

VOL XXXIX. LONDON, ONTARIO.

AUGUST 25, 1904.

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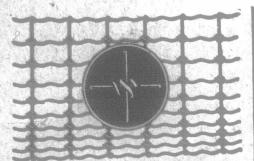
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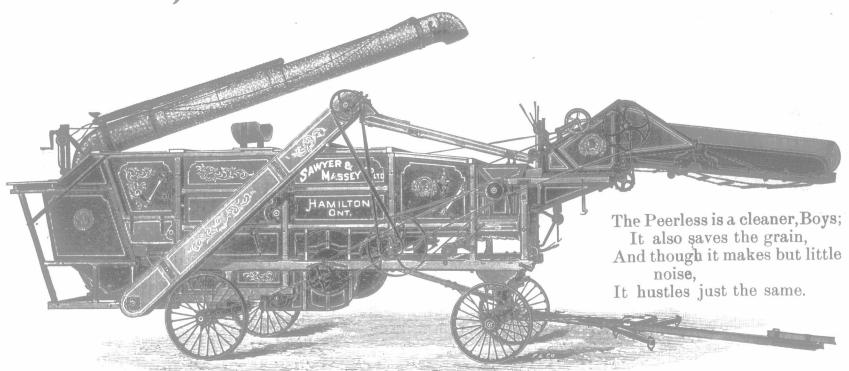


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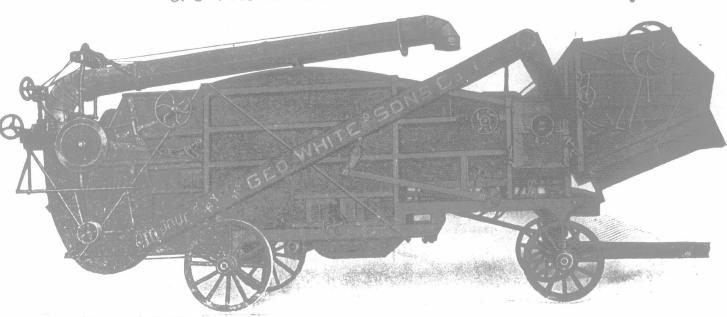
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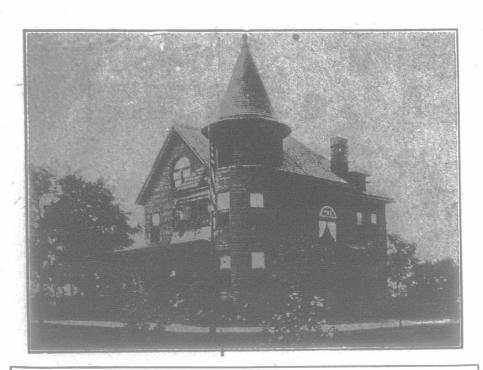
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TRADE TOPIC.

MEMO RE FARMERS' LINES. - During the past twenty years no other occupation in life has shown the same advancement all round as has farming. The improvements in the methods and equipment, the advancement in its commercial aspect and in its social conditions have been a distinguishing feature of the closing and opening centuries, until farming to-day ranks with the most enlightened professions.

In no other calling is there exercised greater skill, more complete executive ability, a more pervading energy, or a higher degree of intelligence.

Amongst the most noteworthy features of this development, especially in the great Northwest of Canada, is the enormous expansion in individual farming operations, only sustained by the wonderful improvements in farming machinery; the increased and improved transportation facilities, calling for a second and even a third railway from seaboard on the west to seaboard on the east, providing shipping facilities almost from the very granary and stock-yard of every producer of the great West.

Keeping pace with the transportation facilities has come means of instantaneous communication from the farm to the buyer, the elevator, the railway station, and the general market. Today the farmer who wishes to do business on the most approved and successful lines, must have his telephone connection with local and general markets.

The telephone has brought to the farmer many commercial as well as social advantages. The feature that is most readily recognized is the removal of that social isolation which has driven many a good boy from the farm; but aside from this, it is fast becoming a commercial necessity to the farmer, as it has long since become to the business man in town or city.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada was among the first, if not the very first, to recognize this new development, and long since provided for its incorporation in its general system.

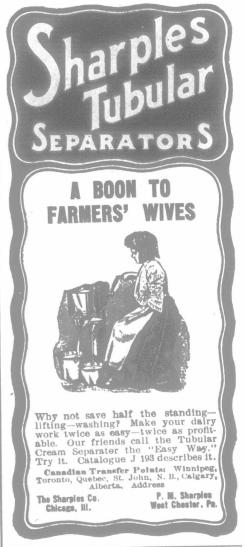
telephone service to be complete must connect with everybodythe system must be universal. This applies to the farmer with particular force. He requires to communicate daily with the railway station, the elevator, the doctor, the lawyer, the dry goods man, the manufacturer, the implement agent; every interest and every industry exists for his service, and he must have direct communication with them. The Bell Telephone Co., with its universal system of exchanges, and its constantly spreading system of long distance lines, can give the farmer this service.

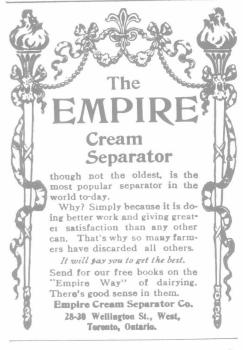
The farmer from his very isolation requires a service that can always be depended upon. The Bell Telephone Co., with its great organization for the maintenance of its system and its experience in providing the best equipment can give a reliable service at all times.

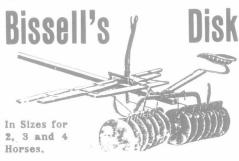
With its facilities for manufacturing, construction, repairing, extending, it can give a service at the most reasonable rates, and the most advantageous terms. The fact that it possesses the field so completely is the best evidence that it has met every reasonable demand from the public.

The solution of the enormous problem of supplying telephone service to farmers has engaged the most serious consideration and attention of the Bell Telephone Co., and it has formulated plans which have met the situation to the general satisfaction of every section which has taken the matter up with the company in business spirit. To-day this company has thousands of farmers connected with its local exchanges throughout Canada, to the great advantage of the business men, the company, and to the farmers most of all.

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Farmer's Mavocate and Home Magazine.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 25, 1904.

No. 622

EDITORIAL.

Judging Dairy Cattle.

While the only absolutely reliable tests of a cow's capabilities as a producer of milk and butter are the scales and churn for a term of ten months or a year, there are certain general characteristics of form and other features, such as feminity of appearance, quality of skin and hair, and size and shape of the udder, which, taken together, serve as tolerably safe indications in selecting a cow for dairy work. There are exceptions to all rules, and a cow is occasionally found which, while measuring well up to the standard of excellence in appearance, proves disappointing in her work in the dairy; while, on the other hand, some cows failing to conform to the approved type in their outward make-up do surprisingly good work in milk and butter production. Since, therefore, there is no infallible rule apart from a prolonged milking test, judging by inspection can only be done on the basis of the indications above mentioned, the placing of the cows in the show-ring being determined by the standard of type for the breed, and the judge, who is expected to set the standard of type for the breed, being guided by his ideal, will favor the cow combining in the greatest degree approved conformation with the tokens of usefulness in dairy production. Speaking generally, a cow to fill this bill should have a decidedly feminine appearance, a fine, slim, moderately-long neck, a bright, prominent eye, a broad forehead, slightly dished face, broad muzzle, with large, spreading nostrils, strong lips, narrow withers, smoothly-fitting shoulders, a wide chest, with good thickness through the heart, a broad loin and strong back, ribs sprung well outward and downward from the spine, with good length and depth, long, level quarters, thin thighs and wellarched flank, fine bone, and, withal, a well-balneed udder of fair size nearly level on the sole, running well forward on the belly and well out and up behind, not too fleshy, and with moderately large and long teats, placed well apart. The handling quality of the skin, which should be soft, pliable and not too thick or too thin, and the hair fine and furry, are indications of a good feeder, good digestion, and a quiet disposition, all of which are essential to the best dairy work. Fancy points, such as a fashionable color of hair or a rich yellow skin, are minor considerations, which should have little weight in judging as long as the color belongs to the breed. A yellow skin, as a matter of choice, is preferable to a white or bluish tint, but there is no evidence that it indicates the production of richer milk, and even yellow milk does not always show an excess of fat when tested in comparison with milk of a less pronounced color. The color of the skin, moreover, is a variable feature, changing with the feeding and condition of the animal. Even the size and prominence of the milk veins, to which so much importance is attached by some professional judges, is not an unvarying index of phenomenal milking capacity. There is no way of proving that many small and active veins are less potential in furnishing the udder with its product of milk than are fewer, more prominent and flabby ones, and as a matter of fact, some superior milkers have neither exceptionally large udders nor milk veins. The period of lactation, of course, has a great deal to do with the appearance of the udder, a fresh cow having a de-

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been milking several months, and the judge may make allowance for this difference, where other things are more than equal, but it is difficult to make allowance for a dry cow, in comparison with one that is fresh. Dairy bulls are much more difficult to judge than are bulls of the beef breed, as in the latter symmetry of form and thickness of flesh are principal factors in determining superiority, and these are features that would disqualify a bull of the dairy breeds, to which the standard for dairy cows applies generally, with the exception of the points allowed for udder development. Breed character and the evidences of forceful masculinity should be looked for in the bull. A strong, but not coarse, head and horn, a muscular neck, a broad chest and deep fore ribs, together with an active and spirited temperament, are signs of a robust constitution and a vigorous organization, qualities that are essential to a pre-potent sire.

Take an Advance Step.

Canada is this year receiving large numbers of pure-bred animals from Europe, which are calculated to make improvements upon the different classes of stock in this country. The numbers of pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep and swine imported in late years would seem immense if totalled up, and no doubt their impress is to be seen where they have been intelligently used, but our progress might be more rapid. Not fifty per cent. of the producers of live stock have any definite ideal in mind when selecting a sire to use upon their females. There always has been too little-shall we say intelligence, but that is excusable; at any rate, there has not been that persistency of purpose and that deliberate pursuit of the ideal in animal form that should characterize our operations in live-stock breeding. Indiscriminate co-mingling of the blood of different breeds has in many cases hampered the influence of really meritorious sires and produced types that are often no improvement upon the original stock What might be done in the next few years if all breeders established ideals, and persistently pursued them, no one can estimate. In the building up of model studs, flocks and herds in the past, it has always required the use of many dollars or the spending of much time, associated with a natural zeal for the work in hand. As a rule, we are not a wealthy people, but time and enthusiasm are at our command, and, in many instances, money is also available for the assistance of both. Why, then, should there not be a marked movement toward the betterment of our stock? Why should every one not set himself to the work of making every colt better than its dam, every young cow a better performer than her mother, every lamb an easier feeder and a heavier woolproducer than its parents, and every hog a heavier mortgage-lifter than the one that ate at the trough before him. The doctrine of the perpetuity of the best and continuity of purpose toward a higher plane is one that should more loudly be proclaimed and more wholly adopted. In the fall and winter before us let there be some serious "stocktaking." If the animals on hand for breeding fall too far short of the model in mind, work them off to the butcher or consign them to other purposes. Endeavor to secure some of the best animals that might otherwise go concentrated movement all down the line toward acquiring a better supply of breeding stock than cided advantage in that regard over one that has the farm has carried before.

The Proposed Ontario School of Forestry.

In the course of an article on "Forest Restoration." the Toronto Globe estimates that of the 100,000,000 acres of forest land in the Province of Ontario, 40,000,000 acres is of such a character that it must remain permanently wild, being unsuited for agriculture. Examples of this kind are to be found in the rough and rocky timber limit areas of the Muskoka, Parry Sound and other districts. It is estimated that this area is capable, through conserving the existing timber and restoring by seeding and planting, of yielding an average annual revenue of \$40,000,000, or \$1 per acre. Owing to the length of time required for the growth of such timber as white pine, it is difficult to enlist private enterprise in the work of reforesting, particularly in the territory mentioned, hence the necessity for the Government undertaking such work. With more rapid growing timber, and by proper care of the wood lots in our older and first-rate agricultural sections, the farmer can secure a fairly certain and early return for his outlay, which the enhancement of the value of his property makes a good investment. In concluding its remarks upon this subject, the Globe says:

"A natural aid to systematic work in the United States has been the establishment of colleges of forestry, and that plan could be followed with advantage in Ontario. At Yale and Ann Arbor the colleges of forestry are for men who have already graduated, and the course is two This plan seems to be the most satisfac-There are many young men willing to spend the additional two years for training and a special degree in forestry. As the graduates are generally thrown on their own resources when embarking in practical work, the plan of a special course after graduating secures a maturity of judgment that might be wanting in case the study of forestry were made a branch of undergraduate work. At Cornell the undergraduates take a course in forestry, but the balance of advantage seems to be with the special course for more mature minds. At present the demand for trained men is greater than the supply, and this condition is likely to continue for many years certainly be a demand for them in Ontario in the protection service, in estimating timber limits, scaling for stumpage dues, determining the trees to be cut and to be preserved for seeding, and in enforcing the more stringent requirements that will be necessary regarding the burning of brush and the clearing away of the debris of lumbering Ontario must maintain her lead, and to that end the scientific training of students and the systematic restoration of denuded land have now become necessary."

The "Farmer's Advocate" has already commended the proposal to establish a course or school for the training of foresters in the Province of Ontario, but we cannot endorse the scheme to make it an adjunct of Toronto University. proper place for such an institution is in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, where closely related sciences are taken up in a practical way, and where we have an increasing supply of the right kind of material from which capable guardians of the future timber interests of the Province may be drawn. The greater proportion of the agricultural college students, after their courses, return to the regular pursuit of agriculture, but it is inevitable that a certain number, such as those who take the longer B.S.A. course, will gravitate into a variety of avocations in connection with educational or experimental institutions or enterprises, where special advanced training is required. Into this class prospective foresters would naturally fall. It is from the country that the virile and masterful manhood of Canada is largely recruited and

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LONDON, CANADA

sustained, and when upon the foundation of the sound education laid in rural, public and the high schools is added the splendid courses given at the agricultural college, we can look with assurance for the necessary "judgment," "mental maturity," practical knowledge and administrative vigor requisite for the forestry service. Hon. Mr. Dryden, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, has wisely laid the foundation for an aggressive policy in tree culture and forestry, by setting apart on the college farm at Guelph an extensive area, which has been devoted to plantations of forest trees from seeds and seedlings. Valuable knowledge will thus be acquired in cultivation, and the trees when grown sufficiently large will be distributed throughout the Province for planting. We trust that the Government will lose no time in locating the proposed school of forestry at the agricultural college, where it properly belongs, and where it will serve as an additional incentive to the young men of the far:ns to patronize the great Provincial farmers' school, rather than moving away to the "professional" surroundings, which would be the case were it centralized in Toronto as a sort of annex to the University. At Guelph we will turn out a better and more efficient class of foresters, and the rank and file of students returning to the farms will have derived very great advantages of special instruction on this important subject, while taking their regular courses in practical agriculture, which will tend to mould the farm practice of the future in the Province in the right direction.

Dairy Inspector's Report.

In his report to the Department, the Chief Dairy Inspector of Eastern Ontario, Mr. G. G. Publow, says ninety-nine meetings between inspectors and farmers were held this season, and the average attendance at each meeting was forty. A great deal of good has resulted from the meetings. The inspector also reports that less than twenty per cent. of the complaints about the quality of cheese come from the factories which comply with the Government regulations.

HORSES

Dietetic Diseases of Horses.

(Continued.)

PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA-BROKEN WIND-HEAVES .- This disease might be classified as one of the respiratory organs, as the lungs are the organs principally involved, but as it is usually caused by errors in feeding, we will discuss it as a dietetic When we know that the same pair of nerves (the pneumogastric) supplies, to a great extent, both the lungs and the stomach, we recognize how a more or less constant irritation to the latter, by overloading with food, or the introduction of food of poor quality, may, through nervous sympathy, produce disease of the former. This disease may be defined as a non-inflammatory disease, characterized by difficult and peculiar breathing; the inspiratory movement is performed with ease, the expiratory with two apparent efforts. The difficulty in breathing is liable to remissions, occasionally being hard to detect; a peculiar, hollow cough, called "the broken-winded cough," is a more or less constant symptom; indigestion and flatulence aggravate the symptoms.

The causes of broken-wind given by various authors are numerous and complicated, but there is little doubt that it is generally due to improper food, more particularly to bad, musty or coarse hay, containing a large quantity of woody fiber, from being too ripe when cut; to the habitual overloading of the stomach with hay of any kind, but especially with a quality that is more or less Horses that are very heavy feeders, if allowed large quantities of coarse food are more liable to the disease than those with mod erate appetites. Horses with very round chests, not capable of the ordinary degree of expansion, are also more easily affected. In a year following a season in which the weather has been wet during hay harvest, and as a consequence a great percentage of hay has been more or less damaged, as was the case in various parts of Ontario in 1902, broken-wind will be more frequently seen than in ordinary years. The disease is at first purely a nervous affection, dependent upon the condition of the digestive system, the pneumogastric nerve being especially involved, and the organic lesions are the effect of the nervous dis-There is at first an abnormal condition of the bronchial tubes and air cells, which is quickly followed by structural change. The air cells become inflated; this prevents the free circulation of the blood in the capillaries, hence nutrition to the bronchial muscle and mucous membrane is weakened; degeneration succeeds, the walls of the air cells become stretched, disorganized, perforated or ruptured, two or more being converted into one, hence the air escapes and infiltrates into the lung tissue, causing that con-

dition known as emphysema. SYMPTOMS.-Inspiration is performed with ease, but the expiratory movement requires two apparent efforts, at the conclusion of which the muscles relax, and the flanks fall with a peculiar There is usually a peculiar cough, which seems to be ejaculated with a sort of a grunt, and this is often accompanied by the passage of flatus per anus. The cough, while peculiar, is hard to describe, but is readily recognized by those who have paid particular attention to its character istics, and its peculiarity will be noticed whether the horse coughs voluntarily or is forced to cough by pressure on the larynx (the throat). In some cases there is an irregular, thick discharge from the nostrils during fits of coughing, but in many cases this symptom is not well marked. By placing the ear against the ribs the respiratory murmur will be noticed to be abnormal, but in order to be able to detect this it is necessary to be familiar with the normal sounds, hence we will not enlarge on this point. The symptoms are much more severe after the animal has been fed, and after the stomach has become comparatively empty the breathing may be tolerably easy until he has been fed again. Severe exercise also aggravates the symptoms. The digestive organs are often weak and easily disordered, but this is

not a constant symptom. TREATMENT.—Preventive treatment is always to be observed. Care should be taken to not give food of poor quality, especially musty or over-Greedy horses should be fed only a ripe hay. limited amount of bulky food, and, if possible. should not be worked or exercised soon after a hearty meal. When the first symptoms of the disease are noticed, before structural change has taken place, it is possible the development of the disease may be arrested, by the removal of the cause. In this case a purgative is indicated, followed by giving food of first-class quality in small quantities. When the walls of the air cells have become ruptured, of course a complete cure cannot be effected, but the symptoms can be palliated by attention to diet. Bulky food must be of first quality, and given in limited quantities. It is good practice to dampen all food consumed with lime water, and some claim to observe benefit from adding a couple of ounces of raw linseed oil. Care should be taken to not allow the ani-

mal to overload the stomach. Small quantities of bulky food and larger rations of grain than is usually given give good results, where the digestive organs are tolerably active. All methods that improve the digestion tend to relieve the symptoms, hence gentian, ginger and nux vomica, in dram doses of each, are serviceable.

Unscrupulous horse-dealers resort to various methods to relieve the symptoms of broken-wind, for the purposes of sale or trade. They know that the animal breathes tolerably well when the stomach is empty; therefore, when a deal is probable, they keep him short of food and water, and give him a sharp drive to unload the bowels before showing him to the probable victim. Large doses of the various sedative medicines, as opium, arsenic, etc., are also known to have a palliative effect, and are often given. A heavy horse can be treated and dosed in such a manner as to practically remove the evident symptoms of the disease for a few hours, and the unwary purchaser finds out when too late how cleverly he has been " done." At the same time, an affected horse cannot be fixed so that he will not show the characteristic motion of the flanks during expiration, if he is subjected to a smart gallop for quarter of mile or further, neither can the peculiar character of the cough be removed, hence it is wise for the prospective purchaser to subject the animal to these tests if he has any reason to suspect the honesty of the vendor.

Breeding Young Shires.

Apropos the article appearing in the "Farmer's Advocate" a few weeks ago, a writer in the Live-Stock Journal (British) says

That a two-year-old filly is not likely to breed a colt of the high quality of that produced by a mature mare is, no doubt, theoretically, excellent advice, but in actual practice it is very often disregarded, with surprisingly excellent results, and with Shires.

Two instances stand out conspicuously, viz.: that of the late Lord Wantage's Lady Victoria, winner of first prize at the Shire Horse Show of 1889, and numerous other prizes. She was considered to be about the best three-year-old of that season, and developed into a remarkably wide and weighty brood mare, although she was born when her sire—the London and Royal champion—Prince William 3956, and her dam, Glow (by Spark 2197, also a London and Royal winner), were both only three years old, thus being the produce of twoyear-old parents on both sides

'The other is that of the thrice champion stallion, Buscot Harold 161576, he being sired by Markeaton Royal Harold 15225, as a two-yearold, although it must be admitted his dam, Aurea, was five years old at the time he was The trio were all class winners at the Shire Horse Show in 1898, and the two-year-old colt took the champion prize away from his sire, while his dam championed the female section.

Other instances could be given with time and space, but it is evident from the foregoing that good animals are bred from colts and fillies, and the writer has never seen disastrous or even bad results from mating well-grown Shire fillies, and the practice is a very common one among breeders of high-class Shires.

"Unquestionably, then, the system of breeding ng stock has become much more fashion able during the last ten or fifteen years than ever before, but can anybody prove that the stature or health of any British breed of horses has suffered in consequence? With Shires, my own impression is that neither has.'

Good Prices for Drafters.

Recently, a horse dealer in Toronto, while on a short visit to a near-lying village, saw a threeyear-old draft gelding that seemed to be what the market wanted, and bought him, although it took two hundred and seventy-five dollars to do so. The object lesson in this transaction is obvious. When a three-year-old will bring over two hundred, it should indicate that horses of a certain type are badly needed, and that for the producers of such horses there is ample Dealers report that the industrial development going on in Canada the market demand for heavy working horses shows every probability of keeping up indefinitely. Such being the case, there should be a lot of careful breeders tumbling over each other in their efforts to secure as many good draft brood mares as find their way into the open market.

Horses at the National.

From all indications, admirers of horses may anticipate a real treat at the Toronto Exhibition this year. Several of the big Clydesdale importers have landed their challengers, and others are on the way from the different fountain heads of the horse industry. Light horses, both running and trotting, will attend the fair in large numbers, and the fancy actors will also parade in force. Ponies, also, are to be given special prominence. So, all things combined, the horse display should be a little better than has been.

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STOCK.

The Pig for Profit.

Time was when pork was commonly held in low esteem by the wealthy classes in cities and towns, and mainly sought after for lumbermen's and sailors' supplies and food for those in humble circumstances, but times and tastes have changed. and now breakfast bacon and sugar-cured ham are reckoned among the luxuries of life, ruling so high in price that only well-to-do people can afford to indulge in them, and the pig, once despised by prudish people, but prized in the Emerald Isle as the "gintleman that paid the rint," now commands consideration as a moneymaker and a mortgage-lifter in wide America, as well as in the older lands of Europe, where, by improved processes of curing, together with judicious breeding and feeding, a type and quality of product was produced that tickled the palate, making the pig a peer among meat-producing animals. Danes and the Irish taught Canadian purveyors the secret of mild-curing, the packers, through the press, proceeded to enlighten farmers on the type of pig suitable for the production of the largest proportion of high-priced Wiltshire sides and fleshy backs, instead of an excess of cheap-selling shoulders and lard, and in a surprisingly short time the style of our stock has been changed by intelligent breeding and treatment, until now our bacon-type pigs produce a quality of meat that ranks high in the discriminating market of Great Britain, rivalling that of our mentors, the Danes, and our farmers are receiving as much per pound for live pigs at six months old as they sometimes sold dressed hogs for at the age of a year and a And when we consider how much more cheaply weight may be added in the first half year of the life of a hog than later, and that much of the food used in the growth of the bacon-type pig is cheaply grown and of low market value, as compared with peas, that formerly went into the production of fat hogs, weighing up to a quarter of a ton, we are forced to the conclusion that if there was any money for the farmer in feeding the latter, there must be surer profit in the present-day pig and his manner of preparation for the market.

In these good times, farmers complain if the price of pigs drops to five cents a pound, apparently forgetful that a large proportion of the food that goes into the production of pork is such as could not be profitably disposed of in other ways, such as the by-products of the dairy, clover and other crops that enrich the land by their growing, rendering it fertile for producing other crops. But now that prices hover around six cents, as they have often in the last few years, there are certainly few if any branches of farming more profitable than pigs if kept in such numbers as can be handled in a way to safeguard health and ensure a thrifty condition. And the question of constitutional vigor is one of great importance in pig breeding and management. The clamor for

extreme length, which is generally associated with narrowness and limited lung room, may, if followed too far, be responsible for a class of stock lacking in vigor, unthrifty, slow in maturing, and an easy prey to disease. Medium length of body, with a broad chest, good thickness through the heart, and a strong, slightly-arched back and good texture of bone, are among the indications of a robust, a profitable feeding and an impressive breeding animal, and farmers will do well to pay more attention to these points, as it is too true that considerable loss has been experienced in the last few years from disease, which should not occur in a country where pigs are not kept together in large numbers as in some other countries.

A Sheep Beats a Hoe.

Prof. Thos. Shaw, of Minnesota, an ex-Canadian, is one of the best authorities on the weed question to-day. He has studied weeds and the best methods of eradicating them, and offers the following eulogy to the meek and inoffensive sheep as a destroyer of weeds and weed seeds:

"Sheep stand supreme among weed destroyers. In this respect the average sheep is better than the average boy. It is far away ahead of many men. It never looks up at the sun to see if noon is at hand when it is destroying weeds. It never gets discouraged because weeds are numerous, but goes right on fighting them through all the days of the season of pasturage. In the early part of the season it will prevent them from coming into bloom. In the latter part of the same it will put the seeds into a living sepulchre from which they will never emerge alive.

Weeds are much more likely to escape the eye of the farmer in byplaces than to escape the eye of a sheep. It is in fence corners and other places where the plow cannot be used that they find a refuge when driven from the cultivated fields. But in their coverts the sheep will find them, and when they do their eye will not pity nor their teeth spare. The stomach of a sheep in relation to weeds is like the grave. It is ever crying, 'Give, give,' and with weeds it is never A small band of sheep on any farm that is reasonably well fenced will far more than repay their winter keep in the weeds which they destroy in summer. It follows, therefore, that a small band of sheep can be kept on any farm under the conditions just stated without any cost whatever for the food which they consume, to say nothing of the return which they give in wool and mutton."

The Shorthorn Judging at Winnipeg.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

It is not often that my name appears in your columns connected with criticism of any article that appears therein, but I wish to take issue with your report, dated August 11th, on judging of Shorthorns at the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg. First, the Shorthorn ribbons were supposed to be tied by F. W. Harding, of Waukesha, Wis., who was prevented from being present. This necessitated appointing another judge or judges. Walter Lynch, of Westbourne, Man, and J. M.

Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont., were selected, both gentlemen of sterling character, and acknowledged judges, and their opinions would go much farther than the gentlemen your correspondent names as concurring with him in his criticism. It is not my intention to discuss the points of any of the Shorthorns that were exhibited, but being present all the time the judging was done, I had un opportunity of watching closely the decisions, and was much impressed with the careful manner in which the judges did their work, and think it would have been much more becoming of your correspondent had he thanked the judges, through your columns, for their arduous duties, so well performed, and, at least, left the criticism to some one who knows more about the reds, whites and roans, and understands the difficulties of making awards where close and strong competition takes Yours very truly, W. D. FLATT.

What is the Ox Warble?

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In the May 12th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," Dr. Alexander says that the ox warble is hatched from an egg deposited in the back of the animal, and now H. M., of Peel Co., says that the egg is taken in through the mouth, hatched in the interior of the anjmal, later boring out to the back. Now, if such is the case, why should they be found in an animal's tail, at least six inches down from the body? I have found such myself, and think that it did not bore its way from the inside of the digestive tract. How many persons have ever seen an egg of the warble fly attached to the legs or other parts of an animal? know that I have not. I know that a large black fly attacks cattle in the summer, sometimes driving them frantic as it makes its raids on their backs. This fly appears to be the same as the big black shiny fellow sometimes seen on horses, but which I have never seen described in the farm papers. If you could print cuts of the different warble, gad and bot flies, it would be of service to many of the "Farmer's Advocate" readers who are not familiar with their proper names. am enclosing you a specimen of one of the large black flies. If it is not the true warble fly, please give its G. A. S. name and habits.

The fly referred to is not the adult of the ox warble, but the gadfly or breezefly. The females are very blood-thirsty, and their attacks are very alarming. The makes do not suck blood, but live on the sap of flowers. Gadflies are most frequently found in the vicinity of marshes. The young stages are passed in water under stones, where it feeds upon aquatic animals.

The adult of the ox-warble fly is a very hairy insect, and resembles a small black bee. It is not more than half as long as the gadfly. It has a black and polished thorax, covered with yellowish-white hairs. There are four more or less distinct longitudinal lines on the thorax, or middle portion of the insect. The abdomen is marked as follows: First two rings white, then a broad black band, then a whitish tip. This insect is not at all rare.

W. LOCHHEAD.

O. A. C.



In the Aged Clydesdale Stallion Ring at Brandon Fair, '04.

Pointers for the Judging Competitions.

As has been the custom for the past few years at the three large fairs in Ontario, live-stock judging competitions will again be held this year. In these competitions, young men enter who have not had wide experience in the handling of all classes of stock, and some of them not even with one class, but nearly all have courage to try conclusions through all the classes. To engage intelligently and successfully in such a contest it is necessary for the competitors to have in mind the ideal type of animal form and characteristics of the particular breed being judged, for without an ideal to guide him no judge can place the animals properly in a class. In all the improved breeds of stock, the ideal type is an imaginary animal that fulfils, without any superfluity, the requirements and performs the functions of its class necessary to the object to be attained. For instance, an ideal heavy draft horse must first have weight to move a load, action to move it rapidly and without undue waste of power or loss, and quality of bone and relationship of parts to withstand the wear incident to its work.

General-purpose horses, dairy cattle. cattle, sheep and bacon hogs are the different classes that the competitors are to be asked to With all these classes there is an ideal to which those who are responsible for the interests of the different breeds wish their stock to approach, and it is necessary for the competitor in the judging competition to have in mind a true conception of the type most desired in order that he may judge intelligently and successfully. will a simple knowledge of the desired types be sufficient to make an expert judge, one needs to know what significance to attach to the many variations from the perfect form when met with in the ring. So while it cannot be expected that judges can be made by a course of reading, still a description of the ideal types of the animals to be judged in the stock-judging competitions will

be of assistance to the novice.

General-purpose Horses.-At the three large exhibitions where judging competitions are to be held, the general-purpose horse is not of uniform type, due to the idiosyncrasies of the managements of the different fairs. At Toronto, the generalpurpose horse is understood to be a horse that is exhibited by a person engaged in agricultural pursuits, suitable either for the wagon, carriage, buggy, saddle or plow. Docked horses not eligible. Mares or geldings, four years old and upwards, shall not exceed 1,350 lbs. in weight; three years old, 1,200 lbs.; and two years old, 1,000 lbs.; while at the other fairs more emphasis is placed upon the ability of a horse to perform the heavy farm work, and less upon his suitability for the buggy, saddle or carriage. The encouragement of these different models or types is unfortunate, for where there is no unanimity of opinion as to what constitutes a general-purpose horse there must necessarily be dissatisfaction with the final result of the competition. Naturally, we would expect the person who finally awards the prizes to the judging competitors to accept as the standard the description given by the authorities of the fair at which the contest is held. This being the case, the ideal general-purpose horse at Toronto will be a big, strong, clean-limbed road or carriage horse, while at Ottawa and London his type will approach nearer the small-sized drafter, the latter being well qualified to perform farm work and do a little on the road, but utter ly unfit for the saddle, as is required of a generalpurpose horse by the Toronto Fair authorities.

Beef Cattle.—While in the different breeds of

beef cattle there are many minor differences encouraged by the preferences of those who have in hand the work of improving them, still the first requisite of an animal belonging to the beef breeds is the ability to lay on a large amount of the highest-priced cuts of meat. In short. "the ideal of the beef breeds is the block type," and at the large fat-stock shows, where specimens of the different breeds are in open competition, about the only difference between the several individuals is in color, markings, or the breed characteristics noticeable in the head. Evidently, there is the same effort on the part of all beefbreeders to produce an animal short in the legs, heavy in the quarters, well covered over the loin and back, smooth on the shoulders, deep and full in the girth, broad in the chest, and with the characteristics of the breed to which it belongs well defined in head and face. Such is the type desired, but one must be careful to estimate wisely the relative value of the different parts. Many beef cattle carry plenty of thick padding under the skin, while the quality of this fleshing may not be all that could be desired, and such an animal would be beaten by one having less flesh, but of a better quality; that is, having just the right resilience and texture, neither harsh and coarse, nor too soft and flabby. If it were not for the necessity of attaching particular importance to the quality of the flesh on a beef animal, judging would simply be a mechanical process of weighing and measuring. The type of beef cattle, therefore, to encourage in the judging-ring is one that carries a large amount of flesh of good quality,

for this trait in a breeding animal indicates its ability to impart a valuable requisite to its offspring intended for the block, and has welldeveloped respiratory and digestive organs, as indicated by the development of the chest and wide spring of ribs, well let down. In the beef breeds, as well as in other classes of stock, there should be a certain amount of agility and sprightliness, together with an appearance characteristic of the sex to which the individual belongs, the bulls having a bold but mild masculine expression, and the female a gentle but strong matronly appearance. Nor should all those qualities associated with an easy-feeding propensity be forgotten, such as soft, mellow skin, fine, silky hair, mild eye, short, broad head, large mouth, etc. These are the points to be encouraged. Those to be eliminated are legginess, narrow body, hard, dry skin, narrow chest, coarseness, undue fineness, delicate constitu-

tion, lack of breed characteristics, restless disposi-(To be continued next week.)

tion, etc.

FARM.

Shallow Cultivation in Summer.

RESTORING SOIL FERTILITY-DESTROYING WEEDS

In the older Provinces of Canada the majority of the farms have been decreasing in soil fertility year by year. Many of the pioneer farmers assumed that the richness of the virgin soil was practically inexhaustible, a mistake that is all too frequently repeated by the settlers on our new lands at the present day. With the deep, rich vegetable mould of the virgin soil, and looking to the present rather than to the future, it seemed profitable to the early settlers to exhaust the available fertility of the upper layer, and then bring to the surface by deep plowing a lower layer to suffer the same treatment. In this way the vegetable matter or humus has been largely exhausted, and the soil has lost its fine texture and mellowness, its capacity for absorbing and retaining [water, its permeability to roots, its capacity for absorbing and retaining heat, all of which are regarded by scientists as more important than the actual chemical composition of the soil.

RESTORING FERTILITY.—The problem to-day is how to restore the fertility of the soil and at the same time make a living off the land. What system of cultivation will enable us to obtain a soil with a fair amount of vegetable matter to the depth of at least a few inches? The Ontario and Dominion Experimental Farms seem to have solved the problem by adopting shallow cultivation and a systematic rotation of crops in which clover occupies a prominent place. this method, as outlined by Prof. Reynolds, the land is plowed only once in three or four years, all the rest of the cultivation being done with harrows, cultivators and other implements which cut, crush, pulverize and

loosen, but do not invert the soil.

THE LAND IN SUMMER AND FALL .- To show clearly the method of summer cultivation, let us suppose that the second year's crop has been taken off a clover field. The sod is plowed about August, as early as possible, in order to take advantage of the summer's heat to decompose the roots. Then it is harrowed to loosen the surface and prevent the escape of moisture, which is also required in decomposition. After that it is cultivated frequently, without tearing up the sod, the objects being to destroy the weeds that may be growing, and to enable the sod to rot by keeping in the moisture. As the manure is plowed in with the sod, it will be well decomposed before winter, thus ensuring a good supply of humus for the next crop. The last thing in the fall the land should be ribbed up in the same manner as for turnip drills. This is best done with a double mouldboard plow. prevents leaching away of the plant food, most of which is heaped into the drills; exposes a greater surface to the pulverizing action of frost, and allows a more rapid drying in the spring, and, consequently, earlier working and seeding.

Probably the next crop will be ensilage corn or roots. In the spring the ridges are smoothed down and a good seed-bed formed without using the plow. After the crop is sown, surface cultivation is continued to kill the weeds and conserve the moisture. In the fall the ground is again ribbed up for winter. following year a spring grain crop may be sown and the land seeded down, completing the rotation.

WHEN WEEDS ARE TROUBLESOME.-Surface cultivation affords the best means of destroying weeds. There are, of course, various ways of cradicating troublesome weeds, depending largely upon the sort of crops grown and the nature of the weeds themselves. One method is to prevent the seed from maturing, by growing a hoed crop or an early maturing crop, such as clover. With a late maturing crop, which allows the weed seeds to ripen, it is advisable to adopt surface cultivation after harvest, so as to encourage these seeds to germinate the same season, when the young plants can be destroyed. Under such circumstances it is a too common practice to bury the seeds by deep plowing, leaving them in a condition to come to the surface and germinate in some future crop, in which, very likely, it will be impossible to destroy them.

W. A. CLEMONS

A Waterworks System Wanted.

For the man who will devise and exploit a thoroughly efficient and easily workable system of waterworks and sewage disposal for the farms there is a fortune awaiting. This is one of the most crying needs of the farm home, and in the interests of health and human life some system of sanitary disposal of sewage is demanded. On numerous farms such provision is already made. but the vast majority of country people know nothing of the workings of sanitary sewage sys-Open discussion would do much toward familiarizing people with principles and practices of water supply and sewage disposal, and to this end we would ask any one who has had a practical experience with a system suitable for ordinary farm purposes to give others the benefit of their knowledge through the columns of the 'Farmer's Advocate.'

DAIRY.

How Dairy Cows Differ.

The United States Department of Agriculture recently issued a very striking bulletin, bearing the suggestive title, "Profitable and Unprofitable Cows," which is applicable to every country in which dairying is largely carried on, as its contents are of such a general nature that dairy farmers all over the world will find in it much material for thought. The bulletin commences with the following quotation: "Good judges believe that in the entire country one-third of the cows kept for their milk do not pay for their cost of keeping, and nearly a third more fail to yield annual profit." This rather startling statement was made in the Yearbook of the Department about five years ago by one competent to speak upon the question. This is usually due to lack of exact information as to the quantity and quality of milk produced by individual cows, and the approximate cost of production. work of a number of the experiment stations in studying the cows kept by their farmer constituents has brought out wide variations in the productiveness and profitableness of the cows in their herds.

The Connecticut Station has tested the cows of 32 different herds in the State of Connecticut. It reports: Many of the individual cows in the test were not returning the cost of the feed. The average yield of milk ranged from 13.2 to 23.4 pounds per day, while the average yield of butter ranged from 0.7 pounds to 1.33 pounds per day. This means that the herd giving the largest flow of milk was producing 80 per cent. more than the one giving the smallest flow, while the herd producing the most butter was giving 90 per cent. more than the one giving the smallest yield of butter. One of the first things our dairymen need to do is to make a closer study of the individual animals of their

herds, and to reject the unprofitable ones.

The Wisconsin Station made a series of tests of the herds of six patrons furnishing milk to the dairy school creamery. The individual cows of four herds were tested through one entire period of lactation. At farm "A" the annual yield of milk ranged from 3,792 to 6,203 pounds, and of butter-fat from 147 to 296 pounds. At farm "B" the milk yield ranged from 5,-193 to 7,887 pounds, and the butter-fat from 245 to 312 pounds. At farm "C" the milk yield ranged from 4,411 to 8,132 pounds, and the butter-fat from 222 to 386 pounds. At farm "D" the range of milk was from 4,847 to 6,570 pounds, and the butter-fat from 223 to 300 pounds. At farm "A" three cows which did not produce milk enough to pay for their feed. The entire herd of twelve cows gave a profit of only \$75; \$50 of this amount was from three of the cows, while the combined profit from the other nine was only \$25. The twelve cows on farm "C" earned a total profit of \$288, instead of \$75 as on farm "A," but even on this farm there was considerable difference in the cows. The value of the product from the poorest cow was \$37.96, and from the best cow was \$60.72. The best cow gave a profit of about \$31,

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while the poorest gave a profit of only \$8. The New Jersey Station has conducted a dairy experiment on practical lines, using a herd of grade cows. With milk at \$1 per hundred, the best cow gave a profit of \$49.72, while the poorest cow gave a profit of only 13 cents. With butter at 20 cents a pound, the best cow paid for her feed and \$46.64 additional, while the poorest gave only \$5.84 in addition to the

cost of the feed.

The bulletin then goes on to state that the facts brought out by this study strongly emphasize the correctness of the claim that but little profit is derived from a cow that does not produce 5,000 pounds of milk per year, particularly if the milk is sold at the low price of one cent per pound, and indicates that there is but little profit derived from a cow that does not produce 200 pounds of butter per year. No stronger argument is needed in favor of the necessity of testing animals and thus learning their exact value, and of the selection of dairy cows, than is afforded by

the above records. The average cost of keeping a cow a year has been variously estimated by experiment stations in different localities at from \$30 to \$45. As the New Jersey Station has pointed out, that nearly the same capital and practically the same amount of labor are required,

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whether the return from the herd is large or small; and from every point of view, a good small herd is much more profitable than a large poor one.

Granting these facts, the question arises what the farmer with a herd of dairy cows is to do? First of all the bulletin advises him to find out not only what his herd collectively, but what each cow, is doing. In other words, he should begin a record of both the quantity and of the quality of the milk produced by each cow, and weed out the unprofitable cows, filling their places with better ones bred on the farm, from sires the sons of heavy testing dams, or by the purchase of tested cows, which is difficult to do, as dairymen do not care to sell good ones.

Canadian Butter is Short Keep.

In the weekly report of the Trade and Commerce Department, a well-known British firm of butter importers give the following statements to the Canadian High Commissioner

Our experience of Canadian butter, which has extended over several years, has proved to us conclusively that it will not keep in a perfect and good condition so long as many other butters which come on this market, notably Australian, New Zealand and Argentine, all somewhat similarly situated to Canadian as regards the distance from our markets, and the first and main recommendation we wish to call your attention to is that the butter made in Canada should not be made as if it were going to be consumed there and then on the spot, but should be made for consumption, say, a fortnight or three weeks after manufacture, on the same principle as is followed in the manufacture of those butters previously mentioned, which have to come a long sea voyage. Canadian butter does not bring as high prices in British markets as Australian, New Zealand, Argentine and other butters, and the only reason we know for it not doing so is this want of keeping property about it, combined with the method of marketing generally adopted.

Hitherto the butter coming from Canada has been bought by merchants in Britain and coldstored for some months, but it would be a great advantage to Canada if her butter were sent across here directly it is made, and consumed soon after its arrival. We would recommend that the butter made every week for export to this country should, at the end of that week, be shipped so that it will arrive here in a fresher and more perfect condition than it does when kept in what we are afraid is not a really cold-store in Canada. If the butter is going to be kept for three weeks or a month before being eaten it ought, as soon as possible after it leaves the churn, to be put in a temperature not exceeding 20° Fah., and remain at that until it comes on the market for consumption. We see no reason why Canadian butter, if it were shipped immediately it is made, and kept at this temperature, should not bring on an average something like 5s. per cwt. more than it does now.

Canadian authorities seem somewhat timid about the use of boric compounds in their butter, but if not more than one-half per cent. be used no possible harm can happen to those who eat the butter in this country, and as this amount is allowed by law of the United Kingdom there can be no objection to Canada supplying us with butter containing an equal amount of boric acid to that used in the butters which come from Australia,

New Zealand and Argentina. It may not be known that all the Danish butter that comes into this country is made from pasteurized milk or cream, and as Danish butter brings the highest price of any salt butter in British markets, there seems no reason why Canada should not imitate Danish methods in this respect. A word of warning, however, is necessary about pasteurization. It is a scientific process, and must be done with the greatest exactitude, for unless the proper temperatures are used pasteurization does more harm than good. We mean, if the temperature be not raised sufficiently, then more harm can be done than good. As Professor Storch, of Copenhagen, has discovered a simple chemical test for detecting in the butter how high the temperature of the milk or cream has been raised in pasteurization, it is an easy matter to check slovenly or negligent methods in the act of pasteurising.

It would be an advantage if Canadian butter contained less moisture than it does at present If the amount were reduced about two per cent. it would improve the quality of the butter very considerably, because the drier a butter is the longer it will keep without deterioration.

Another matter of great importance is the temperature at which the butter is kept after it is Our experience leads us to believe that in the ice-house, and on the railway to the shipping port, the butter is not kept cool enough. As soon as the butter is made and put into boxes it should be placed in a cold chamber at a temperature not exceeding 20° Fah., and kept below this figure all the way to the seaboard and on the steamers during transit to this country. If this were done, we think that a great proportion of the mould that is now found on Canadian butter would never be seen at all. It is a remarkable

fact that Australian and New Zealand butters Australian butter came at a higher temperature than it does now, mould was very frequent, and we call special attention to this point as a prevention of mould.

Although we are generally against government interference in the manufacture of any of the products of the country, or interference with the manufacturers in their methods, we believe there are some cases where government interference is valuable, and notably has this been shown in New Zealand, where government graders have been employed to grade the butter into three distinct classes: first, second and third. A great adantage has accrued to the makers of butter from the grader examining each factory's butter at the seaboard before shipment, and reporting to the factory the grade which it attains. This is a very great stimulus to a factory to get its butter graded in the first grade. The practical result of this grading has been that New Zealand butter now holds a higher position than Australian, while in former years Australian was far above New Zealand. If the Canadian Government could arrange to grade the butter in this way it would facilitate the purchasing of the butter, as a trustworthy standard would be set up on which buyers at this end could rely to purchase without seeing the goods, the guarantee being the Government grade, the same as it is with New Zealand. These same graders at the port of shipment might supervise the temperature at which the butter arrives from the interior, and have the power to check it being put on board a steamer if it were over a certain degree Fahr. It is clearly unfair to a buttermaker who has taken very great pains to keep his butter at a proper temperature to have it stowed in the ship by the side of butter many degrees higher, and thus making it liable to deterioration.

It is generally conceded that the standard of quality of Canada has been improved, and the refrigerator service has likewise been found of a The call for very more satisfactory character. mild, almost saltless, butter becomes greater every year, and the nearer Canadian butter can be landed here to approximate fresh-made, the better the price and demand.

The Tring Dairy Test.

The sixty-fifth annual show of the Tring Agricultural Society, England, was held in Lord Rothschild's Park on August 4th. A butter test and milking trial of dairy cows is always an important feature of this show, and the single day records of milk and butter production are invariably of a very high order.

In the butter test, cows of any breed not exceeding 900 lbs. live weight competing, the first prize of £20 went to Lady de Rothschild's Witch, a Jersey; her yield of milk 165 days after calving being 38 lbs. 15 ozs.; of butter, 2 lbs. 21 ozs.; ratio, milk to butter, 17.92; points, 46.75. ond prize, Mr. Smith-Barry's Nimble; 141 days after calving; milk, 30 lbs. 5 ozs.; butter, 2 lbs. 4 ozs.; ratio, 13.28; points, 46.60. Third prize, Lady Smyth's Louisiana Loo, 130 days in lactaratio, 13.88; points, 43.50.

In the test for cows, any breed or cross exceeding 900 lbs., the first prize of £20 and gold medal went to Dr. Watney's Jersey cow, Blackberry, which yielded, 126 days after calving, 37 lbs ozs. milk, and 2 lbs. 15% ozs. butter, a ratio of The second prize and silver medal went to Dr. Watney's Red Maple (Jersey), her yield 97 days after calving being, of milk, 55 lbs. 2 ozs.; butter, 2 lbs. 12 ozs.; ratio, 20.04. Third prize went to Dr. Watney's Violette; milk yield, 98 days in lactation, 47 lbs. 8 ozs.; butter, 2 lbs. 114 ozs.;

ratio, 17.57. In the milking trials for cows not exceeding

900 lbs., the first prize went to Captain Smith-Neil's Doctor, 85 days in milk; yield of milk, 63 lbs. 1 oz. Second prize went to Lord Raleigh's Rachael, 146 days in milk; yield of milk, 40 lbs. 15 ozs.

In the class for cows exceeding 900 lbs., the first prize went to Mr. R. W. Hobbs' Rose 26th, dairy Shorthorn; 54 days in milk; yield of milk, 72 lbs. 6 ozs. Second prize, Mr. J. Evens' Burton Cross 2nd, a Lincoln Red; days in milk, 29; milk yield, 71 lbs. 12 ozs.

The Jersey vs. the General-Purpose Cow.

I was always strong in the opinion that if ever Jersey cows were to become popular with the general farming public they would have to be of a good size of body, with strong constitution, as well as being large butter and cream producers, so in laying the foundation of my herd, with this object in view, I selected the I was deeply im-St. Lambert family of Jerseys. pressed with the wisdom of this after reading Valancey E. Fuller's book on "The St. Lambert Jerseys," a book that should be read by every fancier of Jerseys, and by every farmer who wants to know which is the best cow to make the most money out of.

Mr. Fuller says in his book that Mr. Dauncey and Mr. Duncan, who were very successful English breeders of Jerseys, paid great attention to breeding size of body as well as that of the udder, and from those men the foundation of the Stephens' St. Lambert Jersey herd came, followed up in this country by the great ability and energy of the Stephens Brothers, of Quebec; V. E. Fuller, of Hamilton, now of New York; Capt. Wm. Rolph, of Markham, and Rock Bailey, of Chat-My first purchase was one cow, three heifers and a bull from Mr. Rolph and Mr. Bailey's best blood, thus profiting by the ability and energy of those gentlemen with good results, with, I am safe in saying, double the returns we ever made from any other breed of cows, which is saying a lot, but it is true. We have had as good grade Durham cows as has been in the country, and if they averaged five pounds of butter per week for the year we thought it great, but our Jerseys will double that. No wonder farmers say there is no money in keeping cows for making butter, and true it is at least of the cow that only produces five pounds per week by the year; she only pays her board, and barely that. Now for comparison as to profits and loss of the two breeds. Take two herds of 12 cows, and every farmer on 100 acres should keep that many, and if they were Jersey cows would soon have more than that number, when they see for themselves the cream that would rise on the milk, and the persistence in filling the pail the whole year. I have a Jersey cow that gave five calves in five years, and was never dry during that time, and her milk was never off while that of the other great brutes will be thickening up before nine months of lactation; many of them sooner. If we allow five pounds of butter per week for the year for the Durham herd, 12 cows, 52 weeks=624 weeks×5 lbs.=3,120 lbs., at 19c. per lb., we have \$592.80 for the year. If we allow 8 lbs. of butter per week for a year for the Jerseys, 12 cows, 52 weeks=624 weeks× lbs.=4,992 lbs. at 20c. (worth 1c. more in market), \$998.40 for the Jerseys, leaving a balance in favor of the latter of \$405.60.

Thus we have with a herd of 12 Jerseys \$405.60 tion; milk, 29 lbs. 15 ozs.; butter, 2 lbs. 21 ozs.; more than with the 12 grade Durhams. These figures are facts in my experience with the two breeds. Now for the reasons: First, the Jersey (I am writing now of the common Jersey) puts the feed into the cream can the whole year, while the other begins to store flesh after six months' milking, often sooner. The one is a whole-year milker, the other three-quarter-year milker; the one is bred for the one purpose, the other for two, and she is a failure, as she does not pay her board. Take those 12 Durham cows. No 10 acres of grass is going to keep them six months; not four months, a third of a year-one-third of \$600 =\$200. Are not these ten acres able to produce \$200 worth or more with many crops, while the 12 Jerseys give \$400 above cost, a nice little income from .even



Shorthorn Cow, Lady Stamford = 27770=, at 11 Years Old.

And her triplet calves at five months old, average weight 430 pounds. Property of Edward H. Wise, Clinton, Ont. (See Gossip, page 1155.)

butter? But the beef man says, "Oh, you have not given us any profits from the steers we can grow and fatten." Bang your steers; why would I raise a steer three years and chance to sell him for \$60, while I could keep a Jersey in his place two of the years with \$80 profit? How much profit out of your steer? Cost! no profit!

T. PORTER.

York Co., Ont.

POULTRY.

Poultry Judges.

Following are the judges appointed for poultry and pet stock at Toronto Exhibition, August 29th to September 10th:

Wyandottes and Javas-J. H. Drevenstedt, Johnston, N. Y.

Andalusians, Spanish and Minorcas—G. H. Northrop, Roseville, N. Y. Asiatics, Ornamental, Bantams, Orpingtons and

Dorkings—S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

Plymouth Rocks—J. Bennett, Toronto.

Polands, Geese, Ducks, French Redcaps—L. G. Jarvis, Montreal.

Leghorns—Geo. H. Burgotte, Lawton, N. Y. Sultans, Silky, A. O. V., Redcaps—Thomas H. Smelt, Hamburg, Ont.
Game and Game Bantams—R. Oke, London,

Ont.
Canaries—A. Boultbee, Toronto, Ont.
Pet Stock—I. B. Johnston, Toronto, Ont.
Turkeys—James Anderson, Guelph, Ont.
Pigeons—Geo. G. Asam, Detroit, Mich.;
Robert Scott, Toronto; W. Tregwin, Toronto;

C. F. Wagner, Toronto. Dressed Poultry—W. R. Graham, Guelph.

Poultry Meeting at Winnipeg.

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, manager of the Poultry Department of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, was an interested visitor at the Dominion Exhibition. He was surprised to find such a small exhibit, but when it was explained that breeders did not care to have their birds cooped for two weeks, was again surprised that the exhibit was so good. The right type of birds were on exhibition, and the few ornamental just sufficient to destroy any monotony.

An effort was made to hold three meetings during his visit, but only one could be held.

Mr. Gilbert spoke of the advance in poultry culture in Ontario during the last few years, from a few hens, widely scattered, to its present position, the second largest agricultural production in Ontario.

Speaking of the type of birds for the farmer, he said they should get a strain that would lay well in the winter, when the price of eggs was highest, and that would lay eggs in the spring, from which could be hatched a chick capable of making good growth, and of making flesh and fat when called upon—eggs in winter, flesh in summer. The fowls most suitable for this purpose are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Orpingtons. There are other birds, but these are specified because they are cheapest and more easily obtained by the farmer.

Eggs for hatching from the two former can be obtained from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per setting. The Orpington is a newer bird, and a little more expensive. Young birds from all of the breeds can be bought soon for: cockerels, \$2.50 upwards;

pullets, \$1.50 upwards. In purchasing either eggs or birds, Mr. Gilbert lays stress upon the purchaser knowing something of the "strain." By "strain" is known the object the bird was bred for. Heavy egg-laying large meat production, beautiful feathers and fine shape, may each be in different birds accidentally, but will be obtained more surely by selection of the breeders for the object desired, and bred for Continuous selection for a time will that object. give the "strain." If a heavy egg-laying strain is wanted, the best layers must be selected, mated with a male from a heavy egg-laying hen, the progeny from this mating again selected. The crease in egg-production by a little-care in direction will astonish the breeder.

If the number of birds to be hatched is less than one hundred, Mr. Gilbert advises the use of hens, as being the handiest and cheapest, although if equality of age and size, even with this number, is desired, and certainly for a larger number, the incubator and brooder becomes a necessity. To the farmer making poultry-raising a considerable part of his operations, it is as necessary as the seeder and binder is to the wheat farmer.

To raise the chicks, the most critical time is the first six weeks. Keep them growing. A chick stunted during the earlier period of life never makes the same proportionate growth later. Table waste can be used here to great advantage. Meat scrap chopped fine, stale bread, oatmeal porridge mixed with shorts, vegetables of all kinds, etc., etc., return a better profit fed to chicks than in any other direction, but don't use fat, or food in which is an excess of salt. With reasonable care and feed the youngsters should weigh four to four and a half pounds in four months or less.

The profits upon a hen were declared to be in the neighborhood of two hundred per cent., or two dollars per bird. Mr. Gilbert went into a calculation, with eggs and meat at their very lowest price (even for Ontario), and cost of keep, etc., at their highest, and produced a profit per

hen of \$1.05. He quoted Mr. Rankin, an Eastern poultry expert, who declared the profit of a hen to be from \$2.00 to \$45.00, according to the knowledge of the owner.

Moulting in midsummer was recommended, while eggs were so cheap, so that they might get over this period and down to egg-laying before the winter set in. To induce this, remove all males from the flock; confine the hens to runs, reduce their food fifty per cent., or just one-half, for two or three weeks. This stops the egg laying. Now start full feeding again, and add about ten to fifteen per cent. of flaxseed. The hens will start to moult almost at once. There is some necessity to watch them carefully just now, as the flaxseed may induce diarrhea; if it does, stop the flaxseed for a time.

"What is a new-laid egg?" Mr. Gilbert laid it down, fundamentally, that a strictly new-laid egg must be an unfertilized egg. A fertilized egg under favorable conditions starts germinating within eight hours after being laid, and either continues to develop the chick or to go bad—eight hours after being laid. A fresh egg can never be found behind a barn door, or in a nest. Proper nest, regularity in collecting eggs, and the absence of males from the flock, can be the only guarantee of a strictly-fresh egg.

Results of Co-operation.

The egg trade in Denmark is a very flourishing one, and constitutes one of the principal sources of revenue in that kingdom, increasing from year to year. In 1900 the exports were 332 millions of eggs, representing a value of over a million sterling, which shows an increase of 50 per cent. since 1898; while in 1870 the value of the eggs exported was little more than a thousand pounds. The increase in the production, as well as the high prices realized abroad, is due to the co-operative societies for the sale of eggs, principally to the Danish Society for the export of eggs, founded in 1895, which numbered, in 1901, 30,000 members, and exported more than 60,000,000 eggs. The principle of this society is to export only eggs that are guaranteed fresh, each egg destined for export being narked with the number of the member and bearing the date of laying. Any member who commits a fraud is severely punished. In this way the society has gained a very good reputation, so that the Danish eggs are sometimes sold in England for a higher price than the English eggs .- [Exchange.

APIARY

Steer a Straight Course.

It requires a level head and an even disposition to steer a straight course in business. Everything has its ups and downs, its periods of prosperity and of depression. The same may be said of the average man who has not perfect control of his intellect and emotions. Then put a changeable business into the hands of a man who is merely human, and steady management is needed to keep the business running evenly.

Every detail of a business must be made an object of careful study to insure success. Especially must failures be looked upon not as losses to be brooded over and mourned, but as experiences which have been paid for and must be turned to future profit. Wherever there is a failure there are conditions which have worked together to bring it about. The question in every case is, "What are those conditions? Can I control them? If so, how?"

To take a concrete example: Many beekeepers this year have very little honey to show for the year's work. Here is a failure which is felt severely. What is the cause of the failure? The conditions of a honey crop are the condition of the bees, of the blossoms and ther. The two latter are practically beyond trol, but we are almost entirely responsible for order.

Then, were the bees in good condition? If not, why not? We say it was a very hard winter and spring. Yes, but what mistakes did we make with our bees in preparing for that winter and spring? Had they good queens and good stores? Were they well protected from frost and sheltered from winds without being smothered? These and many other questions must be asked and answered before the apiarist can get the full benefit of the experience for which he has paid.

Besides the accumulation of lessons derived from successes and failures, which we call experience, it is the ability to stick to one thing which makes a man successful in business. To take a further example: There are periods when dairying is very profitable, and everyone buys cows, or pork is high, and breeding hogs are in great demand. Reverses come, when herds are broken up and hogs sold at a sacrifice. Many men continually shift from one thing to another, becoming established in each just after it has passed its prime; while the one who calmly chooses that to which he is best adapted and stays with it will ultimately win success.

MORLEY PETTIT.

Honey Prospects.

The committee, composed of Messrs. H. Sibbald, Claude; C. W. Post, Trenton; W. A. Chrysker, Chatham; John Newton, Thamesford; W. Couse, Streetsville, appointed by the Beekeepers' Association to secure information in reference to this season's crop, have made their report. Compared with that of 1903 this year's crop of comb and extracted honey will only be about 60 per cent. of that of last year. In the west and south districts the crop is poor, and in the north and east fair to good. The severe winter had a very bad effect on the bees. The committee have recommended a scale of prices, which they think represent fair values, viz., for honey in barrels, 7%c. per pound; in 60-pound tins, 8c.; small cans, 8%c. and 9c.; comb, \$1.65 to \$2.25 per dozen.

The committee also gathered some information about the fruit crop. With the exception of apples, which will be fair, the committee believe the fruit crop will be poor.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Grape-growing in the North. By Mrs. Anna L. Jack.

The late Dr. Hoskins, of Vermont, once remarked to the writer that he had never eaten a ripe Concord grape grown in the Province of Quebec. I assured him at the time that our vineyard of two or three acres had only failed to ripen its fruit one year in ten or twelve, and satisfied purchasers as to ripeness and sweetness.

Many farmers imagine they have no time to devote to the cultivation of the grape, and of late years the profit has been small from a commercial standpoint, but every garden should have its vines, and in the north it is well to select early ripening varieties. Perhaps, of the many sorts, it might be safest to select Duchess (white), Campbell's Early (black), and Brighton (red), as the best varieties for family use. Morden is a good black grape, earlier than Concord, with its good qualities of productiveness and hardiness, and Niagara has about the same qualities, but a foxiness of flavor that is not always pleasant.

In regard to planting the grape in the north, it is best to get two-year-old vines, and they must be cut back to two or three eyes. Set the vines in a slanting position, as it renders them less liable to injury; let them be eight feet apart in the row, and each row eight feet apart. The planting should be from north to south when practicable, as it is best for getting sunshine among them, and the soil best suited is a clay loam that has been worked to a good depth and well pulverized.

Care must be taken that manure does not come in contact with the roots, as it is apt to injure them. Grapevines are gross feeders, and the seil must be rich to give the best results. The ground must be kept clean and free from weeds during the summer and in autumn, after the leaves have fallen, the vines are cut back to two or three eyes.

Summer pruning consists in pinching off the tips of the young shoots after they have grown about four leaves beyond the last bunch of fruit. This must be done as soon as the shoot is long enough, because if the vine is left to grow to a considerable length, and then cut back it checks growth too much at once. This pruning makes the vine stocky, and it ripens the wood better for next season. It is not wise to trim off the leaves in order to have the sun shine on the fruit, as it is often an injury instead of an advantage, and retards the ripening.

Winter protection is very important, and a covering of earth the best material. A shallow trench may be dug, so near as not to injure the roots, and each vine bent down into it, which is not difficult if the vines have been set slanting. It is especially necessary to cover the lower part of the vine next to the roots, as in bending it the bark may become strained, especially in old vines, and the parts exposed to drying winds and hot sunshine are liable to injury.

It is well to keep the earth on the vines in spring as long as there is danger of frost. The best thing to do in case of mildew is to dig out the vines affected and plant others that will not be liable to the disease. Of course it is as well to prevent the trouble as far as possible, by giving free access of air, as closeness and want of air circulation breeds mildew in hot moist weather.

The profits of grape culture vary with the season's crop, as in every other product, and since labor is se scarce, and the price of grapes so low the last few years, it does not seem to be a crop to depend on to get rich quickly. It is work that can be picked up at odd times—more than many others that rush the grower—and there is no occupation more wholesome or interesting than the summer care of a vineyard.

Picking the fruit can be done by girls, and even children soon become adepts in this pleasant work.

In the household the grape is a useful dessert fruit, and can be used freely for several months, if kept in a cool place after picking. Agawam, Duchess and Moore's Early keep well during the autumn, and are of good quality.

Grape juice carefully prepared according to acknowledged recipes, is a strengthening cordial, and there are many ways of preparing the fruit, but none better than to eat it fresh from the vines while the season lasts, and in every farmers garden there can be planted a few grapevines that will amply repay for care and cultivation.

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Canadian Fruit for Exhibition.

The exhibition branch of the Government has begun to ship samples of this year's fruit to the three trades exhibitions in London and Liverpool. A shipment will be sent every week between now and the latter end of September, when the fairs will come to a close. The dairy, canned and confectionery exhibits have already been forwarded, and are being arranged by Mr. Hay and Mr. Brodie, of the exhibition branch. Mr. Hamilton is preparing the fruit shipments. Apples and pears are being sent in considerable quantities, and there are some peaches and plums. The specimens put up in antiseptic fluids will be good enough to show later on at Liege, Belgium, but the fruits sent over in natural condition will serve no more than the necessary two weeks in England. So far the fruit has been collected in Ontario and Quebec. In a fortnight some samples will be procured in Nova Scotia. British Columbia will not be represented at the British exhibitions, but a large consignment will be sent from the Western Province to Belgium. At this fair, which begins next May, Canada will have a special building.

Forty thousand pamphlets of one kind were sent this week to the St. Louis Exposition for distribution by the immigration officers. The department is still sending products to St. Louis, the chief shipments being fruits which have grown since the fair opened. Mr. William Hutchinson, Dominion Commissioner, left Ottawa on a business trip east on August 18th, and will return to St. Louis on the first of September

Raspberry and Strawberry Culture.

Will you kindly send me such information regarding the culture of raspberries and strawberries as a beginner would need? F. T. W. Russell Co.

Answered by H. S. Peart, B.S.A., O.A.C., Guelph.

The soil should be thoroughly prepared in the au-A hoed crop is one of the best to grow the year before setting out strawberries or bush fruits, as it leaves the ground free from weeds. If the ground is not rich, manure well before plowing in the autumn. In the spring work the ground down fine and keep well cultivated with disk, spring-tooth or drag up to the time of planting.

Raspberries may be set on two plans. One is to set the plants about five feet apart each way, so as to cultivate in two or more directions. The other is to set the plants from two to three feet apart in rows six feet apart, allowing the young plants to fill in and form a hedgerow. With the latter system it is somewhat harder to keep the plantation clean, but it is much more common than the former.

Set the plants as early as possible in the spring, so that they may continue their growth unchecked. To set plow out a furrow about six inches deep, place the plant against the straight side of the furrow, place a little earth over the roots, and fill the rest in with the cultivator. Any vacancies caused by plants dying may be filled in June with the young suckers which come up

Keep the ground well worked and free from weeds. Running the horse cultivator through the patch every week or ten days to keep a dust mulch in dry weather, and as soon as possible after a shower, will give the young plants the best possible chance to start. Unless troubled with weeds, cultivation may cease after

Raspberries fruit on the new growth arising from one-year-old canes. After fruiting these canes die and should be removed, their place being taken by the new canes coming up from the roots. Head back the new canes in the spring to about three feet.

Ground intended for strawberries should be prepared much the same as for raspberries. Set the plants about 18 to 20 inches apart, in rows from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet apart, about the first or second week in May. Trim off all dead leaves and runners, and do not use any plants which have blackened roots, as they do not send out runners.

After the ground is marked out, the quickest way to plant is to let one man take a stiff spade and open a cleft about four inches deep, by pressing the spade handle first away from him, then drawing it toward him. A boy or man should go with him, and place the roots in the cleft with a slapping motion, so as to spread the roots out fanlike. The men press the earth firmly about the roots with the feet, one on each side. Be careful not to cover the crowns, as from the crowns comes all new growth.

All blossoms should be removed the first year, so the plants may make a vigorous growth. Keep the ground clean and the plants free from blight and insects throughout the summer, and in August and September runners should be thrown out freely

After the ground is frozen in autumn, scatter some strawy manure over the plants to protect them against changeable weather. In the spring rake the thickest of the mulch into the paths between the rows, and do not Just before the picking season begins a light mulch of lawn clippings or grass spread in the paths keeps the fruit and pickers clean, and tends to hold the moisture.

It is seldom wise to pick more than one crop of fruit from a plantation. Set out a new patch every spring, and plow up the old one after the last picking.

Harvesting the Apple Crop.

Every grower of apples should provide himself with proper appliances for the harvesting of the apple crop, and one of the first requisites is a proper set of ladders. These are not expensive, but there are hundreds of people growing apples who have not a decent ladder about their premises. Two kinds of ladders are required in order to do proper work, and do it rapidly, and the number required will, of course, depend upon the amount of work to be done and the number of pickers employed. One for reaching the lower limbs of the trees should be a handy light stepladder, with steps five to six inches wide, with two legs well braced, to act as props, hinged to the ladder at the top by means of a small iron This ladder can be set at different angles as required and need not exceed seven or eight These light, handy ladders feet in length. can be bought very cheap at a hardware store, as they are made in factories, and can be bought cheaper than if hand-made. To reach the higher limbs and top of large trees, there is nothing better than the pointed ladder. These are usually homemade, and anyone can make one easily and quickly. Get a nice straight cedar pole about five inches in diameter at the butt end, and of the length required, and take it to the sawmill and get it split with the saw exactly up the center to within about sixteen inches of the top end. Get an iron band or ring at the blacksmith's shop, of the right size, and drive it on from the top end to where the saw-cut comes to, then bore the holes for the rungs, and spread the bottom out to the desired width (it is better to be pretty wide at the bottom) and put in the rungs. Nail two or three of the lower ones to hold the sides in place, and it is complete. kept under cover when not in use, ladders will last nearly a lifetime. They should be painted

to fill into while unloading. Draw the barrels to the storehouse, have a round pad such as packers use to place on top of the barrel. Then two persons can pick up a barrel, keeping one hand on the pad on top, and empty them out without in the least injuring the apples. Another great advantage of a shelter of this kind for the apples, is that when you come to pack them the work is not delayed by bad weather, which is so often the case when apples are piled on the ground under the trees.

While the superior quality and flavor of our fruit is universally acknowledged, it must be admitted that in the handling and packing of our orchard products there is great room for improve-We must adopt better methods and exercise more care in the handling of our fruit if we are to attain a foremost place in the markets as a fruit-producing country, and which the superior quality of our fruit would lead us to expect. G. C. C.

Wrapping and Packing Export Pears.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, offers the following suggestions to those who wish their export pears to reach Britain safely:

Every pear which is shipped to Great Britain should be wrapped separately in paper. The ordinary tissue paper, or light weight manilla, has proved very satisfactory, though good results have been obtained by a double wrapping, the inner being of waxed paper. The paper used should be more than large enough to enclose the specimens in order that there may be no danger of its slipping off. Moreover, the additional paper helps to prevent the pears rubbing against each other, or being bruised against the sides of the case. It is the universal opinion of the leading British importers that no pears should be sent from America without wrap-

The fruit should be closely and neatly packed with

the stems turned all one way if possible, and so arranged as to completely fill the package without the addition of any excelsior or paper shavings. If packing material is necessary, only so much should be used as will prevent the fruit from rattling in the case. If the pears have not room to rattle about individually, the package may be considered tight enough, even if by shaking the entire mass may be made to shift slightly in the package.

It is a common practice in Ontario to use one of the narrow sides of the half-case as a lid; but in British markets one of the broad sides is removed to expose the fruit. It would therefore seem advisable to adopt the Californian method, which is to lay the case flat to be packed, using

one of the broad sides as the like any other implement, as it adds years to bottom. This is removed when the fruit is exposed for sale, showing a carefully-prepared and regular sur-

> (a) The half-case, as used by California shippers, or the variation of it used by Grimsby and Burlington shippers, is most in favor in Great Britain. Some importers go so far as to say that it is the only proper package for Canadian pears. This package, which is commonly made of pine, holds about 20 pounds net of fruit. The ends are of # inch, or thicker, and the sides of 1-inch material. The inside measurements are approximately as follows: 4 x11 x18 inches.

(b) A case holding a number of trays, each divided into compartments similar to those in an egg-case, is sometimes used for exporting very high-grade fruit. If this case is used, special care should be taken to see that the fruit is made to fit the compartments snugly. This may be done by the use of small quantities of paper shavings, or of ample wrappers for the fruit. If this is not done, the pears will be more or less injured. and even blackened, by rattling about in the compartments.

(c) A box holding about 40 pounds net of fruit is sometimes used with success, but this package should be adopted only when the pears have unusual firmness and carrying quality. If tender pears are shipped in a large package the weight is too much for the bottom layers, and the difficulty of cooling is greatly increased. It need hardly be said that pears should never be exported in barrels.

All pear cases should be protected by half-inch strips of wood running across the ends, so that when the cases are piled one above another the weight of the upper ones will be borne by these strips and not allowed to rest upon the fruit of the lower packages. These protecting strips also serve the purpose of separating the packages sufficiently to allow a circulation of air about them.



Home of Alex. Cruickshank, Maple Grove, Matsqui, B. C.

face.

their service.

The next important requisite is proper baskets. Some of the basket factories make an excellent splint basket, holding nearly two pecks, round in shape, with swinging wire handles, and when picking into barrels, they can be lowered into the barrel and emptied very easily without bruising the fruit. For the early and tender-skinned apples, they should be lined with felt, or old carpet will do very well. Each basket should be provided with a hook attached to the handle, so the picker can hang it on a limb and use both hands.

Early apples should be sorted and packed direct from the tree into the barrels or boxes in which they are to be shipped, for the less they are handled over, the better; and the sooner after packing they are placed in a cool, even temperature, the better the fruit will carry and keep. With regard to the late apples, the common practice of leaving them in piles under the trees, exposed to changes of weather and temperature, is most decidedly wrong, and injures seriously the keeping quality of the fruit. The sooner this custom is abandoned the better. Apples should be placed under cover when taken from the tree. Where there is a good-sized orchard it will pay to make a suitable place near the center for convenience. This need not be an expensive building; a cheap building will do. It need not be more than sufficient to protect the fruit from rain or snow and from wind and sun. If the soil is dry, a ground floor will do very well, or if there is danger of dampness, dry straw can be placed under the apples. By the use of a stone-boat and a spare horse, the apples can be stored in this house very easily. Select four good, strong barrels, well hooped and nailed; place these on the boat; see that the pickers empty their baskets carefully into the barrels. Don't fill the barrels quite full. Have one empty one

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EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

The Turks are still busy attacking Armenian villages in the Bitlis district, Asiatic Turkey.

It is reported that the assassin of M. Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, has been identified as a Russian noble.

The revolutionists in Paraguay bombarded the capital, Asuncion, on August 18th. The bombardment was concluded by an armistice.

It is believed that the Czar, as a token of thanksgiving for the birth of a son, will abolish the use of the knout in the prisons.

The German steamship lines, with the object of securing the bulk of the carrying trade to the Far East, are lowering their rates on freight.

It is believed that Sir Hiram Maxim's flying machine has solved the problem of aerial navigation. It resembles a gigantic swallow, and flies on the principle of a kite.

On August 14th, as the result of a collision with the British ship Loch Carron, off Fastnet Rock, Ireland, the British bark Inverkip was sunk and twenty people were drowned.

The Turks, whose attitude toward Russia is decidedly hostile, have refused supplies to the Russian steamer St. Petersburg at Hodeida, and at the Island of Kamaran.

Vast forests of rubber trees have been discovered in the interior of Brazil. The development of the rubber industry in that district will probably affect the market perceptibly.

It is reported at Victoria, B.C., that the schooner Teresa, and five other schooners from Victoria, have been seized by United States authorities for carrying firearms in Behring Sea.

Two thousand Chinese bandits are moving up the Liao River Valley, with the object of attacking the railway. The bandits are accompanied by 100 Japanese, with mountain guns.

The cruiser division of the Baltic squadron has received sailing orhers. Some of the vessels have already left Cronstadt, and others will leave in a few days. The battleship division will not sail for a fortnight.

During the Potomac regatta on August 13th, a raphtha launch capsized, and ten people were drowned. The continuation of the races while the bodies were being dragged for has called down the severest censure upon those participating.

In another engagement, which lasted all day, the Hereros were again defeated by the German troops in German South-west Africa. The Germans lost heavily, five officers and nineteen men being killed, and over fifty wounded. They captured thousands of cattle.

In another firm note addressed to Russia in regard to contraband of war, Great Britain has practically declared all foodstuffs to be exempt from seizure. The United States, though not acting in collaboration with Great Britain, is moving along parallel lines in the matter.

The largest wireless telegraphy station in the world is to be erected at Pisa, Italy. It will establish communication with Great Britain, Holland, the United States and Canada; also with vessels in the Red Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Pastor Lormann, Chairman of the Society of Scientific Research in Anatoha, during a recent expedition found a silver coin which is the oldest yet discovered. An inscription on the coin proclaims it to have been made during the reign of Panammu Bar Rerub, who ruled 800 years before Christ.

Whatever be the fate of the Russians at Port Arthur, it is recognized by all military men that they have offered a brave fight. Following closely upon the news of their refusal to surrender, or to allow noncombatants to leave the town, possibly through fear of their disseminating information, came the word that the Japanese general, Oyama, was vigorously tombarding the long-besieged port, his energy being spurred by the knowledge that with its fall might come into possession of the Japanese the seven Russian tattleships which are again in the harbor. Since then detailed reports are conflicting, the Russians asserting that General Stoessel has been retaking captured forts on the outskirts of the town, and that the Japanese

are losing heavily; while the Japanese assert that their troops have captured Fort No. 25, but seven miles Upon sea no adverse from the coveted harbor. . . . True, the cloud mars the success of the islanders. Gromoboi and Rossia have again reached shelter at Vladivostok, but in such a dismantled condition that some months will elapse before they are again fitted for action. The Novik, on the other hand, reputed to be the most "cleverly-handled vessel" of the Russian fleet, has been driven ashore on Saghalien Island, where she now lies pounding on the rocks, while the Diana is at Saigon, French Indo-China, and has been ordered to move on after she coals and refits. Being unable to return northward, because of the Japanese sea-dogs scouring the seas, she will probably return to European Russia. From northern Manchuria no immediate news has come, and it is surmised that recent heavy rains have suspended operations in that quarter. Kuropatkin is gradually withdrawing his forces northward, and has retired from Anshanshan, which is now occupied by the Japanese, who are now, therefore, only 18 miles south of Liaoyang. A fierce battle in that vicinity cannot long be deferred.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Hon. Edward Blake is en route for Canada.

A meteor weighing 13 pounds fell on the farm of Mr. John Shields, Shelburne, Ont., recently.

. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has gone to the Baie de Chaleurs for a rest, has declined to open the Toronto Fair.

The inauguration of the Dominion Brass Works at Port Colborne, Ont., marks the beginning of a new industry in that town.

The Transcontinental Railway Construction Committee is now complete, the last appointment being that of Mr. Robert Reid, London, Ont.

During a terrific hallstorm which visited Berlin, Ont., on August 16th, over 400 panes of glass in the Ont. sugar refinery were smashed by the hall.

Willoughby and Clung, two members of the New Zealand rifle team that competed at Bisley, will take part in the O. R. A. meet at Toronto, and at the D. R. Ont. A. in Ottawa.

Central Canada Fair.

Advance is the motto of Ottawa, and it is also that of the directors of the Central Canada Fair, held at Ottawa. These exhibition experts realize that new and interesting features have yearly to be arranged for their show, and from the end of one fair till the next they have their thinking caps on.

Since last year the grounds have been enlarged. Now they are sixty acres in extent. New buildings have been added, including one for the fat stock show in winter, but which, during fair time, can be used for entertainment purposes in wet weather. The upper story will be the home of the poultry exhibits. Improvements have also been made to all the other buildings, and a new judging ring constructed. Moreover, a new main entrance is being arranged, and there are new accommodations for the dog show. These changes are to please the exhibitor and visitor. Other moves to satisfy patrons are increases in the premiums in several of the departments and the arranging of a special programme of special attractions. Altogether there is no doubt that the Central Canada Exhibition of 1904 will excel in every respect the best show yet given in Canada

The special attractions will be the best that money can secure in Canada. Already several of the leading troupes have been booked. The renowned Kitamura Imperial Japanese troupe of balancers, spinners, contortionists and jugglers, comprising ten people, and said to be the greatest specialists in this line in America, have been engaged. The five "Peerless Potters," world-renowned aerial bar performers, and whose casting acts are simply marvellous, is another attraction that will appear at the fair. Johnson, Davenport and Lorella, knock-about acrobats, who have entertained thousands in the best vaudeville houses in the United States and Canada, and Martin and Crouch, grotesque acrobats, will also be there. The five flying Banvards in trapeze work will be seen. A specialty that will please all classes will be the musical drive by the Royal Canadian Field Artillery stationed at Kingston. Fifty men and as many horses, attached to six guns, will participate in the beautiful drive to music. Yet another grand attraction is Carlisle's Wild West Show, comprising fourteen people and as many horses. A number of other troupes are being communicated with, as the directors are trying to make the programme a most pleasing one.

Weeds in New Brunswick.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate"

Dear Sir,—In reply to your enquiry as to what laws we have relating to the destruction of weeds in this Province, I beg to say there is no general law regarding same. By Act of Assembly, each municipality has the right to enact any laws regarding the destruction of weeds which they consider desirable. As a matter of fact, I do not think any of them have adopted any by-law regarding the destruction of weeds.

THOS. A. PETERS. Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, N. B.

Judges at Toronto Exhibition.

Following is the list of judges appointed in the livestock classes at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 29th to September 10th, 1904: HORSES.

Thoroughbreds—Major Dangerfield, Castleton, Va. Roadsters—E. B. Ball, Rock Island, Que. Standard-breds—W. H. McCleary, Stevensville, Ont. Carriage and Coach—Dr. J. Sinclair.

Hackneys and Ponies—W. West, Burlington, Vt. Clydesdales and Heavy Drafts—Alexander V. Mc-Laren, Chicago, and Professor Carlyle, Port Collins,

General-purpose—Peter Christie, Manchester.
Special Classes and High Steppers—A. Batonyi, New
York.
Hunters and Saddle Horses—A. B. Sterriker, N.Y.;

Shires-Robert Ness, Howick, Que.

Hunters and Saddle Horses—A. B. Sterriker, N.Y. Belmont Purdy, N.Y.; Col. Otter.
Polo Ponies—Seward Curry, Hempstead, L.I.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns—S. F. Lockridge, Green Castle, Ind.; J.
T. Gibson, Denfield. T. Russell, Exeter, referee.

Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways — John Miller, Brougham, and Prof. Cumming, Guelph.
Grade and Fat Cattle—T. Russell, Exeter; A. E. Pugsley, Sutton West; Jesse Dunn, Toronto.

Pugsley, Sutton West; Jesse Dunn, Toronto.

Ayrshires—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, and Alfred
Kains, Byron, Ont.

Jerseys and Guernseys-V. Fuller, Brooklyn, N.Y. Holsteins-R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

SHEEP.

Cotswolds—Robert Miller, Sr., Pickering.
Leicesters—C. E. Wood, Freeman.
Shropshires—J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N.Y.
Oxford Downs—James Harcourt, St. Annes, Ont
Southdowns—J. C. Duncan, Lewiston.
Dorset Horned Sheep—J. E. Wing, Mechanicsburg, O.
Lincolns—T. H. Shore, Glanworth.
Hampshires and Suffolks—H. N. Gibson, Delaware,

Fat Sheep—Prof. Cumming, Guelph.

SWINE.

Berkshires—R. Vance, Ida; H. G. Clark, Norval,

Large Yorkshires and Tamworths—T. Teasdale, Concord; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Chester Whites and Other Breeds—Major G. B.

Hood, Guelph.
Export Bacon Hogs—Dr. F. J. Smale, Toronto.

Judging Dates at Toronto.

The programme of the judging of live stock at the Toronto Exhibition, as at present arranged, is as follows:

HORSES.

(Breeding Sections.)

Saturday, September 3rd—Roadsters and Ponies.

Monday, September 5th—Thoroughbreds.

Tuesday, September 6th—Hackneys and Standard-breds.

Wednesday, September 7th—Clydesdales and Shires, imported or Canadian-bred.

Thursday, September 8th—Carriage and Coach horses, horses for general purpose. These classes will be judged in the small horse-ring, while in the large ring, commencing Tuesday, August 30th, speeding and the judging of fancy horses will be continued up to Friday, September 9th.

CATTLE.

Fat and Grade Cattle—Saturday, September 3rd; all other breeds, Monday, September 5th. This includes dairy cattle as well as beef.

SHEEP AND SWINE.
Saturday, September 3rd—Lincolns, Hampshires, Suffolk Downs, and Fat Sheep.
Swine on Saturday—Chester Whites and other

distinct breeds.

Monday, September 5th—Sheep: Cotswolds,
Southdowns and Oxford Downs. Swine; Berkshires.

Tuesday, September 6th—Leicesters, Shropshires and Dorset Horned sheep. Swine: Yorkshires and Tamworths.

Rust in the West.

Very conflicting reports are circulated regarding the extent of damage caused by rust in Western wheat fields. It is generally admitted there has been slight damage in some districts, but the actual loss will not be known till after threshing. The heavy grain seems to have suffered the most, while the lighter crop has almost escaped. Good authorities, who have personally inspected the wheat fields, claim that reports are grossly exaggerated,

"We ponder and we ponder
What's to come;
And of all the good about us
We are dumb.
When we all might be enjoying
What is here,
We are guessing if the future's
Full of fear."

MARKETS.

Dealers in futures in wheat have succeeded in hoisting prices away up, some of the Ontario dealers asking as high as \$1.10 for cash wheat. The market, however, may be expected to react at any time, as such prices are purely speculative. Not much stuff is being marketed these days. Hogs enjoyed a nice ascension in prices last week, but have declined 10 per cent. since. Cattle are still quick sale for the best stuff, but from the Eastern Provinces there are not many export steers being sent forward. Cattle from the ranges of Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan are going forward to seaboard in immense train loads daily. Until after the exhibition in Toronto the markets will not be very active, unless for lambs.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto Markets.

Exporters-From \$4.80 to \$5 per cwt. Export Bulls-Choice export bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.00;

medium, \$3.50 to \$3.75 Export Cows-Prices range from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per

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Butchers'-Choice picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to best exporters, 1,000 to 1,150 pounds each. \$4.45; loads of good, \$4 to \$4.12\frac{1}{2}; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common, \$3 to \$3.50; rough and inferior, \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.

Feeders-Feeders weighing from 950 to 1,050 lbs., of fair quality, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Stockers-Choice yearling calves, \$2.75 to \$3.00; poorer grades and off-colors, \$2.25 to \$2.50, according to quality.

Milch Cows-Milch cows and springers, from \$25 to

Sheep-Export ewes, from \$3.75 to \$3.85; export bucks. \$3.25 per cwt.

Spring Lambs-Prices range from \$4.80 to \$5.121

Hogs-Straight loads, fed and watered, \$5.85 per cwt., and \$5 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat-The demand is keen for home milling, the offerings are very light, and the market is firm. Some old No. 2 red and white brings \$1.07 middle freights. Goose is firm at 86c. for No. 2, east. Spring, 96c. bid for No. 2, east. Manitoba wheat, \$1.10 for No. 1 northern, \$1.07 for No. 2 northern, and \$1.04 for No. 3 northern, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c. more grinding in transit.

Mill Feed-Is steady at \$16 for cars of shorts and \$13 for bran in bulk, west or east. Manitoba mill feed is steady at \$18 for cars of shorts and \$17 for bran, sacks included. Toronto freights.

Barley-43c. for No. 2, 42c. for No. 3 extra, and 40c. for No. 3, west or east.

Buckwheat-45c. for No. 2, west or east Rye-57c. to 58c. for No. 2, west or east.

Corn-Canada is nominal at 52c. for car lots, west. American is quoted at 61½c. for No. 2 yellow, 60½c. for No. 3 yellow, and 59c. to 59fc. for No. 3, mixed, in car lots, on the track, Toronto.

Oats-35c. for No. 1 white, and $34\frac{1}{2}c.$ for No. 2 white, east.

Peas-63c. to 64c., west and east.

Baled Hay-The market keeps quiet. Old No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$8.50 on the track here, and new at \$8 per ton. Balled Straw-Remains steady. Cars on the track

here are quoted at \$5.50 per ton.

Potatoes—The supply seems ample for and new are selling at 55c. to 60c. per bushel out of Honey—Is very quiet. Prices are unchanged at 7c.

to 71c. per pound for strained, and frames at \$1.75 to Butter-Creamery continues firm and unchanged; the

receipts moderately light. Creamery, prints18c. to 19c.

Creamery, solids16c. to 17c. Dairy, pound folls, good to choice... 12c. to 15c. Dairy, inferior 9c. to 10c.

Cheese-There is very little trading, and no changes in quotations. Prices are 91c. for twins and 9c. for large in job lots here.

Eggs-There is a brisk demand, with moderate supplies. Prices are unchanged at 16c. to 16 c.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Montreal.—Oats—The local market for oats is firm, and holders are realizing 39c. for No. 3 in store, and 40c. for No. 2.

Peas—Are about steady at 70½c. afloat, Montreal. Barley-No. 2 barley, 50½c.; No. 3 extra, 50c., and

Feed-Stocks are light, and the market firm. Manitoba bran in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$15.50 to \$16.50; shorts, \$19 to \$20; mouille, \$26 to \$28 per ton, as

Hay-The market is steady, but there are now no accumulations here. No. 1 is quoted at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton on track, and No. 2 at \$8; export hay, clover and clover mixed, \$6.50 to \$7.

Cheese—Sellers are willing to accept $8\frac{3}{8}c$. to $8\frac{1}{3}c$. for finest Ontarios, $8\frac{1}{6}c$. to $8\frac{1}{6}c$. for townships, and $7\frac{7}{6}c$. to 8c. for Quebecs. It is claimed that lower prices have been accepted, but it is unlikely that very much would be let go under the prices mentioned.

Butter-Creamery butter, 181c., and good to fine at 18%c

Eggs-Straight-gathered stock sells at 16%c. to 17c. in the city.

Potatoes-Market steady, the tone being firm owing to the fact that deliveries continue light on account of farmers being busy at the harvest. Prices paid farmers for bags of 80 pounds range from 90c. to \$1.00

Beans-The market is stagnant, and dealers say they can hardly give anything at all. Choice prime beans are about \$1.15 per bushel in car lots on track, and \$1.20 for broken lots in store.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

| Wheat, white\$ | 1 | 12 | to | \$ 1 | 15 |
|----------------------------|----|-----|----|---------|----|
| Wheat, red | 1 | 10 | to | 1 | 12 |
| Wheat, goose | | 82 | to | | 88 |
| Wheat, spring | 1 | 0.0 | to | 1 | 02 |
| Oats | | 38 | | | |
| Barley | | 43 | to | | 47 |
| Rye | | 60 | | | |
| Peas | | 67 | | | |
| Hay, No. 1 timothy | 12 | 00 | | | |
| Hay, new | 8 | 0.0 | to | 9 | 50 |
| Hay, clover or mixed | 7 | 50 | to | 9 | 00 |
| Straw, sheaf | 12 | 00 | | | |
| Straw, loose | 6 | 50 | | | |
| Dressed hogs, light, cwt | 7 | 75 | to | 8 | 25 |
| Butter | | 14 | to | | 22 |
| Eggs | | 18 | to | | 22 |
| Old chickens, pair | | 50 | to | | 75 |
| Old chickens, per pound | | 8 | to | | 10 |
| Spring chickens, per pound | | 13 | to | | 16 |
| | | | | | |

Horse Market.

Over one hundred horses, of all classes, were sold at The Repository," Toronto, during the past week Everything offered was disposed of, and prices were considered fairly good, except for second-hand workers, many of these selling at prices which were ridiculously low. Good draft horses found a ready market at strong prices for young, sound horses.

The sales were well attended, and prospects for business is fairly good, although dealers do not look for any increase in values, as, no doubt, a large number of horses will be offered as soon as the harvesting opera-

tions are completed.

The following is Walter Harland Smith's weekly report of prevailing prices, for sound horses, 5 to 7 vears old Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands\$150 to \$250

Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 160 to 300 hands Matched pairs, cobs and carriage horses, General-purpose and express horses, 1,200

Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 150 to 225 Serviceable second-hand workers 40 to 100 Serviceable second-hand drivers. 50 to 110

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are steady at 10½c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 10%c. to 11c. per lb. Sheep, 10c. to 12c., dressed weight.

Cheese Markets.

Belleville, Aug. 20.-To-day there were offered 2,600 white Augusts. Sales, 800 at 8 c., and 600 at 8 5-16c. London, Aug. 20.-Twelve factories offered 2,129

Cornwall, Aug. 20.-One thousand six hundred and ninety-five cheese were boarded here to-day, 50 boxes white; white at 84c., and colored at 8 5-16c.

boxes; no sales; bids, 8c.

Alexandria, Aug. 20.-At the board here to-day 959 boxes of white and 378 boxes of colored were boarded. White sold at 81c.; colored, 8 5-16c.

Cowansville, Que., Aug. 13.-To-day 27 creameries offered 16 boxes of butter, and 30 factories offered 1,-454 boxes of cheese. Butter sales: 836 boxes at 194c., 675 boxes at 19½c., 81 boxes at 19½c., and 50 boxes at 191c. Cheese sales: 536 at 8 3-16c., 779 at 81c., and 51 at 8 1-16c.

Belleville, Aug. 13.—To-day there were offered 3,100 white August cheese. Sales, 2,500 at 8%c.

London, Aug. 13.—Five factories offered 547 boxes. No sales: bids, 8c.

Cornwall, Aug. 13.-At the Cornwall cheese board to-day 1,816 cheese were boarded, 733 white and 1,083 colored. White sold for 8%c., and colored for 8 7-16c. Ingersoll, Aug. 16.-422 boxes offered; August make;

8½c. bid; no sales on board; market firm. Campbellford, Aug. 16.-At cheese meeting to-day, 1,465 boxes were boarded. Sales, 630 at 8tc.; balance refused at 84c.

Woodstock, Aug. 17.-2,240 boxes colored, 8ic. bid; 1,130 boxes white, 81c. bid. Four lots sold at 81c. on last call.

Peterboro', Aug. 17.-To-day 5,893 boxes of cheese were boarded; 1,075 sold at 81c., 1,900 at 8 3-16c., and 1,600 at 8tc., balance refused at 8tc. to 8 3-16c. Stirling, Aug. 17.—At the Stirling cheese board to-

day 950 boxes were boarded. Sales, 950 at 8 3-16c. Picton, Aug. 17.—Thirteen factories boarded 1,000 boxes, all colored; highest bid, 8 5-16c4 695 boxes sold.

Brockville, Aug. 18.—To-day there were registered 1,570 boxes, 510 white, balance colored; 8c. offered. None sold on board. Madoc, Aug. 18.-Eight hundred and seventy-nine

boxes of cheese were boarded; all sold at 8 3-16c. Kingston, Aug. 18.-1,220 boxes of cheese were boarded, 645 colored, balance white; highest bid, 8c.,

350 boxes being sold. Tweed, Aug. 18.-Five hundred and forty white cheese were boarded. All sold at 81c.

Barrie, Aug. 18.-480 cheese were boarded, which sold at 8ic. for August make, and for July make 8 1-16c. All the cheese sold.

Winchester, Aug. 18.-This evening 1,621 cheese were registered, 555 colored, and the balance white. Prices bid for both white and colored, 8c.

Vankleek Hill, Aug. 18.—There were 1,045 boxes of white and 105 boxes of colored cheese boarded here tonight. All sold on the board at 8tc. but 180 boxes, which were held over.

Perth, Aug. 19.-2,640 cheese were brought on Perth market to-day, 2,100 white and 540 colored. Some lots sold at 84c.; balance shipped for cold storage.

Huntingdon, Que., Aug. 19.-At the cheese board today there were 142 boxes white and 147 boxes colored White sold for 8tc. and 8 3-16c., and colored at 8 c.

Iroquois, Aug. 19.-785 boxes cheese boarded here to-day. Three lots sold at 8 3-16c.; balance on street at board price. Napanee, July 19 .- At the cheese board here to-day

1,065 colored and 406 white were boarded; 8c. bid; 165 sold at 8c. Listowel, Aug. 19.-To-day 17 factories boarded 2,-

866 boxes, 2,606 white, 260 colored. Nothing was done on the board. Afterwards two or three lots were sold at 84c.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—To-day 391 white and 651 colored were offered. The sellers did not take kindly to the bids, and only a few lots were sold at Sc.

Kemptville, Aug. 19.-No sales at to-night's cheese market, the highest bid being 8 1-16c.

South Finch, Aug. 19.-473 colored and 827 white boarded. The price offered was 81c. for white and 8 5-16c. for colored. A few hundred boxes sold at these

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NOTES AND NEWS.

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New Brunswick; Judges at To-



"'Tis home where'er the heart is, Where'er its living treasures dwell, In cabin, or in princely hall,

In forest haunt or hermit's cell. 'Tis bright where'er the heart is, Its fairy spells have power to bring Fresh fountains to the wilderness, And to the desert vernal spring."

The Taking of Laurella.

"Please leave them thar dishes alone, Laurelly, and come and set down." "Did you want to talk to me?"

The girl turned a face of lovely surprise over her shoulder as she gave a great yellow bowl an extra vigorous shove back upon the high shelf.

Did he want to talk to her? Her lover looked at her in helpless irritation. This was the history of their courtship; when he met her at quarterly or grove meetings he fancied that if he were alone with her he might make headway. When they had the great kitchen all to themselves, as to-night, with the firelight making gusty shadow and shine upon its crannied walls, he found that she slipped through his fingers like a mist-wreath or a moonbeam, and evaded his ardor by not recognizing it.

"Course I want to talk to you. What do you reckon I come all the way over from the Fur Cove fer?"

"I didn't know. I was a wonderin'. I thought maybe you wanted to see

pappy or the boys.'

The attitude of the mountain girl toward men and matrimony is primitive. She is not seeking the one nor admiring the other. She animadverts upon characteristics purely masculine as defects. Masculine size she professes to consider clumsiness; a bass voice is a "great coarse, rough voice." When she is finally wed, the countryside is to understand that it is an event which never entered into her calculations, which has been ac complished only by surprise and superior

Jason Bushares sat, hypnotized, watching how the firelight ran up Laurella's white throat, lingering in her eyelashes, throwing their shadow upward, adding an extra touch of surprised inquiry to her countenance, as she faced him and professed herself ready to hear the business upon which he had come. But was she? Would she listen?

"Don't you remember, Laurelly, when you an' me used to go to the hollerin' school together, an' I was always a writin' notes to you, just as soon as I learned how to write-or print, ruther?"

Them days!" laughed "Aw, law! Laurella with heightened color, ignoring the significance of his speech. "Didn't the teacher have big feet? I've studied about his feet many a time since, when I ought to have been thinkin' of somethin' sensible. Has your ma put in any o' them dice pattern counterpanes for to

weave, Jason?" The fate of nations might have hung upon Mother Bushares' weaving, if one could judge by the girl's face; but Jason

ignored the question. 'Don't you remember, when I went down to Grayville and got me a job on the railroad, how I sent you a vollen-

tine?" he pursued. "No!" the girl cried, with sparkling

'You know hit wasn't. My name was en it, an' it said—it said—''

Jason floundered helplessly before those laughing eyes. He sought desperately in

eyes. "Was it a comic?"

his mind for the exact words that had been in the valentine-they would have served his purpose well.

"Seems to me I do mind about a right pretty vollentine that had a name wrote so scratchy on it I couldn't tell who 'twas sent it. I jes' made it up in my own mind it was Bob Provine-he's always up to such foolishness—an' let it go at that. Did your folks put up as much meat as usual this fall? Looks like our hogs never would fatten, an' pappy won't kill till they're jes' so."

"Yes," choked Jason, "we killed last week. I guess we've got ruther more than usual-er perhaps considerable less." The girl giggled.

"You ain't thinkin' a word about what you're sayin','' she commented softly.

"I'm a thinkin' about somethin' I want to say," Jason burst out, and would gone further; but the girl rose hastily

"Well, this'll never do me," she began. "Ef you don't mind, I guess I'll weave spell. I promised mammy I'd finish the jeans for Homer's coat."

Cruel Laurella! Tall and fresh and fair, pink and white as the mountain laurel for which she was named, she had already woven a spell; and Jason could not utter the rebellion that was in him, as she seated herself at the loom whose whirr and bang would be a ready reason for failing to hear anything that she chose not to recognize.

And so for half an hour the tormented swain stood at her shoulder.

"Laurelly, I jes' want you to listen a

minute.' "All right, Jason, you holler right good an' loud, an' I can hear you even when the loom's a goin'.

But what man ever desired to "holler" such speeches right good and loud? Besides, if he did so his shouts would be audible in the loft above, where the boys slept, and in the room across the open porch, where the parents and the younger children were.

Finally Laurella's weaving came to an end, because she lacked a darning-needle pull out an unwelcome knot. was standing threateningly close.

"You jest get me that there poke off of the high-shelf, will you?" she asked, turning coquettishly over her shoulder.

"'Tain't here." "Oh, yes, 'tis-all eyes an' no eyeshit's right beside the yaller bowl. Nono! Don't take the yaller bowl down! You, Jate Bushares-I'll never speak to you again!"

But she was too late. She sprang up and ran across the room to where Jason Bushares set the yellow bowl upon the table, tilted it over, and emptied out all her girlish treasures: the little smudgy printed letter he had first written to her, on a dog-eared fly-leaf of his second reader; the "vollentine" she had laughed about and denied knowledge of; a tintype taken at Grayville, and penciled across in her handwriting, "My own true love." This last item settled it.

"Ye said ye wouldn't have that picture," Jason murmured, as he caught her in his arms and held her fast. "Ye said it was too ugly. Ye said ye was jes' carryin' it home to give it to your brother."

Laurella looked up with blue eyes drowned in tears, thus permitting the enemy an advantage which he was not

slow in taking. "What do you expect a girl to do?"

she finally murmured gently. "Why, jest like you did," answered her "I wouldn't have a lover, happily. single hair o' your head changed-now I've got ye at last ! "-[Grace MacGowan Cooke, in Munsey's.

Travelling Notes.

By Eleanor. PISA, GENOA, THE RIVIERA. From Rome we travelled to Pisa, where we had an afternoon and spent one night. Our afternoon, of course, was taken up with seeing the cathedral, its famous leaning Tower, and the Baptistry. They are all very beautiful, and the tower very quaint with its marked incline from the perpendicular. The Baptistry is noted for its marvellous echo, as well as its beautifully sculptured marble pulpit. The human voice is reflected like the tones of a beautiful organ. The next morning saw us in the train, skirting the Mediterranean on the Italian Riviera. We passed through miles and miles of tunnels in the solid rocky coast to rush out upon beautiful views overlooking the sea, lovely orangeries, olive groves, and little white towns that dot the shores. It was a glorious sunny day, and we thoroughly enjoyed the journey to Genoa, where we again spent another afternoon and night. After coffee and a wash, we took the train to the Campo Santo, which lies some little distance from the town. It had great fascinations for me when I visited it ten years ago. Many of its marble monuments are very fine, but after seeing the statuary of Rome and Florence they did not appeal in the same way. The scenery of the French Riviera is even more beautiful than that of the Italian, greater wealth being displayed in the houses and gardens, which contain luxuriant date palms, masses of carnations and violets. We travelled to Nice by a slow train, so we had a better opportunity of seeing the country and the little towns at which we stopped every few miles, whose occupants gain a livelihood by shipbuilding, olive-oil making, fruitgrowing, etc. A great feature along the coast was the washing, taking place in the streams just where they ran into the ocean. The articles were then set out to dry on the pebbly beach, being held firmat the corners of stone. Our fortnight's stay at Nice was marred by unfortunate weathercold and damp, with snow on the surrounding hills-a most unusual weather freak. We had only about four sunny days, and these were oppressively warm. We all did less and felt more tired here than at any other place we had visited during the winter. Nell and I, it is true, attempted some French conversation for an hour daily with an exceedingly nice French girl, but that was about the limit of work. We made a few excursions to the surrounding places. Monte Carlo we visited three times, twice by day and once by night. It is a charming spot, beautifully situated on a rocky prominence overlooking a dear little blue bay. The Casino and its grounds, too, are very fine. It was a sight to see the gambling tables, with men and women three or four rows deep, watching keenly the little ball on the roulette tables. Most of the gamblers seemed cool, and apparently old hands at the game. I saw nothing more tragic than a heated dispute between a "croupier" and a disappointed loser. By night it was a very gay sight, with its welllit rooms and the beautiful dresses of the ladies. Cannes is also a leautiful spot. It has a more countrified appearance than Nice, with its larger gardens. The Mimosæ were all in bloom all the time of our visit, and among them were some real "Australian" wattles, and the lovely yellow that they gave the hills,

and their sweet scent, were like a glimpse

and whiff of Australian spring. At Cannes we visited the dear little church erected by Queen Victoria to the memory of her son, the Duke of Albany. In it is a marble figure representing the Duke in Highland costume, recumbent on a mausoleum. For our journey here from Nice we had beautiful weather, and we were able to enjoy the scenes along the coast. We caused a little excitement in our railway carriage by making tea with our spirit lamp, one guarding the kettle while another kept watch lest the conductor should take it into his head to pay us a visit. He never came, and we thoroughly appreciated the cup that cheers but not inebriates. The patient is making steady progress, we are happy to say. Next time she will write herself; then we shall be probably miles away from each other.

ELEANOR.

Shakespeare and Nature.

When we turn to literature we find that our greatest men are those whose intimate knowledge of nature has been their bond with all humanity. Such training of the senses as Shakespeare received will go far toward bringing in the "Golden Age of Education." Creative power comes directly from experience. We tell best what we have seen ourselves, not what others have told us. Shakespeare's life in picturesque and richly storied Stratford, the dark forests of Arden, buds and the flowered meadows were his real educators, not the musty volumes in which scholars seek his inspiration. The spirit of the Midland country breathes through his pages, and much of his work is idealized pictures of what he saw with his own eyes. His reference to natural objects is exact and faultless, with but one exception, when he miscalled the color of the heart of one flower.

Shakespeare constantly strengthened his erse by reference to nature such as

"And this our life exempt from public

Finds tongue in trees, books in running brooks,

Sermons in stones and good in every-

thing. I would not change it."

As a bird student he knew the ugly eye of the lark and the beautiful eye of the toad, and said:

Some say the lark and loathed toad changed eyes."

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How many boys know positively the color of a swan's leg? Shakespeare tells us:

"For all the water in the ocean Can never turn a swan's black legs to white

Altho' she lave them hourly in the flood."

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman walking along a country road on a summer's day talked of their favorite flowers: "Give me the red rose of old England," said the Englishman. "Give me the Shamrock of ould Ireland," said the Irishman. "Na, na," said the Scotchman, "the flower of my country is the best. Ye may sit on the rose and the shamrock, but ye'll no sit lang on the thistle."

Good Country to Live In.

The German emperor and I Within the self-same year were born, Beneath the self-same sky, Upon the self-same morn; A kaiser he, of high estate, And I the usual chance of fate.

His father was a prince; and mine-Why, just a farmer, that is all. Stars still are stars, although some shine.

And some roll hid in midnight's pall; But argue, cavil all you can, My sire was just as good a man.

The German emperor and I Eat, drink, and sleep the self-same way: For bread is bread, and pie is pie, And kings can eat but thrice a day, And sleep will only come to those Whose mouths and stomachs are not foes.

I rise at six and go to work, And he at five and does the same, We both have cares we cannot shirk; Mine are for loved ones; his for fame. He may live best, I cannot tell; I'm sure I wish the kaiser well.

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I have a wife, and so has he; And yet, if pictures do not err, As far as human sight can see, Mine is by long odds twice as fair. Say, would I trade those eyes dark brown?

Not for an empress and her crown.

And so the emperor and I On this one point could ne'er agree; Moreover, we will never try. His frau suits him and mine suits me, And though his son one day may rule, Mine stands A1 in public school.

So let the kaiser have his sway, Bid kings and nations tumble down, I have my freedom and my say, And fear no ruler and his crown; For I, unknown to fame or war, Live where each man is emperor -Boston Globe.

Love.

Let me but love my love without disguise,

Nor wear a mark of fashion old or new.

Nor wait to speak till I can hear a

clue, Nor play a part to shine in others' eyes, Nor bow my knees to what my heart

denies ; But what I am, to that let me be true, And let me worship where my 'ove is

due, And so through love and worship let me

rise.

For love is but the heart's immortal

thirst To be completely known and all for-

given. sinful souls that come to

heaven, So take me, love, and understand my

worst, And pardon it, for love, because con-

fessed, And let me find in thee, my love, my

best. -Henry Van Dyke, in the Outlook.

"Three Connoisseurs."

A picture of three elderly ladies around a table drinking tea would probably be entitled "Three Gossips." But the trio in our picture are connoisseurs. What they would be if they were not looking at pictures it is not for us to say. They might, however, remain connoisseurs all the same, for they are very knowing old fellows. Evidently, they have seen life in all its phases, and tasted all its pleasures, and have a rich fund to draw upon in the stories with which they enliven the hours which they pass over their wine, and cigars, and pictures. Signor Gilardi excels in conversation and genre pictures, with accessories-and, frequently, with subjects-taken from an earlier century. In his costumes and other details he displays the knowledge of an antiquarian. Of his skill in composition and his mastery of expression our picture is a signal proof.

6By a Trained Nurse

Drugs for the Household.

In all homes far removed from a drug store, the following articles should be kept on hand:

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE TAB-LETS,

boracic acid crystals, talcum powder, spirits camphor, vaseline, castor oil, fluid extract cascara sagrada, Epsom and Rochelle salts, milk of magnesia, glycerine, sweet oil, and a bent glass drinking tube. These things should be kept in a locked cupboard, where children cannot reach or get at them. Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison, but most antiseptics are, and something of the kind is often very necessary. It should never be used in stronger solution than one tablet to a quart of water, except by direction of the physician. The local antidote for this poison is white of egg, and if a tablet or some solution should accidentally be taken, the patient should swallow as many raw eggs as can be procured, after first clearing out the stomach with a large drink of warm flour and water. Do not wait to

knows the remedy, and has it at hand.

BORACIC ACID

is useful on a great many occasions. The eyes, ears and nasal passages may be washed or sprayed with it in solution. Trivial wounds and irritating and raw eruptions may also be treated with it. Boracic acid is very healing and slightly antiseptic. It may be used as a dry powder on sore places, or instead of talcum powder for a baby when the child has become badly chafed. cathartics mentioned are those in ordinary use. Cascara may be taken oftener than castor oil—a teaspoonful at night, or, if this is not effective, a teaspoonful before each meal, until it is effective, is the dose.

Milk of magnesia is useful for babies, and not so severe as castor A teaspoonful in a feeding of four ounces of milk is the dose usually given. It may be given in two or three successive feedings, until the bowels are normal

Besides the above mentioned articles, there should be as good a supply as possible of old, clean white WOUNDS.

The two points of greatest importance in the care of a wound are to cleanse it and stop the bleeding. Do not be persuaded, under any circumstances, to put fat pork on a wound, or cobwebs, or anything of the kind. These things are only harmful. The best thing to do is to thoroughly wash the wound inside and out with warm water, containing one tablet of corrosive sublimate to a quart of water, and, if the injured part is dirty, use some soap and water first. This may sting considerably, but the wound must be cleansed, or very much worse suffering may follow. When this is done, cover with two or three layers of clean white rag, which have been scorched in the oven or on a clean pie tin on the stove, and bind with another strip of the same. If the wound is slight, this may be enough. Wash every day, and renew the rags. If the wound is extensive, or the bleeding cannot be stopped, or the parts are lacerated that the edges do not come together, or if the wound has a dark or bluish appearance, or there is any other complicating circumstance, send for the doctor. Cover the wound as already described, and let the patient lie down or get into bed.

WHILE WAITING FOR THE DOCTOR

in any surgical emergency, make a good fire, boil a kettle of water, and set it back to cool, not removing the lid. Procure a good-sized pan for

his instruments (a shallow cake tin is very good), and a large wash basin for his antiseptic solution. Have clean towels and a couple of sheets ready, and a bundle of newspapers, or something of the kind, to protect the carpet, and an ordinary pail, in which to throw soiled rags or sponges. These preparations should be made quickly and quietly, the patient being in another room, if possible. Clear a space by a window where there is a good light, and place a table with the things you have collected for the doctor in that space. If the accident is a serious one, a table must be prepared for the patient to lie A large kitchen table, or two small ones put together, will The ideal table is high, long and narrow. pad to cover this by folding blankets or quilts, and laying them upon it, placing a sheet over all, and tucking it under the quilts all round. the doctor comes at night, have a number of well-trimmed lamps, so as to give him as good a light as possible. If there is much the matter, it may be necessary for the patient to take an anesthetic, and if that is the case, he must not be allowed to eat anything. Food should not be taken within eight or ten hours of an anesthetic, as it causes nausea and vomiting, both at the time and afterwards. Water may be taken as

desired. The nausea sometimes experienced after taking ether may be relieved by smelling a cloth saturated with vinegar. The methods by which bleeding may be controlled will be given in the next article, as there is much to be said on the subject. A. G. OWEN,

August 15, 1904,



Three Connoisseurs.

(From the original painting by P. O. Gilardi.)

into a glass and let them be swallowed whole. This is the only really dangerous substance on the list, and the greatest care must be exercised in its use. There is absolutely no excuse for ever leaving corrosive sublimate where a child can by any possibility get it, and it should not be handled at all, except by someone who fully appreciates the danger,

beat up the eggs-just break them linen or cotton rags, and a couple of old blankets. Those who wish to be ready for real sickness will also procure a graniteware bedpan and a rubber sheet. A few yards of table oilcloth answers the purpose admirably. A fountain syringe is often indispensable also. With these things on hand, a great many of the difficulties attending illness are re-

AWoman's Headache

generally comes because of troubles peculiar to women; these troubles come from a cause simple in itself, but which Beecham's Pills will quickly remove. There are many ways in which women suffer and

A Woman's Backache

is another most serious and painful experience of many women. Thousands of women are taking Beecham's Pills periodically and find them wonderful in relieving the sufering. Every woman should acquaint herself with the good these Pills can do, as

A Woman's Suffering can be avoided by using

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In 10 mths. end. June 30, 1900, 230 were placed. ** 12 ** ** ** ** 30, 1901, 304

** 12 ** ** ** 30, 1902, 360

** 12 ** ** ** 30, 1903, 375

The salaries of those placed last year averaged \$600 per annum; some of them commanding over \$1,000. Many former students are now earning from \$2,500 to \$4,000 per

No other business school in Canada gets such results. Notice how the students placed have increased each year.
When you are graduated from an institution with an established standing, such as this in-

with an established standing, such as this institution has, your services are in demand by the business public. YOU GET THE PREPARATION AND YOU GET THE POSITION WHEN YOU ARE READY.

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THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnott, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. om Write for particulars.



The King's Daughter is All Glorious Within.

"The King's daughter is all glorious within. Her clothing is of wrought gold. She shall be brought unto the King in raiment of needlework."-Psalm xlv., 13: 14.

A friend of mine once told me that when she was a nurse in the Toronto General Hospital many accident cases were brought in whose outer clothing were very showy and expensive, but that did not always prove that the underclothing could bear inspection. Often it was found that a woman dressed in silk, with handsome feathers in her hat, had only filthy rags underneath. But a true "King's daughter"-one who has the beautiful refinement of character which we should expect to find in what Anderson calls "a real princess "- might be dressed very simply and plainly on the outside, but her inner garments would be dainty and fresh.

Is not this a picture of the soul's clothing? Some people are only concerned about their appearance in the sight of men. They wish to be considered good, but seem to think it matters very little what inner garments the soul is wearing in secretwhat secret thoughts of evil are in-dulged in. But it a truly refined woman shrinks from the vulgarity of wearing dirty and ragged underclothing concealed by showy finery, one who has a right to call herself a daughter of the King of kings, will not be satisfied with any outward appearance of holiness which is not a true index of inward purity. God requires truth in the "inward" parts, and only the pure "in heart" have the promise of seeing Him.

Think of the stern words of rebuke addressed by Him whom we call the 'gentle'' Jesus, to hypocrites. Over and over again He repeats the " Woe unto terrible condemnation: you, scribes and Pharisees, hyprocrites!" For hypocrisy is like a deadly cancer eating its way into the soul, and the Good Physician is too skilful a surgeon to use gentle measures when heroic treatment is necessary. He can-and often does-cut terribly deep, and just because he loved the scribes and Pharisees, and wished to save them, He told them very plainly what God thinks of hypocrisy. They made a great show of outward acts of religion, being like whitewashed tombs-beautiful on the outside, but full of hidden cor-Their worship ruption and decay. was, as He told them, vain and useless, because it was only lipworship, while the heart within was worldly and far from God. Is lip worship quite gone out of fashion now? Can we say with any truth that we have never drawn near to God with the lips while the thoughts and desires were far away? We should be more anxious to please God than to be popular among men, and hypocrisy can never please Him. He seeks for sincerity, and sincerity, you know, originally meant "without wax," being derived from the Latin "sine cera." Roman workmen, if not carefully watched, sometimes filled up flaws in marble with a prepared wax. This looked like the real stone at first, but was soon found to be a sham when tested by heat or damp. This deception became so common that at last men took care when engaging a builder to introduce into the contract the binding clause that the work from

first to last should be "sine cera," or without wax. Any flaws or cracks would then be seen, and the marble would not look better than it really was. In our case, we gain nothing by insincerity, for it is impossible to hide the flaws in our character from the eyes of our King. It is, therefore, foolish as well as wrong to attempt to conceal them. And yet, how hard it is to be really We have a natural desire to stand well in the opinion of others, and we show our best side almost unconsciously, with no deliberate intention of being hypocrites. But let us pray earnestly that God may "cleanse the thoughts of our hearts," and let us fight in real earnestness against this sin of insincerity, which does not sound half as black and repulsive as "hypocrisy," and yet is really much the same thing.

Some day we must be "brought unto the King." Will it be found then that we are " All glorious within," and that our clothing is "of wrought gold?" Such clothing, instead of wearing out, will only grow more beautiful as the fires of sorrow and suffering burn the dross awayfires lighted and exactly regulated by the Great Refiner Himself. The "raiment of needlework" is no machine-made garment whose seams are run up in a hurry, neither is it the kind of clothing turned out by the hundred in a factory, but it grows slowly and fits the soul. It is "needle" work, this robe which takes a lifetime to make-the clothing of character which the soul must wear when it puts off the clothing of the body, so that, as St. Paul says, "being clothed, we should not be found naked." Quietly, secretly, this robe of character is being woven - by hand. Each thought, word and act helps to put in a stitch. What kind of a court-robe are we making, every day of our lives, in which to appear before the King? Happily for us, God is willing to work with us and in us, if we will only put the matter entirely in His hands. No one can become "glorious within" unless he is a fcllow-worker with God, who is far more patient with our bungling attempts at making this "raiment of needlework" than any mother who is teaching her little child to sew. to help with every is ready stitch, and says: "For I, the Lord thy God, will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, fear not, I will help thee." If we try to work alone we are sure to injure the garment, instead of beautifying it, but the work of every day tells. Our character to-day is the result of a great many yesterdays. Character, like Rome, never was and never will be built in a day, but each day is help-

ing to make it. But, at the best, "our righteousnesses are as filthy rags," and not fit to wear before the King. But even Zechariah that can be remedled. tells how Joshua, the high priest, who stands as the representative of the people, is clothed with filthy garments as he stands before the angel: "and he answered and spake unto those that stood before him, saving, take away the filthy garments from And unto him he said: Behold, I have caused thine iniquity to pass from thee, and I will clothe thee with change of raiment."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my soul shall be joyful in my God, for he hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, He hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride adorneth herself with her jewels.—Isa. lxi., 10.

" My life is but a weaving Between my God and me; I may but choose the colors-He worketh steadily. Full oft he weaveth sorrow; And I in foolish pride, Forget he sees the upper, And I the under side!

"I choose my strands all golden, And watch for woven stars; I murmur when the pattern Is set in blurs and mars. I cannot yet remember Whose hands the shuttles guide; And that my stars are shining Upon the upper side.

"I choose my threads all crimson, And wait for flowers to bloom, For warp and woof to blossom Upon that mighty loom. Full oft I seek them vainly, And fret for them denied-Though flowering wreaths and garlands May deck the upper side !

"My life is but a weaving Between my God and me I see the seams, the tangles-The fair designs sees he. Then let me wait in patience And blindness; satisfied To make the pattern lovely Upon the upper side! "

HOPE.

m

Three Years She Grew.

Three years she grew in sun and shower; Then Nature said, "A lovelier flower On earth was never sown; This child I to myself will take; She shall be mine, and I will make A lady of my own.

"Myself will to my darling be Both law and impulse; and with me The girl, in rock and plain, In earth and heaven, in glade and bower, Shall feel an overseeing power To kindle or restrain.

'She shall be sportive as the fawn That wild with glee across the lawn Or up the mountain springs; And hers shall be the breathing balm, And hers the silence and the calm, Of mute, insensate things.

"The floating clouds their state shall lend To her; for her the willow bend; Nor shall she fail to see E'en in the motions of the storm Grace that shall mold the maiden's form By silent sympathy.

"The stars of midnight shall be dear To her; and she shall lean her ear In many a secret place Where rivulets dance their wa And beauty born of murmuring sound Shall pass into her face.

"And vital feelings of delight Shall rear her form to stately height, Her virgin bosom swell; Such thoughts to Lucy I will give While she and I together live Here in this happy dell."

Thus Nature spake. The work was done-How soon my Lucy's race was run! She died, and left to me This heath, this calm and quiet scene, The memory of what has been, And nevermore will be. -William Wordsworth. (1770-1850).

Three things to admire: Intellect, dignity and gracefulness. Three things to hate: arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in: Beauty, frankness and freedom. Three things to like: Cordiality, good humor and cheerfulness.

Three things to avoid: Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate: Good books, good friends and good man-

Three things to contend for: Honor, country and friends. Three things to govern: Temper,

tongue and conduct.

Experience of Two Nurses,

Who Have Had Splendid Opportunities in Their Practice of Testing the Merits of

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Miss C. Stanley-Jones, professional masseuse and nurse, 283 Simcoe Street, Toronto, Ont., writes: "In my occupation as a nurse I have come across cases in which Dr. Chase's Ointment has been used with extraordinary results. One case I recall was that of a child of sixteen months who was in a bad way with scaly head. It was a really nasty case, causing the child to suffer very much and to be very trouble-I persuaded the mother to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and in ten days the child was entirely cured.

" Another case was that of a lady who was greatly troubled with eczema on the The doctor was dosing her with medicine, which was doing no good. In this case cure was effected in seven days with only one box of Dr. Chase's Oint-Both of these cures were lasting."

Mrs. H. A. Loynes, nurse, Philipsburg, Que., writes: "I consider Dr. Chases Ointment a perfect medicine. I have used it myself, and as a nurse have recommended it in a good many cases for itching piles. It always gave perfect satisfaction in every case, and once people used it they would not think of being without it in the house."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every



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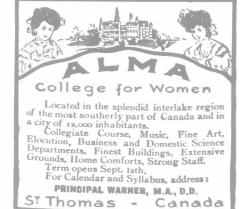
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The popularity of the New Century Ball-Bearing Washing Machine is the best evidence of its success.

The universal praise of the e who use it is our best advertising, and from the kird things said about it in lette.s fr mour friends we believe the New Century is entitled to a place in the Hall of Pame. We will mail you a booklet describing it on application. Sold by local dealers everywhere at \$8.50. THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO. LTD. . KAMILUON





One of the best commercial schools on this continent. Catalogue free. Elliott & McLachlan, Principals,

Ladies' \$4.50 suits and up to \$12; also waists and skirts. Send for fall styles and sample cloths. Southcott Suit Co., London, Canada.



Just an

Written for the "Farmer's Advocate." One Sunday afternoon-to be exact, it was February 28th, 1904—a young teacher was having rather a bad time of it with her class of unruly boys. They were often hard to control, but Miss Graham always expected trouble on the Sundays when Jim Adams put in an appearance. Happily for the peace of his numerous teachers, he never attended any Sunday school more than once a month, although he professed to belong to at least three. Jim was as bright and clever a little chap as could be found in Ontario, and he thought himself very honorable. He scorned to tell a lie, or do anything mean or sneaky, and prided himself on being as mischievous before his teacher's face as behind her back. It had never occurred to him that his plan of attending three Sunday schools on purpose that he might have a share in all the Christmas treats and picnics was decidedly mean; especially as his conscience informed him that he had earned no rewards at all, for he never dreamed of learning a lesson. His ready excuse always was: "I wasn't here last Sunday, so I didn't know what the lesson was.

Jim's leaflets were never worn-out with hard study, but they came in handy for making paper bullets to hit some other fellow with; and long practice made him almost as perfect as the 700 Benjamites Miss Graham told him about, who were left-handed, and yet "could sling stones at an hair breadth and not miss." On this particular Sunday, two teachers were absent, and a class of smaller boys had been added to Miss Graham's burden, which, as Jim happened to be in an unusually lively mood, was already more than she could carry. She tried to win the boys' attention to the story of the Good Shepherd, explaining how He laid down His life to save the sheep. She aid that although the sheep for whom He died were men, women and children, yet that He had cared for real sheep too as He watched over the sparrows and every living creature He had made. Jim's conscience made Him uncomfortable just then, as he had led four or five boys in the exciting sport of tormenting a poor, half-starved, homeless dog, only the day before. Not caring to listen to the voice of conscience, he gave an unexpected shove to the bench in front of which was being gently tilted by the small boys who belonged to another class, and, just as Miss Graham fancied words were making some impression, half a dozen little chaps rolled on the floor. Of course there was a general laugh as they picked themselves up, rubbing their bruises, and not quite sure whether to laugh or cry. The young teacher was almost in despair. "What is the use of trying to teach such wild youngsters," she thought. "All I say goes in at one ear and out at the other, at least, if it ever goes in at all." Then she remembered that these unruly lambs also belonged to the Good Shepherd, and that He never gave up seeking for the lost sheep until He found it. Swiftly she sent up a cry for helpshort, but straight to the point: "Lord, help me to reach Jim Adams' soul, if he has one." The last four words did not belong to the prayer, but the worried teacher was beginning to fear that Jim had neither soul nor conscience; yet One, who cared for Jim as no one else did, knew better. Instantly came the answer to her earnest prayer, as an almost forgotten story came into her mind, and, as soon as quiet was restored, she said: Boys, you know you must all die some day, and, of course, you would like to die a noble death, giving up your lives in trying to save others. Once upon a time "-even Jim Adams stopped his interesting occupation of sticking pins into another boy, at these words. He loved a story, if it was not one of the goody-

Ordinary Canadian that way. "Once upon a time, some soldiers were retreating from Moscow after a battle. A little band of weary men took refuge in an old broken-down shed. It was winter time, and Russian cold is often worse than Canadian. One of the party was a German prince, a young man and quite unused to hardships. He was tired out and fell asleep almost instantly; but one of the men, who could not bear to think that his young master would probably die of the cold, took off his cloak and laid it carefully over him. This noble act roused all the rest of the soldiers to follow his example. One after another took off his cloak and threw it over the sleeping prince. Next morning the young man woke, warm and refreshed, and found that his men had proved their loyal love by dying to save him. While he was warm and comfortable under his pile of soldiers' cloaks, they were cold and stiff, frozen to death under a blanket of snow which had drifted through the cracks in the old shed."

> There was a dead silence in Miss Graham's class, as she ended with the words: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his

> Then the closing bell rang, and in a few minutes Jim Adams was snow-balling his best friends, looking as if the lesson had failed, as usual, to make any impression on him. He had indeed forgotten all about it for the time; nevertheless, the seed sown that day sprang up very quickly.

The following Monday was a day which will be long remembered in Ontario as the day of the big snowstorm of 1904, which blocked all the railroads, stopped the street cars, and filled up many of the country roads level with the fences, or higher. Jim Adams lived on a farm and had to tramp two miles to echool, but he prided himself on caring nothing for weather, and was sure to be in his place on stormy days-although he often played truant on fine ones. He took his dinner in his school-bag, and was ready for anything in the way of storm, quite prepared to enjoy a battle with a blizzard.

"Now, children, hurry home as soon as you can ! " said Mr. Beck, the teacher, as he dismissed the school an hour ahead of its usual time. Jim was the only scholar from a distance who had turned up that day, and his road home was right in the teeth of the storm. His overcoat was too small for him, and was not very thick, but he pulled his old fur cap over his ears and tried to double up out through the holes in his mitts-for Jim had no mother to look after his comfort. The snow was up to his knees on the level, and when he came to a big drift, there was nothing for it but to lie down and roll. The driving snow felt almost like sand, and he staggered on blindly with his head down to protect his "I guess those fellows in Russia were pretty plucky," he said to himself, "I shouldn't like to give my overcoat to-day." Then he was thrilled with the sudden thought of what a grand thing it was to do a thing like that, and he exclaimed aloud: "I wish I could ever have the chance!"

Just then he heard a dismal whine a few yards ahead. It turned out to be the poor, friendless dog he had been throwing stones at on Saturday, lying helpless in the snow. It was wounded and bleeding; and Jim, who was not really cruel, stopped to pat the poor creature and then he turned to go, saying: "I can't go home at all if I try to carry you, we'd both be smothered in a snow-

But the poor dog whined dolefully and looked up in his face, saying as plainly as a dog could say: "Don't go away and leave me to die all alone!"

"Now is your chance to lay down your life in trying to save another!" In the confusion of the raging storm, Jim hardly knew whether he heard those words or only felt them. But they were like a trumpet-call to battle, for he picked up goody kind, and they never started in the poor dog and staggered on, falling well as she ever could."

again and again, but filled with a wonderful new joy as he remembered that the Good Shepherd would look after him now that he was doing His work. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." That was another of Miss Graham's lessons which had not been forgotten, but only buried in good soil, and which now thrilled the weary boy with the glad hope that perhaps he was really, like the German soldiers, trying to save his prince at the risk of his own "The least of these," must mean that poor dog too, he decided, with a straightforward faith which surely was founded on fact.

Some time later Miss Graham, who lived near, going to the door to look at the awful storm, heard the continual howling of a dog. "I am sure some-thing is wrong," she said to her brothers, and persuaded them to go out to the road and look. Guided by the dog's howls, they found a small boy lying in a snowdrift, which was rapidly covering him up. He had sprained his ankle and almost fainted with the pain, and would probably have been frozen to death before long, if he had been left in his dangerous position. His first question to Miss Graham, when he was able to speak at all, was: "Is a dog one of the least of these?'

Jim was laid up for several weeks, but is now as well as ever. He only attends one Sunday school now, and Miss Graham is always glad to see him. Although he doesn't always study the lesson, and hasn't quite given up his mischievous tricks, she no longer wonders whether Jim Adams has a soul.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

The Two Sisters.

Once there were two sisters, one of whom was noted for the expensiveness and the variety of her dresses. while the other was commented upon for the simplicity of her attire. It was known that she had made one dress do for three seasons, also.

Now, there came two princes seeking wives, and the first prince said: I will marry the girl who has always worn such expensive clothes, because she will have had her fill of finery, and will be content to dress modestly and not run up big bills at the modiste's."

The second prince said: "I will marry the other girl, for she has already shown her disposition and tastes, and ought to make a jewel of

But after they were married the girl who had always dressed so simply went in for the costliest garb she could get. She said she must make up for lost time.

And the other girl wore more expensive dresses than ever, because, she said, it would never do to permit her sister to outdo her.

This lesson teaches us that one man can guess as well as another.

Humorous.

Amy-" My brother, the explorer, was telling me that in some parts of Africa you can buy a wife for a few old sardine cans and beads." Mr. Crustymugg -"Well, a good wife's worth that."

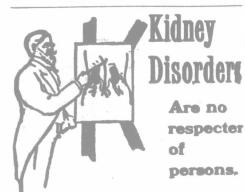
A farmer wrote to his lawyer as follows: "Will you please tell me where you learned to write? I have a boy I wish to send to school, and I am afraid I may hit upon the same school that you went to."

Inventor-" I should like to get you interested in my improved fly paper." Capitalist-" What makes you think it will be successful ?" Inventor-" Because each sheet is got up to imitate a bald head."

Never say again that a newspaper writer is not a master of diplomacy. One of the fraternity was to write up the history of an old lady of ninety-eight. He was told that she had never so much as learned her letters. Did he blurt it out in print? Not a bit of it. He merely stated in his finely-written article that "she can read the finest print as

or Fruit Liver Tablets

are fruit juices in tablet form. They contain all the tonic and laxative properties of fresh fruits—and are a certain cure for Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases. At druggists. 50 cents a box.



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

A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble.

Check it in time by taking

"THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC." They cure all kinds of Kidney Troubles from Backache to Bright's Disease.

50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25 all dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Terente, Ont.

Keep in the Front,

To do it you must have the best, and the BEST WIND-MILLS are the



Woodstock Steel Mills

when fitted with GRAPH-ITE BEARINGS. They run withoutoil; no more CLIMB ING TOWERS TO OIL

Grinders, Pumps, Tanks and Saw Benches.

WOODSTOCK WIND-MOTOR CO'Y,

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THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR on the farm is better

THAN A HIRED MAN. Never Sleeps. Never Tires.

Will Save You DOLLAR. MANY A LIFT, HALF DAY.

Quality Guaranteed. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,

Dear Friends,-

Before speaking about anything else to-day, I wish to thank the many Ingle friends who have written wishing me a pleasant holiday. I have, indeed, enjoyed the short rest very much. It seemed so good to get out among the farms and farmers again, and hear, instead of the rattle of wheels over the pavement and the zim-m-m of street cars, the rush of the wind in the tree-tops and the mellowed whirr of the harvest machinery. Verily, I never heard music sweeter than that of the first binder that hove into view after we left the last station, and I vow a peculiarly friendly feeling dominated my heart as I saw the first "pig" run snorting away at the approach of the train just outside the city limits. Vulgar? Perhaps so; don't condemn me utterly. Didn't even such a personage as Southey condescend to write a "Dissertation on Roast Pig?" And isn't it politic, if not reasonable, to foist one's shortcomings off upon the example of a great man?

But to my holiday again-it's personal, I know, but sometimes I feel like writing personal letters to you, just as I enjoy receiving them from you-I wouldn't like to tell you how many hours I spent just lying on my back in the grass, looking up through the leaves at the sky. You can't lie about on the grass in a city, and you seldom notice the sky. A blue ribbon of it can never take the place of the sweep from horizon to horizon to which one is used in the country, and which comes as a luxury when one has been deprived of it for a while.

One thing is likely to amuse you

very much when you go back to the land life after an uninterrupted year in the city. You may not have absorbed even a little bit of the latter into you, you may not have acquired an idea in advance of those which your country life has given you, nor learned to love the broad fields less, but more, yet you will certainly find that, all unconsciously, you have, to a certain extent, donned city glasses. When you go back the farm folk again you are Such astounded at many things. mountains of butter! Such heaps of fruit and vegetables, and how lavishly everyone cooks them! And the milk and cream-above all, the cream! You almost gasp at the lack of reverence with which people dash it on things. For a moment your mind takes a theological turn, and you think of the "land flowing with milk and honey," and then, rather limply, you begin to wonder if the farmers are growing extravagant. In a few days, however, your city glasses begin to wear away, and this plenitude comes again to seem the right and natural order of things.

Speaking of milk, when I got back to the office I found on my desk a most interesting bulletin from the New York Experimental Station. It treated of no less interesting a subject than "cottage cheese," an article of food described as being a "familiar table dainty in thousands of New York homes," and yet seldom seen on Canadian tables, more seldom, perhaps, than would be the case were the fact more widely known that, as stated in the bulletin, cottage or Dutch cheese "has proved, in digestion tests, to be more readily digested than cheddar cheese." The nutritious qualities of cheese are well known. Since, then, cottage cheese is more digestible, WINU ENGINE & FUMP GO., while being equally nutritious, and very much more easily made than

other varieties, it seems a pity that it is not a more universal article of

food.

For the benefit of those who have never tried making this delicacy, the following method, as outlined in the bulletin, may be given: First, prepare a starter in this way. some clean, fresh separated milk in a well-cleaned vessel; cover it carefully, and bring it to a temperature of 90°, then let it stand from 20 to 24 hours at a temperature of from 65° to 70°. Throw away the upper portion of the starter as thus made, and use the lower portion, straining it into the milk (skim milk) from which the cheese is to be made next day. Stir the starter well into the milk, and keep the whole at a temperature of 70° to 75°, until well curdled, a process which will require from 24 to 48 hours. Break up the curdled mass, and raise the temperature very slowly to 90°, taking 30 or 40 minutes in doing so. The or 40 minutes in doing so. whey should now separate clear in 15 or 20 minutes, and should be run from the curd. Place the curd in thin muslin bags to drain, and when no more whey will run off, take the curd out, add salt to taste, and mix in some thick cream, about one ounce for every pound of cheese. Make the whole into balls, and wrap each one in oiled dairy paper. If your cheese has been properly made it should have a "soft, smooth texture, being neither mushy nor The flavor dry and sawdustlike. should be that of mildly-soured milk or well-ripened cream, with an entire absence of bitter taste, flavor of stable, or other objectionable qualities." The cheese may be used at once, but if kept in a cool place where the air is pure, it will keep nicely for two or three weeks, or even longer.

So much for cottage cheese. Now, then, I must make way for Polly, from whom you will be delighted to hear again, I am sure. DAME DURDEN,

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

POLLY TELLS HOW TO MAKE ICING. Dear Dame Durden,-I did not intend writing so soon again, but when I saw Busy Bee's " request for a plain icing which would set, I thought I would send the one I use; I always find it satisfactory. Take one cup granulated sugar and five teaspoons sweet milk, put in a saucepan, and put on the back of a range to dissolve, stirring frequently; boil exactly five minutes, timing it when it commences to bubble; when done, take from the fire, and beat till the consistency of thick cream. If not beaten enough, it will not set, and if beaten too much, it will set before you can spread it on the cake. I was much pleased with " A New Brunswick Girl's" suggestion about the yeast, I think it a great improvement. Her recipe for brown bread is excellent.

This has been the hottest summer Nova Scotia has experienced for many years; for the past two or three weeks the weather has been very oppressive. The hay crop has been almost a complete failure, and, if rain does not come soon, the roots and cereals will be ruined Berries, of all kinds, are very scarce. As yet, save two dozen cans of strawberries, our preserve closet is empty; but we hope to fill up with jellies. But I must not take any more of your valuable Wishing you and the Ingle Nookers success, I remain, sincerely POLLY.

Pictou County, N. S., August 4th.

While we are about it, here are a few more recipes, which Busy Bee, perhaps, would like to try: 1. Icing-sugar Icing.—Thicken one

tablespoonful of sweet cream or milk with icing sugar. Flavor with almond flavoring, and spread on cake while warm. Increase quantities according to size of cake.

2. Lemon Icing .- Put white of one egg, well beaten, and one teaspoon lemon juice in a bowl. Add a small cup of powdered sugar, and beat five minutes.

3. Caramel Icing.-Mix one cupful of brown sugar with one teaspoon of water, one of butter, and one of sweet cream. Boil three minutes. Take off, and beat till half cold. Add flavoring, beat a little, and rour on

4. Granulated - sugar Icing.—Boil one cup sugar and one quarter cup of water until it hairs. Take off and beat in the white of an egg which has been beaten stiff. D. D.

RE DRAWING COMPETITION.

An explanation is due to "A Reader of the 'Farmer's Advocate,' who asked information regarding the Drawing Competition. Dame Durden was out of the city when Reader's letter arrived, and did not receive it early enough to have the answer set up for the press before the date of expiration of the com-petition. Had "Reader's" name been given, a personal answer would have been sent by mail, but as the name was omitted this could not be done. If correspondents would remember to send name and address with every communication many disappointments of this kind might be avoided.

A Seasonable Fellow.

By Frank L. Stanton.

I'm mighty fond o' winter, when the frost is lyin' gray On the gardens where we frolicked with the flowers o' the May;

When they have the candy-pullin's, an' the cider's sharp an' sweet, the music o' the fiddle makes a fidget in yer feet!

Then you'll find me shore On the creakin' cabin floor, A-dancin' ev'ry quadrille an' a-coaxin' 'em fer more!

I've got a friendly feelin' fer the spring, so rosy-dressed, With the wind in all her ringlets an' the

blossoms on her breast; When the mockin' birds air singin', an' you hear the honey-bees, An' the robbins an' the rabbits air as

happy as you please! Then you'll find me shore Just a-th'owin' wide the door To the sunshine an' the singin', an'

a-whistlin' out fer more! An' then I like the season when the

summer comes along, An' the drowsy, dreamful weather's like a sigh that's in a song :

When the cattle-bells air clankin' on the dusty hill an' plain, An' the lilies air a-holdin' of their silvercups fer rain.

Then I takes my ease In the shadders o' the trees, While the partridge in the medder whistles lively fer a breeze!

An' I like the fall time, bretherin'-when the leaves air gold an' gray; When all's so still 'pears like the wind has sighed itself away

From the scented shadders o' the night, an' from the sleepy day-When, if you'd only listen, you'd hear all

the angels -Say! Then you'll find me shore Jest a-th'owin' wide the door An' lettin' heaven come down to me,

an' askin' 'em fer more! -Collier's Weekly.

Climbing.

He who would reach the summit Must turn not to left or right; He must keep up heart and courage, And keep the heights in sight. Little by little the summit Grows bright in his steadfast eye, And at last he stands with the victors. As you may, if you try.

-Eben E. Rexford.

To Your Grocer and Get a Packet of the Famous

SEYLON

In Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

We will stake our reputation on your being delighted with the "Tea Pot" draw.

Your Money will be refunded in Full, We Reimbursing the dealer.

DOES THIS PROVE OUR FAITH?



Woodwork is costly and mural decorations far beyond the average purse.

Pedlar **Metal Ceilings**

are both economical and artistic.

For churches, halls and other places of public gathering they are indispensable. Easily put up, possess excellent acoustic powers, and are attractive to the most critical eye.

They answer far better than any other form of interior decoration.

They are practically indestructible. Complete catalogue will be sent on re-

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO-





Forest City Business College LONDON, CANADA

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING is a school that stands for high grade work in Business and Gregg Shorthand. Do not imagine for one minute that all schools styled "Business" on the same grade of work. There are Business Colleges and Business Colleges. Catalogue for a postal.

J. W. WESTERVELT, PRINCIPAL.

"It is a great mistake, in my opinion," remarked a young married woman, "for husbands and wives to call each other by any term of endearment. It generally begins in the first part of their married life. They feel it is rather nice to say 'dear' and 'my love,' etc., in public-it emphasizes their sense of Later on, habit makes them continue the epithets, but they become meaningless; they might just as well be 'Molly' or 'Billy,' as far as sentiment goes, and the simple Christian name sounds, to my way of thinking, in better form. When special names have been adopted, as is sometimes the case, they are obnoxious in the beginning, and later on become absurd.

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Ottawa Business College OTTAWA, ONT.

38th YEAR of success. A fine school with a splendid equipment. Students in attendance from all parts of Canada, Newfoundland and the United States. Fall term opens Sept. 6 Handsome illustrated catalogue free to any

W. E. GOWLING, Principal.

HAY FEVER Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. BOOK 57F FREE. Write at once for it, to

AND GET BEST RESULTS look clear and full.-[The Delineator.

Buying Eggs. A wholesale dealer in eggs gives the following directions for telling a good egg from a bad one: Hold it between you and the light; a lamp or candle is better than strong, diffused sunshine. The good egg will have a fresh look all over. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N.Y.

When an egg is old there will be a hollow space at one end. If you find a dark spot, which does not disappear when lightly shaken, you may be certain that the egg has lain undisturbed so long in cold storage that the yoke adheres to the shell. Discard any eggs which do not

Pelargoniums and Roses.

Dear Flora Fernleaf.-1. How should pelargoniums and rosebushes be cared for when they stop blooming? 2. If pelargonium slips are started now, when will they bloom? Wishing you success, Yours sincerely.

J. M. SEMPLE.

Ans.-1. When pelargeniums have ceased blooming, cut them back sharply, and root the cuttings for new plants. Set the old plants in a shady place to rest, giving them very little water for several weeks. If you remove a few of the leaves, new sprouts will be encouraged to grow out of the axils of the leaves, with the result of forming vigorous, bushy plants. As the cold fall weather approaches, bring the plants into a warm, sunny window, and increase the water rations.

Rosebushes should be kept mulched cultivated well and clippings with lawn during In the fall, before the summer. winter sets in, mulch liberally with coarse manure. Early in the spring, before the sap begins to run, remove all old, useless wood and weak-looking branches, and prune the bush into shape, leaving only the strong new growth. This is very important, as it is upon the new growth that the flowers are produced. When the snow goes, dig in the manure mulch which remains above the roots.

2. Pelargonium slips started now should, if kept growing steadily, bloom about this time next year. Slips are, as a rule, however, started much earlier than this.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

A Song of the Far West.

Oh, the town is round about me, And the roaring of the street, But my heart leans ever homeward, where the skies stretch wide; And I hear the West a-calling, Through the trample of the feet,

And the anthem of the ranges, where the great winds stride.

And I see the blue lake tremble To the saunter of the breeze, And I hear the old life calling, with a wild sweet zest; See the sunlit prairie smiling,

See the fringe of distant trees, and the well-loved West.

And I see the dark woods glimmer, And the shadows on the snow, And I hear the axes falling-and the strokes ring strong-And I see the swarthy faces

Round the shanty fire's glow, And I hear deep voices joining in an old glad song.

"Far is the shanty, and the plains are rolling wide;

Hark, in the distance, how the lean foxes roam ! Give us the long trail, where the frozen

runners glide, Night-hush and star-gleam, and the red lights of home.'

-H. H. Bashford, in the Boys' Own Paper.

Domestic Economy SUMMER SALADS.

Fruit Salad .- Shred a pineapple and slice two oranges, one lemon, and three bananas. In a salad dish arrange a layer of the fruit, then a layer of sugar, and so on. Serve with whipped cream.

Chicken Salad.—Cup up one cup of cold chicken, three hard-boiled eggs and one-half cup of celery. Mix with half a cup of mayonnaise and arrange on lettuce leaves. It may be garnished with

stoned olives or sliced eggs. Potato Salad.-One cup of cold boiled beets, diced, yolk of one hard-boiled egg rubbed through a strainer, one tablespoonful of chapped parsley. Arrange the potatoes in a salad dish and season with pepper and salt. Sprinkle over them the beets, next the parsley, and then the egg. Pour over all a mayonnaise or French dressing.

Nasturtium Salad.—Select crisp young nasturtium leaves, and dress with salad oil, lemon juice, salt and pepper. Arrange in salad dish, and garnish with sliced hard-boiled eggs and a few of the nasturtium blossoms

Fish Salad .- Put canned salmon or cold fish left from a former meal in a salad dish, and pour over it a dressing made of three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, or cream if preferred, one-half tablespoonful lemon juice, and a seasoning of salt, pepper and sugar. Garnish with slices

Tomato Salad .- Peel tomatoes without scalding, slice and cool on ice. Arrange on crisp lettuce leaves, and add a salad dressing.

Beet Salad.-Chop two cups of cold boiled beets. Pour over them a dressing made as follows: Heat two tablespoonfuls of butter and add flour, stirring until smooth'; add one-half cup of milk, stir and boil up; place in a double boiler and add a beaten egg, one-half teaspoonful dry mustard and a bit of cayenne pepper; when it boils up add one-half cup vinegar; stir until it thickens, and cool before pouring over the beets.

Egg and Cheese Salad.—Slice six cold boiled eggs. Line a salad hish with lettuce leaves, and cover with a layer of the eggs. Sprinkle thickly with grated cheese, and add a spoonful of salad dressing. Add another layer of eggs, cheese and dressing, and so on until all is used, then sprinkle the top with chopped cucumber pickles. - [Prairie Farmer.

THE LINEN CHEST.

Now that the clothes have been put away and the house is clean and orderly, and swathed in chintz and linen, it is time to replenish certain departments, so that all will be in perfect order when the household returns to town in the autumn. The kitchen should be looked over, pots and pans mended or replaced, and other deficiencies remedied. The good manager tries to keep up her supply of household linen by adding a set each year; a pair of sheets and a pair of slips for each bed means a small expenditure in money, but a wonderful saving in the end.

An extra tablecloth and napkins once a year; a bedspread, one new comforter, and so on through the list. So you will never be in the predicament of an expensive and entire new outfit.

Old sheets are invaluable. In cases of sickness, as cleaning clothes, as ample wrappers for winter clothing, as protection curtains and dust covers, there is scarcely a limit to their usefulness. First, they should have the selvedge edges turned to the center, and the worn middles torn and replaced by hems, thus turning them into single and crib sheets. After they should be laid in reserve, always clean, for various uses mentioned.

Worn tableclothes can be cut into tray and meat cloths, and other pieces are the finest sort of wash cloths for cut glass and window cleaning. Sometimes a tablecloth past usefulness will make half a dozen excellent napkins for every day. It is better to do the hemming by hand.

Renovating Men's Clothing.

Men's clothes are benefited as much by careful attention as women's, and show the effect of neglect very quick-To prevent the coats from wrinkling, get a few hangers, such as dry goods dealers use, and you will find them much better than hooks and nails. This is an economy in closet room also, for they may be placed very close together.

The cloth from which men's clothes are made gets dirty easily, and needs frequent brushing. Provide yourself with a small cane or whip, and beat the garment thoroughly, and when this is done lay it upon a table smoothly and brush it.

You will need a hard bristle brush for overcoats and mud-spotted garments, but a soft brush is better for ordinary use.

Be careful not to hit the buttons, for that wears the edges and loosens them. All garments should be perfectly dry before you begin. Brush the collar first, then keep brushing toward the bottom.

A good cleaning fluid for coat collars and spots on clothing is almost Obtain soap bark indispensable. from a druggist, put a handful in a vessel, and pour over it a pint of boiling water; let stand two hours, then strain, and add two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax, which dissolves quickly. It is then ready for

Sponge the soiled places until clean with this preparation, then with clean water. Cover with a cloth that can leave no lint, and press dry. When you have finished you will find that the spots have entirely disappeared. A little borax dissolved in a strong suds made of good soap and warm, soft water will clean woolen goods nicely.

If the elbows of coat sleeves and knees of pants have become stretched out of shape, lay a damp cloth on them, fold them up, and leave for an hour or two, then lay them on the ironing board, smooth with the palms of the hands and pull gently in every direction until they lie flat. Cover with cloth, and press till dry

with a hot iron. Sponging and pressing the back of a cloth coat will remove the shiny appearance they often acquire after wearing a while.

If black cloth becomes rusty, dilute ink with an equal quantity of water, and sponge the garment with it.

For want of timely and intelligent care many a garment finds its way much too soon to the rag-bag, to say nothing of the rusty and frayed-out garments that are worn, when a little time and care given to them before they become hopeless would keep the best suit good until out of date, and then be neat and clean for cutting down, when it would make good clothes for the little boys. The downright waste by failing to repair at proper time is enormous.

He Did Not Bite.

Miss Daisy Leiter has brought back from London a story about Charles

"Two English boys," said Miss Leiter, "being friends of Darwin, thought one day that they would play a joke on him. They caught a butterfly, a grasshopper, a beetle and a centipede, and out of these creatures they made a strange, composite insect. They took the centipede's body, the butterfly's wings, the grasshopper's legs and the beetle's head, and they glued them together carefully. Then, with their new bug in a box, they

knocked at Darwin's door. "'We've caught this bug in a field," they said. 'Can you tell us what kind

of a bug it is, sir?' "Darwin looked at the bug and then he looked at the boys. He smiled slightly. "'Did it hum when you caught it?'

he asked. 'Yes,' they answered, nudging one another. "'Then,' said Darwin, 'it is a humQUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in

to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
Ind.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

Srd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

POOR PASTURE.

What would you think of the enclosed sample as a pasturage plant for young cattle up to three years old? Would they grow and fatten as they should, or at all satisfactorily? We hired pasture from a man, and he was to furnish good tame pasture. The cattle have the grass on the field all cropped off except what is along the bank of the creek, and it is M. W. S. all like the sample.

Ans.-I may say that the plant you sent is a sedge, of the genus Cyperus, a very common plant growing in wet places, especially along streams. The stems of this sedge are hard and wiry, and are not relished by cattle. You will have no difficulty in determining for yourself the difference between the hardness and stiffness of the sedge and the grass-The latter are soft and thin compared to that of the sedge. It is not relished by cattle, nor, in fact, eaten at all by them, and it would not be of much value for pasturage.

W. LOCHHEAD.

GOSSIP.

O. A. C., Guelph.

Mr. Jas. G. Kidd, of Lanark Co., Ont., writes: "We have big hay crop; wheat good; corn much better than expected; barley good; other grains up to average, coming in fast; root crop fine; cattle prices very good; abundance of grass; busy fighting perennial sow thistle.'

Messrs. Bell Bros., Bradford, Ont., breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires, "Our Shorthorns are all lookwrite: ing well this summer. We have a fine lot of heifer calves, also two bull calves, sired by Heir-at-Law =34563=, of the Miss Ramsden family. We also have a large number of cows and heifers well gone in calf to our young stock bull, Queenston Archer =48898=, sire Derby (imp.), dam Veronica (imp.), by Brave Archer, Mr. Kelly's \$6,000 bull, sire of Royal Archer, winner of first and championship at the Highland Society Show, 1903, and also Mr. Deane Willis' former champion C. I. V. Veronica is of Veronica is of the same family as Choice Goods, which sold for a high figure. Our Shropshire sheep are looking well. We have a fine large crop of lambs this year, sired by We have a fine Fair Day 175724, he by Standard Bearer (imp.), one of Campbell's stock rams, and out of a ewe sired by Newton Lord, Campbell's champion ram."

TRADE TOPICS.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD. - Judging from the condition of the cattle fed with it, competing at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, and their prizewinning record, this condiment would appear to have an important part to play in keeping farm stock in the best health, and enabling them to make the best use of their food in producing the largest percentage of flesh or milk at a minimum of The advertisement appears in this paper, and a trial is not expensive.

THE CHEERING CUP.

"Thou clears the head o' doited Lear; Thou cheers the heart o' drooping Care; Thou strings the nerves o' Labor sair, At 's weary toil;

Thou even brightens dark Despair Wi' gloomy smile.''

So sang the Scotch poet of Scotch drink, and so sing to-day the devoteesnot of Scotch drink-but of Salada Ceylon Tea, fragrant, delicious, easy to make. If you have never tried Salada, read about it in the advertisement given elsewhere in this issue, then try it, and be convinced that all claims for it are well founded.

22 PERCHERONS 22

Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons, a number of which we intend exhibiting at Toronto and other Canadian shows, and will be pleased to show them to intending purchasers. They are descendants of such noted horses as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. We also have a few choice Hackneys and Clydesdales that are also for sale on easy terms. Visitors always welcome to our stables.

HAWTHORNE, Props.

SIMCOE, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Guest-" Why do you scowl at me so, Freddy?" Freddy-"Cause you have ate up afl the cake, and haven't married either of my sisters yet."

He-" So your husband has given up smoking? It requires a pretty strong will to do that." She-" Well, you see, I have a strong will."

Sizing Him Up-" What is a press censor, pop?" "Why, a press censor, my son, is a man who knows more than he thinks other people should."

Ridgewood Farm, Goderich, Ont., the property of Mr. E. C. Attrill, is becoming noted for breeding high-class Shorthorns; there being nearly 40 head in stock just now. His Favorite (imp.) is a twoyear-old, of prime quality, weighing ever a tone now, in ordinary condition. This bull is well proportioned and iull of quality. He is being used upon some cows of the choicest quality and preed-Several of the females are imported, and they represent the Village, Gloster, Clara, May Flower, Lovely and Missie families. The younger ones are by such noted sires as Imp. Marquis of Zenda, Spicy Marquis, Young Abbotsburn's Heir, Chief Ruler, etc. Mr. Attrill intends to show a few young things at Toronto Exhibition, where parties interested will have an opportunity to see a sample of his stock. He is also interested in Hackney, Shire and Clydesdale horses. In Hackneys was voticed a very nice two-year-old colt, in Ridgewood Danegelt, sire Langton Danege't This colt is said to weigh 1,100 lbs. now. He is well gotten up, and should make an impressive sire. In Shires. Ridgewood Marquis heads the stud, and is a horse of splendid conformation, with an excellent top, and foundation timber to match. He may also be heard from in the show-ring this fall.

TRADE TOPICS.

WESTWARD HO!-The annual C.P.R. harvest excursions to the Northwest are now in full swing, and a large number of harvesters are required to handle the crops of the prairies. Over the C.P.R. through New Ontario and the prairie country is one of the most delightful and inexpensive trips one could take after the rush of the summer's work is over. Notice the announcement of the company's return rates in another column.

CHICKEN CHAT.-A most convenient and reliable little book, called "Chicken Chat," is being sent out by the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 112 Bates St. Detroit, Mich. It is one of the book lets that is really helpful and instructive. Everyone, who keeps chickens, ducks, or turkeys, could easily afford to pay a good price for the booklet, but the Zenoleum people" will send it free to all readers of this paper. This is an ex cellent opportunity to get some information upon the various poultry diseases It is your own fault if your flock is caught by a disease which you are not able to handle, and you lose some valuable birds before you can get the necessary advice. A little "Chicken Chat" will do you good. The address is given above. Do it now.

| Winnipeg \$30.00 | Regina - S | 33.75 |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Mowbray Deloraine Souris Brandon | Moose Jaw Kamsack Swan River | 34.00 |
| Lyleton | Saskatoon | 35.25 |
| Lenore Miniota 32.00 | Pr. Albert | 36:00 |
| Elgin Wawanesa | Macleod - | 38.00 |
| Binscarth Moosomin 32.25 | Calgary - | 38.50 |
| Arcola 32.50 | Red Deer - | 39.50 |
| Yorkton 33.00 | Strathcona | 40,50 |

Going Sept. 13th and 27th. Returning until Nov. 14th and 28th. Pamphlets and full particulars from any Canadian

A. H. NOTMAN, Toronto

Ridgewood Stock Farm. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price, etc., apply to:

E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO, Breeder of Shire and Hackney Horses.



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

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

WANTED, MARRIED MAN to take charge and W work farm. Comfortable house, desirable neighborhood, convenient buildings. Reference as to capability and trustworthiness required. Apply Residence. 243 Maitland Street, London.

Farmers! Attention!

Do you propose sending one of your boys to the Agricultural College this year? If so, write for circular at once.

G. C. CREELMAN

President Agricultural College GUELPH, ONT.

\$100 Reward



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for a case of disease in horses that Tuttle's Elixir will not cure, if we recommend it to do so. It is the only remedy that stops pain at once and cures quickly and permanently distemper, founder, pneumonia, and many other horse ailments.

it prevents stiffness, colds, cures sprains, locates and cures lameness, and as a body wash keeps the circulation in good condition under hard driving.

Tuttle's Heef and Healing Ointment cures all hoof diseases. Tuttle's White Star is the best healer known. Our 100-page book "Feterinary Experience" free.

Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass.

of so-called Marie. Tuttle's only is genuine. Avoid all to ers; they are only temporary relief.

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

In Scotland and England

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALES OF PEDIGREE ABERDEEN - ANGUS AND SHORTHORN CATTLE.

WEDNESDAY, 14th September Next, at the Home Farm, Glamis Castle—DIS-PERSION SALE of the World-Renowned Herd of High-Class ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE belonging to the Earl of Strathmore.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, 19th October, at Mains of Sanquhar, Forres—IMPORTANT SALE of a Select Portion of the FAMED HERD of Choicely-bred SHORTHORNS belonging to Messrs. Law.
FRIDAY, 14th October Next, at

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Commissions Executed.

MACDONALD, FRASER & CO., Ltd.

GOSSIP.

Live-stock Auctioneers. Perth, Scotland.

Fitzgerald Bros., Mt. St. Louis, are offering their stock bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp.), in another column of this paper. He is a bull of wonderful substance, weighing, when in ordinary flesh, from 2,700 to 2,800 lbs. He has also been a wonderfully sure stock-getter; his calves heing prizewinners throughout Canada and the United States. They are also offering some 40 of his calves, both male and female, and some two-year-old helfers and cows, sired by British Statesman, and bred to Diamond Jubilee. On account of being overstocked, they have to get rid of from 30 to 40 head before winter to make room, so are offering them at very low prices and terms to suit customers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

WEED FOR IDENTIFICATION.

The plant sent by Mr. S. A., Glen Stewart, is one of the Composite (Solidago Ohiœnsis), a species of goldenrod. It succumbs readily to cultivation, and is not a pernicious weed.

SHORTHORN COW, WHITE ROSE.

Can you state the herdbook number of the Shorthorn cow White Rose, born about December, 1889, and bred by Jos. Crone, Lambton Co., Ont.?

Ans.—Among something over one hundred cows named White Rose, whose pedigrees appear in the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook, the one coming nearest the description is White Rose of Birnam No. 21568, Vol. 9, page 463, calved Dec. 24th, 1889, bred by Jos. Crone & Son, Birnam, Ont., got by Prince Constance = 10468—, dam Princess Louise 2nd = 15935—.

WHEN TO APPLY MANURE.

I have a field I had barley on this season; I plowed it over lightly since I took the crop off, and intend giving it an application of manure. Which do you think would be best, to plow the manure in the next plowing or plow the land again and spread the manure on top and disk or harrow after?

H. T.

Ans.—We should advise spreading the manure on the surface after the last plowing, and leaving it on top without any covering. The manure may be put on after the ground freezes hard enough to bear a load, any time in winter when snow is not more than six inches deep, with good results.

HARD CEMENT-SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

1. Portland cement has become hard and lumpy in the bags from being left in a damp place. How may it be pulverized for use?

2. Can you give me the address of a firm in Canada that sell all classes of scientific books?

C. J. M.

Ans.—1. It would be of no use except to take the place of stone after being broken up. As a cement, it is useless. It might be broken up with an axe or stone hammer.

2. This office can supply very many of such books.

DISEASE OF RYE.

Find enclosed sample of rye grown in a rich piece of soil; all heads are like enclosed. What is the disease, and cause of it, also prevention, if any?

Ans.—The disease is ergot, a fungous growth which attaches itself to the plant when young, and when the grain is in head develops rapidly in the kernel, expanding it into a long spur-like growth before the crop—is ripe. We are not aware of any treatment to prevent disease, except to bluestone the seed, as is done to prevent smut in wheat; also burn the straw and ergot, and sell all the grain. The ergots fed to stock are more certain to cause abortion than the most powerful drug.

DODDER

I enclose you sample of weed found in field of alfalfa for name. It seems to start from a point and work outwards in a circle, killing the clover as it spreads.

A. M.

Ans.-This is dodder. This plant is often found in fields devoted to clover crops, where the rotation is not disturbed for two or three years. Dodder is an annual plant, and springs from the seed every year. After it germinates and gets considerable growth it looks about for a host plant to which to attach itself. It twines itself about the clover stem, and sends into it minute suckers, by means of which it gets nourishment already prepared from its host. Soon it loses its roots, for it has no farther use for them, and assumes a whitish color, for it needs no longer green coloring matter to make food for itself. Thus it lives; it produces small white flowers, and seeds somewhat like clover itself.

The best method of dealing with this parasite is to sow absolutely pure clover seed. If this is done there will be no dodder, if the rotation has been changed.

WM. LOCHECAD.

O. A. C., Guelph.

WESTERN FAIR..

LONDON SEPT. 9th to 17th 1904 The Best in 37 Years.
\$12,000 in Improvements.
New Dairy Building Fully
Equipped With All
Modern Appliances.

Largely Increased Space for Agricultural, Horticultural and Honey Exhibits.

Processes of Manufacture. Expert Judges in All Departments.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR in Fireworks, and the best list of attractions ever offered in London, including "Looping the Gap," the most sensational feat of the present century.

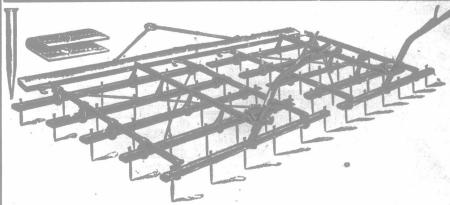
> Special Trains and Rates Over All Roads

Prize Lists and Programmes on application.

Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore,
President.

Secretary.

BLAINE PATENT BOLTLESS LEVER HARROW



IS THE BEST HARROW ON THE MARKET.

Ask your dealer for a set, and take no other. If he won't supply you, write us and we will fill your order direct from the factory. Prices and particulars on application.

THE BLAINE HARROW MFG. CO., Limited,

Ensilage Cutters



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The Best Silo Filler.

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Walking Plows,
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PARIS PLOW CO., PARIS, CAN.

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Carnefac Fed Calves Score Another Victory AT WINNIPEG FAIR, 1904

1st PRIZE, \$100 Cash, to Wm. R. Stewart, Sarnia, Ont.: calf, age 6 mos. 20 dys; weight 770 lbs.

2nd PRIZE, \$50 Cash, to J. Herriott & Sons, Souris, Man .: calf, age 6 mos. 23 dys.; weight 730 lbs.

3rd PRIZE, \$25 Cash, to Sir Wm. Van Horne, E. Selkirk, Man.: calf, age 6 mos. 20 dys.; weight 652 lbs.

These cash prizes were given for the heaviest calves, born since Jan. 1st, 1904, fed on Carnefac, and shown at Winnipeg Exhibition. They were keenly contested for by farmers and breeders. The enormous weights again demonstrate that a perfectly healthy system will grow and put on flesh at a rate heretofore unheard of. It is now freely admitted that the advent of Carnefac Stock Food has revolu-tionized the stock raising industry of Canada. If your dealer has not got it, write direct to

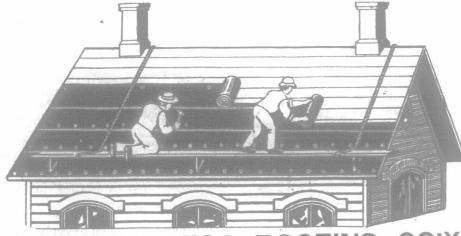
THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.

Winnipeg, Man.

65 Front St., East, Toronto-

USE ROOKING

For Flat or Steep Roofs. It is Waterproof, Fireproof, quickly and very easily laid, and cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample.



ROOFING CO'Y. MICA HAMILTON CATHERINE STREET NORTH, HAMILTON,



· If you come to me and I tell you that I can cure you I've got confidence enough in my treatment to take all the chances. I am curing hundreds of weak men and women every day, and I know what I can cure and what I can't. If you will secure me you need not pay until cured.

WEAK, PUNY MEN

I know that no man remains a wear ling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity, and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will

tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks, and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

Get the Grandest of All Remedies—

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

To those who still doubt there is any cure, because they have been misled by false representations and want evidence of cure in their own cases before paying, I am willing to take all the chances of curing any case of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Nervous Debility. Constipation, Lost Energy, resulting from exposure and excesses in middle-aged men. Give me reasonable security and you can have my Belt and pay me when you are satisfied that the cure is complete.

I want you to read my book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varioccele or any allment of that kind that weakens you, it would assure you future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it, your best days are slipping by. If you want this book I send it closely scaled free if you send this ad. Call for free consultation.

DR. M.S. MCLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours: -9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday 121 8.30 p.m.

GOSSIP.

Robert Hunter, manager of the noted Ogilvie herd of Ayrshires at Lachine Rapids, Que., in ordering a change in the advertisement in this issue, writes: "Our Ayrshires have arrived home in good shape from the Winnipeg Dominion Exhibition, where they won seven first prizes, five seconds and two thirds. We are busy now preparing another lot of the very best of the herd for Toronto, where we hope to make a great deal the strongest showing we have ever made."

THE PERCHERON RECORDS.

Among our readers are a number of horsemen who have purchased Percheron stallions, either in France or from American importers. Most of these horses were recorded in the American studbook, which had been kept for many years by S. D. Thompson, of Chicago. the recent past, however, it has developed that all the records published by Mr. Thompson were not reliable, and a number of importers and breeders of Percherons in the States proceeded to establish an authentic registry. To this end they succeeded in getting a charter for a new association, to be known as the American Percheron Horse-breeders' Association. The studbook of this Association is now the only recognized registry for Percherons in America, it having secured control of all the records formerly owned by S. D. Thompson. This change in the affairs of the Fercheron studbook naturally raises the question in the minds of owners of stallions in Canada whether their horses are eligible for registration in the new Percheron studbook. The requirements and conditions to which all horses to be recorded must conform are: 1st. Any stallion or mare previously recorded and registered in the Percheron Studbook of France. The original certificate of registration to accompany application. 2nd. Any stallion or mare whose sire and dam are both recorded and registered in the American Percheron Studbook. Owners of Percherons in Canada who wish to have their horses properly recorded should correspond with the secretary of the American Percheron Horse-breeders' Association, Mr. H. G. Stubblefield, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN O'BRIEN'S JERSEY SALE. The lateness of the harvest found the farmers so busy that the attendance at the dispersion sale, on Aug. 18th, of the excellent Lakeroy Jersey herd of Mr. John O'Brien, of West London, Ont., was not as large as it doubtless would have been had harvest been over, as was expected it would be when the date was fixed; but if it had been generally known how good a herd was being offered there would probably have been a larger attendance. The herd had not had the benefit of much advertising, and had not been exhibited at the fairs for the last few years, and people were not prepared to see so meritorious a lot of cattle as were offered. They were certainly a credit to the judgment and skill of the breeder, for, with two or three exceptions, all were bred and raised on the farm, and in breed character and type, and the indications of usefulness, were such as a man might well be proud to have produced. The owner and the cattle were deserving of more substantial recognition, although the result was taken philosophically and without complaint, and the sale honorably conducted by both the owner and the auctioneer. Few of the cows were fresh, though most of them were well forward in calf, and some due next month, which made them all the more valuable, and Mr. D. O. Bull, manager of the noted Brampton Jersey herd, who knows a good thing when he sees it, was fortunate in securing 16 out of the 27 females sold. The highest price for a cow was \$92, paid by Mr. Bert Lawson, of Nilestown, for the handsome four-year-old cow, Spot Cash's Ella 4th, whose six-weeks-old heifer call, a little gem, was taken by Mr. Bull at \$40, making \$132 for the cow and calf. The beautiful and typical twin heifer, Eye of Lakeroy, was taken hy Mr. Bull at \$85, and is a great bargain. She is a daughter of the sweepstakes cow, Spot Cash's Ella, now eleven years old, and who was withdrawn at \$80. Fifteen cows, old and young, made an average of \$63, and the young things brought relatively better prices.



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustle Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Bend for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

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MARES choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON

FRONTHILL,

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Lump Jaw, Big Knee, in fact, any inflamed, caked or soft bunch, also strained joints, 🎩 cured with



Relieves Rheumatism and Gout in Mankind \$2.00 per bottle delivered, or at regular dealers. 25 cents for sample bottle. Pamphlets

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McDONELL BAWDEN 8

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IMPORTERS OF



Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions could be purchased in Scotland and England.

om PATTERSON BROS

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF CLYDESDALES

Present offerings imported and home bred fillies. For particulars write to above firm.

MILLBROOK ONT.



WEDDING INVITATIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS AT HOME CARDS VISITING CARDS

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

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

GOSSIP.

The printed report of the 5th International Conference of Sheep-breeders, held in London, England, June 20th. 1904. has been received at this office through the courtesy of the secretary, Mr. W. W. Chapman, F. S. S., M. I. J. The pamphlet contains, besides a list of breeders present and the announcement that the next Conference will be held in London during the week of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show in 1905, papers in full, prepared by the various speakers on subjects named in the programme, including an exhaustive address by Prof. Cave, F. R. C. V. S., on some diseases of sheep and their prevention, together with the after discussion of the subject by members and visitors present

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S IMPORTA-TION.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., says the Scottish Farmer, sailed from Glasgow on August 5th with eight Clydesdale stallions and one mare for Montreal. Four of the stallions have been bought from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, and an equal number from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. The mare was bought from Mr. P. M'C. Wilson, Muirside, Holywood, and was commended at Dumfries Show last month. She was got by Crawford's big horse, Carabineer (10522). Her dam was by the Dumfries premium horse, Prince of Balmanno, a great solid cart stallion (9976), while her grandam was by the H. and A. S. first-prize horse, Gold-The four horses bought finder (6807). from Mr. Crawford are Carlist (12081), Royal Dean (12323), Royal Flush (11906), and Baron Gartly (11601) The first prize was got by that stylish son of the famous Sir Everard, Sir Everest (10917), whose stock are turning out well in Cumberland. The second was by the Ayrshire premium horse, The Dean (10937), a son of the great champion horse, Royal Gartly (9844). The dam of Royal Dean was got by that great sire, Lord Lothian (5998), which for many years easily led in Cumberland, and his produce have also, for more than one season, gained the highest honors at the H. and A. S. Show. Royal Flush was got by the celebrated Casabianca (10523), the Glasgow premium horse twice, and winner of numerous prizes at the H. and S. and other shows, as well as district premiums. The dam of this Royal Flush was by the highly-bred, Flashwood's Prince (10751). Baron Gartly is also a son of Casabianca, and is a sweet, thick, blocky Clydesdale of the true Canadian type. He has been winning in very good company here, and his dam was a daughter of the champion, Royal Gartly (9844). The horses bought from Messrs. Montgomery are Glenlivet (12165), got by the H. and A. S. and Sentinel (10094); Baron Black (12021), a the renowned Baron's Pride (9122), the sire of Casabianca and Carabineer; and the dam of Baron Black was that great mare, Woodbine (13222), by Flashwood (3604). She won many prizes at the Royal Dublin and other shows, and her dam was by the big Prince of Wales horse, Queen's Own The two yearling colts are by the H. and A. S. champion horse, Prince Thomas (10262), and that fine-breeding son of Baron's Pride, Baron Mitchell (10688), which travelled so successfully in Strathearn and Mid-Calder districts as premium horse. The dam of one of the colts was Mr. John Marr's fine mare Zehnetta, whose sire was the well-bred Pandora's Prince, and her dam the H. and A. S. prize mare, Zehnet, by Darnley, grandam the noted Nazli, which took first at the H. and A. S. Show when a three-year-old filly. Smith & Richardson have dipped deep into blue slood, taling the right kind of thick, blocky horse at the same time. May all good luck attend their efforts.

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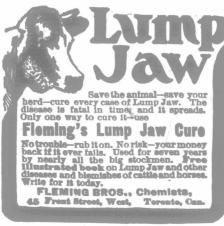
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had over half a century's success with horses in England and other parts of the world.



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

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal Agents for Canada.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses

Clydesdales and Shorthorns Males and Females ALWAYS ON HAND. Our Mr. Fred Richardson will leave shortly for Scotland to select a fresh importation. Or-

ders promptly filled. Smith & Richardson,

Columbus. Ont. Myrtle Sta., C. P. R.; Brooklin Sta., G. T. R.

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

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

Near Orangeville, Ont.

sold each week.

W. H. HUNTER, The Maples P. O.

Volume 53 of the American Shorthorn Herdbook has been received at this office, thanks to the courtesy of the editor, Mr. John W. Groves, Chicago, Ill. The volume, which is well printed and substantially bound, contains nearly 1,200 pages, and the pedigree record of bulls (5,530 bulls), numbering from 208,-988 to 214,518, and nearly the same number of females, evidencing the great popularity of the breed in the United

GOSSIP.

To start right is, as it were, the keynote to success, and this, it can be truthfully said, Mr. W. J. Thompson, of Hollymount Stock Farm, Mitchell, Ont. did when he commenced Shorthorn breeding. Although he has only a small herd as yet, six of them are Scotch-bred animals. Rustic Chief, by Clan Alpine, a fashionably-bred roan bull, imported by Mr. Geo. Isaac, heads the herd, and is proving himself an exceptionally good stock-getter. Several of the young things in the herd are by Nonpareil Duke. and are also of excellent quality. Clementinas, Bessies, Crimson Flowers and Velvets are the principal families represented in this herd, and they are good enough for anyone. Mitchell is a station on the G. T. R., 13 miles west of Stratford, on the Goderich branch.

Among the enterprising breeders of pure-bred Shorthorns in Western Ontario is Mr. Edward H. Wise, of Clinton, G. T. R., in Huron County, where, on his well-kept farm, he has established a very useful herd of Shorthorns, numbering 20 head. King of Clarets =50245=, a very nice two-year-old Scotch-bred bull ands the herd. The excellent cow, and Stamford, bred by the Watts, and got by the prince of sires, Challenge, him the champion, Barmpton Hero, is responsible for most of the good young thing that are in stock. She is now in her fitteenth year, and has triplets to her creditathis year, which are seen with herself in the photogravure on another page in this paper. Her produce, fortunately, has been mostly heifers. Elvira, a very smooth cow is one of her daughters, by Grand Master, by Young Abbotsburn, the grand champion of the World's Fair, Chicago. She has a very nice roan heifer calf at foot, by King Kenny, he by Clan Campbell, an Indian Chief. Roan Rose, an inbred Mayfly, is a very nice 'heifer of the same line, and the whole herd is of uniform type and quality, as would be expected from such choice breeding. Parties looking for good Shorthorns should not fail to look up this excellent lot.

The Messrs. R. & T. Nicholson, of Sylvan P. O., Ontario, Parkhill Station, G. T. R., need no introduction to the Shorthorn breeders of America, as they have been successful breeders, importers and exhibitors at leading shows for many years, and are still in the ring with many good ones, their herd numbering 65, headed by Spicy Count (imp.), sired by Spicy King, a full brother to Spicy Clara, a sweepstakes winner at Chicago. Spicy Count is a thick, meaty bull, with his flesh well distributed, and has the appearance of having a very strong constitution, having plenty of room for his heart and lungs to perform their part, which is the first good quality required. Most of the young things are the get of their former stock bull, Chief of Stars (imp.), by Star of Morning, and they are a lot of good ones, as may be seen at Toronto Exhibition. They also have a very sweet heifer calf, by Sunbeam (imp.), firstprize two-year-old at Toronto, 1903, now heading the herd of Mr. W. D. Flatt. Several of the best Scotch families are represented in this herd, and the Messrs. Nicholson are too good judges to select for family regardless of quality and merit. The bulls that they have to sell are mostly Nonpareils and Minas, and like their dams, they are of good type and quality. Farties wanting good Shorthorns should make it a point to see what this firm has at Toronto Exhibition, where they intend to exhibit a few young things to show to the public the quality of their stock. A heifer purchased from them won the first prize in the senior yearling section at the recent Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg over the heiter placed above her at Toronto last year.

THOROLD CEMENT **PORTLAND GEMENT**

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

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.



INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

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

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS. Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

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

Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine AT VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM. For Sale—Stock of all ages, of both sexes. Our Shorthorns are the thick-fleshed sort, of choice breeding and quality. Also young Berkshires of Al breeding. Stations: Meadowvale or Streetsville Junction, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R. Visitors welcomed. S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale P.O. and Telegraph.

SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS Am offering young bulls and heifers from mp. sires, and the dams of the best Scotch

LEICESTERS

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

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and SHROP—SHIRES FOR SALE.

Bulls and helfers of the most approved breeding and quality. Olyde Fillies, imported and Canadian-bred. Shearling and Raw Lambs, imported Mansell stock. Prices moderate.

G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., Stouffville Sta.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from both bood, Shearlings and lambs bred from lmp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices E. E. PUGH Claremont P. O. and C. P. E. Sta.

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from Beau-champ(lmp.)32053 and Kinellar Stamp, a Golden Drop show bull, and from dams of rich breed-ing. For price and particulars write to Solomon Shan'z, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P.O., Baden Sta.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM Established 1855.
SHORTHORNS AND LEIGESTERS. Young stock, by Rosicrucian of Dalmeny(imp.) and Christopher (imp.); heifers bred to Scotland's Challenge (imp.).

JAS. DOUGLAS. Prop., Caledonia, Ont.

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

LYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions has arrived at Mitchell and is of the same high-class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have two Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. om

WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

GOSSIP.

Lady-" How dirty your face is, little boy." Boy-" Yes'm; we ain't had no company for more'n a week."

Visitor-" Do you have any difficulty in Hostess-" None getting servants ? " whatever. We've had ten different ones in the last month."

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

Mr. H. D. Smith, of Ingleside Stock Farm, Compton, Que., is advertising six choice young bulls, from eight to twelve months old, of this grand beef breed, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows in calf to his best bulls. The prizewinning record of the Ingleside herd of Herefords at leading shows in Canada in the last ten years is a proud one, and the character of the stock imported and bred at Ingleside and of the sires that have been used in the herd is of the highest standard. Parties requiring breeding stock of this class should see the herd, or correspond with Mr. Smith to learn particulars and prices.

NEW ONES AT CAIRNBROGIE. Last week we published the remarks of the North British Agriculturist on the shipment of horses that Mr. Tom Graham, of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., recently purchased in Scotland. a representative Since then the "Farmer's Advocate" has had the pleasure of looking over the horses at their stables at Claremont, and can certainly pronounce them a phenomenal lot. There have been larger shipments of Glydesdales reach Canada, but for uniform high quality and size combined, the ten head recently landed at Cairmbrogle Stock Farm are just about all that could be desired. Recently imputations have not been wanting that the Clydes are sacrificing general massiveness and power to extreme quality, but the appearance in Canada of this new lot, winners at the big Old Country shows, completely belies the imputation. Scottish breeders of Clydesdales have been working not simply for a good draft horse to tip the scales, but for perfection in form, quality and movement, and in the Graham Bros. recent importation we see evidences of the breeders' progress, massive, close-coupled bodies, hard, clean, flinty, flashy legs, pasterns long and springy, great wide, open hoof-heads, close true movement, with not only the hocks close, but the knees also, not spread nor yet "calfed," but close. From these ideal standards, there is scarcely a departure in the recent arrivals at Cairnbrogie. Royal Baron, the five-year-old son of the renowned Baron's Pride, is a very fetching horse-such immense feet, over which he has perfect control, and long pasterns-his movement too is proper. The four-year-old King's Crest, grandson of Baron's Pride, by Upto-Time, is one of the lower-set type of Clydes, but still not "squatty," by any means; here again the great feet and true movement-such strong points of the breed. There is a rich surprise when one first casts his eyes upon the three-yearold Baron Sterling, by Baron's Pride; here combined with those strong features, the bee, open hoof, high quality legs and fetching action, is that peculiar hard, well-wit muscling, not often enough seen in any breed of horses. One would pick this fellow for a getter of easy feeders and great wearers-not an inch of waste timber about him. Of the two-year-olds, Fairy King is a stunner, having beaten the Royal Show champion colt, Refiner, at Castle Douglas this year. With him the same show-yard type and great individuality prevails. Among the other young colts there is no lack of promise, and behind that is the ancestry of some of the most famous Clydesdales in history. A three-year-old filly, in the new importation, at once arrests attention, big, strong, roomy above, and with the proper fixings below. With her, there is also a two-year-old, by Baron's Pride, out of a dam by Prince Romeo, the wellknown stock horse in Western Ontario. Besides these new aristocrats, Graham Bros. have on hand several Canadian-bred stallions and a few imported ones that have been tested for a season or two. For those who will be at Toronto Exhibition, it will be a treat to inspect the grand string from Claremont. There will be no horses from this stable at St.

Louis.

FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

SCIENTIFIC SUMMER FEEDING

SCIENTIFIC SUMMER FEEDING

Upper Canard, Kings Co., N. S.

Dear Sires:—About Eeb. 4th I received a 50 cent package of "International Stock Food" from you. I commenced feeding it about Feb. 10th to two Durham calves. I put tit in their middlings (dry) twice per day. In reference to it I can say "International Stock Food" will make calves (dry) twice per day. In reference to it I can say "International Stock Food" will make calves (dry) twice per day. In reference to it I can say "International Stock Food" will make calves grow very, very rapidly; it makes them very active and bright. Calves callfor it as a make calves grow very, very rapidly; it makes them very active and bright. Calves callfor it as a make calves grow very, very rapidly; it makes them very active and bright. Calves callfor it as a make calves grow very, very rapidly; it makes them very active and bright. Calves callfor it as a make calves grow very, very rapidly; it makes them very active and bright. Calves callfor it as a make calves grow very, very rapidly; it makes them very active and bright. Calves callfor it as a make calves grow very, very rapidly; it makes them very active and bright. Calves and glock food." I think "International Stock Food" is just the thing.

Beware of imitations and substitutes. We have thousands of testimonials like this on file in our office, and we will pay you \$1000 cash if they are not genuine.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"—3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT—is a purely medicinal, vegetable preparation, composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities, in preparation, composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities, in preparation, composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities, in preparation, composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities, in preparation, composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities, in preparation, composed of roots,

time, and the use of "International Buous Food Summer season. It will make your young stock grow rapidly and keep them healthy and vigorous

→ A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE →

It Contains 183 Large Engravings.

The cover of this book is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six brilliant colors and without any advertising on it. The book is 6½ inches wide by 8½ inches long, and cost our engraving department over \$3000 to produce. It gives history, illustrations and descriptions of the various breeds of horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, goats and poultry. It contains an UP-TO-DATE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, which treats of the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells you how to cure them. This department alone will save you hundreds of dollars.

We will mail you this book, absolutely free, postage prepaid, together with a large colored lithograph of DAN PATCH. This Dan Patch lithograph is printed in six brilliant colors, and is worthy of a place in any home

Write us at once and answer the following questions:

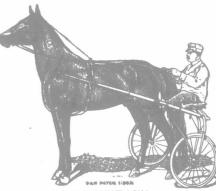
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INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,

Capital paid in, \$2,000,000.

—TORONTO, CAN. Largest Stock Food Factories in the world.

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World's Champion Harness Horse.
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TROUT CREEK

SPECIAL OFFERING:

Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Uatalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT, Manager. Hamilton, Ont.

MY IMPORTATIONS OF SHORT-HORNS AND SHROPSHIRES

are now in quarantine and the sheep will be home on the 5th of August. Have a few very high-class rams from the best breeders that I can sell at fair prices. Have also good homebred rams and ewes. Write for particulars and prices. ROBERT MILLER, Stouff-wills Out Representative in America of ville, Ont., Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

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

FOR SALE.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

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

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex.
For prices and particulars write to 0
JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Young stock, either sex, from imp. sire and dams, for sale. For price and particulars write to W.J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont. 0

Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

Present offerings, young stock, either sex. Sired by King of the Clarets. For particulars write to ED. S. WISE, Clinton, Oat.

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Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip. For general use on live-stock, Send for "Pigries' Troubles' and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, 61.50, 5 gal., freight paid, 60.55. ZERNER DISINFECTANT CO 118 Bates St , Detroit, Mich. WE HAVE FOR SALE

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

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FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp.) 28861 (69583) A. H. B. 141460, bred by J. Marr, Cairnbrogie, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 14 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 calves male and female: calves and one-year olds sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis P. U., Elmvale Station,

NE SHORTHORNS High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize. open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 163rd," and "Clipper King," a Cruickshank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Ltd., Proprieters. Jos. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.

SHORTHORNS Present efferings.
Robin 29575, a Watt bull;
Prince Charlie 5º412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write

W. H. WALLACE,
Mount Forest, Ont.

Shorthorns, either sex; also Oxford rams, For prices and particulars write to RICHARD WILKIN.



class Shorthorn Heifers For

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

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

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Choice ewes get by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. OM A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. C.,

BRUEDERS Shorthorns and Clydesdales 85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering:
14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable
age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.)
stallion and two broad mares.
Farm 1 mile north of town.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes always a good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3½ miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. OARGILL & SON,

BARGILL. Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ontario. to RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm. o Harriston, Ont.

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FLETCHER SHORTHORNS Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Blukham P. O.. Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

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

R. & S. NICHOLSON SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reason able, considering quality. For particulars write to above firm.

Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph. Sylvan, Ont.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS Present offerings young bulls and heifers by Abbotsford and Aberdeen Hero (imp.) Prices reasonable, considering quality. Write for particulars to J. K. HUX, Rodney, Ont.

HILLHURST FARM
(ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.) SHORTHORN herd numbers 30, with Imp. scottish Hero (Missie) and

Broad Scotch (Sittyton Butterfly) in service. Some choice young bulls and beiters for sale, by Joy of Morning, Scottish Beau, and Lord Mountstephen, from imported and Canadian-bred dams of TAMPSHIPE flock 80 ewes; milk strains. HAMPSHIPE 103 lambsall sold

HILLHURST P. O., o COMPTON Co., P. Q.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESBALES

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

ALEX. ISAAC, . Cobourg P.O. and Station

HIGH-BRED

Shorthorn Cattle

AND LEIGESTER SHEEP. Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. Fordescription, etc., write to WM. McINTOSH, BURGOYNE P. O.

3 Choice Young Shorthorns and a number of COWS and HEI-FERS with calves at foot or bred to Scotland's Fame, Imp. Also BERKSHIRE PIGS nearly ready to wean.

DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.). FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families,

Shorthorns and Yorkshires Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and description write to Mapleton Park Farm. THAMESVILLE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRES Present offerings: First-class young Shorthorns, mostly heifers. For price and particulars write to GEORGE RAIKES, BARRIE, ONT.

Sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose sire's dam has an official record of 27 lbs. 14 ozs. in 7 days. His sire's sire, De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, is sire of 32 cows with official records averaging over 20 lbs. each. Bull calves for

BROWN BROS., Lyndale Stock Farm, LYN, ONT.

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS Present offering: Bull calf, 8 mos., won 4 first prizes.
Litter 3-months-old pigs, and younger ones; choice and authors. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams; perfect covering.

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THE CHAMPION HERD OF HOLSTEINS SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES ARE ALL RIGHT In official lists, Maple Grove Herd stands first and champion for cow; 1st three-year-old, 1st two-year and under two-year-old. If you want bulls from such stock, address H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

4 bull calves for sale, from 2 to 3 months old Write for prices to W. F. STEPHEN. Spring-brook Farm, Trout River, Que., Carr's Crossing, G. T. R'y, 1 mile; Huntingdon, N. Y. C., 5 miles.

Toronto Exhibition.

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 26 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this hard of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records, Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEORGE RICE, TILSONBURG, ONT.

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

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

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM 6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 4 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Shipping Stations. Ontario County. o R. W. Walker, Utica P. O., Ont.

HOMECROF

Don't you want an Ayrshire bull fit for service now, or one for next year? Now is your time. You won't do better, whether in quality or price, than to buy of us. Or is it Ohester whites you are looking for? We have quite a supply ready to ship, \$5 each, if you order now. We can turnish one or two older males. Again, we will sell our entire stock of B. R. fowls, all one year old for one dollar each, at once one year old, for one dollar each, at once Write us.

J. F. PARSONS & SONS. BARNSTON, QUE.

TREDINNOCK
PRIZEWINNING
AYRSHIRES
4 imported bulls from the best milking strains
in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The
gold medal and 4 first prize herets; 38 prizes in
all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In
the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk
and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers
for sale. Price and particulars, apply to om

JAS. BODETA, Manager,
St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.
G. T: R. and C. P. R. stations en the farm.
22 miles west of Montreal. TREDINNOCK AYRSHIRES



Boars and sows, four to eight weeks old, \$5.00 each at farm, \$1.00 extra crated and shipped.

YEARLING AYR

SHIRE BULL, fit for service, \$65.00. ET SEND FOR CATALOGUE, TO

G. CLARK.

Woodroffe D. and S. Farm, Ottawa.

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

O N. DYMENT, CLAPPISON, ONT.

SPRINGBURN STOCK FARM. North Williamsburg,

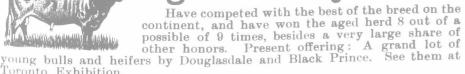
H. J. WHITTEKER & SON, PROPS,

Breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down
sheep. Berkshire pigs, Teulouse geese and Buff
Orpington fowls. Prices reasonable,

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE. Four yearling bulls and 6 heifers, and spring calves of both sexes, all sired by Minto (10490). Bred by A. Hume, Menie P. O., Ont. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.

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

FOR SALE Cock of North of St. Anne's 9997 1 yearling bull, 2 bull calves under 6 months, females any age. A fine lot of Shrop. ram lambs, ewes any age. Pairs not akin. Choice lot of Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. B. P. Rocks. J. YUILL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.



Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que.
one mile from electric care. Farm near Montreal.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CHOREA IN DOG

Collie dog was sick in the spring. He coughed, vomited, ran tears from the eyes, refused to eat, etc. He got better, but now has a twitching of the muscles and head continuously, whether awake or asleep. Is there danger of hydrophobia? т. н. м.

Ans.-There is no danger of hydrophobia. The dog has chorea, a disease of the nervous system that frequently occurs as a sequel to distemper, from which your dog suffered in the spring. This is a very hard disease to treat, and frequently resists all attempts to alleviate the symptoms. Give him 10 grains of tue bromide of potassium, night and morning. If in the course of three or four weeks you notice no improvement you may consider the case hopeless. V.

DIARRHŒA IN COW.

Cow became constipated. We gave her two doses of 11 pounds Epsom salts each, which did not act for a week, since which time she has had diarrhoea. A lump has appeared between her jaws and another between fore legs. She does not eat much, and she grinds her teeth.

J. M. The diarrhoea is not the effect of the doses of Epsom salts you gave her. These passed off the system without causing purgation, and the diarrhoea is of spontaneous origin, and its being so long continued indicates a serious condition. The lumps mentioned will probably disappear spontaneously. Give her & oz. powdered catechu, † oz. prepared chalk, and 3 drams powdered opium in a pint of cold water as a drench every five hours until diarrhea ceases. Follow up with 2 drs. each of gentian, ginger and nux vomica three times daily, and gradually increase the quantity of food as her appetite improves.

POLL EVIL.

1. Mare got hurt by wearing poke, and it resulted in poll evil. How will I treat it?

2. Mare has calloused lumps on the points of her shoulders.

Ans.-1. If pus has not formed, and there is simply a swelling and inflammation of the parts, apply cold, as pounded ice, or bathe long and often with cold water, until the inflammation is allayed; then blister to remove the enlargement. If pus has formed (which is probable) you must send for your veterinarian, as a surgical operation, which consists in cutting down to the bottom of all the and probably removing some tissue, is necessary. None but a professional man can operate successfully. and it is not probable he will succeed with one operation. Two or three operations are often necessary.

2 These are fibrous tumors and must be carefully dissected out, the wounds stitched and dressed three times daily with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed.

BARBED-WIRE WOUND.

Mare received a barbed-wire cut in front of the hock. It is about three inches long, crossways of the leg. The wound gapes about an inch. Should it be stitched. Tell me how to treat so as to prevent a scar or mark.

Ans.-You cannot avoid a scar, and usually considerable thickening of the parts from a wound of this nature in this locality. Unless directly in front of the joint it would have been wise to have had it carefully stitched, but this cannot be done now. Keep the mare in a nice, cool, well-ventilated but darkened box stall. Give her a slight purgative, of, say 6 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger: feed lightly on easily-digested food. Keep as quiet as possible. Keep the wound clean by careful bathing, twice daily, with warm water, and apply three times daily an antiseptic dressing, as a five per cent. solution of zenoleum, phenyle or carbolic acid.

with their spiral skimming device and frictionless, self-balancing bowl,



are simplest and best. WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 12 F.

R.A.LISTER ACPLE MONTREAL

JERSEYS at the exhibitions. Our herd will be represented as usual at Toron-to, London and Ottawa Fairs, and we invite to, London and Ottawa Fairs, and we invite all Jersey breeders and fanciers to inspect our stock. We have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Write for particulars to B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. 'Phone 65

PORTER'S GOLD & SILVER FAWN

ST. Lambert Jersey Herd I have a number of bulls, cowe and heifers for sale: No better blood. No better cream-producers: No better lookers.

T. PORTER, - -Carleton West, Ont.

DON'T WA **BE UP-TO-DATE**

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

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

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



FARNHAM OXFORDS We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importations annually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices. HENRY ARKELL & SON ARKKILL, ONTARIO.

American Leicester Breeders'

ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5.

A. J. TEMPLE, SEO., OAMERON, ILL., om U. S. A. Pennabank SHROPSHIRES and SHORTHORMS

A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by imp. Rudyard ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable. om
HUGH PUGH. WRITEVALE, ONT.

For sale: Southdown Ram Lambs.

Pure-bred. Apply to

Baie d'Urfe, P. Q.

The Lodge. Derset Sheep and Lambs, also Large Yorkshire pigs from inp. bears, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars write to

Copetown: P. O. Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle Yorkshire Bogs.

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

The Burford Flock of Shropshires won eleven the International. Choice yearlings and lambs, both sexes, by the famous Mansell ram, or lambs by Silver Medal ram at Toronto. 100 ewes bred to the above rams. LLOYD-JOHES 2208., Eurord, Ont.

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

LINDEN OXFORDS AND SHORTHORNS

Young stock of either sex, both imp. and home bred, for sale; also young cows due to calve in October, November and December, For particulars write to R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

EVERYONE KNOWS THAT

"RAPID-EASY GRINDERS"

do more work with same power than others. Hundreds who use these machines ray so. It is not too soon for you who describes making and profit out of a Grinder during Fall ard Winter.

"The GRINDER runs easy and grinds fast."—DAVID

TAYLOR, Warsaw, Ont.
"The Grinder I purchased last year is giving good satisfaction I have rot yet changed the plates in it. It grinds fast and does good work, and it does not seem to take much power for the amount of grain it grinds. G. H. TREFFREY, Hawtry, Ont.

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The Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, Man., and Calgary, Alta.
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A fine Lithograph Hanger and any information you ask.

J. FLEURY'S SONS,

Aurora, Ontario, Canada

Medals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

Lodge I

are the recognized type of the ideal bacon hog, and are the profitable kind from a feeder's standpoint. A large number of pigs at different ages now on hand for sale. We can supply high-class exhibition stock. Write for prices:

J. E. BRETHOUR.



HILLCREST HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

A few Boars ready for service, and Sowe a farrow; also a lot of youngsters, of an excellent type, at very reasonable prices. JNO. LAHMHR, Vine P. O., Ont.
Vine Station, G. T. R., Near Barrie

0

GOSSIP.

Jersey bulls, cows and heifers are advertised for sale in this paper by T Porter, Carleton West, near Toronto.

Holstein bull calves from rich milking strains are advertised by R. W. Walker, Utica, Ontario Co., Ont., on the Whitby and Port Perry branch of the G.T.R.

Ayrshire bulls, Chester White hogs and Barred Rock fowls are offered for sale in this paper by J. F. Parsons & Sons, Barnston, Quebec, in their advertisement, which speaks for itself, and to which the attention of readers is directed.

A few days ago, when in Elgin County, Ontario, our representative called upon Mr. A. D. McGugan, of Rodney, and found his Shorthorns and Lincolns doing well. About all he has to offer in Shorthorns just now is the imported bull, Aberdeen Hero, the sire that has been so great a success in this herd for the past three years, and is still as fresh, smooth and gentle as a two-year-old; and also two young bulls by the above sire from good females. A good flock of Lincoln sheep is on hand, the lambs being by an imported Dudding ram, and mostly from imported ewes. They are also for sale.

MR. COLQUHOUN'S IMPORTATION OF

CLYDESDALES. Mr. William Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., has often crossed the Atlantic with Clydesdale horses. He sailed from Glasgow, the last of July, with a selection of six well-bred, thick, good-boned Clydesdale stallions purchased from Messrs. A & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. These include City of Riches (11012), a big, strong five-yearold horse, winner of prizes and premiums in the West of Scotland, and got by the prize horse Gay City (10194); and the Haltwhistle premium horse, Laurentian (11087), a horse of great weight and substance, got by the celebrated prize horse Mains of Airies (10379), out of the noted Fifeshire prize mare, Lauristina (11087), bred at Glamis, and got by the famous breeding horse, Prince Lawrence. The other horses are got by the noted Up-to-Time, whose success as a breeding horse is proved by his successive enhorse is proved by his successive engagements by the Machars of Wigtown and Stirling districts; the well-known prize and breeding horses, Prince Sturdy (10112). Prince of Scone (10445), and Prince Attractive (10250)*. Mr. Colquinch of Start of Mr. Colquinch of Start of Mr. Colquinch of Start of Mr. Colquinch of Prince Attractive (10250)*. Mr. Colquhoun has always a useful big type in his eye, and these horses are well fitted to please his clients. We trust he may have good luck with them, and make many more trips across the Atlantic ferry - [Scottish Farmer.

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

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

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

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

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

One bull calf sired by an imported bull. Boars fit for service. Sows bred and ready to breed. 50 boars and sows from 2 to 5 months old. Pairs not akin. 0 BERTRAM HOSKIN,

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

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

JAMES DICKSON, Crono, Ont.

"Glenairn Farm,"

TAMWORTH

head from 2 to 5 mos

Write for particulars and prices. D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest established registered herd in America. Having sold all boars and sows that were fit for breeding, we are now booking orders for spring pigs. Dreeding, we are now booking orders for spring pige. Having a good number of imported sows and boars, also several choice home-bred sows, we are able to mate pairs and trice no akin. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville P. O., Out, C. P. R. station, Streetsville; G.T.R. station, Clarkson.

GLENBURN STOCK FARM

Young SHORTHORN Bulls and Calves. A fine lot of English Berkhires of both sexes; also Shropshire ram and ewe lambs.

JOHN RACEY. JR .. LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

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

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. John Racey, Jr., Lennoxville, Que., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires, "Amongst our recent sales we may mention a hardsome, well-formed, young roan bull, by Strathroy =9305=, to Mr. G. A. Gale, of Danville, Que. We have recently supplied the School of Agriculture at Ste Anne de la Rocatiere, Que., with a very nice young boar of the Highclere family, sired by Marsden; also a good, straight yearling boar of similar breeding to Mr. Wm. Foote, of East Hatley, Que."

Messrs. Jos. Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshire cattle, ordering change of advertisement, write: We are offering our bull, Cock of the North of Ste. Annes =9997=, for sale. He has been used in the herd for four years, and has been a very successful stock-getter. He has always been a prizewinner himself, and was sweepstake bull at the Ottawa Exhibition when three years old. He sired the young herd that won first in Ottawa, where his calves have taken 17 prizes. He is one of the best stock bulls in Canada.

Mr. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, writes "Owing to having had other special business to attend to this season, I have decided not to exhibit my herd of Shorthorns; but they are, nevertheless, up to their former standing, as we have a few very strong young things, sired by Spicy Robin and Crimson Ribbon. We have one Cruickshank Mysie bull eighteen months old, sired by Spicy Robin, together with bull calves and heifers of different ages now on offer. Imp. Joy of Morning's calves are coming very strong, and he himself has become very fresh and active, having been on the pasture all summer.'

Messrs. J. Watt & Son, Salem, Ont. in ordering a change in their advertisement of Shorthorns, write: We have sold the young bull, Royal Wonder 2nd, to Wm. Glennie, Eramosa. He is a very promising animal, by Royal Wonder, a Toronto first-prize winner, and out of English Lady 12th, by imported Royal Sailor. Our young bull Royal Star is doing well, as is also Good Morning (imp.), got by Golden Prince (83609), a son of Golden Fame. We have a very superior bull calf, a grandson of the two greatest stock bulls in Great Britain, namely, Silver Plate and Royal Star. Among the females are two very fine show heifers, English Ladys, and granddaughters of Barmpton, Hero. Stock are all on grass and doing well.

Mr. D. Leitch, Cornwall, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, ordering a change in his advertisement writes: As we are considerably overstocked, we are offering over 20 head of our young cattle for sale. These will have to be cleared out before winter, regardless of cost, and comprise all this summer's crop of calves, besides six or seven choice young cows and heifers from 1½ to 3 years old, of the right dairy type, and all bred from heavy producing dams. The heifers that are now milking are giving as high as 45 pounds per day on grass alone. We never had a finer lot of calves, both as regards size and type. They are in fine condition, and fit to show in any company, and should all go quick at the prices asked.

Mr. W. W. Everitt, of Chatham, Ont., ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: Our Jerseys are doing well, considering the severe drouth. Our cow, May of Glen Allin, which calved February, 1904, is milking from 35 to 40 lbs. per day on short pasture; Carnation's Cherub, milking nearly ten months, is giving 35 pounds per day; Miss Midget, four years old, 30 pounds per day; and others from 25 to 30 pounds, after milking six to nine months. Have sold Zinlka Nima, a grand cow, to Mr. Harvey O'Lone; also the grand young bull, Monarch of Kent, to Hughes & Son, of Sarnia. The young bulls offered are of No. 1 stock, one out of that grand cow, Vita of Glen Allin, sire Rose's Comet. he by King of Beechlands; the other out of May of Glen Allin, by same sire, both up-to-date in breeding and style. Have also some choice collie pups for sale in a few weeks.

CRAMPS.

Pain in the Stomach, Diarrhœa. Dysentery, Colic. Cholera Morbus,

Cholera Infantum, Seasickness. and all kinds of Summer Complaint are quickly cured by taking

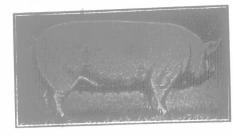
Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

It has been used by thousands for nearly sixty years—and we have yet to hear a complaint about its action. A few doses have often cured when all other remedies have failed. Its action is Pleasant, Rapid, Reliable and Effectual.

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

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

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YORKSHIRES SPRING OFFERING:



Show pigs of March far-row from imported sows. Boars and sows of breeding age, of great length and quality. Also some good imported sows bred to show boars. Write

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BERKSHIRES.
Having left Snelgrove
and secured Maple
Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to
supply pigs of the best
bacon type and breed-

supply pigs of the best bacon type and breedadded, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin.

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

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Either sex, of the most approved type, for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars write to D. Decourory, Bornbolm P. O.

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

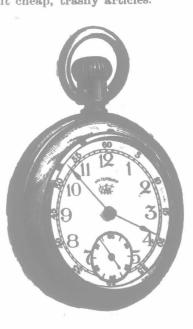
No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement, very finely timed and stem wind. NINE NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Retail price, \$11.50



Gent's Watches

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

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



HALF SIZE

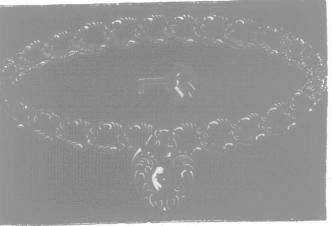
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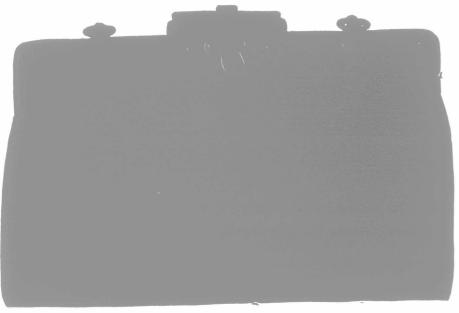
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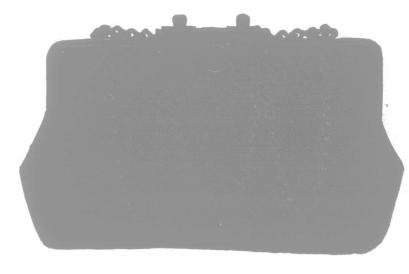
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SIZE, 4½x7½ inches.

Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather Hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp, for TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Retail price, \$1.50.



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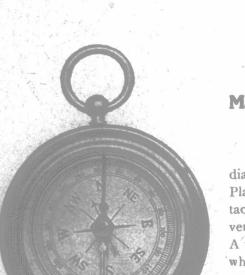
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