far this
Suason. It is, indeed, the reverse of the Some of these fell on about twenty days in June, and Streams were were lint lite short of a llood; the rivers and Qring greshets. The weather has also been extremely
colde, and those having low, wet land to crop tound bit ery dififiult to get it dry enough to beed, while a great deal of grain was drowned out. Farly-planted potareplanting had to be done. Many fields which would, under more favorable conditions, have
crop of clover hay, will be very poor. good
Indeed, some Places everything is drowned out; in fact, there are country. Still, on account of the cold, wet spring,
haying will be two weeks later than usual and the hay crop will do wonders in that time. We do not anticipate another hay tamine by any means, but think the
hay crop will fall short of the promise it gave some
weeks ago.
The grain, ospecially the early sown on high, dry land, is looking grand; a beautiful rich color, and gives
prouise at present of a full crop. The late sown, on heavy, wet soil, has only got rightly started, but will Come on very last now, and may yet be the best crop.
This is a favorable year for the starting of turaips,
nnd the young and the young plants are up thick and growing tarnt.
Fruit of al almost all kinds give anvery full crop, and to all appearaneo thin s grominge of a
cherry year. Those who have atended to the spraying of their orchards will certainly have a satisfactory crop
of fruit, but the trouble again this year will be to of truit, but the trouble again this year will be to gel
a market tor our truit.
Our tocal market is very
limited. IImilted, and unless some outside market is obtalnable
this year, the Island fruit-prowers are lot of fruit that is worth groods money. It moing has been
proven beyond a doubt that P. F. . . . can raise Iruit as anywhere in the Maritime Provinces or or even
Canada
Our fruit made Amada. Cur fruit made a very creditable showing at
Anherst last Decomber, but nat the autumn fairs we cannot show our fruit to advantage in competition with
the other Provinces, because of the fact that the season here is a month or six weeks later, and, as a consoare only partially matured at the time our exhibitione are held. Thero are few on P. E. I. who make a speciarty of fruit, but, speaking from experience, I And
it impossible to make a success of applegrowing without proper wind-break. The south-west winds are most
destructive to toth fruit and trees when heally destructive to both fruit and trees when heavily loaded.
Another great drawback here is far too many varieties and too many early apples. The early varieties would perhaps, be most protatable if we had a home market for them, but those here who are making most out of
fruit are shipping to britain or Cape Breton, or elsewhere, and it is only the later va
transportation to those markete.
 selling at 12c, and factory butter at 22c. per 10b. The pastures everywhere are exclilent, on account of tho
rainy woather, and every day immense loads of milk are arriving at the factories from all quarters. Oat
are getting very scarce, and are worth about 42 C . 45 c. per bushel. Old potatoes are about all in, an the price has not advanced any; 18 c . is the price.
Strawberies are plentiful, and are worth about 10 c
 will be still cheaper. Island and big prices are being paid for them. Most any kind of a horse will bring one hundred dollars,
while some are changing hands at two and pyen throe while some are changing hands at two and even three
hundred dollars.
No trouble to sell
a just now, and grass beef is scarce and advancing in
price. Eggs are 14c. per dozen. Potato bugs and horn price. Eggs are
fly in abundance

## Notes from Quebec.

The past lew weeks has been most favorable for the
growth of all crops; plenty of moisture in the month of June, followed by warm days, with abundance of sun
Shine has wous
 The hay crop, while not quite up to the average, is of
fine quality. The winter-kiling of the clover has lesesened the amount of this valuable plant very materially.
The early yonvo oats, on the low lands especially are The early-sown oats, on the low lands espocially, are
extra heavy, and many feldis show signs of going down. If we get good ripening weather, we will have an
abundant grain crop.
Corn, although late planted, has grown wonderfully, and promises to be the best crop
we have had for several years.
The apple erop will not bo up to last year, to. Judgo ofrom present appear-
nnces
The excessive dry weat her of the past few weeks has
shortened the pasturas therefore the mill Thortened the pastures, therefore the millk fow has de-
(reased, but prices of produce, especially cheese, are so remarkably high for this season as to more than com-
vensate for the shortage in milk fow, Many combined
 the chese board here last weok, butter sold for $211+\mathrm{c}$,
white cheese for 11 zc and colored cheose for $117-1 \mathrm{cc}$

An Error in Printing the Lord's Day Act

## A speclal Lssue of the Canada Gazette last week co

 rectod two typographical errors in the Lord's Day Actas praviously printed in that Government publication It seems that the , word "nor" wes omitted atter the
tworl "committed," the resilt beifg to create word "committed," the result being to create a mis
impression. that any private prosecutor could lay in formation for breach of the Act within 6o days alter the commission of the offence, without getting permis sion of the Attorney-General of the Province in which the Act was committed. This is not the case. The
Attorney-General's permission must be obtained,
no matter how soon action is commenced; and, furthermore, no prosecution meys be begun at all after sixty days from the commission of the alleged ofrence. The inser-
tion of the word a nullification of the whole piece of legislation, for prosecution will be cumbersome and expensive at the best. If the country wants the law to obe effective, we
believe it will be necessary to believe it will be necossary to thave, am amendment next
session striking out the word ". nor ${ }^{\text {., }}$ It is worth finding out who was responsible for the error. .Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, fur-
nished " The Farmer's Advocate ", with a pen-corrected nished "The Farmer's Advocate " with a pen-corrected
copy of the Act, containing the same error as appeared copy of the Act, containing the same error as appeared
in the Gazette. In common, therefore, with the leading newspapers, we had the Act wrongly printed before being apprised of the error
The second mistake in the Gazette was in leaving
the word onexpross ${ }^{\circ}$ where it did not belong in the the word "express" where it did not belong, in the
clause making provision for carrying of express matter.

The King's Snares ior Canadian Exhibitions.
In response to a request from English hreders of
Shire horses, HHIs Majesty the King and Lord Rothachild have consented to send representative animalis of their exhibited at the Toronto, Ottawa and London exhibltons next month, as well 29 the "American Royal" Kignment. will consist of about ten animals, representing the different ages from yearlings to those of maturea years, and will comprise two yearlings (a filly and stallion). a two-year-old hily, a throe-year-old stallion. good geldings. Whilo these are said to be a frat-cio ot, it is not said they represent the strongest the old Country could produce, and they do not come with that claim, but are a good repreaentative group, which will who see them, and will speak well for the great breed of dratt horses to which they belong. This contingent will prove a great attraction to lovers of a good horse, which they are to appear. His Majesty's action in thi mattor puts British stock-breeders astill further in his debt, for he has always proved ready to lend a helpping hand in projects lor the beneft of agriculture and stock-
breading, and Canadian farmers will gratefully apore ciate the enterprise of His Majesty and of Lord Rothss child, in aflording our people an opportunity of seeing

## Prof. Shutt's Tour in Britush Columbia.

 work is to directly assist the eettler in nem diltrict giving him information as to the treatment of his soll and the crops most suitable for the location. To do his to advantage, it is neccessary to visit the distriats nd make a personal stuay of ther soils and the oliShutt, the Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, left ottawa last week to visit several of the several agricultural areas in British Columbia, spendingser in the Kootenays, the similkimene the the Upper Columbia, and the Boundary country, where many are now going with a view to frult-growing. There aro many problems to be solved in these arees, which are
largely in the "dry belt." in connection and the treatment of the sollis. A largo extent of the and will be travelled over by Prof. Shutt, who whil ale

## Fair Dates for 1906



THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Busliness Banking
The Sovereign Bank of Canada's up-fo-date methods facilitate the despatch of business for men of

A proper degree of Conservatism combined with enterprise make for soundness and satis

## Tho Sororeign <br> Bank of Canada <br> 68 Branches Throughout Canada.

## MARKETS.

Toronto.
Receipts of live stock at the City and
Junction markets last week amountod to over 200 carloads all told. Trade has
been brisk for anl classes of live stock, been brisk for an classes of live stock,
with the excoption of cattle; only the best of them find a ready sale.
Exporters- $\$ 4.40$ to $\$ 5.15$, but only
two loads brought the latter figure; bulk,
$\$ 4.60$ to $\$ 4.90$ per cwt . Bulls sold at
Butchers'-Only a few of the best lot
sold readily. Prime picked tots best lots at
$\$ 4.60$ to $\$ 4.70$ at
$\$ 4.60$ to $\$ 4.70$; loads of yood, $\$ 4.39$ to
mon, $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 3.75 ;$ to $\$ 8.15$; cows, $\$ 2.50$ to
$\$ 3.50$ per cwt $\$ 3.50$ per cwt. Commons, $\$ 2.50$ tatle to
sale; some few lots were shipped sale; some few lots were shipped back to
the country last week. Stockers and Feeders-Trade dull in
both classes, only those of good quality both classes, only those of good quality
wanted. Sters, 900 to 1,050 lbs., at $\$ 3.80$ to $\$ 4 ;$ steers, 800 to 900 lus
$\$ 3.60$ to $\$ 3.80$; steers, 600 to 800 lls $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 3.25 & \text { to } \$ 3.60 ; \text { medium stockers, } \$ 3 \text { to } \\ \$ 3.25 \text { per } \\ \$ w t .\end{array}$ $\$ 3.25 \mathrm{per}$
to $\$ 2.50$.
Milch Cows-Prime-quality cows in de mand at $\$ 50$ to $\$ 60$ each, and one ox
tra fine cow brought $\$ 70$. Common to $\$ 40$ each
Veal Calves-Receipts have been large,
causing prices for the common to medium causing prices for the common to medium
to decline: $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 6$ per cwt. Choice new-milk-fed calves, $\$ 6.50$ per cwt.
Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 800 fewer this week than for the corresponding
week last year. Trade brisk in all
classes. Export ewes, $\$ 4.25$ to $\$ 4.40$ per
lasses.
wt. ;
 Hoys-Receipts,
corresponding
che orresponding week last year. Trade
brisk, market firm at $\$ 8$ per cwt. for solects, fed and watered, and $\$ 8.25$ per
ewt., off cars. cwt., off cars.
Horses-Market dull, and only a limited number sold. Bulk of sales to loceal
buyers.
Some few good horses brought ood prices, but the demand is not great nough to warrant dealers in shipping in
large number. Burns \& Sheppard re

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $\$ 10,000,000$. Reserve Fund, $\$ 4,500,000$ HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
B. E. WALKER, General Manager

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND
A General banking business transacted

## FARMERS' BANKING

Tvery facility afforded Farmers for their banking business. Sales Notes cashed or taken
BANKING BY MAI -- collection
mail. Out-of-town accounts receiv


Cite，要iterature antu fouratian．


Henry Wadsworth Longfellow thinks at once of＂．The Psalm of Life，＂＂The Village Blacksmith， Wreck of the Hesperus，＂＂Excel
sior，＂＂The Building of the Ship，＇ ＂Resignation，＂，＂Evangeline，＂．＂Th Courtship of，Miles Standish，＂and Hiawatha＂；and these are the
works，among all his voluminous Wriks，atmong all his voluminous
writings，which，after a quarter of a century，endear him，and will stil continue to endear him，to the lovers
of English literature． Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born at Portland，Me．，on the 27 th
Feb．， 1807 He was of English descent，and on his mother＇s side afterwards rendered immortal by the
poet as the hero poet as the hero of＂The Courtship
of Miles Standish．＂
The genius of poetry seems to develop earlier than that of prose，and Longrellow＇s rule．At 14 he had written many ambitious poem，＂The Batte of
Lovell＇s Pond．＂In 1821 he entered Bowdoin College，where he was a
classmate of Nathaniel Hawthorne， a future votary of the muses by Writug many poems，most of which In scholarshhp，however，he seems
to have artained greater emininence，
for on his graduation the College chose him hor its now thair of modege
ern languages，and，with a view ern languages，and，with a view of
qualifying him better for it，sent him to Europe for a three years＇course
of study．
On his return he appears， for some time，to have done，lit the
original work．＂．Outre－Mer＂，was eleven years he wrote no poetry，de－
voting such time as he could spare from his college duties to translat－
ing from the works of Spanish and Gierman writers．
$I_{n} 1835$ he went again to Europe Cor a two years＇term of study．In with Tennyson，trouble aroused him
again to literary work．
poems and a romance，
He wrote poens and a romance，＂Hyperion，
which was an immediate success，al though at an immediate success，al－
little reas．
present time it is but of the ead．In 1839 his＂Voices portant light，＂his first really im－im
published，and was wation，was published，and was followed by
＂1allads and or other Poems，＂
（1842）＂ （1842）；＂Spanish Student＂Poems，＇ ＂Eight Poems on Slavery，＂＂Evan geline＂（1850）；＂The Seaside and
Fireside＂（1850）．In 1854 he re－ signed his Harvard professorship， and the first fruit of his leissure was
Hiawatha．which was begun in Hiawatha，which was begun in June
and finished in November of the and finished in November of the fol－
lowing year．Following it came＂The Courtship of Miles Standish，＂＇and the multitude of minor poems which have
been collected side Inn and Birds of Passage．，＂ In 1861 his second wife，whom he had married in 1843，was fatally tragedy is in the little poem to this Cross of Snow，＂which was found among his papers after his deant．
In 1868 ＂The New England Trag－ edies＂appeared，and in 1871 ＂The


John Alden and Priscilla．
Homeward together they walked with a atrange indefinte feeling，
That all the reat had departed and left them alone in the deart．
－（Courtshlp of Milen Standish．）
Divine Tragedy．＂He also continued of make many translations，the chief
of which was that of Dante＇s Hisy．Tilogy． on the 15th of March 1882 written almost premonitorily with the words：

Out of the shadows of night，

> The world roflis into light, It is daybreak everywhere.

On the 24th day of the same month he descended very suddenly into the which he had meet the daybreak of buried in the cemetery and was bridge，Mass
Longfellow strong poets is not one of our oo much tim Possibly he spent ranslation and too little in vigorou Possibly endeavor on his own account charact too，his sweet and gentle passionate ostensibly，that same sweotnes et， gentleness comes out in his writing and has given him a hold on man
bolder themes and bolder expression ＂Evangeline，＂notwithstanding the lact that it is somewhat devoid of the fact that Longfellow because sow the fact that Longfellow never saw
either Acadia or the lower Missis either Acadia or the lower Missis
sippi，is one of the classics of language ；the＂Psalm of Life＂ur to the reader not only a poem，but of the most distinctively American bits of literature ever written． In the peculiar versification of the
latter，Longfellow followed that latter，Longfellow followed that of
the Finnish Kalevala，and it seems a stroke of genius that he should have recognized so immediately the peculiar rhythm and flow which would
suit so exactly the story，the weird suit so exactly the story，the weir
Indian superstition of which he would write．In＂Hiawatha，＂he has，perhaps，－sacriniced truth in omitting the revolting characteristica
of the tribes which he has described； but it is not the office of poetry to portray the revolting，and he has
surely caught the quick observation， the peculiar condition of mind which finds a soul in wild thing，and wood and water，and which must come to those who have lived as the un－
cultured redman in the vast shades of the＂forest primeval．＂ The beauty of his word－picturing， the music of his language，must appeal to the least poetical read of nature，the harmony of sound with sense，in the following ：

At the door on summer evenings Heard the whispering of the pin trees． Minne－wawa！＂said the pine Mrees． Mudway－aushka！＂said the Saw the fire－fy，wah－wah－taysee， Flitting through the dusk of evening Lighting up the brakes and bushes． Wah－wah－taysee，little fire－fy，
Light me with your little candle，
Ere upon my bed I lay
Ere in sleep I close my eyelids
Saw the moon rise from the water，
Rippling，rounding from the wider Rippling，rounding from the water，
Saw the flecks and shadows on tit
Whioperad＂／What komis？？＂What is that，No－

Surely we want to know more about this little，observing Hia－ watha who grows up to go forth Mudjekeewis，and is thenceforth sent out to

Cleanse the earth from all that harms Clear the fishing－grounds and river All the giants，the Wendigoee

Of his shorter poems，Longfel low himself prized Chry saor most but it facks the human touch Which has made others from his pen so long the favorites of ou earetted ders．It is only to be himself more fre ne not devote writing of thosequently to the a simple ballads of

## Saltimore Oriole

## galbula-Oriole

Among the most brilitiantly
our birds is the Baltime Oriole, whe Baltimore or the parts of Cans quite common in some him. Farly some morning. when the
orchard is in bloom, Auta-arall sounding forth abourl hear his
of all the other thirds esongs of all the other birds in an insistent, al
most martial strain. most martial strain. Go out an
watch for the author of it. golden orange, a faeh of internse bleac
through the whit through the white and pink of the upper
blosigoms । Yes, there blossoms I Yes, there he is I Creep neea
enough, and you may observe him. mor minutely: the head, throat and upper part of the back black; the and upper black, with lecks and edgings of white;
tail feathers black with yellow at the tips, the under part of the body The thiliantly orange. the bod. The coloring of the female is duller,
her body being a light olive, wings brown with white edgings.
More interesting itself is ite its nest, which, pouch-shaped and extending downward usually thaped
depth of 6 constructed of grass, hair, and wool, woven into a sort of bind-cloth quite
strong enough for the Oriole's purpose. For greater salety, the nest purpose. rule, placed far from the gest is, as egtreme end of a drooping branch. The
pamber from \& to b, and are a
pray, curiously marked with purplish-brown.
The Oriole should be given every pre ection, as it is one of the most diligent
grub and fly eaters of the feathered

## Camera Competition!!!

 taken advantage of the holidey ha son, with its migratory stirrings an pleasure-seeking impulses, to give acamera have been the results, that we have determined to give another one this
year ; but the conditions will be slightly different. Instead of bit of landscape, etc., we want, this time, photos showing something the merely scenic or artistic. tures of historic points, of curious objects in nature, of unique happen ings, or those showing unusual ligh
effects-all of these will be in order Photos should be at least $4 \times$ nches in size. that they be mounted, but the should be keen and clear in ever
part; otherwise it is impossible secure good reprints.
Photos must be of scenes or objects in Canada, and must be sen Advocate," although not necessarily taken by them. 'To subscribers only
will the prize-money, etc., be paid. will the prize-money, etc., be paid,
The prizes will ran e as follows:

```
First
Second
Fourth +.................00
```

We will reserve the right chasing any others which may Kindly send photos so they win reach this office on or before the
last day of August.

## Chrysaor.

ust above the sandy ber
ust above the sandy bar
As the day grows fainter and dimmer Lonely and lovely a single star
Lights the air with a dusky glimmer.

Into the ocean faint and far
Falls the trail of its golden splendo and the gleam of that single star

Chrysaor, rising out of the sea,
Showed thus glorious and thus emulous aving the arms of Callirhoo,

Thus o'er the ocean faint and far brightly : That, entranced, I gaze on nightly. n nightly.

## Current Comment

hero of the day
In a rather inconspicuous portion of the big newspapers of a few days heavy-qupe overshadowed by the
reports telling of thes and voluminous reports telling of the throes in which been noticed a little, might have briefly outlining an event scarcely, less interesting, in its small way,
than the Russian convulsion, one which at leastian convulsion, one osopher moralizing, and the the philgood, rejoicing. The event to which We refer was the conferring of the
Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of
Honor of France Honor of France upon Alfred Drey with who was recently reinstated, from which he was ignominiously extice from which he was ignominiously ex-
pelled twelve years ago, under cicumstances so harassing, and with consequences so unbearable that, before his time, he has been transform-
ed into an old and broken man First, the imagine the two scenes Military School. In the midst of it a man erect, pale, haughty in the
consciousness of innocence. About
him hardened faces, accusing words,
estranged her him hardened faces, accusing words,
estranged hearts in those who had been his friends. The word is spok-
en ; the buttons and the gold lace row. enters.
form of Maj one of the French Army to him, pins the insignia of the highest honor France can bestow up drums roll, the military of France bursts forth in rejoicing. And amidst
the boom and the acclamation Dreythe boom and the acclamation Drey-
fus retires, so affected that his broken heart almost ceases to beat, and he is with difficulty restored.
One wonders if France will One wonders if France will conhero, or if he will soon be neglected and forgotten, as many another once at the pinnacle of popular favor has time that not all men meet with their desserts in this mife. Whatever may be the philosophy of it, and notwithstanding what those who would bution does not allways, on this side of the grave, at least, overtake the just inheritance fall 10 True, popular demonstration, such
as that pore as that at present attendant such
Dreyfus in the capital Dreyfus in the capital of the Euro-
pean Republic, cannot always remain at fever heat, nor would any real hero desire that it should. Yet, in regard to Dreyfus, and to many
others who, perhaps, suffered thers who, perhaps, suffered less
than he, but who have, with infinite pains, done more for the world, the

altumore Oriole

## he cut from his uniform, and before <br> his eyes is broken the and before

that no contaminated by his tou
And yet there was one element
nightmare which had come upon that
Had he been guilty of the hideou. earning while they are abportunity of crime laid to his charge-that of be- sity may they be alie to the neces Craying his country for gold-this
one gleam had been lacking one gleam had been lacking.
Atter that, the horrible exile to care, enable them, with reasonable
Devil's Island whe ase will Devil's Island, where, it is said, to te care, enable them to thake this pro-
was kept almost continuously fetter- on a pension tee them dependent upWas kept almost continuously fetter- on a pension which may still keep
ed, apart from friends, from the the ends together, nor expectant
home-land, books news home-and, books, news of the
world-all that makes ilife good.
Then came the turning, and, last of
all. the second all, the second scene in the old
courtyard.
Once more it is filled with time of extravagance and non-provi-
dence. But when a man's portion of it, has been wasted in
consequence of the public's mistake faces now it is filled with faces, or his substance scarificed mistake, greatly fear the scaffold the ", need ? pathy and affection. Sith sym- of its weal, and when for such rea- some pretext or other he will be, to
enough, after the lupse of so shons he reaches old age without the some enough, after the lupse of so short wherewithal to maintain the com- An interesting case in hand is that
a time, most of those sneering offi- forts of life it is
cers cers who had appeared on the one fay forts of life, it is fitting that popu- of young Thaw, who recently mur-

 absent ones, some would tell us, had foisted upen then rictim. whey to be feared, peopla Tou often, it is injustice in
case, have m
which came
Presently, a
turely aged,

NAS RUSSELL SAGE RICH One of the richest men in th.
United States recently died in advanced age, in New York City, an of the dead. No matter speak wel a man may have been criticised dur lose for the the moment his eyes hesses are condoned his weak overed, and his good qualities dwel pon, and treasured like a belated relating to the passinge accounts Sage there is no such kindly Russell nited Stast mimionaire in the prints: and they say the public he went steadily in a grocery store amassing, leaping to wealth spending anything in, yet seldom Charity. Perhaps the event or inct derogatory to him was the tion only by throwing one of his Sassin, afterwards stubbornly as testing the case which the crippled such a man one against him but contempt, and yet, in his litte become less hardened, and he have handed down as which have beell of a place among the wise words Upon the the the conduct of hord life.
Uuestioner if poor-poorer than Sage was not laborer working in the most humble reat city, with the heart of a man
till alive in him still alive in him. Riches are ma all to be considered by dollars and
cents.
olence, " honness of heart, benev-
ol of friends," usefulness to the community-constitute
true wealth, and these the poorest in
purse may possess who counts his gold by the millions.
THF signs of the times. Almost every day some occurrence
gives reason for the thoughtful to
ask anew, Where are we? What With the revelations of the pack-
ng house investigations still reeking In our nostrils; with burrowing into
lam factories, etc., going on on
lvery hand. in creat Prem every hand, in Great Britain and
elsewhere, as well as in the United
States, and abomin States, and abominations cropping
up at every turn; with the knell
sounded by sounded by Ida Tarbell and Thos. IW. Lawson still echoing in our ears. with the half-hushed enquiries into unsatisfactorily answered, and, in unsatisfactorily answered, and, in
our own land, the losses occasioned
by the New York by the New York Loan and other
corporations still remembered by by
many as a many as a burning evil, it is little
wouder that we should stop to cury Last of all comes the cry from Ne. one so eminent as Dy the mouth of
President of Cornoll the Courts are fast becouring, when moneyed men are at stake, of no more ase than figureheads; that murders
in high flaces are on the increase
and that no and that no mure on the increase,
has the now morer, provided he has the necessary gold and can speak
from the refury amonge ."The Four Hundred," nesition

rHE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

The Quiet Hour.
A Life Well Lost.



As ase by man is told,
With Him who oudges all in truth
Vast centuries doth hold.".

## 

## $\substack{\text { telling } \\ \text { smant } \\ \text { and }}$

## and they are as easer oner them ans il they were taken from Mayne Reid books. Ho However, I shall not repent the



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { He lived greatly, and yet his earthly life. } \\
& \text { like that of his Master, was finished in } \\
& \text { likstan thartyears. } \\
& \text { He was always full of life and fun and }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ium. This is only one instance out of } \\
& \text { many of lis sell-sacrifice for the sake of } \\
& \text { others. }
\end{aligned}
$$

others.
Wen wa was preparing to go out as a
missionary to Central Atrica, he dectlared
$\square$






, velling, and dashing about ulihe$t$ lihe
only move with the greatest discomfort
and ached as though he had rheurnatiand ached as though he had rheurnatic
Ifever. In his diarr, he writes. Thank
Cod for a pleasant night in my ownGod for a pleasant night in my own
tent, in oppite of a trementous storm and
rain nowing in on theSuffering from tever and rheumatisnSuffering from fever and rheumatisn,
penned up in a filthy, stuffy prison, noknowing what fearrul fate might be iand wrote in his diary: "Let the Lorido what seemeth to Him good." Hedeclared that he found much comfort in
reading Psalm xxvil
and Paalm xxvilif.Certannly he proved that it was poasilibleto praise God and to foel his heart lanc-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ing for joy, even though a host of men } \\
& \text { rose up against him. } \text { Under such cir- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { strengt and comport in his putaltering } \\
& \text { trust in (od. Is not such } \text { a faith worth }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { his condence in his God, so his to } \\
& \text { ographer says, and goes on to describo }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ographer says, and goos on to describe } \\
& \text { his entranco into the fuller life beyond }
\end{aligned}
$$

"The solidiers told of to murder htm from him his clothing. In that sulpreme moment we have the happiness of knowTng that the Bishop faced his destiny tiko stanced, and subjectod to such indignity, he made one last uuse of that
commanding mien which never tailed to secure for him the respect of the most
savage.
Drawing himself up, he savage. Drawing himserf up, he looked
around, and, as they momentarily hesiltated, he spoke a few words which graved themselves upon their memories,
and which they afterwards ropeatod just and which they afterwards repeatod just
as they were heard.
He bade them tell as they wore heard. Ho bade them tell
the king that ho was about to dic or
the the Baganda, and that he had purchased
the roed to Bugande with his yife. Thon he submitted himsell to them, and, kneel-
ing down, committed his soul to Cod. A moment later a gun was discharged. It was the appointed sisjnal. With a
wild shout the warriors fell upon the wild shout the warriors foll upon the
trembling group of portera, and thelr

 moment the Biikop fell. The two
soldiers who were stationed, one on each
 body. The ocud do no more. The
great and noble spirit leaped forth trom great and noble spirlt leaped forth from
Its broken house of clay, and entered with exceeding joy into the prosence of
the King." Some of the Bishop ble black the King." Some of the Bishop's black
servante escaped from the massacre, and trom them weo learn how he doed-died as of his companions satid: . The more I knew him, the more 1 loved him. oh. that
soul !
Ioving,
I cannot fonder-heartod, winning
forget those feet which soull I canot forgot those feot which
trood over a hundrod miles of desert that 1 might be carried in his own hammock. Bishop Henninton. Biighop Hannington's last words to his If this is the last chaptor of my
earthly history then the naxt will be earthy history, then the next will be
the frot page of the heavenly-no blots
and smudge and smudges, no incoherence, but sweei
converse in the After all, the glory and greatness of that noble 1 ilf e was not dependent on It romantic setting. You have the op
portunity of living fust as though God may not have called you to fight in the van of the army where the eyes of the world are upon you. For
that matter, Bishop Hannington could
 prisonment and death. It was not the
thought of honor and glory thet him press on undand untedly and eagerly that the face of discomfort, diffecuity and danger. He was finging himsell whole heartedly into the service of a dearly-
loved Master Who rewarded him day with the glad consciousness of apBelng a faithul servant, even
in this world he ontered largely into the transfgure our 11 And so can we it we the invigorating prtnctple. Each hour eomges to us inled with opportuntt tes of sorving emaster joyously. It is not easy to

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## BEST COUNTRY

THAT'S THE EDMONTON DISTRICT.

## Secretary Board of Trade

 Edmonton, Alberta for information about it. Nillions acres of cheap land surrroun

## The Ingle Nook.

Women Who Have Achieved When sitting here this arternoon,
wondering what should be my text wondering What should be my text
for the next Ingle-Nook talk, I happened to glanee at an open, copy of
the Indianapolis Home Journaly and the Indianapolis Home Journal, and there, right before my eyes, lay an
article entitled
Clever American
 about clever people, even although as we read about clever women,
semi-unconsciously hope they bumplious and self-asserted and ait filcted with the difease known ait
the " wig head." However, it is comforting to know
hat that stage of the clever woman is rapidly fading into the past. She has been emancipated, and is begin-
ning to take things more as ning to take things more as a mat-
ter of course now On the contrary,
the rently


$\qquad$


Miss Mary Proctor

$\qquad$ wht things as we go. Then, further
apt the hill the mists grow thinner
ap soe more end




|  |
| :---: |
| large, this worth while that notAnd so it goes on, until from the |
|  |  |

broad landscape below, with its
glimpses of forests, and spires, and

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$\qquad$
 Ive lo
fow,
1 strensth in your utmist need Ave faith, and a score of hearts will Their faith in your word and dee (nive truth, and your gifts will be paid
in kind, And honor will honor meet
$\qquad$
A smile that is just as sweet.


About the House.
A Grist of Pickles Pickled Apples.-Use small sweet
apples, and to every 7 pounds allow
1 pint vinegar and 3 lbs. sugar. Boil he vinegar and sugar, and in with them a teaspoonful each of cloves, tied in a bag. When boiling, add the apples and simmer. When cooked, take out, put in jars, pour the of fruit may be mado All sorts pickles by this recipe. Hard sweet such as crab apples, may be steaned first. If a sweeter pickle is desired arst more sugar Red Cabbare--Shred, salt, I
stand over night with a weirht Drain, cover night with a weitht on on
cold water, pour ff and measure the water to know vireqar add a of vinegar. To the
spices tied in a bag. Put vinegar spices tied in a bag. Put vinegar
hot on cabbage. Seal.
 Ripe Cucumber Pickle-Take
dozen large ripe cucumbers. 6 white
nions and 4 large red neppers. and remove seed from cucumbers and hop-well, but not too finely. Chop in one small cup salt and 1 Mix
white mustard seed. Put in a mus-
lin bay. lin bag, and drain over ninht. Re-
move to glass jars, cover with cold
vinerar and move to glass jars, cover with cold
vinegar, and seal
Cucumber Pickles in Brine Make hrine by using one cup salt to Make gallon wating one cup salt to one
Fut he che cucumbers
nto the brine as mathered

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WATCH
Keeps Time to the Second
Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about ELGIN NATIONAI, WATCH CO., EIgim, II.

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will soon sink a great ship, and the slightest neglect in milling will soon spoil a batch of flour. The most careful attention is paid "F every minute detail in the milling of "Five Roses" Flour, which is tested and re-tested during every process of milling This attention to detail has made "Five Roses" the leading brand of flour on the market to-day


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Is Recognizer
how it is promptly relieve AND THOROUGHLY CURED BY

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Ointment

There are many kinds of eczema, but
and skin, with such symptoms as redness of th skin, with a yellow tinge, heat and in
fammation, swelling, discharge of watery matter and the formation of a crust.
The most constant and troublesome
feature is the itching and burning, whic ing to that which is positively unendurable.
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to become chronic and spread to other parts of the body.
Persistent treatment is always neces Chase's ointment will cure it that Dr will come after the first few applications and the healing process will be gradua and natural.
the cure of eczema its remarkable record in ment has become known the world over For every form of itching skin disease
or skin irritation it is of worth.
Mothers use Dr. Chase's Ointment for
the chafing and shin troubles of their
the chafing and skin troubles of their babies in preference to unsanitary pore
clogging powders: 60c. a box, at all deaters, or Edmanson, Bates \& orm pany, Toronto.

## A Natinnal Neceseit.

The growing interdependence
rovinces of this Dominion must be ap necessity for another. product of one is a the eyes of the Eastern Provinces, but hose of every country in the world,
irected to the almost phenomenal wheat directed to the almost phenomenal wheat
producing qualities of
Manitoba et, concession and side line in Ontario has contributed to the settlement of these fertile Western Provinces. The crops, ac
cording to the Governmentul reports for this season, if safely harvested and garnered, will far sutpass previous years
in quality and quantity. it quality and quantity.
It is estimated 20,000 farm laloorers in assisting in the harvest of their vealth. The sons of the West are now rgently appealing to the parental and
patriotic instincts of the farmers of the East to send every strong, able-bodied man they can to aid them in this work of national importance.
The Canadian Pacific Railway has made he wonderful growth of the West possible. In the saving of the wheat and ther crops, the interests of Canada and latter is Canadi's National Highway. It has announced that on Aus. 14th, 17 h ,
nnd 22 nd, it will transport from difteront erritories in the Fast, farm laborers to. Canadian Northwost at the nominal
low rate of twolle d $1 \| l i r s$; in fact Chis National Highway is offering an in acement an exceptionally low rate owe is Atlantic steamship, service in connect fon with its railway lines. It now rerride in the growth of his nution by
perating with the Canadian Pacific sending every a avail,l le able-bodid tua
can to the West.


Hampshire Sheep For sale: rams immported lings and lambe. Correspondence or inspection

Advartise in the Advecato

## Children's Corner. <br> Post Card Collectors. <br> Mary Shipley-Falkirk P. ${ }^{\text {and }}$., O May Thomson-Martint <br> The Bat: A Fable. <br> A mouse one time rendered a service of Jupiter. .: Ask,", said the the eagles of Jrateful bird, "anything that you desire, and in the name of my master, Jove, I promise to grant it grant it to you." "Oh, sir,", said the mouse eagerly ave long felt the mortification of li beasts, and vulgar creatures as the ardently desired to and associate with the more refined society of the birds. If you could but grant me the birds. If you could but grant me wings, my happiness would be complete," <br> in the Junior Second reader. I studied history, drawing, writing, spelling, lan guage, reading, nature study, arithmetic My father has taken . The Farmer' Advocate" for three years, and he like it. This is my Elgin, Ont. <br> $\qquad$ "The Farmer's Advocate" for three years and like it fine. I was twelve years old on Dominion Day. I am in the Fourth on Dominion Day. 1 am in the Fourth book. I have three sisters and one brother. For pets, I have one old cat I call him Fanka. I also have two dogs This is all for this time. Wishing armer's Advocate " every success. IVA ALTA DREWERY (age

 . Consider well what you ask," the eagle, gravely. . Nature has placedyou in a certain grade of society, and
you need not hope that wings and you need not hope that wings alone
make you a bird." "I have considered the matter tho

oughly," said the mouse, ". and feel ain that if I had wings I could at lea | $\begin{array}{l}\text { assocdat } \\ \text { mire." } \\ \text { " very }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | o!": and, instantly, wings springing som the mouse's shoulders, the first ba

was created. why was I not contented with th umble sphere that nature intended mo
to fill ? My very wings, that I hoped rould be my pride, now prevent me from

So mortified and disappointed was he world no longer by daylight, but only at ight, when all other creatures had re-

Pussy-cat

The Cross of Srow

From a Country Girl I am a farmer's daughter.
mile from Enterprise. I hav
and a sister. My sister is and a sister. My sister is o
We have 75 chickens, 6 geese
kegt keys. We have two dogs, named Rove
and Keeper; 36 head of cattle, and 5 calves. We are building a mow
house this summer
Te Reader. My teacher is a gentlomanl.
have over two miles to go to schoonl. Wear Cousin Dorwhy

## written to youn berothy,- I have never great interect

 great interest in reading the "hilaren'sCorner. I go to school every day I am in the Senior Fourth Class. I Have
three brothers, two younget and one
older the ters. We have one dog hamed floss, ing you cavery sutcess. much space. Wish FMll
Hamilton, Ont.
he little
wall.
sut they ban in the
arir,
he pussy-c
dare :
rabble, scral
little mica

## or they smelt the Cheshite cheos

no pussy-cat said, "I it smellis very mine.
Now
$\qquad$ e never come out when
Because we are afraill of you
${ }^{\text {matat }}$ The

Wreak." said the ittle mom"y
at cat sume "homplu, othe.

The Letter Box

## The Dispersion Auction Sale HILLHURST SHORTHORN HERD

Friday, September 7th, 1906 , at one p. m.,
ON THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS, SHERBROOKE, P. Q. WEEK OF FAIR.
34 Cows and Heifers, 9 Bulls and Bull Calves.

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hoading. such as Farm Properties. Help and

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 in caring for Shorthorns. Permanent position
and good wages. None but an honest, Bober
indystions. ind gotrow man wout the best of reforence
ineed apply. M. D. Kitchen, Sewickley, Pa. ( $\begin{gathered}\text { ENUINE bargains, Aberta lands. } \\ \text { and call white }\end{gathered}$
 $\mathrm{S}^{\text {PECIAL SNAPS-Alberta lands. Easy }}$ and prices. Write: Central Alberta Lend $\frac{\text { Co. Innisfail, Alta. }}{T^{\text {RY our King Ed ward hay and stock rack and }} \text { cement block machine. }}$
 Park Farm, near Goderich, Ont, About
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Grazing lande well watered. Apply to Edw.
Atrrill Goderich Ont

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THE Perfection Cow Tail Holder (patented

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conveniences. Partionlars apply
$X$, Farmer



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AUGUST 2, 1906
QUESTIONS AND ANSWIRS.
Miscellaneous.
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G. F.
eat at present.
Ans.-Wm. Rennie, formerly farm super
intendent at the Ontario Agricultural
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MARE WITH ITGHY LEGS.

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average cow's milk yield.
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iternational harvester company OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

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White Hall Shorthorns

N.A. Steen, Meado awvele. P.O.and Station, Peelc $C$.
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SALEM P.O. Elora Stations, G.T.R. and C.P.R MAPLE + GROVE StOCK + FARM sootch and
sootch - Topped
SHORTHORNIS
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and Berkshires.
and

Shorthorns Leicesters
 W. A. Douglas,
C. Rankin \& Sons, Wyabridgge, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP
( PI MAPLE HALL ShORTHORNS

rowan hill shorthorns

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Always exactly the same quality Those who have used it for years are the ones "who give it the name of " good tea.
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We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding. among them some ideal
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GEO. Amos \& SON, Moffal Stn. and P.O.,.C.P.R
Pine Grove Stock Farm
Hish-olase sootoh shorthorne.

Ohoiee Shropshire Sheop, Olyd desdale and Heolk
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JKMEB BMITTH, Sapt., Rookland, Ont
SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.


 Stations : Streetaville and Meadowvale, c. P. R. Shorthorns Havo peveral good


 "Ah, my lord, and in the old, right merry days I knew your mother ! Out
into the storm. forsooth! Not while h have a roof to my head! Jermyn Deborah shall kindle a fire of logs, and
then: my lord, I shall beg the honor of your company in my withdrawing-room,
where we may plan your concealment,", Where we may plan your concealment.',
Jermyn groaned aloud and Deborah' teeth chattered. She received a shar reproof from her mistress, and tried to the wind an excuse about the keenness of From the head of the staircase, Lady
Dacre returned Lord Ferguson's bow, and then swept back to the fire ; the servants
would obey carefully A fire in the best chamber ! What rash ness, what grievous folly! The storm ithout might be terrible, but, alack awaiting the mistress of be the troubl It was not very long before, in dry garments, Lord Ferguson sat facing Lady Dacre in her room, telling her in a few rapid wonds of the warning he had re-
ceived and the difflculties and dangers through which he had passed.
Her keen eyes rested on his face. She
sat, leaning forward, and not one word or gesture escaped her. He was so
young, this fugitive, litule more than boy, and engaged in the dangerous pur-
suit of carrying signed suit of carrying signed letters from King
James, as they called him, to his royal sames, as they called him, to his royal
servants, when the warning reached him. He must fiy, and follow the daring plan that others had found succossful-make
his way to London, and, through the his way to London, and, through the
heip of someone like Lady Dacre, pet on boprd a ship and sail to sacrety, get on
He
had heard no whisper of the disaster of the secret-room, though he had been care-
ful to hide every trace of surprise at the ful to hide every trace of surprise at the
order of the preparation of the best
chambler. Notwithstanding the fury chamber. Notwithstanding the fury of
the storm, he might have been seen, fol
lowed. Lady Dacre's heart went out to the but surely some way of escape might Le
planned.
She sat long alter planned. She sat long after she had
sent the weary fugitive to bed, turning over plans in her clever brain, while
Jermyn and Deborah sighed and shook their heads. It seemed to their anxious
hearts as if they saw the mell hearts as if they saw the walls of a
ylomy prison closing round their daunt-
less mistress. One order, and one only le

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August 2, 1906
MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Imp. and Canadian-bred. Males and females, as good
types as the breeá produces. C. D. Wager Enterppise Stn. \& P.O., Addington Co SHORTHORNS


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Elora station on the G. T. and C. P. Ry,


 GLENAVON STOCK FARM Shorthorns and Lincoln Sheep
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { W. B. ROBERTS, } & \text { Sparta P.O. } \\ \text { Station: St. Thomas, C.P. }\end{array}$ Hillhurit Shorthorns
 Dorted English and ho
of good milking strain
sAE. A. coohrane: Compton, P. Q. SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

 JOHN LEE \& sONs,
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iles west
st. Thome, on

## SHORTHORNS

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Just now: One pair of matohed geldings 5 and e
years old ; show team. JAS. MoARTHUR, Goble's, Ont. Riverview Shartharns and Oxfierds Shorthorm roorpoant Grimion Mlower.
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SHORTHORNS
 HUDSON USHER, Queenstom, One 3COTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS
 H. GOLDING \& sons. Thamesford, ont Glen Gow Shorthorns ${\underset{i}{\text { is }} \text { - Our present offering }}_{9}$ bulls, frome 6 t 4 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and
Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Cana
dian.
 Brown Lee Shorthorns



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Externally, heals Sores, UIcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.
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HOLLYMOUIT SHORTHORIS N and the sot of
Imp. 25 HEAD Antithing for sile.
youth bulls. Brooing
giltoedged and ungur
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 N. B. ROBMRTBON, MRMPRIOR, ONT: Maple Lodgo Stock Farm. 1256.

Now oner for ale smontad Kathotor ram

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.
A. EDWARD MEYER, ootoh Shopthorns. The Sunny 8lope herd oompriees Orulolahamk
Bellonas, Mysies, Villages, Brawill Bude, Broed-


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D. Barilett \& Sons, Smithville Ont.



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 Oak Grove Shorthorns ${ }_{\text {Severan }}^{\text {- Prent imp }}$,

 SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS \& OXFORD DOWNS Herds headed by imp. Ryal Prince and imp
bbotsfor Star. For saie: Nine bulls, six monthe
o one year, three from imp de


AMMAMDALE HOLSTEIN HERD





AUGUST 2， 1906

－BULLETIM


Cheviot and Dorset Horned sheer．，
1 Poland Chin sow，and Boar PIEs．
F．S．WETHERALL，Rushton Farm，COOKSHIRE，OUE．
Brampton Jersey Herd

HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD．
Our present offering is ：\＆fow choice heifer
ealves from 8 to 8 months oll，which，considering
quality，will be sold ressonable．
BOBT．TUFTS \＆SON，Tweed P．O．a Sta．

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SPLENDID MUTTON
6000 WOOL GREAT WEIGHT
This highly valuable English Rreed of Sheep is
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Wonderfully Early Maturity．
Hardiness of constitution，adapted to all climates
Whilst in the quality of mutton and large
proportion of liaen meat it is unsur－
passed，and for crossine atro
JAMESE，RAWLENCE，
Salisbury，England．
The Riby Herd and Flock
of Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep
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sheep at Chicago Show，1903．Selections for sale．
Cables－DUDDING，KEELBY，ENG．©
Lincolns are Booming
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OO FIE WOIDS
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＇THE FARMER＇S ADVOCATE． cossip．
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$\qquad$ Alberta veterinarians met in Edmonto
on July 4 th for the purpose of appoint
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Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles．Here are some of the symp－
toms．Any one of them should be a
warning for you to attend to it ima warning for you to attend to it im－
mediately．Don＇t delay．Serious break－
down of the system down of the system may follow，if you
do：Nervousness，Sleeplessness，Dizzi－
ness，Palpitation of the Heat，Sh， ness，Palpitation of the Heart，Shortneas
of Breath，Rush of Blood to the Head， Smothering and Sinking Spells，Faint
and Weak Spells，Spasm or Pain through
and the Heart；Cold，Clammy Hands and
Feet．There may be many minor symp－
toms of heart and nerve trouble，but these are the chief ones．Nerve Pills will
Milburn＇s Heart and Nerver dispel
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Price 50 cents per box，or 8 for $\$ 1.25$ ． WEAK SPELLS CURED． Mrs．L．Dorey，Hemford，N．S．，write
us as follows：－＂I was troubled with dizzimess，weak spells and fiuttering of
the heart．I procured a boz of Milburn＇s
Heart and Nerve Pills，and they did me Heart and Nerve Pills，and they did me
so much good that I got two more bores， and after finishing them I was completely
cured．I must say that I cannot recom－ mend them too highly．
Stropsilifo a Colsuold Sicop
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and
 clyoesdales Ohoice ran and
ewe lambe．Heo 60 ahearling awes
for sale．Apply
to

JOHN BRIGHT， Myptie Station，Ontaile DORSET HORN SHEEP and
SCOTCH SHORTHORNs
 Nonth toHn $\boldsymbol{a}$ ．Mocilliviar．
Farnham Farm Oxforts，
We have some extra good yearling
rams for flock headers，all sired by
imported ram．We also h \＆ve 50 yearling ewes and 100 ram and ewe
lambs．These are princtpally sited
by our famous imported ram．
 OOUTEHENENE
 OOL工耳且
imported and home－bred prizewinning dams．
Robt．McEwen，Bymon，Ont． FAIRVIEW SHRIOPSHIRES
Have the world＇s record for the largest per head
winnings at the greatest of world＇s fairs－St．
Louis． Also have the record for their 28 years in the
leading show rings，including three world＇e
falpe，of winning more first an 3 chempion
prizes than all competitors combined． Dos you need a few real good ewes？Or a choice
Dam to head your flock？If so，write for circular
and quotations to OHN CAMPBELL．Fairviow Farm．Woodville，Ont．
SARMER＇s ADVocATE＂Want and
For Sale＂Ads．bring cood results．Send in your sads．and you will soon know all sbout it．
The Wm．Weld co Ltale．London，Ont

BEERSHIIRES
H．Importod and Canadian－brod OM．VANDERLIP，CaInsville，


HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES



|  |
| :---: |
| Shropshire RAMS AND EWES， <br> Cotswold Rams and Ewes THAT I HAVE EVER OWNED Will quote close prices on application． ROBERT MILLER Stoufiville，Ontario |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Sheop Breeders＇ Associations．




## WOOL

Consigmontus solicited．
Write and bet our prices．
E．t．CARTER \＆co．，tORONTO．
COTSWOLD SHEEP




 McDougall＇s Sheep Dip \＆Cattle Dressing



## Suffolk Sheep

JAMES BOWMAN，EIm Park，Guelph SHROPSHIRES
Shearling owes and rams for sale．
amo．
HINDMARSE，Allea Craic，ont NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS


Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths Mnes orstings：Alarge herd of choice pigs of all


Tamworths and Dorset Horn Sheep，

Morriston Yorks，and Tams．


CHESTER WHITE SWINE Rdid Shropshire Sheep．
and


Wok kop gb brod soris．an havo onotant on
 AAS．WILSON \＆SONS，FERGUS，ONT． Oakdale Berkshires

 Ohio Improvad Chostor．Wad p．o Ohio Improved Chester Whites


 H．E．GEORGE，Orampton，Ont． YORKSHIRES

 Glenhodson Yorkshires．
gLENHODSON COMPANY，Myrtle Station，Omt． Rosebank Berkshires

| QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS． Miscellaneous． doing statute labor． |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| you let me know the uncaning of | ing and destroying the nests． |
| dion ${ }^{\text {a }}$ of the Att relating ${ }^{\text {to the }}$ | Reaistrring clydebdale |
| 碞 | I have at Clydesdale mare that has |
| － | three straight crosses in her breeding |
| of the time of coming and going to |  |
| from the place of work．Should time be counted from the time nerson leaves | I set her ofspring registered，and and what |
|  | proceeding would be neessary in order |
| the place where | to having them registered？W．A．M． |
| （on our division we had to pass | Ans．－Her female offspring having |
| place where the | Tour crasses by refistered Clydesdale |
| the gravel pit，about a mile further） | sires would be eligible to registration． |
| should time be counted from the time | Stallions to bee eligible must have five crosses． |
| they reach the pit．The men had been | the Registrar，F．M． |
| that work would |  |
| past seven and quit a Ontario． | tor blank forms of application for tering Clydesdales． |
| Ans．－It must be a section of the town－ | on these iorms． |
|  | QUEstions RE |
|  | पау |
| （es，1904，Chap．25）does not make |  |
|  |  |
| he by－law in order to answer |  |
|  | the heating cha |
|  | 3．Does the lamp ch |
| time would begin from arrival at the | lower smoke pir |
|  | 4．Can the hea |
| enticing servant away． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| names the wage．C says he will | 3．Yes |
| give him a little more to leave A and | 4．It can，though more |
|  |  |
| and can＇t go．C goes to $A$ and |  |



## to let B go．C goes to Be，out at at the feld，and ratifes his Sund <br> Tenid and ratifies his Sunday agreement This is on Saturday．Next Thursday net <br> at once，he（C）will hire another man， and B will bo out of the job． B leaves A Fridny <br>  <br> Ontario． Ans．-1. Yes． a．By suit．It would be adrisable， before brinuing the <br> \section*{portable fencing，etc}

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

GOSSIP．
ported by John Kemp，Weston，trand ing and destroying the nests． REGIBTERING Clydesdales from impor crosses in her breeding If I breed her to an imported hes side． proceeding offspring registered，and what Ans．－Her female offspring having Pour crasses by reristered Clydesdale
sires would be eligible to registration． crosses．Write the legistrar，F．Five
Wade，Department of Agriculture， or blank forms of application for regis－
eering Clydesdales．The rules are printed QUESTIONS RE BROODER illustrated， plan，which you had in your paper March 2．Does the lower smoke pipe go into
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4. Can the heat reflector be made out } \\
& \text { f. a round piece of tin without making } \\
& t \text { into a cone? }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ The demand for cotswold rams to gue
o the ranges and to farms paratively few sheep are kept，is as strong as for any previous year in my
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 west exceecd those of from the east to the the point of number of any other breed．In
Cotswold stands sheep recorded the see so many cotswolds advertised for
sale as some if tor this should not be tahen as an indicat ion of their standing．The an indica－
registered repistered breeding stoc：this yupply of
as large as the demand，still iot
look for
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$



[^0]:    portation

[^1]:    Summer Water Supply
    

[^2]:    A. DUNCAN
    Shorthorn Bulls

