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

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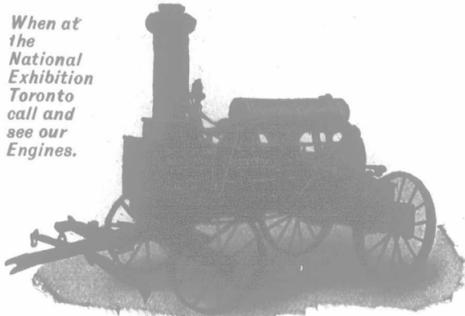
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"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

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No. 671

EDITORIAL.

An Opportunity for Canada.

However heavy Japan's losses in commercial lines and in increase of national debt have been because of the war—and, remarkable as is Japan's power of endurance, such loss cannot but be considerable—there is no doubt whatever that, when the war ceases, the development of her trade with the world will be of phenomenal rapidity. Already her prestige has been firmly established, and those nations which were before disposed to discriminate, are now inclined to sue. Of this we have an example in our own country.

In 1894 Japan concluded commercial treaties with Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary and France, each of which contained a "most favored nation" clause, entitling these countries to tariff preference. Canada was given two years to decide whether she would be a party to the British treaty or not, and the time was afterwards extended a year. Her decision was to refuse. In the first place she was afraid that her commercial dealings might be hampered by such a treaty; in the second, at a time when Japanese and Chinese were alike dumped in one class as "undesirable," she wished to be free, if she chose, to restrict Japanese immigration.

As a not unnatural consequence, Canada's refusal did not pass unnoticed by the Japanese. Canadian goods met with speedy disfavor, and although their price was in some cases reduced 5 per cent to meet a 5 per cent. preferential tariff, granted by Japan to the United States, competition with American goods was found to be well-nigh impossible, and Canada lost opportunities of a considerable trade in such things as condensed milk, leather, horses, cottons, woollens, paper, rubber goods, enamelled ware, and wire of all kinds.

This year the question came up in the Canadian Parliament, and by that time Canada had learned to know that Japan was no longer a country to be discriminated against—Japan, no longer the obscure half circle of the Mikado crouched against and overshadowed by greater Asia, but Japan rising crescent-like from the far western Pacific, brilliant, progressive, the leader of constellations of trade, progress and prosperity of an awakening Orient. Accordingly there was little surprise and some satisfaction when, a few weeks later, on June 22nd, the announcement was made in the House on the Hill that discrimination against Japan was a thing of the past, and that in consequence the Japanese had given assurance of their willingness to admit Canadian products to the advantage of her minimum customs duties. In this arrangement Canada merely enters as a party to the British commercial treaty, which has still six years to run.

That similar discrimination against the Chinese will have to be abandoned is not within the realm of the impossible. China is awakening to the value of her resources, and her recent boycott of American goods shows that she will no longer turn the left cheek when the right is smitten. Once alive to the possibilities within her, it is not incomprehensible that she will make haste to develop them. Such rapid development as Japan has made is, of course, scarcely to be expected of China. Within the past ten or fifteen years Japan's foreign trade has increased in value by 230 per cent., her bank deposits by 360 per cent., savings 200 per cent., investments in various enterprises 220 per cent., railway mileage 80 per cent., and shipping 240

per cent.; and when the war is over and her fleet of transports can be turned to a carrying trade these figures will, doubtless, be advanced more rapidly still. But the fact remains that, even with a comparatively slow development, there is an enormous trade to be built up with China.

With Japan and China directly across the ocean from British Columbia, it would appear that Canada should be destined to no inconsiderable share in this harvest of Oriental commerce, and, should no unfortunate national complications ensue, an increased prosperity for the Dominion would seem to be more by way of prospect than dream. China is just beginning to take kindly to wheat bread, and in this field alone there should be scope for a tremendous exportation once the fashion becomes a broadcast one. Japan, on the other hand, has already established regular steamship services to London, Bombay, Australia, Seattle, San Francisco, Hong Kong and many Chinese ports. Has the Dominion of Canada no attractions which might also win from her the beating a regular track across the sea?

The Gambling Dives.

The summer-fair season in Alberta has closed with the most disgraceful gambling episode that has ever occurred in our Western towns. Wheels of fortune—or, more properly speaking, wheels of misfortune—loaded dice, and every gambling device that the inventive mind of man can devise, ran wide open on our fair grounds, while the police could not or would not see the infringement of the law, while officials in high places winked and kept silent, and while the exhibition managers profited from the ill-gotten gains of the gambling thieves.

Now we have an emphatic protest from an outraged public and an effort made to fix the blame where it belongs. To us there appears no ground for dispute. With those who sell the privileges for the exhibition must rest the responsibility. In their hands lies the power to regulate this matter; on their heads must rest the measure of the public censure.

The statement freely made in our papers that the privileges were sold on the distinct understanding that the purchaser must look out for the police is disgraceful. Truly, the sight of an exhibition official pandering to a man whose business will, if the law is carried out, land him in jail, is a sight to make the angels weep and bring the blush of shame to every right-thinking man. Surely we can have in our police force men of backbone; in our municipal officers we must have men who look to the enforcement of the law, and for us to tolerate in our exhibition officials men who allow such gross misconduct as took place at some of our fairs, is simply taking the broad road to the ruin of our exhibitions.

To the plea for honesty and fairness we meet the old cry, "Where will the money come from?" We can only answer that the protest of the people shows where the necessary support can be had. We venture the assertion, that in every town in which these dives have been permitted, an appeal to the people would bring a ready response. Local patriotism is not dead; the heart of the people beats true; they want to see the shows a success, but they are unanimous on one point—that success shall not be bought by the toleration of vices that rob the people of their money, inculcate in the minds of our youth wrong ideas and ideals of life, and bring into our midst a band of men whose proper abiding spot is that place prepared for violators of our Canadian laws.

Prospects for Central Cool-curing Stations.

In the Dairy Department of this issue will be found some notes from the Dominion Cool-curing Station for Cheese, at Woodstock, Ont., established three years ago, along with three others, situated respectively, at Brockville, Ont., and Cowansville and St. Hyacinthe, Que., to demonstrate the advantages of cool-curing and of paraffin-waxing cheese. Six factories deliver here daily or tri-weekly their make of cheese, the cheese being hauled to the central curing station after remaining a day in the factory, so as to ensure their being dry on reaching the curing room.

So far as cool-curing is concerned, the results have proven so satisfactory that the curing-rooms of many surrounding factories are being remodelled after this pattern. Paraffining has also turned out well, and when the Old Country prejudice against the innovation has been overcome we see no reason why a slightly higher price may not be paid for waxed cheese, which are not only superior in quality, but shrink less in the dealers' hands.

As demonstration stations, therefore, these curing-rooms have done all that was expected of them, but at the time they were established it was thought that they might pave the way for the general inauguration of central curing stations to which groups of factories would haul their cheese. Consequently, we took pains to enquire from Mr. Burgess, the superintendent in charge, what probability there was of the six factories that have been supplying the Woodstock station buying the plant when sold next fall, as we are informed it is to be, and operating it on their own account. There seems to be little likelihood of this being done, although the plant is specially fitted for the purpose, is situated along a switch at the C. P. R. depot, permitting loading directly onto the cars, and ought to be procurable from the Government at a reasonable figure. Instead, the factories, or some of them at least, intend fitting up individual curing-rooms, thus saving the expense of delivering once a day or every other day, which necessitates the carriage of small loads. It is just possible, also, that the factory patrons might not be impressed with the economy of keeping three men employed through the summer to cure the output of six factories, and naturally, too, the maker likes to have the stock under his own charge when the buyer comes around to inspect. The conclusion, therefore, is that, while cool-curing of cheese is bound to increase in favor, the central curing station is not likely to commend itself to patrons or makers, but that factorymen everywhere whose curing-rooms are not now in an up-to-date condition will, or should, take steps to make them so at the earliest possible opportunity.

Name and Post-office Addresses Omitted.

Several letters intended for publication and questions to be answered, have recently reached us without the full name and post-office addresses of the writers. Our published rules require that these must in every case accompany all communications. If for some good reason the writers do not wish their name published, a request to that effect will be granted, but no attention can be paid to anonymous communications. All concerned will kindly bear this in mind for the future, and if any have inadvertently omitted the name and address they may yet be sent in, stating what your letter was about.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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HORSES.

Dynamic Heredity.

"The qualities of any horse depend upon a complicated variety of circumstances. Each animal originates in two germs which unite and enter a matrix, where they develop into a young animal of the parent species. The formation of such an animal resembles, in many respects, the making of a casting in bronze or iron. . . . Although small differences exist in castings made from the same pattern, the difference are, usually, negligible quantities. There come times, however, when great differences occur in spite of all care. A portion of the sand may cave in after the mould is closed, etc., etc. The same general results occur in the production of animals. Two germs from the same parent are not exactly alike any more than two seeds from the same plant are alike. The union between two germs from the different parents is not always the same. And the kind and quality of nourishment which two individuals receive during the period of their gestation differ. These differences in conditions are hidden within the processes of reproduction, and are largely, though not wholly, beyond the control of the breeder. They are the causes of the slight differences which we observe in brothers and sisters, and they apply both to the structural characters, such as size, color and conformation, and to dynamical characters, such as intelligence, strength and activity."

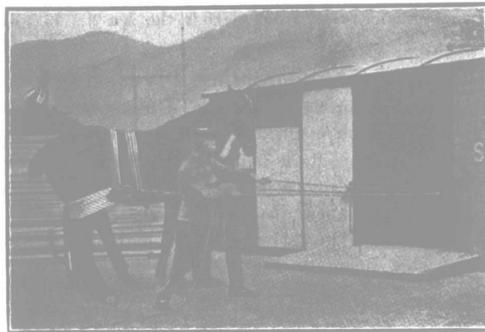
So writes Professor Redfield in the Horse World, regarding a case bearing upon a certain theory advanced by him accounting for the transmission or inheritance of such intangible qualities as speed, endurance, intelligence, etc. An elaboration of the theory is found in the subjoined reply of the author to a critic. The reply treats specifically of the parts age and development play in "The Dynamic Theory," as it is termed. The practical point involved, in a consideration of this subject, is the advisability of working the parents in such a way as to develop in them the qualities, whether of speed or power, which it is desired to have transmitted in high degree to the

progeny. While the Professor's theory is somewhat abstruse, it may serve as a hypothesis from which research may proceed to the attainment of definite knowledge. To quote directly:

"In the dynamic theory development is not measured by the race-track standards. The degree of speed which a horse exhibits is only a partial indication of his development from the biological standpoint, which is the standpoint that involves the degree of his inheritance. George Wilkes, trotting in 2.22, was vastly more developed than was Axtell, trotting in 2.12 as a three-year-old.

"A horse may reach the limit of his speed at six or eight years of age, and no further training can make him go faster. In such a case we say that the horse has reached the limit of his development, but for breeding purposes he has not. To illustrate, suppose that a horse reaches his highest possible speed at six years of age, and then is retired and has no further exercise beyond what he gets in walking around in a paddock some forty or fifty feet square. At the end of a year he will be decidedly soft. But suppose that instead of retiring him as soon as he has reached his speed limit at six years of age, he be kept going regularly until he is sixteen. Then if he is retired he will also get soft, but he will not get soft so rapidly nor to so great an extent in a year's time. The extra ten years of training and racing have hardened and toughened his muscles so that their dynamic qualities persist longer when he comes to his idle time.

"In breeding, the germ which produces the new animal has been nourished by the parent from which it comes and partakes of the dynamic qualities of that parent. During the period of gestation this germ rests for a year, just as a horse would rest when confined in a box stall or a restricted paddock, and during this resting period it becomes dynamically soft, just as a horse does from a similar long rest. The degree of this dynamic softness in the foal measures its



Device for Loading Horses in Cars.

future qualities as a performer. If the dynamic qualities at the beginning of this resting period were low, then the foal will be dynamically very soft and of small value as a performer. If they were high and firmly fixed by long-continued activity, then there will be only a small degree of dynamic softness, and the foal will be valuable as a performer.

"By an extended tabulation it is learned that more than one-half of all foals are got by sires before they are nine years of age. It follows from this that the average time for three generations is less than thirty years. Comparing this with our 2.10 trotters, it is seen that all but a very few were born a long time after their great-grandfathers. In looking at those few which were not born a long time after their great-grandfathers, we find that they come from lines of trained or race sires, or else they are not stallions. In this connection it is proper to note that the performing qualities of stallions are to be measured from their sires, and that the performing qualities of mares and geldings are to be measured from their dams. Lou Dillon is from an eighteen-year-old dam, who was the daughter of a mare from twelve to sixteen years old, and her sire was out of a nineteen-year-old mare. All of these were hard-worked road mares."

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

"A rolling stone gathers no moss," runs an old proverb. Quite true, but the moss is not just what we're after. If some of us would do a little more rolling (travelling and observing) there might be fewer mossbacks.—[One of Them.]

Joint Evil in Foals.

This is an ailment that has been frequently referred to in the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate" during the past few months, and the only excuse for taking it up again at this late season is the seriousness of the malady and the fact that probably 75 to 90 per cent. of the losses by death of foals, calves and lambs may be traced to this affection, and there may yet be some readers who have not noticed the latest theory of the origin of the disease and the advice given as to its prevention and treatment. The following from the pen of Dr. George Fleming, an English veterinarian, is, perhaps, as clear a treatise on the disease as has been given:

"It is only in recent years that the true pathology of the disease has been ascertained. It is really due to the introduction into the blood of putrid matter derived from a decomposing clot of blood in the remaining portion of the navel string still adherent to the young creature's body at birth. Certain conditions of the ruptured cord would appear to favor the reception of the germs of putrefaction, so that what is known as 'joint-evil' is in reality a septic blood disease, manifesting itself locally in the joints, none of which are exempt from attack, though those of the limbs are by far the most frequently involved, such as the knees, hocks, stifles, shoulders and hips, and also the smaller joints of the legs.

"The animal is usually attacked a few days after birth. It becomes dull, and sucks less than usual, but perhaps the earliest symptom in the case of the foal that attracts attention is stiffness or limping in one or more legs.

"The progress of the disease is very rapid, death occurring in some instances in twenty-four or forty-eight hours, but the average duration may be from two to three weeks, or, in rare cases, six weeks to two months. It has been noted that about 70 per cent. are dead within three weeks after birth. Recovery is somewhat unusual, death being the usual termination.

"In such a rapid and fatal disease as this, of course prevention is everything, and, fortunately, prevention is an easy matter, and as simple as it is easy. It consists merely in cleanliness—keep the shred or navel string free from the septic germs and there will be no joint-evil. This implies that as soon as the animal is born this part is to be kept clean, and to make sure, it may be bathed in a weak solution of carbolic acid, or chinosol (1 to 300); or the part may be well dressed with powdered boracic acid. To make assurances doubly sure, it is well also to steep a bit of lint in one of the above-mentioned solutions, place it on the navel, and keep it there by a wide calico bandage passed around the body. In a few days this may be removed with safety, when the remains of the navel strings will be found dry and withered and incapable of infection. When nothing else is at hand, smearing the part with Stockholm tar will answer well.

"As for the medical treatment of joint-evil, there is not much hope of its success. What breeders can do in the way of prevention, and which will prove perfectly efficacious, is to attend to cleanliness in every particular. Clean stables, clean litter, and keeping the navel cord clean and disinfected."

Horse-breeding in Japan.

A despatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says: "A deal was closed last week at the Ideal Stock Farm in East Aurora, Erie Co., whereby the Japanese Government acquired possession of thirty-four horses, to be used for breeding purposes in Japan. The Japanese Government paid \$110,000 for the entire lot, which included four Hackney fillies, two Hackney stallions, seventeen Thoroughbreds, including several stake-winners and eleven trotting-bred stallions. The average price per horse at East Aurora was \$3,529, but the cost of the horses when they are landed in Japan, it is said, will be the highest ever paid for any collection of horses bought by any Government in the world for purely breeding purposes. The animals are to be sent to California by express under the care of special expert attendants, and they are to be sent across the Pacific in a ship especially arranged for their comfort."

The Queen for the Horse.

Queen Alexandra is throwing all her weighty influence on the side of the horse versus the motor. Her Majesty was present at the meet of the Four-in-Hand in Hyde Park last week, and later on at the inter-regimental polo match at Hurlingham. It is an open secret that Her Majesty heartily approved of the edict which drove the motor cars from Hyde Park during the hours when society parades itself in all its magnificence. Queen Alexandra is a great lover of animals, and is jealous of their honor and glory. She is the president of the Ladies' Kennel Club, that institution which Lady Aberdeen has managed to set upon a solid financial basis.

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

The show of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Glasgow, coming as it did this year in the week following that of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Park Royal, London, afforded an opportunity in some instances for a remarkable display of independence in judgment, or, perhaps, we should say for difference in taste, especially so far as Shorthorn cattle are concerned. At the Royal the judging was done singly, and both judges, i. e., the judge of males and the judge of females, were gentlemen rather less predisposed in favor of the Cruickshank type than were the two gentlemen who acted in concert on all the classes at the Highland. These were Mr. James Rodger, Keir Mains, Dunblane, and Mr. Richard Stratton, The Duffryn, Newport, Mon. What we have said is, however, scarcely all that could be said. The Royal judges were more or less Booth men; Mr. Rodger is, of course, a Cruickshank man, and Mr. Stratton is an out-and-out advocate of the milking Shorthorn. The upheavals in the prize-list were many. Lord Polworth's first-prize yearling bull at the Royal, "British Renown," was only placed fifth at the later show. The second in the class at the Royal, Mr. Deane Willis' Irish-bred Orphan Chief, was placed first at the Highland, and the third at the Royal, Mr. A. T. Gordon's Fascinator, was placed second at the Highland. After him, as at the Royal, came Mr. George Harrison's white bull, Royal Ensign, a Collynie-bred youngster, so that apart from the first, an out-and-out Booth bull, bred at Warlaby, the Highland judges upheld the Royal form. Their lack of regard for the somewhat coarser Booth type is easily understood, and we scarcely think it need excite much surprise. This was really the only class of bulls in which the remnant of the old fancies in the Shorthorn world could be distinctly traced. The championship of the Shorthorn section went to Mr. Albert J. Marshall's great bull, Roan Conqueror 84519, bred by Messrs. Peterkin, Dunglass, Dingwall. This grand specimen has won many prizes, including championship at the Royal Dublin, and second at the Royal. His successful competitor there, Royal Emblem, was not entered for the Highland, and they did not therefore meet. The Royal first-prize cow, Mr. Deane Willis' White Heather, maintained her class supremacy on her native northern heath, but the judges took an extraordinary fancy to a yearling heifer from Yorkshire, which only got an h. c. ticket at the Royal (although she was first at the Bath and West Show at Nottingham), and actually preferred her for female champion honors before White Heather. One of them also thought her such a marvel that he wanted to give her supreme honors over Roan Conqueror, and a third man had to be called in to decide the tie. Had the other Royal yearling heifers come north the contest would have been interesting. The truth seems to be that this heifer, Mr. Alfred A. Haley's Bright Jewel VI. from Whitewall, Malton, was underrated by the judge at the Royal, but rather overrated by the judge at the Highland, who would have put her before Roan Conqueror, and perhaps also by the judges who preferred her before White Heather.

In the other sections at the Highland there was a noble display of stock. Galloway cattle were well in evidence, and the Royal champion was put second to another grand cow, Knockstocks Jessie 16116, owned by Mr. A. B. Matthews, Newton Stewart, which beats the Castlemilk Royal winner in levelness behind the hooks, although she is not free from criticism in her head and neck. Mr. Matthews has a good knowledge, and exhibits excellent Clydesdales as well as Galloways. Two-year-old Galloway heifers are often rather a strong class at the Highland, but this year it was not so. The second-prize old bull at the Royal was first at the Highland, the Royal first-prize winner not being forward. He is named Defiance 8266, and was declared to be the best bull of the breed at the show.

Ayrshires, as was to be expected at a show in Glasgow, were strongly represented. A noted breeder, Mr. Robert Wilson, Manswraes, Bridge of Weir, was winner of champion honors with Harvey VI. of Manswrae; a most admirable specimen, although her formation and "set" of teats came in for some adverse criticism. This cow was only placed sixth at the Royal, but in the case of the Ayrshire a change of this sort does not mean so very much; the "form" in which milk cows appear differing greatly from time to time, and according to their relation to the calving date, and other circumstances. A really fine cow was second in the same class, Heather Blossom, owned by Dr. Charles M. Douglas, M.P., Auchlochan, Lesmahagow. The show Ayrshires in Scotland generally are now more of the utilitarian order than they used to be. It is worth noticing that the breed champions of the Galloway, Ayrshire and Highlanders at this show were all females. The Shorthorn just missed being championed in the same way. The Aberdeen-Angus breed was championed by an exceptionally good bull named Jim of Delvin 20691, bred in Ireland, but owned by Mr. James Whyte, Hayston, Glamis. This is a marvellously smooth, level bull. He was second at the Highland a year ago, and has held his own against all comers. The Royal win-

ner was not forward, but the second there, Jeshurun of Ballindalloch, was placed third at the Highland, another Ballindalloch-bred one, named Khartoum, coming in second. The two-year-old bulls were a particularly strong class, and its leader, Mr. Alex. McLaren's Erello 21861, was placed reserve champion. The female champion, i. e., winner of the Ballindalloch cup, was Barton of Glamis 34693, owned by Mr. Wylie Hill, Balthayock, Perth, and got by the high-priced bull, Jipsej Baron 13532.

CLYDESDALES are always a formidable exhibit at Glasgow. This is the fourth show of the Highland we have attended in Glasgow, and the question of improvement in stock suggests itself. In 1882 the leading stallions were Macgregor 1487, Fitzlyon 1656, Clan Campbell, and Knight of Snowdon 2212. The leading stallions this year are Mr. W. S. Park's Royal Chattan 11489, Mr. James Kilpatrick's Perpetual Motion 11270, Messrs. Montgomery's unbeaten two-year-old Baron Fyvie 12451, and the same owner's yearling colt by Baron's Pride 9122, the winner at Ayr and Edinburgh. Royal Chattan is a handsome dark-colored horse, with phenomenal action. He was awarded the male championship, and has been hired for season 1906 by the Strathmore Horse-breeding Society, his terms being £4, payable at service, and £5 additional for every mare proving in foal. Perpetual Motion has been purchased by Mr. Bryce, from Assa., N.-W. T., along with the first-prize two-year-old filly, Rosadora, which won the Cawdor cup as the best female at the show. It has rarely happened that two first-prize winners at the H. & A. S. Show are purchased for exportation to Canada, and Mr. Bryce merits great praise for investing in such valuable stock. We trust he may land them safely in their new home. Baron Fyvie, like Clan Campbell, which occupied the same position 28 years ago, has been purchased for exportation to the Australian colonies. He goes to New Zealand at something like \$4,000. He is a marvel for symmetry and justness. He stands right on his legs, and moves well. The yearling is also an exceptionally sweet stylish colt.

Substance was the outstanding characteristic of the female exhibits at this show. It was a veritable triumph for Baron's Pride stock. His daughter, Topsy Pride, a grand, big mare, led the brood mare class. She was reserve female champion a year ago. Pyrene, another daughter, and female champion at Edinburgh, led the class for yeld mares. The first-prize three-year-old was his granddaughter Lady Madge, got by Balmedie Queen's Guard 10966. She has been sold at a long price to the breeder of the unbeaten horse, Everlasting. The first-prize two-year-old filly, alone among the winners, had no connection with Baron's Pride. Mr. Bryce's purchase, Rosadora, is owned by Mr. Wm. Park, Brunstane, Portobello, and was got by his noted prize horse, Marmion. Her dam was got by McVinnie 9816, a horse which after an honorable career in this country found a home in Canada. He left superior stock here. Rosadora is a very gay filly, with beautiful feet and legs, and very good action. The Cawdor cup, which she won, is the supreme trophy in the Clydesdale world. Its value is \$260. The first and second prize yearling fillies were got by Hiawatha, but the dam of the first was the celebrated prize mare, White Heather, by Baron's Pride. We had a grand display of Clydesdale geldings. The champion, King Harry, a Cumberland horse, is a splendid specimen of the draft horse, having weight, substance and quality.

10th July, 1905.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Likes a Practical Paper.

I appreciate the effort you are taking to make your paper thoroughly practical. I prize it very highly.
W. B. POOLE.
Norfolk Co., Ont.

The Riby Sale, 1905.

One of the most notable English sales of the present season was that held by Henry Dudding, at Riby Grove, on July 6th. The sale was attended by a very large concourse of breeders, representing the leading herds of Shorthorn cattle in England and South America, and the leading flocks of the Lincoln breed in the same countries. Conspicuous by their absence were buyers from North America. Why these gentlemen have entirely, or almost so, neglected the English shows and sales of the present year, we are at a loss to understand. English breeders read reports in American papers indicating the short supply of sheep in that country, and also the want of more pedigree sheep and cattle, and yet here in England, at the auction sales, where every animal offered is sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, no one from those countries included in the term North America puts in an appearance. However, this is their matter and not ours. Our business now is simply to record the result of one of the most successful sales ever held at Riby, and to place before our readers the true value that breeders in England and South America put upon the Riby Shorthorn and the Riby Lincoln sheep. Every lot offered was sold without reserve, and, consequently, the prices recorded below are those at which the merits of the different animals were assessed by the purchaser.

The cows offered numbered thirteen, and these, with their calves, realized an average price of £46 4s. 0d. Several of the best went to the Argentine. The top-priced cow, Ringdale Victoria, was purchased by Mr. E. N. Casares at 155 gns. for the Argentine; the same buyer also purchased several other of the leading lots. Mr. Gahn, buying for the Argentine, was also a good customer, paying, amongst other good prices, 45 gns. for Riby Jessie 8rd.

The three-year-old heifer, Riby Pictorial, went to Mr. Beatty at 41 gns., the top price of the age. The two-year-old heifers, eleven in number, were most keenly competed for, and they averaged £69 4s. 0d. The top price for this age was Waterloo Princess 32nd, Mr. E. N. Casares being her purchaser; then Augusta 2nd made 110 gns., to go to Scotland to Mr. E. F. Gordon. Mr. George Harrison gave 76 gns. for Riby Jessie 4th; Hyacinth Duchess went to Mr. Gahn at 70 gns., for the Argentine; May Day Mildred 3rd went at 71 gns., to Mr. W. Savage, for the Argentine, and Lord Middleton recured Empress Waterloo 27th, at 57 gns.

Ten yearling heifers were next offered, and £42 2s. 1d. was the average realized. Mr. E. N. Casares secured Bright Moon 2nd, at 100 gns.; Hyacinth Duchess 7th, at 70 gns., and Bridekirk 42nd, at 23 gns.; and the Earl of Manvers gave 40 gns. for Riby Pippin 7th.

The bulls sold at very good prices, the eighteen sold making the highly satisfactory average of £60 0s. 6d. 155 gns. was paid by Mr. E. N. Casares for Royal Emperor Waterloo 10th, and 5 gns. less was paid by Mr. F. J. Steward for Royal Marksman. Then Mr. Gravins gave 115 gns. for Knagton Waterloo 5th, and the remainder of the bulls sold at prices which made the average as stated above, and these, together with the prices realized by the cows, brought up the average to £58 18s. 7d. for the whole sale.

The Lincoln rams at Riby hold a world-wide reputation. Constantly we are hearing of the need of more sires of this breed being wanted for different countries, but from what transpired at the sale, it appears that so far as Riby sheep are concerned there are only two classes of purchasers that can afford money enough to take them, i. e., the home breeder and the Argentine buyer. Thirty-one yearling rams were offered, and the whole of them were eagerly competed for, twenty-six being taken by the Argentine buyers. Despite the opposition of the home breeder, he had, at any rate so far as this sale is concerned, to admit that in most instances the Argentine purse was the longer of the two.



Adjutant (10,487).

Imported Clydesdale Stallion. Owned by Nova Scotia Agricultural College Farm.

The top-price ram was 500 gns., and went to Mr. F. Miller, for the Argentine. An offer of 750 gns. for this ram was refused previous to the sale. Mr. E. N. Casares gave 420 gns. for the next, and he also took five others at prices from this down to 17 gns., which was the lowest price of the sale. Mr. F. Miller gave 150 gns. for a second ram, and he also took another at 80 gns., one at 60 gns., one at 65 gns., one at 42 gns., one at 45 gns., and one at 50 gns.

The home buyers secured a very choice ram in the one that Messrs. Wright gave 210 gns. for, and Messrs. T. C. B. Dixon gave 105 gns. for another. The average of this notable lot of yearling rams was £90 7s. 6d., the highest average that Mr. Dudding has ever realized, and one that distinctly shows how greatly the merit and quality of the Riby rams is appreciated by the Argentine buyer, and also how very much keener the demand is at the present time than it was two years ago, when the last home sale was held. We may mention that the 37 rams then offered averaged £27.

W. W. C.

Importation of Canadian Cattle to Great Britain.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

No doubt your Canadian daily newspapers publish reports of the debates in our British Parliament at Westminster; but the following, as it appears in July 18th issue of the Daily News (London) may not be seen by many of your readers:

"Sir John Leng asked the Colonial Secretary whether he had observed that the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, speaking on Friday at the House of Commons at Ottawa, declared that the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom is detrimental to Canadian trade, and a financial injury to the people of the Dominion; that he did not hesitate to declare the embargo an unfriendly act to Canada, and that it shows a lack of consideration for those bonds of Imperial unity which should be as dear to the mother country as to Canada; and whether, as the Canadian Minister added that nothing would appeal more to the Canadian people than if the motherland were to remove the present stigma from Canadian cattle, he will bring these statements under the consideration of the Government, with a view to meeting the representations of the Dominion Parliament?"

Mr. Lyttleton—"I have seen a telegraphic report of the speech referred to by the hon. member, but I regret that I can add nothing to the reply which I gave to his question on this subject on June 7th."

Sir Gilbert Parker—"Was this embargo imposed not merely for the purpose of excluding disease, but as an acceptable form of protection for British cattle-owners?"

Mr. Spear—"Before it was put on, did we not constantly have outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia among our cattle?"

Mr. Lyttleton—"That questions should have been addressed to the Minister for Agriculture."

In a short editorial on this subject, the whole of which need not be quoted, the Daily News says:

"The Government . . . exclude live Canadian cattle, on the pretense that disease might come in with live cattle. The real reason, however, was that touched on by Sir Gilbert Parker. The idea is to protect the British cattle-raiser, not against the foreigner, be it noticed, but against the colonial. There can be no doubt on this point; for no disease exists in Canada. None existed in 1903, when the subject was last raised. It is protection pure and simple. The incident shows the hollowness of this cant of Imperialism. The Government talk in one breath about grasping the hands across the sea, and in the next refuse to remove an embargo on Canadian cattle, so irrational and indefensible, on the grounds they allege, that the Canadian Minister of Agriculture denounces it as an unfriendly act, and the Canadian manufacturers now in England declare it to be the most serious injustice existing between the two countries."

But, sir, may I add that the real factor in the case is not any consideration for the British farmer on the part of the present Government, but the interest of the great Tory landowners in rigidly safeguarding everything which tends to keep their rents up to a high level. It is just as well that Canadians, our sons and cousins, farming in your splendid country, should know who their friends and who their enemies are.

Stafford, Eng. A. PEARCE SANDERS.

[Note.—Judged by the tenor of the London News' article above quoted and other indications, there is an effort on foot in some quarters to get the embargo question into British politics. It is remarkable, however, that a paper of world-wide repute, like the News, should so misrepresent the embargo as it does in the following sentence: "The idea is to protect the British cattle-raiser, not against the foreigner, be it noticed, but against the colonial." The regulation is against all countries alike, and chiefly for the direct benefit of Ireland.—Editor.]

A correspondent, in the English Agricultural Gazette, relates a case where soot sown thickly on rows of potatoes before covering protected them completely from wireworm, while part of a row, where no soot was applied, were very badly affected.

Milk Fever: Its Cause and Cure.

A reader from Cardwell, Ont., asks us to print an article on milk fever, for the benefit of new subscribers. He cites the case of a neighbor who claims that cows must be milked out immediately after calving to prevent milk fever, and hopes we will throw some light on the causes, symptoms, prevention and cure of this fatal complaint.

It is a disease peculiar to the cow, and attacks only heavy milkers. A cow in high condition before calving is subject to it. Regarding its pathology we are unable to say much, since very little is known. Schmidt's theory, upon which the Schmidt treatment was based, was that a morbid process goes on in the udder by which poisonous material is produced, which is absorbed. Nothing definite is known, however, about the cause. Veterinarians have agreed to disagree.

The symptoms are unmistakable. Usually the first seen is a slight unsteadiness of gait, crossing of the hind legs, and a swaying motion when walking. Later the head droops; no notice is taken of the calf. There is stamping of the feet and whisking of the tail, paralysis comes on, the cow becomes stupid and the eyes dull, and may lie on the breast bone with the head around to the flank, or else flat on the side. Breathing is loud, the urine and feces are retained, the patient ceases to chew her cud, the milk flow is much lessened, and in bad cases bloating may occur. Falling treatment, death usually occurs within a few days after the attack. The sooner the attack comes on after the calving the poorer the chances of recovery.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.

A great deal of stress used to be laid on prevention, and to this end many dairymen partially starved their best cows while dry, so as to keep down their condition. One very important point is not to milk the cow out dry for two or three days after calving.

As for treatment, a few years ago a great discovery was heralded in the Schmidt cure, which consists of the injection of a solution of iodide of potassium into the udder through the teats. By this means careful practitioners had as high as eighty per cent. of cures, which was justly considered a boon, but this has since been entirely superseded by the oxygen or air treatment, with which there is no loss.

Two years ago last winter one of the editors of this paper, perusing a foreign exchange, noticed an article, translated from the French, giving an account of the method of M. Knusel, a veterinary surgeon at Lucerne, in curing milk fever by the injection of pure oxygen into the udder. The article was brought to the notice of Drs. Tennent & Barnes, veterinarians, of London, Ont., who, after careful test, employed it with remarkable success in a large number of cases. An account of some of their first cases, with particulars, was printed in the "Farmer's Advocate" of June 1st, 1903, and attracted wide attention. Subsequently, Dr. Barnes read a paper before the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association, setting forth this new method, with the results obtained in his experience. Since then it has been given much prominence in every agricultural journal on the continent, and innumerable cases have been recorded to attest the efficiency of the treatment, while not an instance of failure has come to our knowledge, where the requirements have been observed. It soon transpired that pure oxygen and a special apparatus was not necessary—common air injected with a bicycle pump and a teat tube answered almost equally well. The plan is to pump each quarter full of air and tie a tape about the teat to prevent its escape. Usually a second injection is unnecessary, the patient rising and resuming her cud within a few hours. The one caution is to avoid drenching, as this is positively harmful. At first veterinarians persisted in administering something internally. Merely to pump air into the udder was altogether too simple for a professional man; any farmer could do that! Experience finally taught them that the air treatment could not be relied upon unless used exclusively. Drenching endangered the patient.

The air cure is now used also for garget, and proves remarkably successful. The loss it has saved dairymen and breeders from the two affections is incalculable. Had the "Farmer's Advocate" done nothing else but introduced this boon into America, it would have ingratiated itself with Canadian and American stockmen. It is gratifying to realize that we have been instrumental in placing in the hands of the veterinary profession and stockmen a remedy which renders the long-dreaded scourge of the dairyman rather less to be feared than ordinary caked udder. For simplicity, cheapness and effectiveness, the air treatment is far and away the best thing known in veterinary science, and when an equally efficacious remedy is discovered for contagious abortion the dairyman's millennium will be at hand.

Showing Cattle.

As is the case with all our national industries, great changes have taken place in the systems of management pursued by cattle-breeders, and under present circumstances a very large majority are now showing a portion of the stock they breed. No doubt a small proportion only of the herds in the kingdom are represented at the breeding shows during the summer seasons, but in these days the only market a breeder can get for the majority of his bull calves is one of the many auction sales and shows that have been multiplying year by year throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom. So much is this now the case that it may be assumed that every cattle-breeder must consider cattle-showing to be part and parcel of his business as a cattle-breeder.

Without attempting to consider whether preparing animals for shows may or may not be for the benefit of the breeds, as breeds, of which there are a large number having each an important part to play in the rural economy of the country, it cannot be denied that the very life of a herd, in the majority of cases, depends upon the successful management in the show-yard preparation of animals put before the public.

Take, say, two equally well-bred bull calves, sired by the same bull, and from dams of like pedigree and equal individual merit, and when, say, fifteen months old, put them before the public at any one of our well-established shows and sales. Suppose one has been what is termed "well done," kept on full milk during the first six months of his life, and afterwards, along with other good things carefully fed to him, he has had a certain allowance of milk up to the day of the sale. In the case of the other, he may have suckled his dam or got a portion of milk for several months, and in the autumn, after being weaned, had what might be termed a fair choice of good, suitable food for a young, growing animal; in other words, he has been reared up to the sale day in what many breeders would term "a natural way." In the show and sale ring, the first-named animal will not only attract the attention of the judges, but will be keenly bid for by the public, while the other receives little attention from either, and is knocked down at a very inferior price. A great authority on the subject has said, "Much of the goodness of an animal goes in at its mouth," and in no case is this more true than in that of young bulls.

Connected with showing there is and has been much said regarding the overfeeding of exhibits, and doubtless not without cause. While this is at once acknowledged, we must never forget that it is only the good animals that can look well when highly fed. The oft-repeated statement that animals owe their position in the award lists to excessive feeding, can in fewer cases be accepted than many imagine. All the feeding on earth can never make a winner in good company out of an inferior animal. Many fail to discriminate between flesh or muscle and fat, and in consequence speak of fleshless, fat animals as being shown in a more natural condition than others that carry more flesh and less fat. We have seen that cattle-showing is a business that the majority of breeders must of necessity go in for, and such being the case, it need hardly be said that an animal destined to make a name for itself is one that must be kept going from the time it is born. It is well to bear in mind that there is always room at the top, and the top can seldom if ever be attained if a young animal receives a check and loses what is known as its calf flesh.

In this short paper there is no intention to formulate a course of feeding, but it may be stated that the only royal road to success in the show-yard is the exercise of careful, systematic management, giving every attention to the individualities of the different animals under preparation.

In this matter the owners are very much in the hands of their cattlemen, who, as a class, are painstaking and interested in their work. Doubtless, some of them err in being overanxious, and their attempts to force matters in the way of feeding often end in surfeit and the disarrangement of digestion. Cleaned-up troughs and mangers at stated intervals daily must be insisted upon. It is almost unnecessary to say that careful attention to the feet of animals and daily exercise is all-important if cattle are expected to look their best in the sale or show ring.

It is a true saying that "Many a prize has been lost and won in the ring through the way animals have been handled before the judges," and many men who are masters of the art of bringing out their stock give points away when they lead them into the ring. Some men never can be taught the art of showing the animals under their care to the best advantage, and although coached to try to hide a weakness, often break down at the most important and critical moment of the fight. On the other hand, it is quite a treat to see the majority of the cattlemen at our important shows handle their pets while under adjudication. Every movement has been rehearsed times without number in the home paddock, until every switch of the light

whip indicates some particular movement of a particular limb.

Watch how the exhibit stands to attention while under the judge's eye, to be allowed to stand at ease after the inspection. Here, again, however, some men fail. Having shown their charges to the best of their ability, and possibly done their work well, they seem to consider the whole matter settled, and often allow the judges to get a glimpse of the animal in their charge standing anyhow and anyhow except in the position they should be looked at.

The knowing ones follow the judges with their eye, ready to use the light whip or pull the leading rein the moment the judge casts his eye in their direction.—[Robert Bruce, in Live-stock Journal (Eng.).

Reject Unsuitable Breeding Stock.

We have persistently advised the use of pure-bred sires in the breeding up of live stock, and many men have gone further by displacing their graded stock by pedigreed animals of considerable merit. There is now another step to be taken that is quite as important as breeding out the scrub blood or substituting pure-bred for grade stock. We refer to the necessity of culling out all unsuitable breeding animals in every herd and stud of the country, writes A. S. Alexander, in "Farmers' Review." Hundreds of bulls, boars and rams are being sold for breeding purposes each year that are doing harm instead of good, and that should have been castrated by their breeders. It is hard to get breeders to attend to such matters as this. They can usually find buyers for indifferent sires, and so take the chance when it presents itself. But the policy is ruinous in the end. The reputation of the breed and herd is at stake in the sale of every animal that goes off the farm for breeding purposes.

The breeder cannot afford to sell a poor representative of his herd if he will but stop to think the matter over fully. By castrating the poor individual he will make a profitable feeding animal and spoil a bad sire. If he sells, he but enlarges the number of scrub pure-breds in the land, and their number is getting to be enormous. If there is anything that will hurt the pure-bred stock business worse than the continued selling and use of poor individual sires and dams we have not heard of it, and we are convinced that the time has come to act honestly and severely in this direction. Not every man who wishes to improve his live stock knows how to select a representative sire of the best individuality. For this reason he has to trust to the honesty of the breeder whom he asks to make the selection for him. He may state that he does not wish to pay a high figure, and the breeder very naturally takes advantage of the circumstances to send him a poor individual, that is cheap so far as cost is concerned, but terribly dear when we consider the mischief he will do in the herd to which he goes. The honest breeder who has at heart the best interests of his patrons and of the industry in which he is engaged, should never find himself in a position to supply a cheap and at the same time indifferent sire of any sort. He should castrate every animal of this kind, and have nothing but good individuals for sale. Were every breeder to act in this way the number of serviceable sires would be reduced, but their value would increase, and the value of the breed represented would also be certainly enhanced in time by the persistent use of nothing but first-class sires.

As it is, hundreds of indifferent sires are in use throughout the country, and their breed gets the blame of their bad deeds. Thousands of high-grade bulls are also being used. They show most of the breed characteristics of the blood predominating in their veins, but they do not possess breed prepotency, and cannot surely transmit breed type and quality. A few crosses of Hereford blood will, for example, give us a bull that shows a white face and other characteristics of the Hereford breed. But he is not a full-blood Hereford, and will not transmit his own characteristics perfectly. Indeed, he will be very likely to transmit scrub characteristics if he is mated with grade cattle. Such bulls hurt the breed, and the same thing is true of grade sires of all other breeds. They should be castrated. They are hurting our live-stock industry more than words can tell. But they are not the only offenders. There are just as many rank bad pure-bred sires in use throughout the land. They are poor individuals, but at the same time they possess breed prepotency, and for that reason may transmit some of the good points of their breed. But they are not good enough for the times. The best is none too good, and every breeder should make it his earnest endeavor to buy not merely the cheapest, but the best sire he can find, or send his females to one for service. Cull out the poor individuals. They will pay for feeding purposes; and the result of such work, carried out in wholesale fashion, will surely benefit all concerned.

Midsummer Meeting of Veterinarians.

Veterinarians are reminded of the midsummer meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association, to be held in the Masonic Temple, London, August 8th and 9th. The programme includes the name of Dr. C. H. Higgins, Ottawa; Prof. A. Smith, Toronto; Dr. W. R. Kincaid, London; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton; Dr. R. Barnes, London; Dr. W. J. Wilson, London; Dr. J. H. George, Ingersoll; Dr. C. S. Tamlin, London; Dr. C. H. Sweetapple, Toronto; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, V. D. G., Ottawa; Richard Gibson, Delaware; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, and Dr. John H. Wilson, London; while Non. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; Dr. A. E. Moore, Ottawa, and G. A. Routledge, M. D., are down, conditionally, as speakers. Single-rate tickets may be purchased, accompanied by certificates to be stamped in London by the Secretary of the Old Boys' Association.

Among veterinarians, as among all other classes, progress results from the exchange of experience. The vet. who stays at home soon gets rusty and out-of-date. Come out to the convention, boys, and find out the latest ideas in the profession. For programme and particulars, address President J. H. George, Ingersoll; or Secretary R. Barnes, London.

Method of Feeding Calves.

The calves are given whole milk fresh from the cow twice daily during the first five to seven days, at the end of which time a portion of the whole milk is withheld from each ration, and warm separator milk substituted. At first not more than half a pint is substituted, and this is increased



Ivy Lass.

Hereford cow. Winner of first prize, Bath and West of England Show, and third at Royal Agricultural Society's show, 1905. Owned by Mr. G. D. Fisher, M. P., Wallingford.

daily, until, at the end of three weeks, the calf is on separator milk entirely instead of the whole milk.

When the feeder begins to withhold the whole milk, and to substitute the separator milk, he begins to teach the calf to eat whole oats. This is done by placing not more than a tablespoonful in the box in front of the calf after it has drunk the milk. The calf knows nothing of oats; but in nosing about it will get some of the oats in its mouth, and in a very short time will learn to like them. Whole oats are preferred to rolled or ground oats, for the husk of the oat is then so thoroughly attached to the grain that it will be masticated with the kernel, and the calf having sharp teeth will have no difficulty in grinding it.

The ration of oats will be gradually increased as more of the whole milk is withheld and separator milk substituted, until, at the end of three or four weeks, the calf will be getting half a pint twice a day. The amount depends on the calf, for some animals will eat the oats more readily than others. We have never had a calf refuse them entirely, and some animals will take quite a heavy ration. This is the manner of teaching all the calves on the farm to eat their first coarse feed, and is the way the animals in this experiment were reared.—[From Bulletin 48, Idaho Experiment Station.

FARM.

Top-dressing Winter Wheat.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of July 6th I see that "Constant Reader" gives his experience with top-dressing winter wheat, and his experience has been, according to his letter, very unsatisfactory. Now, we have followed top-dressing winter wheat for the last few years, and with very good results. We have not had any wheat smothered by the manure, but think, on the contrary, that the manure stimulated its growth.

One reason for "Constant Reader's" failure is that, instead of applying fine and well-rotted manure, he applied it fresh from the stables, and as it would be coarse and strawy it would be more likely to smother some grain. Manure, of course, loses value in rotting, but it should be in this condition before applying as a top-dressing to any growing crop.

Perhaps your correspondent applied it too thickly, which is a mistake often made; it should be applied very thinly. Although I have never used a manure spreader, I have the impression it would be excellent for top-dressing, as it would fine the manure and spread it evenly.

I advise "Constant Reader" to try the experiment another year on a smaller scale, following the advice given above, and see if he does not have better results, as I am of the opinion he will.

W. A. S.

Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Sow Clover by the Wayside.

A few weeks ago a member of our staff, passing along a hilly road that used to be rendered unsightly by the bare clay banks bordering the ditches, was pleased to notice a profusion of clover bloom. A boy had done some local improvement, work four years ago by scattering clover seed over the bare spots in early spring. Favorable seasons followed, some of the clover seeded each year, and the trefoil spread till it occupied the whole roadside, crowding out weeds, protecting the clay banks from erosion, and making the highway attractive as a boulevard.

It is a pity there are not more people imbued with the spirit of this boy. The weed nuisance would be mitigated—for many weeds spread along the roadsides—the soil would be enriched, pasture would be afforded for stock, and country drives would have added charm.

Sow clover; sow it by the roadside, in the fence corners, about the buildings—wherever, in fact, there is a chance for a seed to grow. Every clover plant adds nitrogen to the soil, and provides a bite of the best stock forage known. From the standpoint, too, of home adornment, ten pounds of good clover seed judiciously broadcast each spring would be a far better investment than a dollar's worth of flower seeds. Flowers require attention after planting; clover grows, blossoms, and takes care of itself. What more incongruous than a big display of assorted flowers on the lawn, and a plantation of mullein, dock and other rank-growing weeds in the backyard?

Sow clover—red and white—boys and men; sow it thickly and early. Some will grow, and wherever it does it will crowd out weeds, its roots will enrich the land, its foliage will fatten your stock, its bloom will delight your eye, and its fragrance sweeten your thoughts. We don't half appreciate the aesthetic value of clover.

More About Short-turning Racks.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The following I have used for some years, and it gives every satisfaction, is cheap and easily made, can be made for any rack, and any length desired: Use for sill a plank 2½ inches or 2 inches thick and 10 or 12 inches wide, according as your wagon is high or low, and cut out a piece from the lower edge of the sill, bolting a wagon tire on top to strengthen the weakened part.

IRA L. HOWLETT.

Wellington Co., Ont.

Battling with Potato Bugs.

Haying is now being vigorously pushed in all parts of the Maritime Provinces. The hay crop is good. Taking the Province as a whole, it is above an average crop. This will mean a great deal to Maritime farmers. There is more clover showing everywhere in the hay crop this year than usual. This is no doubt somewhat due to more clover seed of better quality being sown last year than formerly; but the winter was also largely responsible. The heavy snowfall favored the young clover plants, which were none too vigorous after the dry summer, protecting them so that not nearly so many were killed by being thrown out, or the roots injured by the thawing and freezing of the ground, which so often happens.

The potato bug is later appearing this season than it generally is. However, it is as plentiful as usual. As is generally the case, much larger quantities of Paris green are being used than is actually necessary if the work is properly done at the right time. This pest is with us every year, and it would well pay farmers to have some sort of a spraying apparatus for applying the poison. One pound of Paris green to 150 gallons of water is plenty strong if rightly put on at the proper time. The vines should be sprayed as soon as the first bugs hatch out. The solution should be kept thoroughly agitated to get an even distribution of the poison, and the finer the spray the better the work can be done.

The leaf of the potato is very easily injured by Paris green. I have noticed fields of potatoes badly scorched. This injury to the foliage must necessarily reduce the yield of tubers. Much of the scorching noticed can be overcome by the addition of one pound of rock lime made into whitewash to the 150 gallons of Paris green water. This burning of the foliage is due to free arsenious oxide, which lime renders harmless.

Some recent investigations go to show that this scorching of the foliage may result from the Paris green having been poorly made; i. e., the component parts are loosely held together, and when such greens come into contact with water, especially water containing carbon dioxide, the arsenious oxide is slowly set free. It will be seen, therefore, that the action of rain, and especially dew, both of which contain carbon dioxide, would have a tendency to continually liberate the element in Paris green that is injurious to foliage, and, consequently, when a large quantity of Paris green is used the burning of the foliage would be still more increased.

It will be noticed that the results from our trial plots of potatoes, where Paris green with lime, as stated above, and Paris green with Bordeaux were compared, that in 1903 the yield was 20 bushels per acre, and in 1904, 37 bushels per acre, in favor of Bordeaux, and yet at the same time there was no blight during these two years on these plots. It is possible, therefore, that the increase in yield was due to the lime adhering to the foliage, in the form of Bordeaux, being able to fix the injurious arsenious oxide, whereas in the other plots the Paris green, as it became broken down by the action of the weather, injured the foliage and resulted in a decrease of yield.

Results obtained at various experiment stations in Canada and the United States go to show that the use of Bordeaux and Paris green on potatoes pays. The results are not so striking when blight is not prevalent, but as stated above, the increase in yield paid well for the expense of applying the Bordeaux.

Nappan, N. S.

W. S. BLAIR.

Stave Silos.

In a bulletin on the construction of silos, recently to hand from Illinois Experiment Station, some rather puerile objections are raised against the round stave silo. For instance, we are told that the staves shrink during dry weather when the silo is empty, and unless the hoops are tightened there is a possibility of the structure being rocked or blown over, and that if the hoops are tightened when dry there is danger of bursting when the silo is again filled. An example is cited of a silo on which half the hoops burst the morning after filling.

While printing the above for its value as a warning, we do not consider the facts as of serious importance, since a little ordinary care on the farmer's part is sufficient to prevent any such catastrophe. Again, an illustration is presented, showing how the hoops had dropped on one stave silo as a result of the staves shrinking. One would think any schoolboy would know enough to drive a few staples or nails to hold the bands in place. The bulletin contains some practical information, but such things as those noted seem to detract from the character of a bulletin emanating from so pretentious an institution.

The colored illustrations in the August Canadian Magazine are fully equal to anything which this enterprising publication has previously produced. The reproductions of Turner's pictures are pleasing. The illustrated article on Malta will find admirers, as we seldom hear from this fortified British outpost. The fiction in this number is exceptionally good, and every story is by a native writer. In fact, this whole number is packed full of interesting and delightful features, such as the reader can secure in none of the U. S. periodicals which are found on the newsdealers' counters in this country.

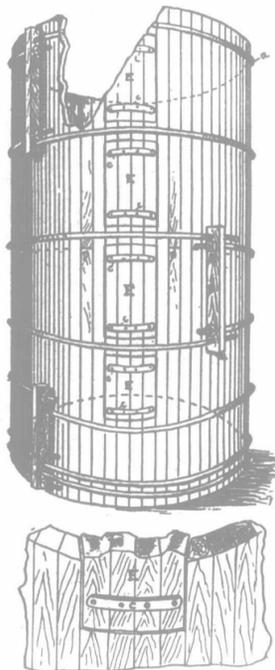
Reader Wants to Build Silo.

A new subscriber in Alberta writes as follows: "Kindly tell me how to build a silo, and how to make the ensilage?"

Ans.—A few years ago, before cement was generally introduced, very elaborate wooden silos were built, but of late the wooden-stave and cement silos have superseded all others, with rare exceptions. The round stave silo has several features to commend it. It is easily built where lumber can be had; it is comparatively cheap, and it serves to tide a skeptical person over the experimental stage of ensilage feeding. On the other hand, they are purely temporary, the juices of the corn causing rot in the wood, and unless carefully built and well anchored, they require considerable care to keep them intact during summer. For these reasons the permanent concrete article is fast coming into general use.

In building a silo, it should be borne in mind that the object of the silo is to preserve the contents from the air, and to this end the foundations should be solid and the walls as close as possible. In stave silos the closeness of the walls is secured by the moisture of the silage swelling the timber, thus closing all cracks. In this connection it is well to finish the inside of a cement silo with a smooth coat of cement, either plaster or whitewash, to exclude the air and to obviate friction as the ensilage settles.

Round silos, whether of wood or cement, are now almost exclusively built. They have the advantage of containing the largest possible amount of contents for the walls employed, and as the pressure is evenly distributed over each part of the wall, they are not subjected to ex-



A Stave or Tub Silo, showing also a Sectional View.

cessive strain at any one point, as in the square-shaped article. An effort should be made in building a silo to have it as high as practicable, to ensure a greater pressure on and closer packing of the ensilage, as this also tends to exclude the air, and ensures better quality of feed. At the same time, it should not be so high as to look like a walking-stick. A good proportion is twelve feet in diameter and twenty-four feet high.

In connection with building a silo, we have a communication from an old reader in Ontario, where silos are in general use, and are highly esteemed. He says, concerning his silos:

"Some years ago we built a tub silo, which chanced to be the first of its kind for miles around, and interested parties came some distance to see and enquire of its construction and efficiency. We always argued that we did not believe it possible to build any other form of silo, of equal efficiency, with anything like the economy at first cost.

"The first silo, however, was not without its faults, chief of which was that it was 16 feet in diameter, which I found quite too large for warm-weather feeding. Desiring more silage capacity, yet less surface exposure, I took down the old structure, and set it up again, reduced to eleven feet in diameter, for a summer silo, which is a very important adjunct to any well-conducted dairy farm. With the remaining staves of the old silo I constructed two hoops, three feet high, between which to carry on construction operations for a round cement concrete silo, thirteen and one-half feet inside diameter, and thirty feet high.

"Our silos are started from four to five feet below the feed-room surface, in naturally open gravel subsoil. The walls begin at the bottom, about thirteen inches thick, and finish at the top about seven inches, the batter all on the outside.

"The outlet doors are formed where desired by placing a frame which, when driven out of the wall, leaves a shoulder of two inches all around the inside of it, against which to place the doors. From the ground level up, about every twelve or fourteen inches, the walls have imbedded within them, near their outer surface, an iron chain, made by hooking together the ends of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch half-round, three-foot-long irons, bought for 30 cents per hundred pounds at the local metal shingle factory.

"The hoops, when slackened from the wall, were raised by means of poles from the ground, then tightened with about six inches of lap on the wall, and properly spread at the top with sticks. Over the top of the rings or hoops lay three or four stiff, wide planks, which constitute our scaffold to work from.

"The gravel was hauled onto the barn floor from the pit near by, and there mixed in proportion of about seven and a half to one of rock cement, then with the wheelbarrow taken to scaffold on top of the silo, put into place and firmed down, some field stone being used with it.

"When it became necessary to raise the material, we placed a long pole beside the silo, with capstan across the top, over which a rope was run, by means of which, with a horse, the wheelbarrow and its load could be run up and turned in onto the scaffolding.

"With our rings, two feet of a rise each day could be made by three men, with time enough to get the gravel from the pit. Thus, in twelve days thirty feet in height is built, at a cost for labor on the farm well within the fifty-dollar mark. The cement (close upon forty barrels) cost us high another fifty dollars. Thus, about one hundred dollars in labor and material gives us a permanent, satisfactory silo, without a roof, which, though desirable, is not really necessary. I purpose roofing my silos, and for this purpose put irons into the last course of cement, with ends projecting out on top to fasten roof to. The manufacturers of the cement and the "Farmer's Advocate" supplied the technical instruction for carrying on the work."

In Alberta, our correspondent's neighborhood, we presume both wood and cement can be had with ordinary convenience. If it is decided to make a round tub silo, we would suggest that two-inch stuff, about six or eight inches wide, be used, and if it cannot be had the full length desired, break joints as much as possible. A silo ten or eleven feet in diameter and from twenty-four to twenty-eight feet high, should answer very well. In the long run, of course, it will be cheaper to build of concrete, as described above, but as yet the growing of ensilage crops is not well established, and may not prove practicable in all districts, so that possibly a cheaper silo would be best at first.

Look Out for Late Blight and Rot.

It is to be hoped potato-growers will not neglect spraying this season to prevent late blight and rot. As has been pointed out earlier in the season, later blight of the vines and rot of the tubers are both caused by the same fungus. The spores ripen upon the leaves, fall upon the ground and are washed through the soil upon the tubers by rains. The remedy for both troubles is, therefore, the same, viz., Bordeaux mixture, sprayed upon the vines in early August, and repeated if necessary, so as to keep the foliage coated until late in the season.

Lest it may not be clear in the minds of all, it may be remarked here that there are two distinct potato blights, caused by two different fungi. The first is the early blight, which attacks the vines only, and affects the tuber, indirectly, by injuring the foliage. The second, or late blight, does a double damage, by decreasing the yield and quality of the tubers, and then infecting them with the spores which cause rot. For these reasons it should be specially guarded against by thorough spraying, as mentioned above. Authorities fear an outbreak of rot this season, and wise growers will take no chances.

Low Trucks and Short-turning Rack.

Three years ago I had an old wagon in good repair, except wheels. I got an agent to send to Toronto for a set of low, handy truck wheels; sent measure of arms, and got a splendid fit—front wheels 26 inches high, hind wheels 30 inches. I then made a flat rack myself: Sills cedar, 4 in. by 7 in., 17 feet long; four cross-pieces 3 in. by 3 in., 8 ft. long, hard wood, and two good boards along side. I now have a rack 16 ft. long and 8 feet wide, with a ladder attached to each end, and the whole completed is just about three feet from ground, having wheels of this size, and put 2-inch piece on top of front bolster; the wheels will go right in below and turn as short as the reach will allow.

A. G.

Western States Rural Free Delivery.

Only a few years ago it would have been necessary to explain, even to a gathering of postmasters, what rural free delivery is. To-day the words, "Rural Free Delivery," and even the letters, "R. F. D.," are as familiar to the mass of the people as the word "Post-office."

For the fiscal year 1897 the total appropriation for rural free delivery was only \$40,000, and the number of routes only 44. As late as 1900 the total appropriation was only \$450,000, and the number of routes only 1,276. Within four years the total appropriation had grown in round numbers to \$13,000,000, and the number of routes to 24,000. For the ensuing fiscal year there will be expended for farmers' free delivery alone the sum of about \$25,000,000.

It is marvellous and astounding development, practically all of it within the space of only ten years, and most of it within four or five years. The farmers of no States in the Union have shared more liberally than those of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and the west in the blessings of this service. In 1896 the first rural free delivery route in Nebraska was established at Tecumseh, the carrier then receiving \$300 per annum. On May 1st, 1905, there were in operation in this one State 874 routes, with a monthly carrier pay roll of \$50,500, or over \$600,000 annually; the carriers receiving pay at the rate of \$720 a year, and distributing mail to a number of families estimated at 65,000. In Iowa there were 2,076 rural routes, and in Kansas 1,446.

When we remember that, including cities and all non-farming population, there are only 250,000 families in Nebraska, and that large portions of the State are still sparsely settled, we have the astonishing fact that the great majority of those engaged in agricultural industry receive their letters, newspapers and other mail delivered at their very doors at the farm every day.

IN DAILY TOUCH WITH EVENTS.

Every day the farmers of this section are in direct touch through the newspapers and their mail with all the happenings of the world, with the market reports and weather forecasts, and with everything that could be of value or interest to them. Not only so, but the rural service enables them to communicate with great rapidity among themselves. The influence of such a system is enormous. It has revolutionized farm life, doing away with its isolation and loneliness. Still less can we set bounds to it as an educational influence.

A system of such manifold blessings, maintained at such cost by the Government, ought to be appreciated. It is new yet and is yet to be completed, and its service developed and improved. The point I want to emphasize is the responsibility of the postmasters for the efficiency of this marvellous system. A vast and complicated machine is required, but, after all, the essential part of the work rests upon the postmasters. The carriers who daily distribute the mails along their routes are under the control of the postmaster from whose office the route emanates. They start from his office, where the mail is prepared, and return to it with their collections. Their conduct, their reports, their relations to the public; in short, the whole service in the first instance falls within their jurisdiction. Under their intelligence, zeal and faithfulness the efficiency of the service depends.

Nothing is more important for the service than good country roads. The farmer can do much by seeing the road authorities, stirring them up, or interesting enterprising patrons in this work.

The farmer likewise can help in securing approved mail boxes. After the department spends millions of dollars to bring the mail home to them, there are not a few farmers who are so neglectful as to have only old broken boxes or wooden boxes that are not waterproof as receptacles for the mail. Surely if this is pressed it can be cured and the boxes placed where they will be convenient, so that the carrier will not have to cross a ditch or lose time, or if it be at a cross-roads, several boxes should be placed at the same corner.

COLLISIONS WITH HUMAN NATURE.

In this service we collide with a good deal of human nature. In the original establishment of routes and in their rearrangement, which is often required in laying out county service, nearly every patron is anxious to have the service located so that the mail will be delivered at a box at his front gate. He can show the Government just how the route should run, the main point, in his view, being his own house. But it is, of course, impossible to do this. When a number of persons ride a horse somebody has to ride behind. The rural service has so worked the miracle that the majority may ride in front, that they may get their mail by stepping out of their front door. Yet it is impossible to fix it so that a few will not have to go a quarter or a half of a mile to receive their mail. The rule is, "The greatest good to the greatest number." It is out of the application of this rule, conscientiously and carefully enforced, that a vast mass of protests and complaints, many of them very strenuous, arise.

These difficulties are very perplexing in county service—that is, where a whole county is laid out so that hardly any patron will be more than half a mile distant. There are twenty such counties in Nebraska. There are twenty-one such counties in Iowa.

If a patron has had a box in front of his door and it has to be moved a quarter or a half mile in the rearrangement in order to serve the people of a whole county to best advantage, then Rome is likely to howl!

The planning of a county service is too often a

thankless task for the rural agent who does the work. The many to whom service is extended under the new plan are never heard from, but the few who are discommoded in order that the many may be afforded service often, seemingly without regard for the rights or welfare of their neighbors, send in long protests against the changes. More than half of these protests are signed by many people who are not actually affected, and it is not infrequently the case that such protests—sometimes maliciously, but more often because of a lack of knowledge of the lines of the service under the new arrangement—grossly misrepresent the facts, and in a few cases the agent is villified because of his failure to recommend as close a service as everyone desired, when under the rules of the department he could not do so.

NONE PURPOSELY DISCOMMODED.

No one is purposely discommoded in laying out county service or in the location of any route, and this fact cannot be too carefully impressed upon the public mind.

It would be impossible to emphasize in a detailed way all the points that are essential in the daily round of duties to enforce, to maintain the efficiency of the service.

There are innumerable annoyances, it is true, but so there are in any business. It must be remembered that the extension of rural mail delivery into a community does not debar its patrons from receiving at the post office, if called for during the regular office hours, any mail matter that may have arrived after the rural carrier's departure to serve his route. It is not required that a rural patron rent a box in the post office for such local delivery.

Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas have fared well in the rural mail service—no State in the Union has fared better. These people were quick to see its advantages and to demand a share in them. This service puts them in direct communication with the great business, commercial and social world, and they are eager to

roads. It is impossible to put too much stress upon it. In my opinion the department in the future will have to be steadily more strict and severe in the requirements regarding the roads. I do not see how it can take any other course if this service is to be what it ought to be.—[Chas. E. Llewellyn, in Twentieth Century Farmer.]

Sunny Alberta.

Nineteen hundred and five is Alberta year in the Dominion's history. It's a birthday for us, the dawn of our natural existence, and borne along on a tide of aroused interest, Alberta is keeping pace with these great events and moving with that tide. The population continues to grow at a rate that is astonishing. It's a never-ending story—this drift of settlement, these wagon-tracks across what hitherto was a calm, unbroken plain, these houses and schools, and, finally, a blacksmith shop and a store, the nucleus of a future village, or, who knows, perhaps a city, when the section gang with pick and shovel has prepared the way and led the construction train of some great railway to our doors.

This year, the North, long suffering from a lack of railway facilities, rejoices in the C. N. R., and plans for great things when three railways—the C. N. R., C. P. R., and G. T. P.—all are within their reach. And well may they plan! But their dreams of the present will be outclassed by the realities of the future, when the heritage of the vast, unbroken North comes more fully into our possession. From the banks of the Saskatchewan you may kick with your foot the coal to cook the dinner, and from that fertile valley grows as splendid crops as ever laughed from the golden harvest fields of the world. Fall wheat, spring grains and small fruits are easily grown, and possibly apples, for I have seen them tried experimentally, and certainly they appeared to be a success.

Steadily the Peace River Valley is coming into prominence. Not yet has it caught the drift of settlement; not yet is it advisable that it should, for communications are slow, and the man who enters that domain must pioneer, and pioneer in the truest sense of the term; but the country is there, and some day it will be heard from, and when it does will talk wheat—No. 1 hard—and cattle and horses, and prosperous, happy farmers and added national wealth. Some are sceptical regarding its possibilities as a wheat-growing section.

tion, but the Hudson's Bay Company—a concern as conservative as the ages; a company that never makes a move until sure of the ground—has built mills up there, and built them at big expense. These mills are for work. Some wheat is grown there now; more will be grown, and time will prove this statement true.

In the South the sugar beet is a promising crop. The land seems to be particularly adapted to the beet. Strawberries and small fruits do remarkably well. Dairying is also practiced. What more could we want? Strawberries and cream? Yes, and sugar, too—everything you need in Sunny Alberta. The Raymond sugar factory gives every promise of proving a success. The acreage this year under beets has increased, and the prospects are good for a crop.

The fall-wheat harvest is approaching. It's only fifteen years since we first heard of fall wheat in Alberta. To-day the C. P. R. is bringing in seed, and the people talk of thirty and thirty-five and even forty bushels to the acre, and a total yield of — well, this is merely speculative; let the threshing returns speak for themselves. The clovers are making headway; alfalfa is to be seen here and there, and, where the grower knows his business, it looks well, and gives promise of something good for the dairyman and mixed farmer of the future. Dairying is gaining ground, for this is the dairy Province of the West. The work is under Government supervision. A cold-storage plant is in operation at Calgary, and a market for the product is found over the mountains, in British Columbia, in the Yukon, and in Japan. We are looking to the West as well as to the East. There is a great development coming in Japan at the close of this war. The markets of our coast towns and the Yukon belong to us; we stand to profit by our proximity to these places. We have the land, the climate, the people; we can raise the



Alfalfa, Grown near Okotoks, Alta.

use it. They want the daily and weekly newspapers, and they are alert to employ such a powerful agency for business and practical ends.

The demand for rural free delivery service comes from many quarters where as yet it is impossible to meet it. For the good of the service it is necessary for the department in establishing routes to draw the line somewhere. It is absolutely necessary to limit the establishment of the service to sections where the population is sufficiently dense to justify the expense. If there were no requirements with regard to the number of people to be served, the expense of the service would soon reach such proportions as to endanger the popularity of the entire system.

We have in Nebraska, for example, a territory of more than 70,000 square miles, but of very unequal density of population; the heaviest population, of course, being in the eastern and central portions of the state. But our population is rapidly increasing, especially in the western counties. With this increase of population will come an increased demand for rural free delivery service. The department is all the time putting in new routes; it is steadily laying out more county service. The department is under the direction of progressive men, and I am sure it is in sympathy with the purposes of the rural mail service, and has its interest at heart.

With special reference to the service, too much attention cannot be given to the public roads. Much remains to improve the public highways. There is hardly a case but more people could be better accommodated in the installation of service, or fewer people discommoded in the establishment of county service, if our system of public roads were perfected. Complaints of being seriously discommoded because of the arrangement of county service would be lessened by one-half if promises to open and repair roads and bridges were kept. It is too often the case that the department does its part, while those who receive the benefits of the service forget their promises.

I put great stress upon the matter of improving the

products; the markets are good; truly, we are blessed, indeed.

Yes, it is our growing time—the time of opportunity in a land where enterprise and energy count for much. Alberta stands to-day in the dawn of a glorious future. Oh, it's grand to be alive, to be young, and working in this land of the sunny Chinook, while a nation's in the making, while an empire's being born!

DEACHMAN.

DAIRY.

Temperature of Milk for Calves.

No Trouble With Separated Milk if Fed Just Warm Enough.

In answer to a correspondent, who wrote in *The Jersey Bulletin* of having trouble in raising calves on separated milk, Mr. F. Delano, manager of Glenwood Farm, gives his experience in raising calves on separated milk:

"I start with the calf by leaving it with the cow the first week or ten days; then take from the cow and feed two quarts of the mother's milk for about one week, at a temperature of 90 degrees. Then I gradually change to separated milk by adding one quart for four of five days, then lessen the whole milk and add more skim milk by degrees until about four weeks old, when the whole milk should be dropped and the calf should be getting about three and one-half quarts at a time twice a day, at a temperature of 90 degrees.

"Be sure and use a thermometer, as it will not do to feed the young calf milk that is cold at one time and overwarm at another. Nothing will derange the calf's digestion quicker than changing from hot to cold milk.

At the age of four weeks the calf will begin to eat a little whole oats and a little hay (which should be clover), and when the calf is about six or eight weeks old I change to ground oats, with a little corn meal and wheat bran added, feeding a good handful in a box for the purpose, and dry. I never feed a young calf sloppy food, as it is apt to bring on scours.

"As the calf gets older I increase the milk to about four quarts, and also increase the grain ration, so when the calf is three months old it is getting one quart of the grain feed and all the hay it wants to eat.

"I might add that I have been raising calves for fifteen years, and have never lost one with scours. The stable should be kept clean and well bedded, and all pails used in feeding should be scalded out every day and kept clean. On this treatment our calves grow, and are as sleek as moles at all times."

Inspection of Milk Supply Needed.

If there is anything that gives one a creepy sensation in the stomach and a despondent feeling for the future of our dairy industry, it is the filthy, scum-covered pools, with the edges trampled into a mire of mud and dung, where many cows are still compelled to drink.

Driving into an incorporated city a couple of months ago, we noticed, on approaching the city limits, pond after pond of the above description, sometimes in the open pasture and sometimes in the open barnyard or within a few rods of it. Of course we knew the purpose of these mud puddles, but the gravity of the case was brought more forcibly home by our companion's remark that they were mostly watering places for the herds which furnished the city's milk supply. Think of children drinking milk from cows watered on such slime! Astonishing the faith some people have in the effectiveness of the cow as a filter. It's the old story of a pound of unseen dirt reeking with bacterial infection being swallowed serenely by those who would gag at water which was a little bit cloudy with clay. It is time certain cities wake up and take steps to protect their citizens from the "cultures" of typhoid, dysentery and other germs that revel in impure water and milk. It is a wonder that outbreaks of such diseases are not more common. On the part of the milkmen there is no excuse, and no reason, usually, but *laissez faire*. Some of them will be lazy and indifferent as long as they dare. The writer has been in the retail milk business, and knows whereof he speaks. We are aware of the tendency to carelessness—a tendency that is often exhibited in a general slovenliness about the person and premises as well—and appreciate pretty fully the need for reform. Thorough, frequent, expert inspection is the remedy, and so long as no fads, such as forbidding use of ensilage, are introduced, the regulations regarding cleanliness cannot well be made too strict. A dirty milkman is a source of danger to consumers, is no credit to the community where he lives, and no inspiration to neighboring dairymen. Get a windmill, Brother Farmer, bore an artesian well, install a piping system, and clean up!

Black Creek Factory Cow Tests.

As previously noted in our columns, the Dairy Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is conducting a series of 30-day tests of individual cows in herds supplying milk to certain factories in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Following are the results of the second test:

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS OF DAIRY COWS.

Test for 30 days, ending July 17th, 1905, at the Black Creek cheese factory, Ontario.

Herd No.	No. of cows.	Average per cow.			Highest per cow.			Lowest per cow.		
		Milk lb.	Fat %	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %	Fat lb.	Milk lb.	Fat %	Fat lb.
18	11	875	3.6	82.1	1100	3.9	42.9	570	3.6	20.5
19	13	1151	3.2	37.3	1385	3.3	45.7	860	3.0	25.8
20	13	759	3.8	28.2	1100	4.0	44.0	310	4.4	13.6
21	12	809	3.6	29.5	1150	3.7	42.5	70	5.3	3.7
22	5	871	3.3	29.2	960	3.7	35.5	610	3.5	21.3
23	3	970	3.1	30.1	1150	3.0	34.5	930	2.9	26.9
24	10	973	3.5	34.9	1070	3.9	41.7	800	3.6	28.8
25	4	1315	3.1	41.9	1280	3.5	44.8	1360	3.0	40.8
26	9	980	3.6	35.4	1260	3.5	44.1	690	3.6	24.8
27	13	1132	3.7	42.7	1520	3.9	59.2	810	3.8	30.7
28	13	1279	3.2	42.0	1680	3.2	53.7	910	3.1	28.2
29	10	992	3.3	33.0	1130	3.7	41.8	660	3.2	21.
30	7	774	3.6	28.7	1120	3.1	34.7	760	2.8	21.2
31	7	934	3.3	31.6	1190	3.2	38.0	760	3.8	28.8
32	7	740	3.8	28.3	1005	4.1	41.2	545	3.7	20.1
33	6	793	3.9	31.5	1145	4.2	48.0	395	3.9	15.4
34	9	866	3.7	38.1	1020	3.8	38.7	610	4.6	28.0
35	13	985	3.2	31.8	1170	3.7	43.2	500	3.7	18.5
36	7	999	3.5	35.3	1445	3.4	49.1	710	3.5	24.8
37	4	997	4.2	42.0	960	5.0	48.0	910	3.8	34.5
38	10	792	3.8	30.6	1160	3.8	44.0	510	4.0	20.4
39	2	1155	3.2	37.3	1360	3.4	46.2	950	3.0	28.5
40	10	1416	3.0	43.2	1600	3.2	51.2	1220	3.1	37.8

Average of 198 cows: 981 lbs.; 3.5%; 34.4 lbs.



English Leicester Shearling Ram.

Photo by Parsons.

Bred and owned by Mr. Geo. Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, England.

Milk Test at the Royal.

In the twenty-four-hours milking test at the late show of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Park Royal, London, ninety cows in all, representatives of ten different breeds, eighty of which qualified under the rules, competed. Prizes of £10, £5 and £3 were offered for the three animals in each breed obtaining the greatest number of points, which were awarded as follows: One point for every pound of milk, one point for every ten days since calving, deducting the first forty days, maximum lactation points, 12; four points for every one per cent. of fat shown on an average of the morning and evening milkings. Cows whose milk showed less than an average of three per cent of fat on the two milkings were disqualified.

Of the 18 Shorthorns in the trial, Mr. G. Taylor's Melody, 10 years old, was awarded first prize, her record, eight days after calving being: milk yield in the 24 hours, 59 pounds 8 ounces; fat percentage, 3.55. The first-prize Jersey cow (20 competing), the Bishop of Ipswich's Lady Teasel, 8 years old, 73 days in milk, gave 52 pounds 12 ounces, testing a fat percentage of 4.20. The first-prize Ayrshire (6 competing), Lieut.-Col. Ferguson-Buchanan's Auchentorlie 2nd, 5 years old, 15 days in milk, yielded 47 pounds 12 ounces, testing 4.37. The first-prize Guernsey (9 competing), Sir H. Leonard's Lady 77th, 7 years old, gave, 93 days after calving, 39 pounds 10 ounces milk, testing 5.00. In a special class, open to all breeds (prizes offered by the English Jersey Society), Lady de Rothschild's Jersey, Lady Dora, 6 years old, won first prize, 14 competing (Shorthorns, Jerseys, Lincoln Reds and Kerrys). Her milk yield, 163 days after calving, was 47 pounds 14 ounces, testing 4.87. The second prize in this class went to Dr. H. Watney's Jersey cow, Wild Teasel 2nd, 5 years old, her yield 161 days after calving being 41 pounds 8 ounces, testing 5.42.

Dairy Pointers.

Do not put the calves in pasture to be tortured by flies and to suffer from the hot sun.

The young calf's skin is thin and tender and is often blistered by the sun, causing intense suffering.

When an animal is made to suffer it takes hard cash out of the owner's pocketbook.

If you must put them out in pasture, furnish a good shelter, and don't put them with the pigs.

A pig pasture is an abomination to every other animal.

The proper place is a roomy, airy box stall, with the windows slightly darkened during the heat of the day.

Clean the stalls frequently, and keep them littered with dry straw.

Give a fresh lot of early-cut clover hay every day, and remove any that is not eaten before more is put in.

When calves are kept in the stable they should be given, now and then, a piece of sod with the earth attached.

Why calves should crave this sort of thing is hard to explain, but they do, and it should be supplied.

If any cows are about to calve during the hot days of summer, they should be kept in the stable during the heat of the day, at least, and some dry food given to them.

Take your time about teaching the heifer to milk. Lots of men are in too big a hurry, and they expect too much of the young cows, anyway. It has taken most of us a good many years to learn what we know, and there are some things that we are not altogether posted on, even now. —[Dorothy Tucker, in *Farm Journal*.

Large Cows Overestimated.

Most farmers overestimate the real value of large cows and large milkers, and, as a rule, underestimate the value of a small cow giving a light flow of milk rich in butter-fat. In entering the dairy barn at the Minnesota State farm, there are in the first row two cows standing side by side; one weighs 1,300, and the other 875 pounds. Invariably, when visitors enter, favorable comments are made on the fine large cow with the big udder, and on only one occasion has the small cow been pointed out as an ideal dairy cow, and that was by a prominent milk producer from New England, who called at the Station for the express purpose of seeing the cows whose records have received so much attention in our dairy literature.

The large cow is the deepest milker in the herd, while the small cow never gives a large mess, even when fresh. The large cow invariably decreases rapidly in her flow, while the small one is a persistent milker, generally giving as much in the spring as when she went into winter quarters. The large cow, during the past three years, has averaged 295 pounds of butter per year, while the small one gave 341 pounds. The large one yields 3 per cent. milk, while the small one gives 5.5 per cent. milk.—[Professor Hæcker, in *Farm, Stock and Home*.

Precautions in Summer Buttermaking.

By Laura Rose.

It is easier to make good-flavored butter in summer than in winter, owing to the natural conditions being more favorable. Still, a little more care and thought in seemingly small matters would result in a much larger percentage of first-class dairy butter being made during the summer months.

Not enough care is given to the pasture field, and the rank weeds cows are permitted to eat result in making a bitter milk.

Bad water is another source of danger in hot weather. Cows are often compelled to drink from a stagnant pool, or go without. This is neither hygienic nor humane. It is a duty the dairyman owes his cows to see that they have access to plenty of pure water.

The manner and place of milking is one of the greatest sources in introducing bad flavor in milk. The practice of milking in a small paddock or in the barnyard is not a good one. The dust there is laden with manure, and the least wind lifts this light dust into the air, and much of it is carried down into the milk pail during the process of milking. This dust produces a most undesirable flavor, which is sometimes spoken of as "cowy flavor." A clean cow stable is really the proper place to milk—away from the heat, and dust, and flies and rain.

Many people do not strain the milk soon enough after milking. Milk will have a better flavor and will keep sweet longer if immediately after it is drawn it is strained through several thicknesses of cheese cloth.

Ice is an essential where creamers are used. Seldom do you find water cold enough to bring the cream thoroughly out of the milk. I have talked this and written of it so much that one would think it unnecessary to repeat it, yet only this week I tested samples of skim milk containing all the way from six-tenths of one per cent. up to three and two-tenths per cent. of butter-fat. Enquiring the reason for the heavy loss, the answers were "No ice; and setting the milk either in a well or in a tub with water in it." Such work is foolishness. How can a person make any money from the dairy business when at almost the last step he loses almost all the profit there could possibly be in it. The milk in creamers should be quickly cooled to 45 degrees, and remain at that temperature for 24 hours; then you not only have the cream from the milk, but you have the milk settled out from the cream, giving you a richer quality of cream to churn and less bulk in the churn—two desirable things to obtain quality and quantity of butter. A good buttermaker knows that the richer the cream and the less in the churn, the lower the churning temperature, which gives better quality to the butter and a more exhaustive churning.

Much cream is spoiled by allowing it either to stand too long before churning or by having it in too warm a place while gathering it. Better to have the cream with hardly any acid than to have it too sour. Keep it in a tank with the creamers, or in the spring, if the cellar becomes too warm these hot days. Keep the cream can covered, and stir the cream right from the bottom to the top twice a day; otherwise you are likely to have white specks in your butter, caused by the curd becoming too firm, and these specks quickly make butter go off flavor in warm weather.

All during the summer in my demonstrations I have to make the butter in the middle of the day, and the hall is often small, full of people, and very warm. The heat does not trouble me so much, but the one condition which I really do dread and cannot overcome is having the cream brought warm to me. Even though I may cool the cream just before putting it in the churn the butter will come soft, for, although I have cooled the butter-fat, I have not allowed time for it to firm. In summer-time, or, in fact, any time of the year, it is better for the cream to be below churning temperature for several hours before churning, then if need be, heat it just before putting it in the churn.

I frequently have the cream put in a spring or in ice water the night before churning; warm weather has then no terror for me, for the butter will always come in firm, granular form.

If the cream is warm the butter comes soft. It is difficult to get the buttermilk from it, and still harder to get the salt evenly distributed through it. Soft-churned butter is often streaked in color on this account, and never has good grain or "standing up" qualities when exposed to the heat.

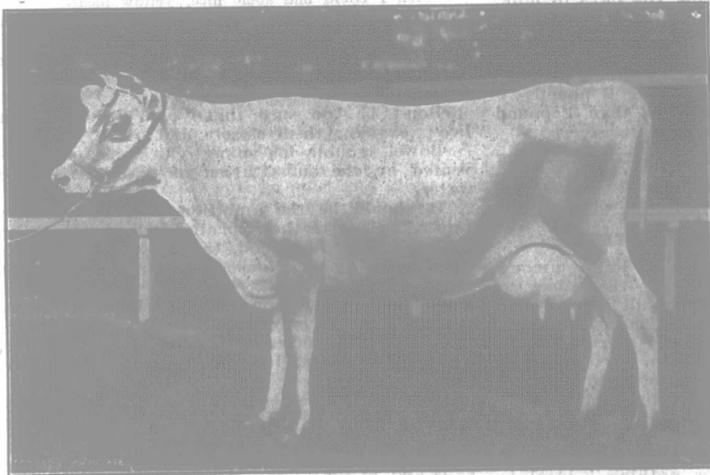
If one has to churn warm cream, then it is well to allow cold water to stand in the churn for some time. Just as soon as the butter breaks add some cold water to check the butter gathering, in order to get a more exhaustive churning. Wash the butter twice in plenty of water, and allow the last water to stand on the butter for a while. If there is no ice and the water not very cold, add a cup or two of salt to the wash water. The salt lowers the temperature of the water slightly and helps draw out the buttermilk.

Salt and give a slight working, then set aside to firm, and give another working. In hot weather it is a good plan to salt in the churn. This method partly works the butter, and so lessens the time the butter has to be exposed to the warm air.

The great secret of successful summer buttermaking is keeping the temperature down. To put it all in a few words, in summing it up, I would say: Keep the milk cold to get the cream all out. If a separator is used the cream must be quickly and thoroughly cooled as soon as separated. Keep the cream can in a cool place to avoid overripening of the cream. Churn at as low a temperature as possible, and wash the butter in plenty of cold water. Keep the butter in a cool, clean, dark place.

Cool-curing and Paraffining.

A "Farmer's Advocate" man called last week at the Dominion Government Cool-curing Illustration Station, at Woodstock, Ont., which is now being operated by the Ottawa Dairy Department for the third and last season. As most of our readers are aware, the purpose of running this and the three similar stations, at Brockville, Ont., and St. Hyacinthe and Cowansville, Que., is to demonstrate the economy of curing cheese at a uniform and moderately low temperature (60 degrees), instead of the variable and frequently much higher one obtaining in many factory curing-rooms. A secondary object, also, is to test the advisability of coating cheese with paraffin, and to find out the best way of doing it. It is pretty well known that the advantages of cool-curing are the improvement in quality of the cheese, owing to a comparatively low temperature being favorable to the development of desirable bacteria in ripening, and unfavorable to most of



Coral.

First-prize Jersey cow at Bath and West of England Show, 1905.

the bacteria which are liable to cause undesirable flavor. It also results in a considerable saving of shrinkage during the curing process.

As stated above, the expense of running this model curing station at Woodstock for three years is borne by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The first two years the Department hauled the cheese from a group of neighboring factories to the curing station, which is situated alongside a switch of the C. P. R. depot at Woodstock. As partial compensation, it collected from the factories the value of the shrinkage saved. The amount of this was arrived at by a testing system: Every week at least two cheese from each make are selected and weighed; one is cured upstairs in a room corresponding to ordinary factory conditions, the other is placed downstairs. From the difference in shrinkage of these two cheese the saving effected by cool-curing is calculated. This year, in order to bring home more forcibly to the patrons the economy of cool-curing, the factories are allowed the full price obtained, but are required to haul their own cheese to the curing station. The testing process is continued, and the accounts will be presented for their information. Several factories, we are told, intend to apply the increment, over and above the cost of hauling, to fitting up better curing-rooms of their own. An approximate idea of what they will gain may be gleaned from some of last year's figures. The Spring Creek factory, for instance, on a make of 201,209 pounds saved 2,705 pounds, or 1.34 per cent., representing a value of \$227.00. The North Oxford factory, on a make of 242,741 pounds saved 3,248 pounds, or 1.33 per cent.; value \$267.54. Although the margin will be a little less this year, owing to a slightly smaller make and to the tempting prices which cause the cheese to be sold out as soon as possible, leaving them a shorter

time in the curing-room—the longer they are held, of course, the greater the saving effected—still, Mr. Jos. Burgess, who has charge of the plant, estimates that there should be a nice little margin, even after deducting the cost of the hauling. This is, perhaps, hardly fair to do, seeing that the cheese would have to be hauled the same distance, anyway, to the shipping depot, though, on the other hand, fewer trips would then be made than for the daily or tri-weekly delivery to the station. Be that as it may, the figures above fairly indicate the saving that may be made by cool-curing at the factory, which is the place where it is likely to be done. The cheese are kept at Woodstock for from two to three weeks, and the saving in two weeks' curing is about 14 pounds per eighty-pound cheese.

ICE-CHAMBER REFRIGERATION.

A feature this year is the change made from the Linde chemical refrigeration plant to the ice system, which is, in brief, as follows: A well-insulated ice-chamber extends across one end of the basement curing-room; the inside dimensions of the ice compartment are 43 feet by 14 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches; the floor is about three feet above the level of the curing-room floor, and is slatted, permitting circulation of air under and through it. The ice-room is well insulated from outside atmosphere, and the ice is stored without any packing, so as to allow the air to pass down the sides and underneath. Two flues, one near each side of the curing-room, conduct the cold air from the floor of the ice-chamber into the curing-room. The flues are two feet wide and ten inches high, and are provided with slides by which the volume of draft is regulated. Overhead, commencing at the ceiling of the end of the room opposite to where the cold air comes in, are two return flues, in this case about three feet wide and ten inches deep, though boxes a foot square would answer quite as well. Running along the ceiling to the ice compartment, by means of elbows, the flues carry up the relatively warm air and pour it into the top of the ice-chamber. Becoming chilled, it gradually drops down around and through the ice, and, reaching the slatted bottom of the chamber, completes the circuit by passing again through the cold-air flues into curing-room. The force causing the circulation is gravity, by which heavy cold air continually displaces rarified warm air. A strong draft can always be felt pouring through the cool-air flues, and with the two ten-inch slides open about three inches in ordinary weather and six or eight inches in hot spells, this large curing-room is easily kept at sixty

degrees. Being automatic, this system is extremely easy to manage, and it keeps a more uniform temperature than did the ammonia system, because the plant for the latter, being run only ten hours a day, permitted the temperature to rise sometimes in the evening.

As to cost, Mr. Burgess could not give exact figures, but stated that for an ordinary factory the cost of building the ice-chamber would be far less than that of a chemical plant, while the cost of putting up the ice would be at least 50 per cent. less than the annual cost of running the other system. Last winter 175 tons of ice were put up at a cost of \$1.00 per ton, stored.

With ice refrigeration there is a little more moisture in the atmosphere, but not enough to be objectionable.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

Outside the six factories supplying the station, many curing-rooms are being improved. At the Harrietsville factory the old curing-room has been made into a first-class making room, and a new curing-room and ice-chamber built. The proprietor is said to be very well pleased with the change. Innerkip has a splendid curing-room, though no ice house; and many other factories have improved in one way or another.

PARAFFINING.

Regarding paraffining, Mr. Burgess stated that many buyers had spoken very favorably of it as being "the proper thing," though none offered any premium in price. The paraffining is done about a week or ten days after the cheese have been in the curing-room. Its effect is to reduce the shrinkage, though the buyer reaps most of this benefit. A shipment of cool-cured August cheese was sold last fall to Mr. Ballantyne, of

Stratford, half paraffined and half not paraffined. A report this spring from the Old Country stated that the waxed ones were better in quality and had lost practically nothing in weight. Ordinarily, a loss of two pounds might have been expected. A point of interest is the use of coloring matter in the paraffin. To the melted wax is added two ounces of butter coloring per fifteen-pound cake of wax for coating white cheese, and slightly more for coating colored cheese. This color gives them a richer appearance. In paraffining, the cheese are placed in a rack over a gas-heated tank of the melted wax and lowered momentarily into the liquid by a windlass. When lifted they are evenly colored with a smooth yellow coat. A higher temperature for paraffining is being used than formerly. The first year it was 190 to 200 degrees, last year a little higher, and this year it is 215 to 230 degrees. By using the higher temperature they get on a thinner coat and make a nicer job. As to the cost, it takes about four to six ounces of wax per eighty-pound cheese, and the cost of wax and labor has been computed at two cents each. While no higher price is paid for waxed cheese, they are preferred by the buyers, and it is thought that the time is coming when all cheese will be paraffined.

Jersey Island Butter Test.

In the semi-annual Island of Jersey butter test for one day, May 18th, 1905, 52 cows received certificates of merit, and 26 made records of two pounds and over of butter in the twenty-four hours, the highest figure being 2 pounds 15 ounces, while half a dozen others scored 2 pounds 6 ounces to 2 pounds 12 ounces. Prizes were awarded on points, viz.: One point for each ounce of butter, and one point for each ten days since calving, deducting the first forty days, and limiting the number of lactation points to twelve. The gold medal went to a cow 134 days in milk, whose yield was 35 pounds 12 ounces milk, and 2 pounds 10 1/2 ounces butter—ratio: pounds milk to pounds butter, 13.38. The highest yield of milk was 48 pounds 12 ounces, by a cow 65 days in lactation, her butter yield being 2 pounds 9 ounces. Only one cow made less than 1 pound 7 ounces butter in the test.

APIARY.

Catching Runaway Swarms.

There is an impression running loose among the rank and file of mankind that the money a beekeeper gets for his honey is all profit—that bees work for nothing and board themselves; and beginners in the business generally start out with this impression, or a modification of it, to find out, later on, that the amount of profit derived from bees is governed largely by the amount of hustle put into the business—in which latter respect beekeeping is very much like any other business. About the nearest the beekeeper ever gets to the "something for nothing" ideal is when he catches a runaway swarm, which will be, on the average, about once in five years—hardly often enough to make beekeeping class among the "get rich quick" enterprises. But, all the same, it is handy to know how to proceed when you run across a "runaway." About the best thing to catch them in is a large cardboard box with a lid to it. It is very light and easy to handle and carry, which are the chief requisites. The shape is immaterial, but it should be a good size. Make a few holes, an inch or less in diameter, in one end of the box, and, if the swarm is hanging within reach, shake them in and put the lid on. Give them time to get well gathered in through the small holes, and then tie a piece of stout cord around the box near each end and make a loop on top to carry it by. If the swarm is out of reach from the ground, get a pole long enough to reach them. Punch a hole in each side of your box near the middle, stick it on the end of the pole, and hold the end with the small holes in up against the cluster of bees, or, better still, immediately over them. A box with a number of small holes in it possesses a peculiar fascination for a swarm of bees, and they will generally run into it without much coaxing, but the holes must not be in the top of the box, for that is where the bees want to cluster. When they get well running in, set the box on the ground, and jar, brush or shake the bees off the tree, and keep at it until they all go to the box. Then carry them home and run them into a proper hive, and put a piece of queen-excluder zinc over the entrance for a couple of days to prevent them "skipping" if they take the notion. For about the farthest a beekeeper ever gets from the "something for nothing" ideal is when he loses a runaway swarm.

E. G. H.

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

POULTRY.

Poultry Notes.

A sitting hen lays no eggs.
The Jews buy only live geese.
The gander is a gallant protector.
It is hard to glut the goose market.
Geese, like turkeys, cannot be yarded.
Give the ducks plenty of clean, dry bedding.
A goose is said to be the cheapest fowl alive.
Turkeys are profitable up to five years of age.
Ten geese will consume as much grass as a cow.
A goose is particular about the condition of her food.
Do not feed much green stuff to poultry while fattening.
Some fowls are like some people—not fully appreciated until dead.
Keep the layers quiet and tame. Excitable hens are unprofitable stock.
Experienced turkey-raisers never breed from the same gobbler more than one year, unless they keep same hens.
A gosling at three months of age should dress 10 to 12 pounds, depending on the season of the year hatched, the breed, etc.

The hen stood on the garden spot,
Whence all but she had fled;
And didn't leave a planted spot
In the early onion bed.
With vim she worked both feet and legs,
And the gardener says "he bets
She was trying to find the kind of eggs
On which the onion—sets."

Said one little chick, with a funny little squirm:
"I wish I could find a nice fat worm."
Said a second little chick, with a queer little shrug:
"I wish I could find a nice, fat bug."
Said a third little chick, with a strange little squeal:
"I wish I could find some nice, yellow meal."
"Now look here," said the mother, from the green garden patch:
"If you want any breakfast, you must get up and scratch."

Don't be too sure that your birds have no lice; examine them closely and often.

Bowel trouble in young chicks is often prevented by the substitution of scalded milk for water.

It should be the ambition of every poultry-raiser, no matter how small his flock, to be the best in his neighborhood, to have the best breeds, the earliest young chicks, the earliest and best layers.

A good preparation with which to clean eggs that are soiled is vinegar diluted with water. Clean eggs sell better. Don't you dislike to look at a basket of nasty-looking eggs, even if you know they are fresh?

Making Show-ring Poultry.

We never expect a calf to make a good steer unless he is kept growing. We all know how easily one may be stunted, and how worthless it makes him. It is even more necessary that a chick be kept growing by good care. If one is breeding for the show-room, about fifty per cent. of his chances lies in the blood and breeding of his stock. The other fifty per cent. lies in the care the bird receives between the shell and the show-room. If you are not experienced in this matter, an experienced hand could give you the best and most promising chicks, and beat you with what was left. The color of the feathers and shape of the grown bird are largely influenced by the care received while growing. Many a bird has been spoiled for the show-room by roosting in crowded quarters, and in consequence getting a crooked tail or a tail carried at too sharp an angle. The most important thing is to keep them growing as rapidly and steadily as possible. If the growth of a bird is checked at any time before maturity there is little chance of it ever becoming a show specimen, no matter how good it may have been at the outset. Feathers are important, both to show birds and winter layers. If you wish a bird to score well his feathers must have grown to their best.

If you want a pullet to lay well in the winter, a good coat of feathers is absolutely essential; quite as essential as good housing and good feed. If chicks are raised crowded together in small houses or boxes, they become so heated at night, and are kept so warm by the sun in the daytime that there is nothing to stimulate the growth of feathers. Chicks kept cool at night produce a better covering of feathers.

If anyone doubts that the condition of the house in which they roost strongly influences the health and growth of chicks, let him stick his head for a minute into a small chick house crowded with chicks, and with the floor covered with accumulated droppings, on a hot summer night. After one whiff he will quit wondering why some of them die, and begin to be amazed that any of them live.

When the lice are kept off of them till two or three weeks old they may live if neglected after that, but they will never grow into show birds or good layers. The lice sap their vitality when they ought to be putting it into bone, muscle and feathers.

If there is any time when a fowl may be neglected it certainly is not while it is growing. W. T. T.

Poultry-raising on the Farm.

The raising of poultry is a business that has not yet received from the public the attention it deserves. Nearly every branch of trade is oversupplied with workmen. The business of poultry-raising opens a promising field for all who possess ambition and industry. The cost of raising poultry is small when compared with the high prices they command. For the small amount of money required, I know of no other legitimate business that will bring quicker and better returns than poultry. It is a sure business when one understands it, because you can generally control the conditions which assure success, if you but attend to it. There is money in poultry, and will be for years to come. The fact that many fail to make a "go of it" is what makes it profitable. The products of the poultry farm always represent so much cash. The demand is greater than the supply, and so long as this is the case the careful, hard-working man or woman will reap the results, while the indifferent will fail. Where one fails another is successful. Out of the same soil wheat and tares are produced. One presses forward to a definite aim, the other drifts here and there on the waves of circumstances. So our poultry operations may prove successes or failures in proportion to the amount of zeal and energy put forth. The conditions and circumstances surrounding different persons make it impossible for anyone to lay down fixed rules that would be a sure guide to those who seek fame and money; every one must work out his or her salvation. There are thousands of poultry-keepers in the country, no two of whom possess the same degree of skill. I have a way that is a way of my own, and it may not come up to what a great many have experienced. Nevertheless, I get good results, and that is what we are all after. One of the few trades in which the demand for skilled labor is in excess of the supply is that of the poultryman. The public never has enough poultry. There never was an overproduction of eggs in this country, and it is not likely that there ever will be. The hen may not be a mortgage lifter, but given a chance, she'll scratch one badly. To keep the hens in laying condition is the aim of every poultry-raiser, particularly in the months of January and February, when a full egg-basket means so much. There are people sufficiently versed in henology to make biddies lay during cold weather, when eggs are high. There is little profit in keeping hens unless a part of the eggs can be produced in winter and winter prices received. Some remark, "Oh, I'm not particular about getting eggs in winter. The hens will do all the better in the spring by not laying now." If we assume that the heavy layer's eggs are unfertile because of heavy laying, we are just as far from the fact as the statement that the poor layer's eggs are unfertile because of the few eggs laid.

The hen that lays eggs that are worth from twenty-five to thirty-five cents per dozen is the hen to breed from, rather than the hen that lays eggs that are worth only twelve to fifteen cents per dozen. One could not expect the common cow to yield the same amount of butter-fat as the pure-bred Jersey. The strain must be back of the flock. It is possible by selection, careful breeding and scientific feeding to double the number of eggs which the hen will lay. Give the hen the right treatment and she will repay every kindness if she is the right kind. Feed for eggs. If she does not respond to the music sell her and get the right kind.

The agricultural stations have conducted experiments, and have proved that it is possible to make each hen pay a profit of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per year. There are a number of egg farms that make more than this, because they can raise their own feed on a few acres of ground. No other problem in our poultry experience has been so difficult of solving as how to feed, what to feed, and what not to feed. There are two things necessary to produce large quantities of eggs—first, proper food and care; second, a strong constitution, one which will enable the fowls to digest and assimilate a large amount of food.

The moulting season of the hen is about as good an indication of her vigorous constitution as can be found. If she moults in a short time and scarcely stops laying at all she is worthy of being selected as the mother of a great nation and can be safely bred from. If she takes a long time to moult, is "off her feed," she is weak, and the sooner you get rid of her the better. Breed from her and your stock will soon run out.

In feeding for egg production, a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. If we notice fowls that receive the least care and attention laying most of their eggs in the spring-time, notice the conditions surrounding these fowls: the weather is warm, they have plenty of green food, more or less grain, insects, plenty of exercise and fresh air. If we feed for egg production we will endeavor to make it spring-time all the year-round. Provide a warm place—not warm by artificial heat, but made as warm as possible—give the poultry proper proportions of green food, such as vegetables, grain and meat (milk in various forms will take the place of meat), grit, fresh air, and plenty of exercise.—[Inland Poultry Journal.]

Caponizing.

What instruments are needed to caponize? How is the operation performed, and at what age? Are capons more profitable than roosters? Prince Edward Co., Ont. A. S. WERDEN.

Ans.—Sets of caponizing instruments are manufactured by different companies, but the styles do not vary a great deal. They may be obtained from dealers in poultry supplies who advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate." Essential instruments are: A knife for making the incision, a spreader for holding the ribs apart and the incision open, a hook for tearing away the inside membrane, a probe to push aside the entrails should they get in the way, an instrument for catching and removing the testicles, and a pair of forceps. The instrument used for removing the testicles varies in different sets. A very good one is the canula, which is a hollow steel tube arranged for the insertion of a fine wire, which is so placed that its ends project from the large end of the tube, and the middle of the wire forms a loop at the other end; the end conveying the wire loop is thrust into the incision and the loop is thrown around the testicle, then the wire loop is tightened by drawing on the end of the wire protruding from the free end of the tube; the testicle is removed by twisting the tube. Provide a basin of water with a proportion of carbolic acid, and some bits of sponge to absorb the blood that may be spilt.

The operation should be performed just before the combs of the cockerels begin to "shoot." At this period the birds are about three months old, and weigh from one and a half to three pounds. Do not caponize birds over five months old or weighing more than three pounds, as the operation would result fatally with so many that the work would probably prove unprofitable.

Caponizing seems to be growing in favor, and there is no doubt that a poultryman ordinarily skillful at surgical or other delicate operations will find the work quite profitable. Others had better not attempt it.

The preparations and method of doing the work are very well described in a recent number of the Inland Poultry Journal:

THE CAPONIZING TABLE.

"The operator should be supplied with some kind of a stand to place the fowl upon. Many operators use a barrel. This does very well if the bottom is supplied with holes to permit of the use of cords and weights to hold the fowl's feet and legs. It is best, however, to construct a table for the purpose on the following lines: It should be somewhat higher than the waist, so as not to require much stooping. The top should be about two feet in diameter and should be so fastened to the stand that it may be tilted. This makes it possible to get the sunlight where you want it. The stand should also be fitted with holes, through which the cords holding weights are placed. These are for the purpose of holding the fowl's wings and feet. A box or bench should be placed near the stand to hold the instruments and other paraphernalia. The cords and weights referred to are cords with weights of about a pound each tied to each end. These are passed through openings in the stand and then over the fowl's legs or wings, and the weights then hold them down and prevent any kicking or flopping while the bird is on the table.

THE OPERATION.

"The cockerels that you intend to caponize should be caught up and confined without food for at least twenty-four hours before the operation. This empties the bowels and causes them

to be much less in the way. If the day set proves dark or cloudy, postpone operations for a day. Bright sunlight is absolutely essential to enable the operator to see the interior of the fowl, and the danger of any germ infection is much less on a bright day than on a dark, cloudy one.

"If the day proves bright and clear get out your instruments and table and arrange them so as to be handy, and catch your first fowl. Place the bird on the table on its side. Locate the last two ribs by feeling with the fingers and find the place pretty well up towards the back. Pull out any feathers that are in the way, and wet the surrounding ones and paste them to one side. Pull the loose skin to one side, away from the point for the incision. Now take the knife for the initial incision, hold the blade upright and stick the point between the ribs and through the flesh and then pull it down, keeping it between the ribs all the time, until you have an incision about one inch long. Care must be taken not to thrust the knife in so far as to endanger the bowels. Take the spring spreaders and compress them and insert them in the cut and release them, making sure they are firmly fixed and will not fly out at some critical moment. You can now see a thin, filmy membrane covering the intestines. This must be torn away with the hook. The bowels must be carefully avoided in the meantime, as an injury to them would prove fatal. Now, if your incision has been made in the right place, the testicles can be seen almost directly under the opening, being fastened up close to the back. I believe that the making of the incision is the real test of the success of the operation, as when it is in the right place the testicles can be readily found, but when the incision is made too low down or too far forward it is very difficult, if not impossible, to locate them, and proportionately harder to remove them.

"When the testicles are seen, take your canula, adjust the wire loop and insert the loop-carrying end into the incision, and slip the loop around the testicle onto the attaching cord. Now tighten the loop by drawing on the ends of the wire protruding from the free end of the tube. Sometimes the cord can be severed by merely pulling on the wire, but this is not often. Do not try to break the cord by pulling with the canula, but twist it slowly from side to side, and after several motions it will come loose and may be removed. If it should fall from the canula when severed it can be removed with the forceps. If your set contains the slotted scoop instead of the canula the method of procedure is just the same, except in the removal of the testicles. With the scoop, the testicle is slipped into the scoop in such a way that the cord is caught in the slot. If the edges of the slot are well sharpened the cord will be cut, leaving the testicle to be removed with the scoop. If, however, the edges are not sharp, it will require some twisting of the scoop before the cord parts and allows of the removal of the testicle.

"The operation given thus far is for the removal of one testicle from each side, requiring two operations to caponize the fowl. After having removed one testicle, as above, it is only necessary to turn the fowl and repeat the process on the other side. Many operators, however, remove both testicles from one side, removing the lower one first. This is a slightly more difficult operation than the former, but as it requires only one incision it is easier on the fowl, and with experienced operators is a more rapid process.

"The beginner had best content himself with making two incisions to the operations, and if,

during any operation, he should find a specimen in which both testicles are in plain view from one side, he may try the experiment of removing both from one side. If at any time during the operation any blood is shed it should be absorbed with pieces of sponge, first wetted in water containing some anti-septic and then squeezed dry. A small amount of blood spilled in the abdominal cavity is not liable to cause any subsequent trouble.

"After having removed the testicles make sure that there are no foreign particles in the abdominal cavity; then remove the spreader and permit the skin to slip over the incision, which it will do if it has been properly pulled aside before the operation. The capon should be put in a quiet place for a few days, and should be given food and water immediately. He will eat greedily from the long fast that preceded the operation. In a few days he may be released, and should be treated much like any other growing chicken.

SLIPS.

"Slips are the result of an incomplete operation, where the testicles have not been completely removed. If the least portion is left it grows again, and although the fowl never possesses any value as a breeder, he causes almost as much trouble about the yards as an uncaponized cockerel, and possesses no more value when sold. Slips are avoided by carefulness in the operation. Make sure that the entire testicle is removed and you will have no slips."

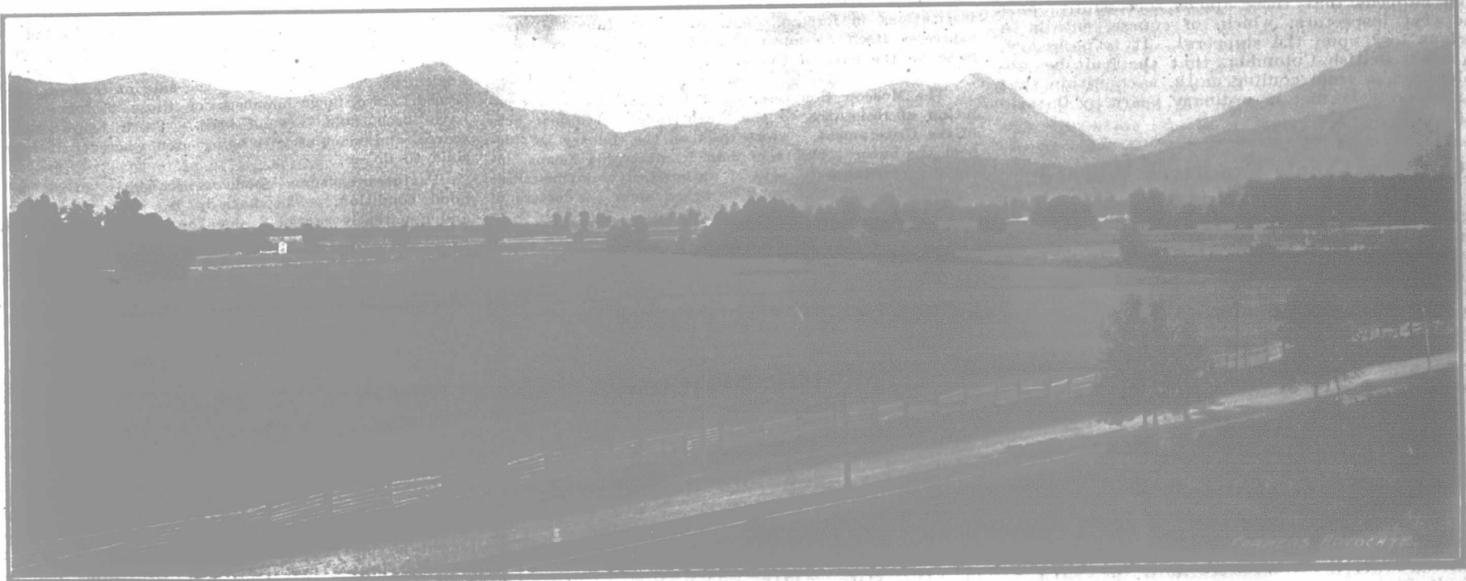
Foods Affecting Flavor of Eggs.

An experiment was conducted by the North Carolina Experiment Station to determine the effects of food fed to the hen upon the flavor of her egg, and the results are worth recalling, since they throw a light upon the subject. Chopped wild onions—bulbs and tops—were given in mash to the hens. At the beginning of the trial half an ounce per head was fed daily to the hens of different breeds, but no noticeable flavor of onions could be detected until the fifteenth day, when a slight "onion" flavor was perceptible. Then the amount of onions fed was doubled for four days and afterwards discontinued. The eggs laid during these four days savored so strongly of onions that they could not be eaten, but the flavor became less noticeable day by day after the feeding of onions had been stopped until a week had elapsed, when no foreign flavor was noticeable.

It would seem, therefore, that flavor can be readily imparted to eggs by feeding, but that different foods which are not so strongly flavored as onions might probably be fed without imparting any distinct flavor to the eggs.

We must also consider the influences which surroundings may have on the egg after it has been deposited in the nest. That it may be detrimentally affected there is no room for doubt. First of all, the nest may injure the egg. Nests should, therefore, always be made of some sound, sweet-smelling material, such as dry oat straw, and in no circumstances should damp, dirty or musty materials be used in the construction of the nest; for if the eggs are allowed to remain even but a very short time in such a nest they will acquire a flavor that may not be relished by every palate.

It is also necessary to collect the eggs of the nests two or three times a day, especially if the weather is warm or if there are many broody hens about the place. On many farms the eggs are not regularly collected, and sometimes they remain in the nests for two or three days. It frequently happens that eggs are not very old and



A British Columbia Farm Scene.

yet they are "off flavor," because they have been allowed to remain longer than necessary in a musty nest, and many of the stale, musty and half-decayed eggs which are found in the markets may have their bad quality traced to this cause.

Next in importance to the nature of the nest and to the regular collection of the eggs is the matter of keeping eggs between the time of their collection and despatch to market. If they cannot be sent to market direct from the nest, which is the best system possible, they ought to be stored in the coolest available place, and particular care should be taken that they do not come in contact with any liquid or substance which gives off a strong odor, as, for instance, petroleum or onions, as the shell of an egg is porous, and its contents are easily contaminated.

Canadian Poultry Bulletins.

Three bulletins containing useful information for the poultryman are being issued by the Poultry Division of the Live-stock Branch at Ottawa.

Bulletin No. 7 is a rewritten and revised edition of "Profitable Poultry Farming," (No. 6), and contains chapters on Incubation, Brooding, The Chicken Trade, Selection of Suitable Breeds, Crate-fattening Chickens, Preparing Chickens for Market, Marketing, Some Station Work, The Egg Trade, The Flock, Feeds for Poultry, Trap Nests.

Bulletin No. 8: "Farmer's Poultry House," a pamphlet of 15 pages, treats of the needs, location and essentials of a poultry house for the farm, and gives plans of seven good poultry houses used in Canada. Statistics of the value of poultry in Canada, divided into Provinces, with quantities exported, etc., are included.

Bulletin No. 9, "Diseases and Parasites of Poultry," also a pamphlet of 15 pages, describes the various diseases affecting poultry, with the treatment adopted by successful poultrymen.

Any or all of these bulletins may be had on application to
F. C. ELFORD,
Ottawa, Ont. Chief of Poultry Division.

Re Lice on Poultry.

There need be no great trouble from this source of loss in poultry-keeping if only ordinary means of prevention are employed in due time. Last fall I caught each hen and thoroughly dusted her with sulphur. Then, from that on through the winter went to them while on the roost and gave them a copious dusting over the backs by sifting it on freely. I used sulphur every time, nothing else.

This spring I have handled them a great deal and have made frequent searchings for lice, but all in vain—not one have I seen on any of those hens. Through the winter my hens laid well, and at present I am being well paid for the little trouble I went to by a plenteous supply of eggs and nice clean chicks, which are thriving splendidly, due largely to being free from pests.

Wentworth Co., Ont. J. R. H.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Codling Moth Barred from B. C.

Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit Inspector for the Province of British Columbia, writes that a very large proportion of the apples arriving from southern points up to date this season have been condemned for codling moth. Scarcely a year passes but Ontario shippers are induced to send apples to British Columbia, and it very seldom happens that these apples successfully pass the pest inspectors, which, of course, entails a serious loss upon the shippers. It is necessary, to enter British Columbia, that the fruit be absolutely free from codling moth, a condition that can scarcely be met in ordinary years by Ontario fruit.

Canadian Apple Exporters Warned.

The Extension of Markets Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, has received information to the effect that the Government of Cape Colony, South Africa, intends to enforce more strictly the existing regulations against the introduction of apples infected with the disease known as "black spot" (*fusicladium dendriticum*) or other insect diseases, and exporters of such fruit from Canada are warned that shipments found to be so infected will be liable to confiscation and destruction without compensation, under the provisions of the Import Regulations.

The Top Row of Fruit.

Growers, shippers and dealers of fruit should note that section 7 of the Fruit Marks Act of Canada is violated when the top tier of boxes in the ordinary 24-box crate is of better quality than the lower tiers.
A. W. McNEILL,
Fruit Division, Ottawa.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has resigned the leadership of the Conservative party in the Senate.

Major James Morrow Walsh, well known throughout Canada as a soldier and the founder of the Dominion Coal, Coke and Transportation Co., is dead.

Hon. S. N. Parent, ex-Prime Minister of Quebec, has been appointed to the chairmanship of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission.

The steamer Anglo, the first of the Canadian-Mexican line, sailed from Halifax July 27th. She was heavily laden with Canadian products.

By the mortality report prepared by the Provincial Health Board of Ontario for June, it appears that out of 290 deaths from infectious diseases, 207 were due to tuberculosis, 88 more than from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough and typhoid combined.

The Electrical Development Co. of Ontario has decided to extend an electrical line westward from Toronto and Niagara to London, via Brantford, Paris, Ingersoll and Woodstock. It is also the intention of the company to build branch lines to Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Guelph, Berlin, Waterloo, and other towns of Western Ontario.



Robt. E. Peary, U. S. N.

Who has again sailed for the North Pole, on the steamer Roosevelt, from North Sydney, N. S., being his eighth Arctic trip.

British and Foreign.

The Russian battleship *Poltava*, which was sunk at Port Arthur, was successfully floated last week by the Japanese.

By the explosion of a boiler on the U. S. gunboat *Bennington*, in San Diego Bay, Cal., one officer and 56 of the crew were killed, and 48 were wounded.

In accordance with the boycott of American goods, all the Chinese shops refuse to sell United States goods, including Standard Oil, and all the schools and colleges have decided to discard United States books.

A conference between the Czar and Kaiser William took place on July 28rd on board the Kaiser's yacht *Hohenzollern*. There are many surmises as to the object of the consultation, which may possibly portend important developments in the European situation.

A Chinese mission is to leave Peking soon, for the purpose of investigating the working of constitutional institutions in foreign countries. The Japanese press expresses itself as much pleased with this new enterprise on the part of China.

The Moscow Congress, on July 21st, passed a resolution of resistance to the "arbitrary and unjust acts of the Government," which calls on the country to "defend the natural rights of man by peaceable means, including resistance to acts of authorities violating these rights, although such acts be based upon the letters of the law."

Despatches from Manchuria report the landing of a Japanese battalion on the Siberian Coast, near Dekatries, a point 700 miles north of Vladivostok. This landing is regarded as the first step towards seizing the mouth of the Amur River with a view of despatching gunboats and torpedo boats upward toward Harbin. A report from Osaka also asserts that a large Japanese army is attacking the Russian position on the Tumen River.

If You Want Anything

AND DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET IT, AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" WILL GET IT FOR YOU. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

THE FARM BULLETIN

A small community of Doukhobors in Eastern Siberia, is preparing to come to this country to form a settlement in the Canadian Northwest.

New Poultry Standard.

The long delayed and anxiously awaited new edition of the *Standard of Perfection*, issued by the American Poultry Association, has at last been completed, and will be ready for distribution in a few days. It will be a very complete and handsome volume, generously illustrated, a marked improvement on the old volume. We have arranged for a supply, and copies may be ordered through this office; price, \$1.50. Progressive poultrymen will all want the volume.

Wheat Threshing in Ontario.

Reports received by the "Farmer's Advocate" from different sections, indicate that the fall wheat yield in Ontario will be disappointing compared with the outlook a few weeks before cutting. Either from too-rapid ripening, or other causes, the heads did not fill well, and there will be a great deal of very lean and shrunken grain that will class as chicken feed. Threshing yields from 25 to 35 bushels per acre are reported. The oat grain yield will also be lighter than was expected, but there will be abundance of good straw. Barley and peas are reported better than the other grains. Hay was a bumper crop.

Camera Competition Awards.

A large number of photographs were entered for the prizes offered in the recent "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" camera competition. At our request, the awards were made by Mr. Frank Cooper, of London, Ont., one of the foremost professional photographers of the country. In some cases, Mr. Cooper states that the negatives were evidently good but the photos were poorly printed and toned, which may be a useful hint to competitors' future efforts. From the selection of the subject to the final touches in finishing, the greatest possible care should be taken at every step, and the rules of the competition closely observed. The Awards are as follows:

Sec. A., Farmhouses.—1st, Calvin Campbell, Addington Co., Ont.; 2nd, Mrs. W. W. Latimer, Elgin Co., Ont.

Sec. B., Orchards or Gardens.—1st, Mary Spafford, Brome Co., P. Q.; 2nd, W. E. Streatfield, Muskoka, Ont.

Sec. C., Buildings, Stock or People.—1st, G. A. Cameron, Peel Co., Ont.; 2nd, Calvin Campbell, Addington Co., Ont.

Sec. D., Interior of Home.—1st, W. E. Streatfield, Muskoka.

Sec. E., Cheese Factories or Creameries.—1st, J. Reed Brown, Maisonneuve Co., P. Q.

Sec. F., Rural Schools and Groups.—1st, E. W. Garland, Carleton Co., Ont.; 2nd, John Jackson, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Highly-commended photos by E. Hayden, Calvin Campbell, Mrs. W. W. Latimer, and E. W. Garland.

Missisquoi County, Quebec.

Although the early summer was cool and wet, making crops somewhat later than usual, the prolonged hot wave during the early part of July rushed plant growth rapidly. Excepting on low and poorly-drained land, grain is heavy and beginning to lodge. Oats are heading out nicely, and the barley is well filled out and ripening fast. Potatoes look thrifty, but the ground is so wet all the time there is danger of rot.

The early spring promise of a large hay crop has been fulfilled, even though it is later than usual. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in saving the crop in good condition, owing to the showery weather which has prevailed. It has been a banner year for tanners, as far as the sale of tadders is concerned, since large numbers of those useful machines have been sold around here. Farm help continues scarce, and machinery is being used wherever it is possible to do so.

Pastures continue good, consequently stock is in good condition. The horn-fly has been troublesome, and apparently caused a shrinkage in the flow of milk, but very few farmers use any kind of repellants. Last week the price of butter jumped upward till it broke all previous records for this time of the year since the establishment of the Dairy Board at Cowansville; salted creamery selling for 23c. There was also a sharp advance in the price of cheese, 10 7-16c. being paid. Poultry-raising is not carried on very extensively here, most farmers keeping from 20 to 40 hens to supply their own household, and selling the surplus at the local markets. Eggs have sold well this summer, 16c. per dozen being the prevailing price.

As time goes on wood and lumber become scarcer and higher priced all over the country. Even in this part of the Eastern Townships, where the supply has seemed almost inexhaustible, the wood-lots on many farms are being consumed rapidly. For stable floors cement is supplanting lumber, since there is very little difference in the first cost, and the cement makes a much more durable and satisfactory job; provided, of course, that the work is well done.
C. A. W.

Improvement in Farm Crops by Selection

[From a paper read by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist, O. A. C., Guelph, at the Canadian Seed-growers' convention, at Ottawa, in June last.]

In the spring of 1903, 8,989 of the best seeds available of each of seven varieties of barley, oats and spring wheat were planted separately in the experimental grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College. Of this number 2,739 were planted in squares one foot apart, and 6,200 were planted in squares one link apart each way. As each seed was planted by itself, and at an equal distance from the surrounding seeds, an excellent opportunity was afforded for studying the characteristics of the various plants of each variety. It is scarcely necessary to say that there was a great variation in the individual plants. For the sake of illustration, reference is here made to the Mandscheuri barley. Of this variety, there was a variation all the way from one head to twenty-eight heads per plant. The average number of heads per plant of this variety was 11.8, where the plants were one foot apart. At harvest time a number of the very best plants were selected, with the object of starting new strains of this important barley. In the spring of 1904 the best seeds were taken from the selected plants and were sown in rows, allowing one foot between the rows and also between the plants in the rows. On a careful examination of the crops composing the different rows grown in 1904, it was found that the average number of heads per plant was 16.6, thus making an increase of 4.8 heads per plant, or of 40.7% in one year. Somewhat similar results were obtained with the other varieties of crops under investigation. In the experimental plots at the College this year may be seen about 150 different strains of leading varieties of farm crops resulting from selected plants of six-rowed barley, two-rowed barley, hulless barley, white oats, black oats, winter wheat, spring wheat, macaroni wheat, emmer, spelt, etc.

Some of the most interesting and valuable object lessons for the farmers who have visited the College this summer, to the number of about thirty thousand, were the crops of oats, barley and spring wheat from selected seed. There are over six acres of grain growing at the present time, as the result of six seeds which were sown just two years ago this spring. One acre of Mandscheuri barley, which is an object of great beauty, owing to its vigor and evenness of crop, is the product from one seed planted in the spring of 1903. The seed here referred to, however, produced one of the largest plants obtained from 9,000 seeds planted at the same time and under similar conditions.

A large amount of experimental work has been conducted at the Agricultural College within the past fifteen years, in the selection of seed of various kinds of farm crops. Some of the most important results obtained are here referred to very briefly.

Much has been said in regard to the proper time of harvesting crops, in order to get seed which will give the very best returns. In the average results of fourteen tests conducted within the past seven years, we found that seed taken from winter wheat which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut, produced a greater yield of both grain and straw, and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity. The results of this experiment seem to show us that with winter wheat, at least, it is wise to select seed which has become thoroughly ripened before it was harvested.

In order to ascertain the comparative values of plump and shrunken seeds, a large number of tests have been made at the College within the past eight years. Fresh seed has been taken each year from the general crop of grain grown in the large fields. It will, therefore, be understood that whatever difference there is from the influence of the selection of seed, that difference is attributed entirely to the careful selection of seed for the separate years in which the tests were made. For the large plump seed, none but well-developed seeds were selected, and for the shrunken seed, none but shrunken grains were used, the last selection being made regardless of the size of the kernels. From the selection of large plump seed exactly one-half pound was taken for each class of grain, and the number of seeds was then carefully counted. Exactly the same number of seeds were then taken from the selection of shrunken grain. At the proper time the two lots of each variety were sown on plots of uniform size. The averages of several years' results show that in weight of grain per measured bushel, and in yield of both straw and grain per acre, the large plump seed surpassed the shrunken seed in every instance, for each of the grains, barley, spring wheat and winter wheat. In averaging all the results, it was found that the plump seed gave a yield of 20.2% more than the shrunken seed.

We have conducted experiments for at least six years in succession, in comparing large plump and small plump, seed, of each of five classes of grain crops. In all the tests, equal numbers of seeds of the two selections were used. The following gives the average yield of grain per acre for the several years during which each experiment was conducted:

Oats—Large seed, 62 bushels; small seed, 46.6 bush.
Barley—Large plump seed, 53.8 bushels; small plump seed, 50.4 bushels.
Winter Wheat—Large plump seed, 46.9 bushels; small plump seed, 40.4 bushels.

Spring Wheat—Large plump seed, 21.7 bushels; small plump seed, 18 bushels.

Peas—Large seed, 28.1 bushels; small seed, 23 bush. In averaging all the tests made with the five kinds of grain, it is found that the large plump seed gave a yield of 19.1% more than the small plump seed, as the direct result of the first selection.

For twelve years in succession an experiment has been conducted at the College in breeding oats, by means of the selection of the seed. The variety of oats used was the Joannette Black. In the spring of 1893 several thousand large black oats were selected, and an equal number of oats which were lighter in weight and lighter in color were also selected, and these oats were sown on plots uniform in quality and in size. The selections made in each of the following years have been from the product of the selected seed of the previous year. In 1904, which was the twelfth year of this experiment, the large plump seed gave a yield of 26.1 bushels per acre, and produced grain which weighed 10.5 pounds per measured bushel more than that produced from the light seed. It is also interesting to note that the crop produced from the large plump seed required only 1,890 grains to weigh one ounce, while the crop produced from the light seed required 2,095 grains to make the same weight.

According to the results of experiments conducted in each of twelve years, it has been ascertained that oats from which the hulls had been removed in the process of threshing, and which are still fresh, will germinate almost perfectly, and will give nearly as good results as seed from which the hulls had not been removed.

Unless care is exercised, a considerable amount of grain is frequently broken in the process of threshing. In order to ascertain the amount of injury done to the germination of the grain, by means of its being broken at the time of threshing, experiments have been conducted for at least six years, by sowing both sound seed and broken seed of barley, winter wheat and peas, and the results carefully recorded. The following gives the average yields of grains per acre of each selection of each class of crop:

	Sound Seed. Bushels.	Broken Seed. Bushels.
Barley	53.8	46
Winter Wheat	46.9	9.3
Peas	29.2	10.2

As the barley nearly always breaks crosswise of the grain, the germ is usually left uninjured. In the case of winter wheat and peas, however, the grain usually breaks along the crease, and in very many cases the germ is either totally or partially destroyed.

As we sometimes have wet weather at the time of harvesting our crops, a considerable amount of the grain becomes more or less sprouted before it can be properly cured. As the winter wheat crop was badly sprouted in 1897, and again in 1902, it gave us an opportunity in each of these years to compare the value of sprouted and unsprouted seed. As the results of tests made in those two years, we found that the wheat which was in the field during the rainy weather, and which showed no signs of being sprouted, gave a germination of 94%, while that which was slightly sprouted gave 76%, that which was considerably sprouted 30%, and that which was very badly sprouted only 18% of germination.

Eight varieties of barley and eight varieties of oats have been grown on the College farm for 15 years without change of seed. Care has been exercised each year to select the best grain for seed purposes. It is interesting to note that in every one of the sixteen varieties grown for fifteen years, the average yield per acre for the last five years has been considerably greater than that for the first five years of this period. The following table presents the average yield of grain per acre for the first five and the last five years of the period here referred to, for each of four varieties of barley and of four varieties of oats:

Varieties.	Average five years.	
	1890-4. Bushels.	1900-4. Bushels.
Barley—		
Mandscheuri	65.2	78.5
Mensury	52.1	68.1
French Chevalier	56.9	64.2
Black Hulless	39.8	51.5
Oats—		
Siberian	73.8	102.6
Egyptian	70.7	86.1
Joannette Black	83.2	98.2
Black Tartarian	61.9	84.6

These figures here presented show us that it is quite possible to grow the same varieties of grain on the same farm over a considerable number of years without change of seed, providing great care is exercised each year in the selection of the seed and in the handling of the crop.

From the evidences of the improvements in farm crops by selection, as presented in this paper, it seems clear that the work of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association should produce valuable results, providing the work is conducted along the right lines, and with great care throughout. By a farmer first selecting the most suitable classes of farm crops, and the best varieties of each class for his own particular circumstances, and then by making a constant and persistent selection of the best heads and of the best seeds of each variety, a marked improvement, both in the quantity and the quality of the crop produced should result therefrom.

Muskoka as a Summer Resort.

Many are the people throughout Canada and the United States who are asking the question, "Where can I go for a rest and for a breath of pure air?" To all such, as well as to many others who are toiling away and who require and deserve a rest, the writer would say, "Go to Muskoka, where the bracing air, placid water, towering rocks and wooded hillsides combine to make it one of the most delightful places in which to spend a short vacation.

The point it was our good fortune to drop off at was Huntsville, not an overly pretentious place in itself, but surrounded with grandeur. It is located on Hunter's Bay and the Muskoka River, upon which are to be seen several sawmills, which are, after all, the life of Muskoka. Booms of logs literally dot the waters, waiting for the sawyer. Huntsville is surrounded on all sides, as far as the eye can see, with hills and rocks, one of which, reaching probably to a height of 150 feet, is close to the town. Two small pleasure steamers, viz., "Empress Victoria," which plies between Huntsville and Portage, and "Joe," which runs through the locks to Port Sidney, and is owned by the Lake of Bays Navigation Co., run through lakes, bays, rivers and canals, passing several islands of especial interest, some of which are less than an acre in extent. Two of them have tourist cottages close to the water's edge. One large island of tree-covered rock extends a hundred feet, or more above the water. These islands are all fairly well wooded, mostly with poplar, but many trees of greater value grow where one would wonder where their nourishment came from. It is really surprising the number of tents and small cottages that dot the shores of these beautiful waters, and, after all, they are few to what ought to be, or, we believe, would be if tourists or health and rest seekers knew there was such a beautiful spot within their reach and within their means.

The writer has not travelled the world over, but knows of no place to equal Muskoka as a health resort. Anyone wishing to get board and lodging can get it either in hotels or private houses at reasonable rates. The writer got into conversation with a railway conductor who was with his family spending their vacation in the vicinity. He said he had been at many of the leading resorts in Canada and the U. S., and to his mind, none of them equalled this northern district, and most of them were much more costly. There is, no doubt, room for a few more good summer hotels, which, if well advertised, would draw people of means from all over the American continent. There are many things to commend this northern country to tourists, among which the most important are pure air, beautiful scenery, abundance of fishing and boating, and a living at a reasonable price. If this rambling letter will but lead some delicate or overworked people to look for a renewal of their energies the writer will be well repaid. In conclusion let me say it is up to the people in this part of the country to let the world know what they have in store for them just as much as it is for the merchant to let others know what he has to sell. You ask us "How?" We would answer with this one word, Advertise! Advertise! Advertise!

Winter Fair Dates Changed.

Owing to the undesirability of a possible interference of the Chicago International Live-stock Show being held on the same days as the date of the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, previously fixed, the dates of the latter have been changed from the 4th to 8th of December, to the 11th to 15th of that month.

This year's fair will be the first at which there will be classification for seed-grain competitions. Prizes to the value of \$200 have been arranged by the Farmers' Institute branch of the Agricultural Department, and large entries are expected. Many varieties are classified, including fall, spring and goose wheat; white and black oats; barley, six and two rowed; field peas, lucerne, red clover, alsike, timothy, and both flint and dent in the ear corn.

About the same value in special prizes will also be offered by the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, but these will be confined to members of the association.

Eastern Ontario Judging Competitions.

(Ottawa correspondence.)
Dr. Standish, V. S., of Walkerton, Ont., and F. M. Logan, B. S. A., of Amherst Point, N. S., have been appointed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to take charge of the live-stock judging competitions to be held at the following county fairs in Eastern Ontario this fall: Winchester, Newington, Alexandria, Metcalfe, Richmond, Almonte and Peachburg. Both Dr. Standish and Mr. Logan are well known to the farmers of Eastern Ontario, having performed work in agricultural instruction in the district during the past year. Their appointment is looked upon most favorably by the parties interested.

Good Prospects in Maine.

The hay crop of Maine is practically all housed, and the prediction of a large yield was verified. Little or no hay was hurt by showers, and many were so fortunate as not to get a pound of it wet, although in some sections a heavy growth required more than the customary time for drying. The price of berries holds high.

Corn for silage is looking well. One farmer in our vicinity has for several years adopted the plan of seeding down his corn patch, and has ten acres seeded at the present time. The seed is sown at the last cultivation.

Stock in general is looking well, and great pains is taken in handling the milk product by the milkmen in this section, the most of whom are equipped with cooler and mixing can. All milkmen use the bottle system of delivery. In Aroostook County the best of the farmers are carrying stock enough to consume the greater part of the hay raised, thus keeping up the fertility of the soil in the best possible manner.

Potato fields are in full bloom, presenting a wonderfully beautiful undulating appearance, and the regularity of the rows, the thrifty, spreading vines, the absence of bugs, and the activity of the farmers in spraying for blight, assure abundant crop in the garden of Maine.

In Penobscot County, where Aroostook methods are practiced, there is a gain in cultivation of the tubers, but the presence of bugs and the lack of natural fertility will be factors against as heavy a yield as will be produced in the northern part of the State.

Hot weather prevailed much of the month of July, but occasional showers prevented a drouth.

Bees are thrifty, and clover honey will be abundant, with price steady.

Chickens are growing well; broilers are plenty on the market, retailing at 30 cents.

Lamb is easy, at 15c. for fore quarters and 20c. for hind; these quotations being wholesale prices.

All farm products advanced slightly during haying, but quickly felt the reaction, as the farmers again began to congregate in the market places, and normal prices once more prevail.

M. B. A.

Grain at Central Experimental Farm.

Harvesting began early at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Among the kinds of oats now under test, the first to mature this season are two little known varieties, the Daubeney oats, obtained from Western Ontario, and Tiola, a new black oat freshly imported from Finland. Both these sorts promise to be of value to farmers in northern districts requiring an early-ripening variety. It has for many years past been the endeavor of the farm authorities to produce spring wheats of good milling quality that will be ready to cut several days at least ahead of Red Fife; the advantage of growing such varieties being very evident in those districts where the harvest is apt to be ruined by early frosts. This year for the first time a considerable quantity of a new variety has been grown, which has matured in the exceedingly short time of 87 days. It was sown on April 25th and harvested on July 21st. The average number of days required to mature Red Fife during the past five years has been 113 days. It is hoped this new variety has a great future before it, either as a crop in the far north or as parent of some variety yet to be evolved by careful breeding at the farm. It was itself propagated from a single plant, noted as of remarkable earliness among a plot of mixed wheats from Northern India, by the Experimentalist, Dr. C. E. Saunders, and has received the suggestive name of Aurora.

Fair Dates for 1905.

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

Improve, but Do Not Destroy the Small Shows.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Fall shows, both small and large, have always had some ill features, puzzling the best disposed men the country has produced, and it is doubtful if ever they can be placed upon a basis which will be satisfactory in every respect.

However, as we live in an age of advancement and progress it becomes us to ponder well the situation, and in all probability some of the defects can be eradicated. One thing is sure, we have the past, with its long train of experiences, to help in the solution of the problem.

At the outset we must conclude that any agricultural show which is not educative in all its phases is not a success in the best sense. The show day should not be utilized entirely as a picnic or a day for the general assembly of old friends to have a good time, see nothing and go home tired and worn, with nothing to recompense except what satisfaction they may derive from knowing that the chores and work of the home have been neglected for one day, and in many cases it is a day worse than lost. If the societies would make the shows instructive and educative, and our people would attend with a view to drinking in knowledge which would pave the way to future usefulness, what an improvement it would make amongst the masses.

I do not think the proposition to cut out all shows not expending, say, \$300 or \$400, on agricultural exhibits will cure the evils. As long as a show is conducted along proper lines it should receive Government aid. This proposition would only have the effect of cutting out the smallest shows, and the larger ones could go on drawing the grants, and at the same time retaining all the undesirable features we are trying to get rid of.

What we want is to get rid of the horse-racing and "special attractions" which monopolize so much of the time and succeed in attracting the people, not so much to the show, but away from those exhibits which should be carefully and intelligently observed, with a view to fixing type and ideals in the visitors' minds which will send them home with renewed energy and a determination to make the best of their opportunities, putting forth their best efforts to bring their own productions nearer to that point of excellence which they have seen and admired. The hint is given in your editorial that railroad travelling is now convenient and sufficiently reasonable in cost that people can go a considerable distance to attend the fairs. This is true for a certain class, and for limited numbers, but riding on the cars is not yet so very common that the farmer of moderate means, let alone those who are struggling to make ends meet, can afford to take all the girls and boys on a railroad jaunt to see the fall fair. These are the people we want to reach and benefit. These people are very prone to quit the farm, with its toil and adversities, and a day well spent at a properly-conducted show would act as a stimulus to induce the boys especially to strive on in the avocation of their fathers. Well-to-do farmers can and likely will take advantage of all that will promote their interests in farm life, but we want to keep the less thrifty from becoming discouraged and drifting into the cities; also, we want to keep the farmers' sons on the farm, and the best way to do so is to bring them into contact in early life with the best the farm can produce, with no side attractions to divide attention, and they will unconsciously become enthused with the possibilities of their natural calling, and then the victory is won, for they will not be satisfied until they have climbed high the ladder of fame in producing animals, grains and vegetables of highest quality.

Retaining a few of the larger shows and doing away with all others would, perhaps, be in the interest of the classes, but not so of the masses, thus making wider and more easily observed the line of demarcation—a condition we do not wish to encourage in any walk of life. If we take away the opportunities of the less fortunate to get in touch with the progress being made in agriculture, they will soon fall farther behind than ever in the race; but let us lend them a hand and spur them on to better conditions and they will appreciate the efforts made.

In my opinion, what we should do is not to cut out the small show simply because it is small, but we should not allow any show to draw money from the people's treasury under the pretense of promoting agriculture and expend it on horse-racing and circus performances. People who think they have need of these may find ample opportunities to accommodate themselves, but there should be no Government grant to support them. It is true that the interests of horse-breeders must be cared for, and fostered with as much care as those of any kind of stock-breeders, yet I would say without hesitancy, that the horse whose only quality is to go fast, regardless of appearance or other valuable qualities, is not the one for farmers to bank on, and the more agricultural societies can do to discourage his production the greater good will they accomplish. It is a losing game to spend time and money on a horse, fitting him to win five or ten dollars, and one at which farmers cannot afford to play. I would be in favor of a Government grant to all societies conducting a show purely in the interests of agriculture, whether small or large, and no grant to any society not thus managed.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

J. R. H.

Haymaking as Seen in Muskoka.

To one who has been used, as the writer has, to helping in haymaking on a large scale, the way that many of the farmers in Muskoka and Parry Sound districts handle their hay is tiresome to witness. One of those whom we have in mind cut a piece of hay on Wednesday, and, with the balance of the week ideal hay weather, put the hay in coils on Saturday, when it surely must have been fit to go into the barn. As far as the writer could observe this was a common practice, the farmers evidently clinging to the old practice, no doubt thinking that they could not make good hay without coiling it, just as though coiling it when it was already fit to be taken in improved it. With the system of haymaking that the writer has been used to, the same staff could save three acres for one (under the system as seen in Muskoka), and would, in our opinion, make better hay. It certainly is not necessary to dry all the substance out of hay in order to save it. If the surplus water is out of it, it will keep with considerable of the natural sap still in it. Of course it will sweat and get warm, but if a reasonable amount of salt is sprinkled upon each load it is surprising how green hay can be saved.

R. H. H.

Give the Corn-field Another Stroke.

The corn fields are becoming more and more in evidence at this season, and many of those noticed lately, in a trip through Oxford and Middlesex Counties, in Ontario, looked fairly promising, many fields being extra good. Some fair-sized patches were seen, but many growers have yet to learn the economy of cultivating long rounds. Speaking of cultivation, a good many acres would stand another touch with the cultivator. It is a good plan to go through the piece, even after tasseling, using the wide shallow-cutting "weeder" teeth which may be purchased with some makes of cultivators. Once through each space is enough, and an inch is sufficiently deep. By setting the teeth so as to throw the ground towards the corn, thus running shallower along the rows than in the center of the space, no serious root pruning will be done, while on the other hand a valuable mulch of soil will be preserved, and many small weeds killed that would otherwise prove an eyesore after the crop was off. If done judiciously it pays to cultivate the dent varieties when the arching leaves form a canopy overhead.

Who Has Tried Home-grown Alfalfa Seed?

W. B. P., Norfolk Co., Ont., writes for information on growing and harvesting lucerne or alfalfa for seed. Incidentally he states that he has grown lucerne for the last three years for hay, taking two crops off each year, and thinks it is an excellent fodder for milk. He asks:

1. "Will alfalfa mature for seed in this country?"
2. "Would the seed be saved from the first or second cutting?"
3. "How should it be harvested for seed?"
4. "What is the average yield per acre?"

Alfalfa will mature seed in Ontario, but the question has been raised whether the yield is great enough to make it profitable to allow the crop to seed, some claiming that seed produced farther south yields better and gives better results when sown. As these are important points upon which there are no very satisfactory data available, it occurs to us that it would be a good subject for discussion in our columns. Anyone who has grown alfalfa seed is, therefore, invited to send us a brief account of his experience in harvesting, threshing and sowing the home-grown product. As the second crop is the one usually advised to be cut for seed, there is time yet to print several letters on the subject.

A Public-spirited M. P.

Mr. W. P. Telford, M. P. (Liberal) for North Grey, Ont., has given half the increase of his sessional indemnity, \$500, to be expended in prizes, to be distributed at the fall exhibition which is to be held at Owen Sound, Grey Co., Ont., in September. This is something like the decent thing. Mr. Telford has always been deeply interested in farmers and farming in general, and his liberal donation will be much appreciated by the constituency.

Another M. P. of the Right Stamp.

Determined not to let the Liberals have all the good works to themselves, Mr. W. F. Maclean, Conservative member for South York, Ont., has donated his extra sessional indemnity, \$1,000, to the Hospital for Sick Children. The object is certainly a laudable one, and \$1,000 will go a long way in providing comfort for some of the needy little ones.

Tell Your Wants

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

MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of stock are very light, and trade quiet. Price of hogs has advanced. Selects are now quoted at \$6.75 per cwt. and \$6.50 for lights and fats.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. (Wholesale Prices.)

Butter—The market holds a firm tone. There is some scarcity in dairy rolls, especially in choice. Creamery, prints 21c. to 22c. do, solids 20c. to 21c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 17c. to 18c. do, medium 15c. to 16c. do, tubs, good to choice 16c. to 17c. do, inferior 14c. to 15c. Eggs—Hold about steady, at 17 1/2c., with occasional sales at 18c. Cheese—The market is firm and quoted higher, at 11c. to 11 1/2c. Potatoes—\$2.50 to \$2.75 per barrel. Beans—Hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.80; prime, \$1.65 to \$1.70, and under-grades, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Honey—New is coming forward, but not in large lots. Combs, \$1 to \$1.50 per dozen, and strained, 6 1/2c. to 7c. per lb. Baled Hay—Prices are unchanged, at \$7.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy, in car lots, on track here, and \$6 for No. 2. Baled Straw—About steady, at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots, on track here.

TORONTO STREET MARKET. (Retail Prices.)

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including wheat, oats, hay, straw, eggs, chickens, turkeys, potatoes, beef, mutton, and calves.

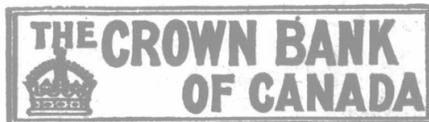
HORSE MARKET.

Business in horse circles is described as "satisfactory for the season," but there is a noticeable dullness about the sales-rings that was not in evidence some time ago. However, this is a usual summer development, and with the advent of the fall season great activity is looked for. Prices have been rather inclined to weaken owing to the perfunctory character of the limited buying operations. However, some good private sales have been put through, up to \$200 for carriage horses, which are scarce. Heavy drafters are also in light supply. One big order was received during the week by Manager E. M. Carroll of the Horse Exchange, calling for delivery of three carloads of horses for construction work. He is also tendering for an order for 100 additional horses.

The Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, quote as follows:

Table listing horse market prices for single drivers, single cobs, matched pairs, delivery horses, and draft horses.

The sales at the Repository during the week have been conducted on the following basis:



Capital Authorized. \$2,000,000.00. Head Office, Toronto, Ont. Edward Gurney, President.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security. Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits of Twenty cents and upwards received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit. G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

Table listing prices for single roadsters, delivery horses, and general-purpose horses.

Montreal.

Butter—It is many years since there was such excitement throughout the markets for dairy produce as has existed during the past few weeks. Merchants got competing with each other out in the Townships, and before they got through run the price of fancy light-salted Townships creamery up to 23c., f.o.b., which was 5c. per pound more than a year ago, and 4c. more than two years ago. Choice sold at 22 1/2c. Saltless butter sold at less than salted, the make being too large for the English demand. Saltless butter should sell for more than salted in order to be as remunerative to the producer. Some trading has been reported at 22 1/2c. for choice, and 22c. for fine. Total shipments since May 1st were 192,878 packages, or 66,159 more than for the same period of last year. Cheese—As high as 10 1/2c. was paid in the Townships, Ontario boards not going quite so high. Holders of finest western cheese were asking from 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c. for it; holders of easterns demanding 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c. Total cheese shipments since May 1st were 752,875 boxes, or 66,157 more than those for the same period last year. Eggs—General tone of market firm, and there is every probability that prices will be higher in the course of another month. Straight-gathered stock is being sold here at 16c.; No. 1 candled brings from 16 1/2c. to 17c.; No. 2 from 13c. to 14 1/2c., and selects, 18c. to 19c., according to quality. Potatoes—Market very steady; dealers buying fine new stock at \$1.75 per barrel on the farmers' market. These were being re-sold at \$2 per barrel, it being impossible any longer to get any more for them. A large and very fine crop is confidently predicted, both in Quebec and Ontario. Hay—Old, \$8.50 to \$9 per ton for No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2, and from \$6 up for clover and clover mixed. Honey—New white comb, 13c. to 15c. per pound; old, light strained, at 6c., in 60-lb. tins. Live Stock—The export cattle market has an easy tone. The English markets are quoted lower on choice American cattle and about steady on Canadians. The general easiness of the export market for cattle is in all probability due to the hot, sultry weather, which always has the effect of reducing consumption, and also to the fact that shipments have shown considerable increase both from Canada and the United States. August space was taken at 40s. per head for Liverpool, Glasgow and Manchester, and 35s. for London. Asking prices for September are firmer, being 45s. to 47s. 6d. per space for Liverpool, and 40s. to 42s. 6d. for London, and 45s. for Glasgow. The local market showed added strength all round last week. Live hogs advanced sharply to \$7.35 for selects; mixed bring \$6.75 to \$7.25. The strength of the market was due largely to the lightness of deliveries, and to the strength of the cable advices coming in from England on Canadian bacon. Deliveries of cattle were also lighter, and as a result prices advanced almost 1/2c. per pound, at 5 1/2c. for choicest. Fine cattle ranged around 5c. to 5 1/2c., and good, 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.; medium being 3 1/2c. to 4c., and common, 2 1/2c. to 3c. Inferior sold a little less. Lambs

were in good demand, and sold at \$2.50 to \$5 each; calves being also in good demand, at \$2 to \$10 each, according to quality. Sheep were steady, and prices ranged only from 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c. Dressed Hogs—Fresh-killed abattoir-dressed stock, \$9.75 to \$10 per 100 lbs., for choicest. Barrel pork and prices are steady, at \$19 to \$20 per bbl. Hams, 13c. to 15c. per pound, according to quality. Bacon is in good request also, and prices are firm, at 13c. to 14c. Beans—Reports received from Austria, the great bean-producing country of Europe, are fairly promising. It may be remembered that the firmness of the market for Canadian beans last year was due to the failure of the Austrian crop in large part, and its success this year will have the opposite effect. Reports from Ontario continue to improve, and an average crop may be reaped. Prices at present are \$1.65 to \$1.70 bushel.

butialo.

Hogs—Active, steady, to 50c. lower; heavy and mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.30; Yorkers and pigs, \$6.30 to \$6.40; roughs, \$5 to \$5.35; stags, \$3.25 to \$4; dairies, \$5.90 to \$6.30. Sheep and Lambs—Active and steady; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6; wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$4.75.

Chicago.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.90; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.35. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.50 to \$6.05; good to choice, heavy, \$5.85 to \$5.92 1/2; rough, heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.40; light, \$5.60 to \$6.05; bulk of sales, \$5.65 to \$5.85. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.50 to \$5; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.75 to \$4.25; native lambs, \$5 to \$6.85.

Cheese Market.

Montreal, 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c. for easterns, and 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c. for westerns; Perth, 10 1/2c. to 11c.; Ottawa, 11 1/2c.; Napanee, 10 15-16c.; Brantford, 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c.; Belleville, 11 1/2c. to 11 3-16c.; Alexandria, 11 1/2c.; Cowansville, Que., 11 1-16c. to 11 1/2c.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. per pound; sheep, 18c. to 14c. per pound.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa, Ont., manufacture Rubber Flexible Ready Roofing; also steel and corrugated iron roofing, steel shingles and siding, and many other building requisites, which they advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate," and for which they have large demand. Write them for their circular and price-list. Address, The Pedlar People, Oshawa, Ont.

Mr. Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont., announces that he is importing about 20 two-year-old Clydesdale fillies, to be selected by Messrs. W. & A. Montgomery, which he expects will arrive here the latter part of August, and he will sell by auction at the Ottawa Exhibition the entire lot, further particulars of which may be looked for later in our advertising columns.

BRITAIN'S BEST BLISTER is the claim Evans & Sons, of Montreal, Que., make for Stevens' Ointment for the cure of splint, spavin, curb, ringbone and other horse ailments. Read their advertisement in this paper.

Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing illustrations such as Device for Loading Horses in Cars, Ivy Lass, Alfalfa, Grown near Okotoks, Alta., English Leicester Shearling Ram, Coral, A British Columbia Farm Scene, and Robt. E. Peary, U. S. N.

EDITORIAL.

Table listing editorial content: An Opportunity for Canada, The Gambling Dives, Prospects for Central Cool-curing Stations, and Name and Post-office Address.

HORSES.

Table listing horse-related articles: Dynamic Heredity, Joint Evil in Foals, Horse-breeding in Japan, and The Queen for the Horse.

STOCK.

Table listing stock market news: Our Scottish Letter, Likes a Practical Paper, The Riby Sale, 1905, Importation of Canadian Cattle to Great Britain, Milk Fever: Its Cause and Cure, Showing Cattle, Reject Unsuitable Breeding Stock, Midsummer Meeting of Veterinarians, and Method of Feeding Calves.

FARM.

Table listing farm-related articles: Top-dressing Winter Wheat, Sow Clover by the Wayside, More About Short-turning Racks, Battling with Potato Bugs, Stave Silos, Reader Wants to Build Silo, Look Out for Late Blight and Rot, Low Trucks and Short-turning Rack, Western States' Rural Free Delivery, and Sunny Alberta.

DAIRY.

Table listing dairy-related articles: Temperature of Milk for Calves, Inspection of Milk Supply Needed, Black Creek Factory Cow Tests, Milk Test at the Royal, Dairy Pointers, Large Cows Overestimated, Precautions in Summer Buttermaking, Cool-curing and Paraffining, and Jersey Island Butter Test.

APIARY.

Table listing apiary-related articles: Catching Runaway Swarms and Poultry.

POULTRY.

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GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Table listing garden and orchard-related articles: Codling Moth Barred from B. C., Canadian Apple Exporters Warned, and The Top Row of Fruit.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Table listing farm bulletin articles: New Poultry Standard; Wheat Threshing in Ontario; Camera Competition Awards; Missisquoi Co., Quebec; Improvement in Farm Crops by Selection; Muskoka as a Resort; Winter Fair Dates Changed; Eastern Ontario Judging Competitions; Good Prospects in Maine; Grain at Central Experimental Farm; Fair Dates for 1905; Improve, but Do Not Destroy the Small Shows; Haymaking as Seen in Muskoka; Give the Corn-field Another Stroke; Who Has Tried Home-grown Alfalfa Seed?; A Public-spirited M. P.; Another M. P. of the Right Stamp.

MARKETS.

Table listing market information: HOME MAGAZINE and QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Table listing questions and answers: Miscellaneous, A replevin case; pedigrees wanted, An uncommon weed; worm fencing; right to colt-lien for services; defence to "wages claim"; will cow, having aborted, milk as well after next calving; her right name; bird books, and Veterinary: Eruptive lymphangitis.

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



Life, Literature and Education.

The Question of Where to Live

The great question of to-day is "Where shall I live?" A political issue might interest some, but this social question is on the lips of almost every person. It has got to be a second nature.

A short solution of the difficulty might be found in this one sentence, "Live where you can feel happy." This even, does not take us down to the seat of the trouble. It does not explain much we did not know before. Anyone could tell you when you found a place in which you could live happily, to stay there; but there are very few who can give you the key to happiness. Without that key man is a nonentity, he is not a complete man, his work in the world goes just so far as the force of circumstance drives him; beyond that there is no trace of full-spirited work. The world owed him a living, he was brought into it without being consulted, he eats as though he had come to a hotel and paid in advance, and thankfully passes out of the world, and the billows of air he displaced while aimlessly walking through it roll gently in behind him, and his track through life is covered up completely. He has left no sign to show that he ever worked other than to simply live. No confusion of tracks remain to show that he had ever stopped to think—his course through life was one straight line from the cradle to the tomb. There was no mistaking the road; it was narrow, straight, walled high on either side, it was long, food sufficient for the day hung before him; he had a haunting conviction that he was a too intricate creation for such an irresponsible task as only providing the physical necessary for existence. He could see he was not doing right, and that in the end he would be called to account for it. Away down in the dusky, dim, ever-narrowing avenue of life he could almost read something; it hung illegible by reason of its distance, but after 50 or 60 years of travel he read the world's last and sad message to him: "Here is the end of all I owe you; below here is your grave." It is now too late to make amends. He begins to get unhappy; he does not want to die on the brink of the cateract that sucks and lashes his God-given years into oblivion. If this is no place to die, is it any place to live? Is it down this narrow footpath of life that we should live? Since the day he left his parents' support he has worked on the treadmill of life that turned the machinery that ground his food; the speed he worked at was governed by his personal wants.

Stand at the side of life's avenue and watch the facial expression of those who walk past. One has just passed the point when he might have been a scholar, and he sees the career he might have made for himself stretching off from the path of selfishness like a trail leading up in silver tracery against the mountain

side. Up! Up! Up! Until at the end of your term of years you leap off into celestial glory, and not into the pit of oblivion.

It is up these side-roads we want to live. Just past the point at which, if they had turned, they could have been full men and women, are seen faces that show grief, eyes that sometimes flood with tears, anguish all along the life of selfishness. But, oh! the pangs they feel, the despair when they find retreat cut off—life all gone—a gaping grave of oblivion to swallow them up. How many different types of men we have! One goes blindly forward in quest of his meals; in short, a living with as little friction with the world as possible.

Could one find a better place to live than where he could show men how they could be happy by going heart and soul into some occupation that is far-reaching for goodness in its application? It does not follow that because ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise. Bliss flowing from ignorance is only such bliss as comes from knowing no better—as the Indian's bill of fare was good to his taste only until he was invited to the white man's supper.

We see some fat, apparently happy specimens strolling along life's road, but it is no more than reasonable to suppose that they have some remorseful hours. We have also the man who takes a turn up the byways of life in search of money; he mixes with society, drives tight bargains, is the vest-pocket friend of people until they refuse to deal with him; he now gets his first installment of unhappiness; he feels out of his element, this is no place for him to live, there is no demand for his wares, he has no love for his work, he depends on the money in the job for his happiness; if it fails to do it he is out with the world. Happiness then comes from the love of work that will make the world better. The place where you can do that to the best advantage is the place to live in.

I never was so proud of the man who works to make the world better as I was last winter. I happened to be with two doctors from North Dakota on a trip to the South. Both were hard workers; had put in 22 years of hard driving on those cold, wind-swept prairies. Their shoulders were rounded from heavy coats and rough drives, necks weather-beaten and tanned by the winds, a crow's foot on each eye, while numerous other wrinkles told that their faces had often been set against driving storms, often when there was no pay in it. When we got down amongst the well-groomed millionaires of Chicago, who, perhaps, had never been late or missed a meal in their lives, and whose skin was soft and fresh at 60 years of age, I thought to myself that my friends were quite a little behind the times. To tell the truth, I might say I was ashamed of them. But this I thought—in fact, I knew them to be men throughout. For the sake of humanity they had gone to that uninviting part, gave their health, complexion, physique—in other words, their life for God's people. They were happy; they had made the world better; they had found where to live.

B. C.

J. J. G.

The Place and Value of Conversation.

Someone has said that it should be a man's desire to excel other men in what man excels the brute; that is, in his power of speech. Now, if this be the case, should not our conversation receive more careful attention than it does? Parents spend large sums of money in having their children trained to paint or to play or sing, while they quite forget to have them cultivate the art of conversation. The greatest care is given to dress and to development, but, strange to say, the style in which thoughts shall make themselves known through spoken words is quite ignored.

Indeed, so far has this gone, that conversation bids fair to be, at an early date, numbered amongst the lost arts. Even now a hostess despairs of leaving her guests to entertain themselves by the free exchange of ideas, and feels that she must provide amusement for them in the way of games or kindred pastimes. Should not such beguilement be provided, in too many cases the evening drags, the guests feel the hours dull, and long for the time when they can retire without seeming rude. The talk indulged in on such occasions is of such a nature as to cause one to accept any makeshift for whiling the hours rather than endure another evening of that kind.

The need of the cultivation of the art of conversation is further illustrated if you listen to the remarks made by the members of almost any casual group, and it does not make much difference whether the group be made up of the delegates to the supreme court of a church or a fraternal society, or of the workers at a quilting or threshing bee. In many cases a listener is impressed with the fact that the group is talking far below its privileges. The subjects discussed are unworthy, sometimes malicious, and often are a breach upon the reserve with which one gentleman always treats of the affairs of another who is absent. Worse still, the malicious acts of some public or private miscreant are discussed with an unblinking freedom and apparent relish that is simply sickening. In too many cases young people may be listening, and the remarks of their seniors might excite a curiosity that will not be pacified till guilty knowledge is won that may end in ruin and despair.

One is more surprised that this should be the case when there are so many things that are really worth discussing. The best wit has at once the sparkle and the value of the diamond. Small talk is the output of a small mind, while the foul-mouthed and the gossip are the moral cesspools of the social life. Why, then, should honorable men and high-minded women live in such tainted air while the invigorating air of the mountain and heather may be had for the breathing.

It will not do to excuse the meanness and poverty of our conversation by saying that the lives of the majority of us are commonplace, and that our time is largely spent in the discharge of duties that have little in them to inspire us with either great action or noble speech. The

lives of the average farmers in this country are rich in every way in comparison with those of the Scotch peasantry of Burns' day, yet what a picture he gives us of one of their family gatherings in his matchless poem "The Cottar's Saturday Night." There is a picture from life for you. Yet, notice how homely were the subjects discussed: The simple duties of a servant to his master; the thrifty duties of the busy housewife; the delight of a growing lassie in a braw new gown; the holy joy of pure-hearted lovers; the glory of family worship, though it be conducted by a peasant in his peasant home—these and kindred themes are here, and of them Burns well sings—

"From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her loved at home, revered abroad."

It was the spirit in these good cottars that ennobled their artless conversation till it touched the infinite. REV. JAMES ANTHONY.

Teaching the Nature-study Course.

We are pleased to be able to announce to our readers, and more especially to the teachers among them, the publication of a new work, entitled "How to Teach the Nature-study Course," by Mr. John Dearnness, M. A., Vice-Principal of the London, Ont., Normal School, whose frequent contributions to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" have already won for him the interest of a wide and appreciative audience among the rural population of Canada. When Mr. Dearnness speaks on nature study, he speaks as one having authority. He has given the subject most thorough study, and during a long teaching experience has been able to establish the worth of his observations. He is, moreover, already known as the associate author of two well-known volumes, "Guide to Nature Study" and "Public-school Nature Study."

The new book traces the evolution of nature study from the so-called "object lesson," and draws a definite line of distinction, which must tend to do away with much confusion between nature study proper and elementary science. Throughout, Mr. Dearnness appeals for the development of the child through the study of things rather than the teaching of a mass of facts about nature. The main object is "to train the child in the means of discovering truth by the proper exercise of his self activities"—to train him to feel and think. Secondary and dependent benefits are the learning of facts, which may be carried out in practice or otherwise, and the expression of that learned, reading, composition, spelling, color-work, modelling in clay, etc.

To the rural teacher, especially, the book must be of value, since it gives suggestions how to utilize the richness of the "country"—a training school already established, without the expense of elaborate collections, manual-training rooms and laboratories. No set lessons are given to serve as models or to be servilely followed. The aim of the

author has been to make the teacher think, in order that he or she may lead the pupil to do likewise, but the volume is replete with suggestions which must serve as an inspiration, as well as an index, to the way which an enthusiastic teacher may follow. Practical hints regarding school gardens and the incorporation of lessons on agriculture with the nature-study lessons, are also to be noted. We unhesitatingly recommend "How to Teach the Nature-study Course" as a book which every progressive teacher should have, whether in the Province of Ontario, where a new course of study was lately introduced in the schools, or in the other Provinces where nature study has come to the front. It is issued in substantial, attractive form by the Copp, Clark Co., of Toronto, Ont., at 60 cents.

With the Flowers.

The Garden Magazine gives the following hints for August work among the trees and flowers.

Plant evergreens the last week in August. The ideal way to transplant an evergreen is to have the roots surrounded by an unbroken ball of clay wrapped in a bag so that the air cannot dry out the rootlets, which are far more sensitive than those of deciduous trees.

Plant Bermuda lily bulbs for winter bloom, and bulbs of *Lilium Candidum* for flowers next summer.

Sow primroses, calceolaries and cinerarias for the spring-window garden.

Take cuttings of heliotrope and geranium for the winter window garden.

Sow pansy and English daisy seed for April bloom in cold frames.

Dutch bulbs (tulip, crocus, narcissus and hyacinth) that bloom outdoors year after year, should be replanted occasionally to get the best results. August is the time to do it. If replanting is delayed till fall the bulbs will have made root growth which will necessarily be damaged by handling. Hyacinths should be taken up, dried, and replanted every year, deep enough so that there will be four inches or more above the bulbs. Plant tulips three to five inches deep, crocus three inches deep, and narcissus three inches deep.

To have plenty of flowers in August: (1) Water all growing plants freely. (2) Pick young pods daily and you will have more flowers. (3) If flowers are few scatter some nitrate of soda and a little bone meal on the ground; rake it in and water, and in a few days you will notice a big change.

The Cup of Tantalus.

Tantalus was a Phrygian king, who, having descended to the lower regions after death, was punished by being placed in a lake whose waters reached to his chin, but receded whenever he lowered his head to drink. Over his head, also, hung branches laden with delicious fruit which likewise receded whenever he raised his hand to grasp them. By our picture, however, we should think the pretty little drama being enacted by the dainty Grecian maidens must have had a more pleasant ending, and that the cup so tantalizingly held, so near and yet so far, will ultimately find its way into the hands of the smiling damsel who so gracefully reaches for it.

HARD ON NORAH.

Scene: The Wilsons' dining-room.
Norah, the slovenly cook, puts her head in at the door.

Norah—"Plaze, ma'am, will ye be affther tellin' me whin I'm to know whether th' puddin's baked or not?"

Mrs. Wilson—"Stick a knife into the middle of it, and if the knife comes out clean the pudding is ready to send to the table."

Mr. Wilson—"And, Norah, if it does come out clean, stick all the rest of the knives in the house into the pudding."



Abundant Life—How to Get It and How to Use It.

My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me: And I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of My hand.—S. John x.: 27, 28.

"I have a life with Christ to live, But, ere I live it, must I wait Till Learning can clear answer give Of this or that Book's date? I have a life in Christ to live, I have a death in Christ to die— And must I wait till Science give All doubts a full reply?"

"Nay, rather while the sea of Doubt Is raging wildly round about, Questioning of Life and Death and Sin, Let me but creep within Thy fold, O Christ! and at Thy feet Take but the lowest seat. And hear Thine awful voice repeat. In gentlest accent, heavenly sweet, 'Come unto Me and rest; Believe Me and be blest!'"

In this age of "higher criticism," when the Bible is being remorselessly studied, and must stand or fall on its own merits, many feel that the simple faith of childhood is slipping away from them. What if the relentless scrutiny of

critics and scientists should prove that our cherished faith in the great Book is a delusion and a snare! What can our tortured hearts do then? If Christ be not the Hope of the world, then there is no hope for it, for no other religion can stand for a moment in competition with Christianity. If our hope in the Saviour of the world be not as an anchor of the soul—an anchor that will hold in the worse storm—then we must drift helplessly through life, for, as S. Peter said so long ago: "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." Happy indeed are those who can truthfully say with him,—"and we believe and are sure that Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God."

Now, it is not my custom to argue with sceptics, but I certainly don't want to give anyone the impression that I am in any doubt about the truth of my Lord and Master. Absolute proof, or what might seem to be absolute proof, that the Bible is faulty and uninspired, could not shake my faith in Him, for I can say confidently, with S. Paul, that I "know" whom I have believed. You might be able to convince a blind person that it was folly to believe in a sun, you might prove to his reason that it could not possibly hang there unsupported, and burn for ages, unconsumed. But no amount of intellectual proof would convince even a child who could "see" the sun with his own eyes.



The Cup of Tantalus.

That is the way with our faith, it does not rest on the reason at all. Reason must follow meekly after it, as it does when we contemplate all the miracles we see around us. Reason would tell us that an egg could not turn into a bird, a blossom into a fruit, a worm into a butterfly, it would say that it was impossible to talk to a person a hundred miles away, or hear the voice of one who was dead (as in the phonograph). But in these matters, and in thousands of others, reason has to submit to fact. We cannot explain or even understand them, but no one can make us disbelieve in them.

Now, what has this question of "belief" to do with eternal life? It has everything to do with it. Eternal life does not mean "living forever," as we might think. Our Lord, already—here, in this world—gives unto His sheep eternal life, and He has explained that this life is to know the true God, and Jesus Christ whom He has sent.—S. John xvij: 3. This life, which is the knowledge of God, will grow and expand eternally, for we can never fully understand the infinite God. It is not the kind of life that death can touch.

S. John, in his first epistle, declares that God has already given to us this eternal life, and that this life is in His Son: "He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life."—v.: 11-13. If anyone is doubtful whether he has this life in him or not, an infallible test is given: "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren. He that loveth not his brother abideth in death."—1 S. John iii.: 14.

Christ's sheep "know" Him, the Good Shepherd. They really "hear His voice"—though not with their bodily ears—and they show that He is in them, and they in Him by their lives,—they "follow" in His steps. By their "fruits" ye shall know them.

The power of working miracles is no proof that a man has this eternal life. Our Lord has warned us to be on our guard, for there shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall show "great signs and wonders"; inasmuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect. "In Rev. xiii. we read of one who shall do great wonders and work great miracles, even bringing down fire from heaven and causing an image to speak. But this power is not from God, but from the Dragon, even Satan. These wonderful signs cannot deceive God's own sheep, because they know him by his evil works. In the last judgment many will claim to belong to Christ on the ground that in His Name they have prophesied, cast out devils, and done many wonderful works. But this will not avail with Him unless they have tried to obey Him. He will not own them as His sheep, but will say sternly unto them: "Depart from Me, ye that work iniquity."

This rule of Holiness of life works both ways. On one side it is certain that we can only learn to know God if our will is firmly set to obey Him: "If any man willeth to do His will, he shall know of the teaching, whether it be of God."—S. John vii.: 17 (R. V.). Only those who are pure in "heart" as well as in "outward act," can see God. On the other side, it is also certain that this knowledge of God—which is eternal life—works itself out in a steady increase of Holiness: "He that is begotten of God keepeth himself, and that wicked one toucheth him not."—1 S. John v.: 18. The knowledge of God is the result of holiness of will and heart; and holiness is the result of the knowledge of God.

We may think that it would be easier to believe in Christ if we could see Him work miracles, but a forced belief would help us little, might, indeed, work us terrible harm, placing us in the position of the devils, who, as S. James says, "also believe and tremble." The opportunity of seeing a miracle-worker, or the power of working miracles ourselves,

might be like the control of large sums of money—either a good or an evil.

But high ideals, working themselves out in righteousness of thought and life, are the natural result of eternal life, the only sure proof of that life, and the best way of drawing others nearer to Him who is the Life. Love to God and man—the greatest gift anyone can wish for—is within the reach of all, and holiness is the fruit of Love. The kind of faith which is eternal life is not a matter of the intellect, but of the spirit, although some of the difficulties men find in the way of belief are intellectual. But, as Bishop Ingram said in a sermon preached a few months ago to the West-enders of London, the common idea that it is hard to believe in Christ because of the world's pain and grief is entirely a mistake. It may be hard to believe in the goodness of a God who has done nothing for man. A man who feels the pain of his brothers and sisters would find it impossible to bow before "a gay rose-crowned Apollo, who never dipped his fingers in the world's anguish. But we can follow to the death a Man of sorrows and acquainted with grief; that is the whole difference. God, in the person of Jesus Christ, came down into the thick of it," like a general who stands in the hottest of the fight and shares the men's rations. In trying to convince other people of the truth of Christianity it is unwise to depend much on argument. The arguments may be quite convincing, and yet the spiritual gain may be nothing. If Christ had shown Himself to Caiaphas after the Resurrection, he must have been intellectually convinced that this Man had risen from the dead; but that would only have increased his sin, if, as in the case of Lazarus, he had tried to put Him again to death. Could that kind of conviction be the kind of "knowledge of God" that is "eternal life"? "Wilt thou know, O vain man, that faith without works is dead!" The truth of Christianity, in the world and in individual souls, is its fruits. What other religion fills men with enthusiastic zeal for the good of others? It is still the mark of a true disciple of the Lord Jesus that, like Him, he goes about doing good.

The strongest argument anyone can use to convince others that Jesus is indeed the Christ, is to live like Him. The power and influence of a loving, consistent, whole-hearted Christian life is almost magical. Live for Christ and in Christ, and others will be inspired to live the Christ-life too. Good is infectious as well as evil—if not more so—and far more powerful in its influence on sceptics than any arguments.

"Belief's fire once in us,
Makes of all else mere stuff to show
Itself!
We penetrate our life with such a glow
As fire lends wood and iron—
Enthusiasm's the best thing, I repeat."
HOPE.

A Day in the Sugar Bush.

"So dull in the country!" Indeed, is it? True, there are some people who would be dull anywhere, and others to whom life led amidst any but city surroundings would be unbearable. Not being one of these, I can rejoice that my lot has fallen to me in pleasant places, and that the corner of North Ontario which is now my privilege to call my home has not only many natural beauties to recommend it, but is a center of much friendly intercourse, even if one has to go somewhat far afield for its full enjoyment. Let me tell you of one, at least, amongst the many pleasant days I have spent in the country.

I was teaching school last spring in a little country place beside a lake, seven miles from the nearest railway town. The people with whom I boarded were as famous for their hospitality as for their maple sugar. About Eastertide each year their large stone farmhouse was filled to overflowing with an ever-changing

crowd of young people, and thus it came about that during the Easter vacation of last year one of my brothers visited me whilst sugar-making was at its height, and a day at the sugar camp was part of our holiday programme.

The snow was very deep, and the nights frosty; but the days were sunny and warm. We started early, before the sun became too bright, walking upon the crust for about half a mile, till we came to the boiling place, where the two immense "coolers" or cauldron kettles were already bubbling and hissing. Some of the lads, with their tin pails, having gathered the sap, which they had emptied into barrels, until such time as the cauldron kettles could hold more; others were cutting wood for the fires, and watching that the kettles did not lose any of their precious contents. In the space—about fifteen feet square—from which the snow was gone we sat upon the great black logs and watched the fires, until driven away by the heat, which soon became terrific. Then our opportunity came, and, having clamored for leave to help, we girls were given two pails each, with which we set off for sap.

I had put on my long rubber boots, and so far had found them "just the thing." Now, however, the sun's rays became very hot. The crust was treacherous, and great was my dismay to find myself about three feet deep in snow, stuck fast, in sight of the boiling place, a pail of sap in either hand, and last, but not least, with my long boots full of wet snow! I had gone down so gently that I had wasted no sap, but in my haste to get safely upon the crust again, I had, alas, spilled the contents of one of my pails.

Gathered around the fires we ate our lunch, drinking sap and sipping the hot syrup with our sandwiches. After singing some old songs and listening to wonderful tales told by those who had camped out there all night, we all worked as hard as possible to hasten the "sugaring off." It came about four o'clock, and was a great success. The waxy maple taffy, made by pouring thick syrup upon snow, was most delicious.

The walk home was dreadful. My brother and another boy made the whole trip on fences. They walked on the top rail, which just peeped out over the snowdrifts. We girls bravely tried the fence, too, but found we could get on much faster even though wading through snow three feet deep! Of course we fell down often, and were quite drenched when we reached the house. I hung my rubber boots outside in the wind, and in a week's time they were dry. "Tired?" Well, perhaps we were, but we were not going to own it, especially as there was another bit of pleasure in store for us. After changing our wet garments for dry ones, we were ready to enjoy the bountiful tea provided for us in the great kitchen of the farmhouse. Nobody seemed to want anything sweet, but pickles, catsup and cold meat were in great demand.

Our inner man refreshed, we were ready to enter with spirit upon the last but not least pleasant part of our holiday programme.

We ended our day musically. Soon after tea all ten of us were tightly packed into a sleigh and upon our way to a concert in town; but our drive home by moonlight was best of all, for the frost had again hardened the roads, making locomotion a delight. Perhaps, inspired by the strains of piano and violin, which still echoed in our ears, or perhaps from the mere exuberance of our spirits, song followed song to the jingle of our sleigh bells, until, as we neared the hospitable doors of the big farmhouse, we struck up as by one voice, heartily, loyally, even if not, to the critical ear, altogether tunefully, the "God Save the King" so dear to the Canadian heart, whether it be sung in city or country. Thus ended one of the longest, and, looking back, one of the most delightful holidays I have ever been privileged to spend. "DOT."

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to make bread and pastry—a right and a wrong.

The right way is to use only the best flour obtainable, which is Five Roses, as better results are obtained with it than with any ordinary brand. Ask your grocer for it and a package of our Breakfast Food.

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Be careful to avoid with great diligence those things in thyself which do most commonly annoy thee in others.—Thomas a Kempis.

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

Baby and Rover.

"Where is the baby, grandmamma?"
The sweet young mother calls
From her work in the cosy kitchen,
With its dainty waitwashed walls.
And grandma leaves her knitting,
And looks for her all around;
But not a trace of baby dear
Can anywhere be found.

No sound of its merry prattle,
No gleam of its sunny hair,
No patter of tiny footsteps,
No sign of it anywhere.
All through the house and garden,
Far out into the field,
They searched each nook and corner,
But nothing is revealed.

And the mother's face grows pallid,
Grandmamma's eyes grow dim;
The father's gone to the village,
No use to look for him.
And the baby lost! "Where's Rover?"
The mother chanced to think
Of the old well in the orchard,
Where the cattle used to drink.

"Where's Rover? I know he'd find her;
"Rover!" In vain they call.
They hurry away to the orchard,
And there, by the moss-grown wall,
Close to the well lies Rover,
Holding to baby's dress;
She is leaning over the well's edge
In perfect fearlessness!

She stretches her little arms down,
But Rover holds her fast,
And never seems to mind the kicks
The tiny bare feet cast.
So spitefully upon him,
But wags his tail instead,
To greet the frightened searchers,
While naughty baby said:

"Here's a little girl in the water,
She's just as big as me;
Mamma, I want to help her out,
And take her home to tea.
But Rover, he wouldn't let me,
And I don't love him. Go
Away, you naughty Rover!
Oh! why are you crying so?"

The mother kisses her, saying:
"My darling, understand,
Good Rover saved your life, my dear—
And see, he licks your hand!
Kiss Rover." Baby struck him.
But grandma understood;
She said: "It's hard to thank the friend
Who thwarts us for our good."

A "Sum" in Subtraction.

Virginia was going to practice. Mamma sighed gently, as if she dreaded it. It would be so different if Virginia tried—poor mamma sighed again.

"Oh, dear, have I got to practice?" groaned Virginia. One of her dolls had the measles, and it was a very trying time to leave her.

"It's the cri—cri-sis!" sighed Virginia.
"I should think it was the cry-sis!" laughed the big brother, who loved to tease.

"Half-past ten—I've got to practice till 'leven. Oh, dear!" She sat down on the piano stool with a little founce that whirled the loose leaves of the lesson book every "which way." It took two minutes to pick them up and get the pages numbered right. Then Virginia played a whole page without noticing that there was a little black "flat" in the signature.

"There now, I forgot to flatten my b's!" she grumbled. "Well, be flat, then! No, I'm thirsty—I've got to get a drink first," and away went Virginia to the kitchen. On the way back she had to pat Cat Katherine and look at the clock. It all took very nearly four minutes.

The piano rattled away noisily for a few minutes, and then Virginia heard sleigh-bells and had to run to the window. While she was up she thought it best to look at the clock again.

Tum, tum, ti-tum—tiddle-de-dee, played

Virginia. Practicing was such thirsty work! It made your throat so dry! Tum-ti-tum, tiddle-dee—"I've got to have a drink, so there!" This time the big brother, who loved to tease, was in the kitchen, mending his skate straps. Virginia had to see if he was doing it right.

Once more before eleven o'clock Virginia went into the dining-room to consult the hands of the clock. The last time she went they really pointed to the hour.

"'Leven! Goody, goody!" said Virginia.

"Are you through practicing, dear? Then come here and do some arithmetic!" mamma called.

"'Rithmetic! Why, mamma, it's Saturday!"

"I know, but this won't take long. There's only a little sum in addition and one in subtraction. I've worked them both, but I wish you'd see if they're right."

- 2 minutes picking up leaves.
- 4 " " drink, cat, clock.
- 3 " " sleigh-bells, clock.
- 5 " " drink, skate straps.
- 3 " " clock.

17 " That was the one in addition. The one in subtraction was very easy, but somehow Virginia found it hard.

30 minutes.

17 "

18 "

"Did I make any mistakes, dear?" mamma asked, anxiously. Virginia's face was pink.

"No'm, I did. I—I borrowed seventeen minutes. I'm going right back an' pay 'em up."

A Small Hero.

It was a very hot day in August when Willie and Ethel were tired of the heat.

They sat and talked of what they would do. At last, a bright idea came into little Willie's head, and he said: "I know what to do."

"Oh! what is it?" cried eager little Ethel.

"Well," said Willie, "now we'll go fishing down to the river, and it will be good and cool there too."

"All right, but we must ask mamma first," said little Ethel.

They ran off to ask mamma if they could go, and she said they might.

Then they dug a canful of fish worms and got their fish poles and started. It was about ten minutes' walk from the house to the river. When they got there they baited their hooks, and threw them into the water. Ethel saw a large stone out a little way in the river, so she made a little bridge of stones and went carefully out to the big stone.

Willie saw her and said: "Better be careful there, Ethel, or you will get blown away when the wind comes." Ethel paid no attention to his warning, but went on fishing, as is she had not heard him.

In a few minutes a little gust of wind came along, and Ethel, who was standing on tiptoe, was blown off into the water. It was deep water where she fell in, and Willie couldn't see a sign of her. He made a jump, sprang into the water and in a few minutes found Ethel. He caught hold of the stone Ethel had been standing on and pulled her up on it. Then he carried Ethel home as fast as he could and brought her right to mamma.

Mamma took her and told Willie to run for the doctor.

When the doctor had gone, and little Ethel was better again, Willie was called to mamma, and then she asked him how it all happened. Willie told her all about it, and then mamma said that Willie was her little hero. You may be very sure Willie was very proud of being called a hero.

ISABEL ANDERSON (aged 12).
Mountain View, Ontario.

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

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INGLE NOOK CHATS

Another's Ideal Dining-room.

Dear Dame Durden and friends of the Ingle Nook,—I am going to yield to the temptation of describing my ideal dining-room. The one I have in mind seems to me faultless in its restful simplicity. Its two windows face the east and are draped by curtains of fresh white muslin. The walls are covered with ingrain paper of dull green, relieved by a border of trailing white roses. The moulding is white, and three or four pictures—quiet, rural scenes of cooling streams and green meadows—complete the furnishing of the walls. The floor is covered with linoleum, and on the sideboard stands a jardiniere containing a graceful fern.

In this restful room the men, hot and tired from their work in the heat of the summer day, take their meals, gratefully aware of the freshness of the linen, shining glassware, and every article of food served in the daintiest manner.

This table is never without flowers from early spring until late autumn. I have noticed pansies in the clear glass bowl oftenest, as they are favorites of the little mistress of this home. It is a room not too ideal for any farmhouse. Tasteful furnishings cost no more than common ones, often much less, and the cultivation of artistic tastes will do wonders in making simple and inexpensive things look beautiful.

Many load their sideboards with a display of china and bric-a-brac, which is tiring to look at and makes endless labor keeping it free from dust.

How many there are who hang every decent-looking picture in their parlors, which they keep shut up most of the time, while a few calendars adorn the dining-room walls. I would suggest bringing out a few of the very prettiest pictures where, each meal, they can be studied, and a taste for the beautiful cultivated in children and older ones too.

Linoleum on the floors is much cleaner than carpet, as it can be wiped up with a damp cloth every few days. Men who work on a farm cannot be expected to have their clothes and boots entirely free from dust and dirt.

Then, don't allow children to come to the table with dirty hands and faces and uncombed hair. Don't yield to the temptation of sitting down to meals with a soiled apron on, fit only for the kitchen work. Have a white or pretty calico apron hanging where it will be ready to slip on each meal. Then banish all worry or fretfulness. Don't let the men see that you are tired to death. They may be just as tired, but don't usually say so much about it.

Above all, let the conversation be bright, cheerful and free from critical remarks or gossip about one's neighbors, and I'm sure the children and husband of such a home will rise up and call you blessed.

A New Member and a New Subject.

Dear Dame Durden,—Will you please accept a new member to your faultless circle? I have always read the letters over and over, and all I can say is I think they are fine; they are so helpful. I, too, am one who is glad to say she was brought up on the farm, but we can make it a miserable life if we choose. Dear friends, it is not the fault of the farm that people can't get along. In this day, I don't think people consider thoughtfully enough who will be their companions for life, and then again men seem to forget the little courtesies they showed as lovers. A man seeks for fortune, for space in the world's thoughts, and dominion over his fellow men; but a woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her nature seeks for love and kindness. She embarks her whole soul in affection, and if shipwrecked, her case is sometimes hopeless, for it is the bankruptcy of a heart.

Now, a few words more, although you may think my subject a queer one. I don't think any young man should pay attention to a girl for any length of

time without some understanding if he never intends to marry her. Girls look at things more seriously than boys do, as boys are more independent than girls. More than one girl has put an end to her life for just a small act like that. A disappointment in love is harder to get over than any other. The passion itself softens and subdues the heart that it disables it from struggling or bearing up against the woes and distresses which befall it. Hoping this letter doesn't reach the W. P. B., I remain,— CARMEN.

Haldimand County, Ont.
What do our girls think about the last part of this letter? Do you think a girl should let herself "go under," no matter how bitterly she has been disappointed in love?

From a Northwest Bachelor.

I wish to make a few remarks about some letters I read in a recent issue about farm boys and girls going to the city. I am sure in the West here, we cannot spare one girl, as there are so many young men here who, perhaps, have not yet got the large house, or the two-story barn, etc.; but would be far more likely to have these if they had the help of a young wife and the necessary comforts to make a young man ambitious. I think some little corner in the valuable "Farmer's Advocate" might be given to encourage not only the bachelors to beautify the farms with trees, comfortable buildings, etc., but to show our young ladies that if they would give their aid, they might be the quickest builders of the prairie farms into comfortable and happy homes. We all notice, when a young man is struck by cupid, how soon the "top" buggy comes about, and the straightening up of himself and things in general. I hope this may find a corner in your paper, if you think it worthy, and I would like to see letters from either side on the question.

WEARY BACHELOR.

It is quite impossible for us to start a matrimonial bureau in the "Farmer's Advocate," Weary Bachelor, even in the Ingle Nook, which might be supposed to have a few cozy corners. The responsibility would be too great, especially after reading letters such as that "open" one addressed by "Nurse" to the men. I should just like to say here, though, that the large house, two-story barn, and "top" buggy do not make up the half, or the quarter, or the one-fiftieth of it. Any girl who is "worth her salt" is willing to put up with a small house, and a small barn, and a topless buggy, until better times come, for the sake of the man she really cares for. What she does demand, though, is refinement of manner and thought, kindness, out-and-out manliness. It is simply impossible for any girl of the right stamp to care for a man whose leading characteristics are boorishness and coarseness. We think "Nurse" has been rather unfortunate in the farmers she has met. Personally, we have known many who were as fastidiously careful of speech and manner, and as careful as far as possible about personal cleanliness, as any town man could be, but we have an idea also that there are many, not all confined to the country either, to whom the bath and tooth brush are not as familiar as they should be in this civilized age. Again I say it, the fastidiously clean person, the quiet voice, gentle manner, and manly bearing that comes of a fine, open, manly character, count much more to the girl of to-day than the big house and fine "place," and the sooner the young men of either West or East find it out, the better, so far as their matrimonial prospects are concerned.

Answer to "Member-from-the-Country."

I am not having your letter printed in full, because Octavia's answer has already appeared. You say: "Perhaps Dame Durden, who seems to take such a pleasure in helping us in so many ways, may know of some means by which we could add to our incomes at home." I



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do, indeed, take a pleasure in helping my Ingle people in every possible way, but in this matter I feel helpless. I have not had the experience; but perhaps those who have will be kind enough to write as to "how they did it." I do wish I could help you definitely; it is hard not to be able to do one's household, yet unable to afford hired help. I can't think of a single thing in the way of light money-making work that is sure, except poultry-keeping. There is some money in that if one goes about it in the right way, also the possibility of losing money in it if one is not careful. I wish our money-makers would write us for the sake of all these enquiring ones, who really need to make money and do not know how to set about it. Thank you very much for your encouraging words re our Ingle Nook. Yes, I think it is helping a few—at least they write us to that effect—and we hope it will help more and more all the time. We hope our friends will come to us with their difficulties. We may not be able to disentangle all the snarls, but we will do what we can.

Re the Coal-oil Stove.

Dear Dame Durden,—In your article on labor-saving devices, you mention a coal-oil stove. I can speak in favor of them. We have been using since early spring a wickless, blue-flame coal-oil stove with three burners and sheet-iron oven. It has given entire satisfaction, and seems to be the ideal for baking and cooking without heating the room, and with less labor than by using coal or wood. It is also economical, as one gallon of oil will give a steady flame for eighteen hours. These stoves generate a flame similar to that of a gas stove. With a broiler and toaster, such as is used over a gas flame, we have broiled and roasted equal to that done over gas or coal.

Another economy is the section saucepan: the triple and twin, which set together, make one round one. One flame will do for all. When using the oven for a roast, I have baked potatoes and a baked dessert, thus saving oil, as one flame cooks all. Cakes, biscuits, muffins, croquettes of all kinds, etc., I have baked to perfection. There is sufficient heat under the burners to warm plates and dishes on the under-shelf of the stove. But, like all other things, it takes time and experience to manage one well.

I economize a good many steps and minutes by arranging my cooking requisites close by the stove. Back of the stove are shelves, the under one covered with sheet-iron on which to set hot pots and pans. The others are for salt, pepper, meat-chopper, and other necessities. Hooks for egg-beater, spoons and other cooking utensils have been added. A cupboard, containing spices, baking powder, tapioca, currants, raisins, and so forth, and a table stand near by. In this way, one can prepare a meal with much less time than when taking many unnecessary steps. Vegetables and fruit we prepare for cooking on the back veranda, so as to get as much fresh air as possible. We ventilate the kitchen of all cooking odors by having the windows open top and bottom, and screens at both places. Hoping someone may be induced to try a coal-oil stove and save both time and discomfort.

Hyde Park, Ont.

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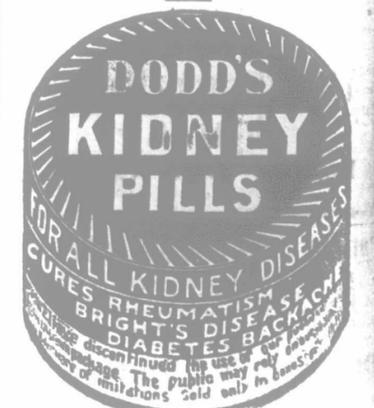
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A teacher was trying to illustrate for a class of boys and girls the meaning of some long words. "What is polygamy?" The answer was, "When a man has several wives." "What do we call it when he has only one?" "Monotony," was the prompt reply.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

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BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE

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THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXV.—Continued.

"No," said he. "I doubt, indeed, if she knew I was in her house. A servant-maid with a grievance is a valuable assistant to a detective. With Molly at my side I didn't need to pay my respects to the mistress."

"Mr. Gryce," I said again, "what do you propose to do now?"

"Humph! well, we will see," he returned, going to his private desk and bringing out the box of papers which we had no opportunity of looking at while in R—. "First let us examine these documents." And taking out the dozen or so loose sheets which had been torn from Eleanore's Diary, he began turning them over.

While he was doing this I took occasion to examine the other contents of the box. I found them to be just what Mrs. Belden had described them. A certificate of marriage between Mary and Mr. Clavering, and a half-dozen or more letters. An exclamation from Mr. Gryce made me look up.

"What is it?" said I.

He thrust into my hands the leaves of Eleanore's Diary. "Most of it is a repetition of what you have already heard from Mrs. Belden; but there is one passage in it which if I am not mistaken opens up the way to an explanation of this murder, such as we have not had yet."

I spread out the leaves in their order and commenced.

"R—, July 6,—"

"Two days after they got there," Mr. Gryce explained.

"—A gentleman was introduced to us to-day, whom I cannot forbear mentioning, first, because he is the most perfect specimen of manly beauty I ever beheld, and secondly, because Mary, who is usually so voluble when gentlemen are concerned, had nothing to say when I questioned her as to the effect his appearance and conversation had made upon her. The fact that he is an Englishman may have something to do with this. But somehow I cannot feel satisfied of this. That experience of hers with Charlie Somerville has made me suspicious, I fear. What if the story of last summer were to be repeated here with an Englishman for the hero! But I will not allow myself to contemplate such a possibility. Uncle will return in a few days, and then all communication with one who, however prepossessing, is of a race with whom it is impossible for us to ally ourselves, must of necessity cease."

"July 8. The old story is to be repeated. Mary not only submits to the attentions of Mr. Clavering, but encourages them. To-day she sat two hours at the piano singing over to him her favorite songs, and to-night—But I will not put down every trivial circumstance that comes under my observation."

"July 11. If Mr. Clavering is not absolutely in love with Mary, he is on the verge of it. He is now hardly ever absent from her side. He is a very noble-looking man, too much so to be trifled with in this reckless fashion."

"July 13. Mary's beauty blossoms like the rose. She was absolutely wonderful to-night in scarlet and silver. I think she is the sweetest-looking mortal I ever beheld, and in this I am sure Mr. Clavering passionately agrees with me. But it is one thing for a woman like Mary to be loved, and another thing for her to return the passion lavished upon her. And yet from certain signs, I begin to think that if Mr. Clavering were only an American, Mary would not be indifferent to him. But did she not deceive us into believing she loved Charlie Somerville?"

"July 17. Mary came into my room this evening and absolutely startled me by falling at my side and burying her face in my lap. "Oh, Eleanore, Eleanore!" she murmured, quivering with what seemed to me very happy sobs. But when I strove to lift her head to my breast, she slid from my arms, and drawing herself up into her old attitude of reserved pride, haughtily left the room. There is but one interpretation to put upon this. Mr. Clavering has expressed his sentiments, and she is filled with that reckless delight which in its first flush makes one insensible to the existence of

barriers which have been deemed impassable. When will Uncle come?"

"July 18. Little did I think when I wrote the above that Uncle was already in the house. He arrived unexpectedly on the last train and came into my room just as I was putting away my Diary. Looking a little careworn, he took me in his arms, and then asked for Mary. I dropped my head and could not help stammering as I replied that she was in her own room. Instantly his love took alarm, and leaving me, he hastened to her department, where I afterward learned he found her sitting abstractedly before her dressing-table with Mr. Clavering's family ring on her finger. I do not know what followed. An unhappy scene, I fear, for Mary is ill this morning, and Uncle exceedingly melancholy and stern."

"Afternoon. We are an unhappy family. Uncle not only refuses to consider for a moment the question of Mary's alliance with Mr. Clavering, but even goes so far as to demand from her his instant and unconditional dismissal. I sought Uncle's presence this morning after breakfast, and endeavored to plead their cause. But he almost instantly stopped me with the remark, "You are the last one, Eleanore, that should seek to promote this marriage." Trembling with apprehension I asked him why. "I mean," said he, "that if Mary 'isobeys me by marrying this Englishman, I shall disinherit her and substitute your name in the place of hers in my will as well as in my affection.' For a moment the world swam before my eyes. "You will never make me so wretched," exclaimed I. "I will make you my heiress, if Mary persists in her present determination," and without further word he sternly left the room. Of all in this miserable house, I am the most wretched. To supplant her! But I shall not be called upon to do it, Mary will give up Mr. Clavering."

"There!" exclaimed Mr. Gryce. "Isn't it becoming plain enough what was Mary's motive for this murder?"

With sinking heart I continued. "The next entry is dated July 19th, and runs thus:

"I was right. After a long struggle with Uncle's invincible will, Mary has consented to dismiss Mr. Clavering. I was in the room when she made known her decision, and I shall never forget our Uncle's look of gratified pride as he clasped her in his arms and called her his own True Heart. But Mary? What is there in her manner that vaguely disappoints me? I cannot say. I only know that I felt a powerful shrinking overwhelm me when she turned her face to me and asked if I were satisfied now."

"July 26. The shadow of our late trial is upon me yet. I seem to see Mr. Clavering's despairing face wherever I go. How is it that Mary preserves her cheerfulness? If she does not love him, I should think the respect which she must feel for his disappointment would keep her from levity. Uncle has gone away again."

"July 28. It has all come out. Mary has only nominally separated from Mr. Clavering. The fact was revealed to me in a strange way not necessary to mention here, and has since been confirmed by Mary herself. "I admire the man," she declares, "and have no intention of giving him up." "Then why not tell Uncle so?" I asked. Her only answer was a bitter smile and a short: "I leave that for you."

"July 30. Midnight. Mary Leavenworth is a wedded wife. I have just returned from seeing her give her hand to Henry Clavering. Having left my room for a few minutes this morning, I returned to find on my dressing-table a note from Mary, in which she informed me that she was going to take Mrs. Belden for a drive, and would not be back for some hours. Convinced that she was on her way to meet Mr. Clavering, I only stopped to put on my hat—"

There the Diary ceased.

"She was probably interrupted by Mary at that point," exclaimed Mr. Gryce. "But we have heard all we want to know. Mr. Leavenworth threatened to supplant Mary with Eleanore, and what other conclusion can we come to, than that he, upon hearing this marriage had been entered into by her, repeated his threats and so drew down his fate upon him?"

"None," I said, convinced at last. "It is only too clear."

"But the writer of these words is

saved." I went on. "No one who reads this Diary will ever insinuate that she is capable of committing a crime."

"No," said he; "the Diary settles that matter effectually."

"But Mary, her cousin, almost her sister, is lost," I muttered.

Mr. Gryce showed some evidence of secret disturbance. "Yes," he murmured, "I really am afraid she is. Such an entrancing creature, too! it is a pity—it positively is a pity! If there was the least loophole out of it. But there isn't. The thing is clear as A B C."

"Would it be a very great grief to you, Mr. Raymond, if Miss Marry Leavenworth should be arrested on this charge of murder?" he asked.

"Yes," said I, "it would; a very great grief."

"Yet it has got to be done," said he, though with a strange lack of his usual decision.

"No, lovely as she is, I have got to push it through." But even as he said this, he became still more thoughtful. What was in his mind?

After a little while he turned, his indecision utterly gone. "Mr. Raymond," said he, "come here again at three. I shall then have my report ready for the superintendent."

There was something so repressed in his expression, I could not prevent myself from venturing one question. "Is your mind made up?" I asked.

"Yes," said he, in a peculiar tone and with a peculiar gesture.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Gathered Threads.

Promptly at the hour named, I made my appearance at Mr. Gryce's door. I found him awaiting me on the threshold.

"I have met you," said he, gravely, "for the purpose of requesting you not to speak during the coming interview under any circumstances whatever. Neither are you to be surprised at anything I may do or say. I am in a facetious mood and may take it into my head to address you by another name than your own. If I do, don't mind it. Above all, don't talk."

The room in which I had been accustomed to meet him was at the top of the first flight, but he took me past that into what appeared to be the garret story, where he ushered me into a room so strange in its appearance, that it produced something of the same effect upon me that a prison cell would have done. In the first place, it was darkly gloomy, being lighted simply by a very dim and dirty skylight. Next, it was hideously empty; a pine table and two hard-backed chairs being the only articles in the room. Lastly, it was surrounded by several closed doors, with blurred and ghostly ventilators over their tops.

"You'll not mind the room," said Gryce, in a tone so low and muffled I could scarcely hear him. "It's an awful lonesome spot, I know, but folks mustn't be too particular as to the places in which they hold their consultations, if they don't want all the world to know as much as they do. Smith!" and he gave me an admonitory shake of his finger, while his voice took a more distinct tone. "I have done the business; the reward is mine; the assassin of Mr. Leavenworth is found, and in two hours will be in custody. Do you want to know who it is?"

I stared at him in great amazement. Had anything new come to light? All this preparation could not be for the purpose of acquainting me with what I already knew, yet—

He cut short my conjectures with a low, expressive chuckle. "It was a long chase, I tell you," raising his voice still more; "a tight go; a woman in the business, too; but all the women in the world can't pull the wool over the eyes of Ebenezer Gryce when he is on the trail; and the assassin of Mr. Leavenworth and—here his voice became actually shrill in his excitement—"and of Hannah Chester is found."

"Hush!" he went on, though I had neither spoken nor made any move, "you didn't know Hannah Chester was murdered. Look here! This scrap of paper was found on the floor of her room; it had a few particles of a white powder sticking to it; those particles were tested last night and found to be poison. But you may say the girl took it herself; that she was a suicide. You are right, she did take it herself and it was a suicide, but who terrified her into committing it? why, the one who had

the most reason to fear her testimony, of course. But the proof? you say. Well, sir, this girl left a confession behind her, throwing the onus of the whole crime on a certain party believed to be innocent; this confession was a forged one. Now the fact of a forged confession, throwing the guilt upon an innocent party, having been found in the keeping of this ignorant girl, killed by a dose of poison, taken with the facts here stated; that on the morning of the day on which she killed herself the girl received from some one manifestly acquainted with the customs of the Leavenworth family, a letter large enough and thick enough to contain the confession folded as it was when found, makes it almost certain to my mind that the murderer of Mr. Leavenworth sent this powder and this so-called confession to the girl, meaning her to use them precisely as she did, for the purpose of throwing off suspicion from the right track, and of destroying herself at the same time."

He paused and looked at the dingy skylight above us. Why did the air seem to grow heavier and heavier? Why did I shudder in vague apprehension?

"But who was this? you ask. Ah, that is the secret; that is the bit of knowledge which is to bring me fame and fortune," lowering his voice and rapidly raising it again. "Smith, my boy, the murderer of Mr. Leavenworth—but stay, who do the world say it is? Whom do the papers point at? A woman! a young, beautiful, bewitching woman! Ha, ha, ha! The papers are right; it is a woman; young, beautiful, and bewitching too. But what one? Ah, that's the question. Since Hannah's death I have heard it openly advanced that she was the guilty party in the crime: bah! Others cry it is the niece that was so unequally dealt with by her uncle in his will: bah! again. But folks are not without some justification for this latter assertion. Eleanore Leavenworth did know more of this matter than appeared. Worse than that, Eleanore Leavenworth stands in a position of positive perjury to-day. If you don't think so, let me show you what the detectives have against her:

"First: there is the fact that a handkerchief with her name on it was found stained with pistol-grease upon the scene of the murder; a place where she explicitly denied having been for twenty-four hours previous to the discovery of the body."

"Secondly: the fact that she not only evinced terror when confronted with this bit of circumstantial evidence, but manifested a decided disposition to mislead inquiry, shirking a direct answer to some questions and refusing all answers to others."

"Thirdly: that attempt was made by her to destroy a certain letter, evidently relating to this crime."

"Fourthly: that the key to the library door was seen in her possession."

"All this, taken with the fact that the fragments of the letter which this same lady attempted to destroy within an hour after the inquest, were afterward put together and were found to contain a bitter denunciation of one of Mr. Leavenworth's nieces, by a gentleman we will call x—in other words an unknown quantity—makes out a dark case against her, especially as after investigations revealed the fact that a secret underlay the history of the Leavenworth family. That a marriage ceremony had been performed a year before in a little town called F—, between a Miss Leavenworth and this same x. That, in other words, the unknown gentleman who in the letter partly destroyed by Miss Eleanore Leavenworth complained to Mr. Leavenworth of the treatment received by him from one of his nieces, was, in fact, the secret husband of that niece. And that, moreover, this same gentleman, under an assumed name, called on the night of the murder at the house of Mr. Leavenworth and asked for Miss Eleanore."

"Now, you see, Eleanore Leavenworth is lost if it cannot be proved—first, that the articles testifying against her, viz., the handkerchief, letter, and key, passed after the murder through other hands before reaching hers; and secondly, that some one else had a stronger reason than she for desiring Mr. Leavenworth's death at this time."

(To be continued.)



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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

BEAUTIFUL ranch for sale, near station; 1,500 acres, irascible; three homesteads; good range; going concern; improvements cost \$3,500; nothing wanting; untailing water supply. Lesueur, Morley.

FOR SALE or to rent—The Sinclair homestead, one mile east of Ridgetown. Terms to suit purchaser. Inquire on premises, or Samuel B. Sinclair, Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—Desirable 169 acre. 160 under cultivation; balance timber and pasture; first-class brick house, bark barn and out-buildings; well fenced and watered. Adjoining Kinlworth village and C.P.R. station. Must be sold. Oliver Hayward, Kinlworth P.O., Wellington Co.

FOR SALE—Two of the best ranches located in the Chinook Belt, in Southern Alberta. One with improvements and one without. Good grass, plenty of shelter and water. Large leases in connection. Range for several thousand head. W. M. Loch, Lethbridge, Alta.

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

FARM at Aldrie, Alberta—2,508 acres—22 miles north of Calgary; 3 miles from Aldrie railway depot; convenient to church, schools, stores, etc.; splendidly situated; magnificent view; first-class soil; good water supply; up-to-date improvements; well-built house of eight rooms, fitted with all modern conveniences and drainage system; stable, cattle sheds, buggy shed, workshop, corral, etc.; good fences, all new and substantial; will be sold as a going concern, with stock, crops, machinery, tools and house furnishings. This farm is all plowable, and is especially adapted for growing hard fall wheat and for mixed farming. Full particulars on application to Gray Bros., Aldrie, Alta.

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

IMPROVED FARMS—Best part Parry Sound District; send for list. J. C. Carter, Sandridge, Ontario.

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

THOROUGHBRED COLLIE PUP for sale. King Edward Collie Kennels, 7 Concord avenue, Toronto.

WANTED—Single man, experienced with Short-horns and fattening cattle. Yearly engagement. References required. W. H., Easterbrook, Ont.

100 ACRE FARM. Good farm, Lot 23, Cdn. 5, Markham. Apply to John Trudgman, Markham P. O.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

SOUTHDOWNS

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

COLLIES

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

In an address at a church congress several years ago, Dean Hole, speaking of long written sermons, told the story of the visiting curate, preaching at a neighboring church, who apologized to the clerk for preaching so short a sermon, the reason being that a dog got into his study and tore out several leaves. Whereupon the clerk gazed wistfully upon the minister, and asked, "Do you think you could spare our parson a pup?"

Recipes.

Light Buns—1½ lbs. Five Roses flour, 6 ozs. butter, 8 ozs. sugar, 2 ozs. candied lemon, ¼ lb. currants, 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 5 eggs, and a little cream. Beat eggs well and mix with cream, then pour on the other mixture, and make into buns.

Loaf Chocolate Cake—1 cup chocolate, grate and mix with ½ cup sugar, 1 cup sweet milk and 1 egg. Beat, and when cool add 1 teaspoon vanilla. Then make a mixture of 1 cup sugar, 4 cup butter, ½ cup sweet milk, 1 egg and the yolk of one, 1 teaspoon soda and 2 cups Five Roses flour. Stir both mixtures together and bake in a moderate oven.

How I Discovered a Missionary.

By Janet Hay, in the Epworth Herald.

It has been such fun packing the big missionary box full of toys, games, candy-bags and books to send off to the colored school about which I had been reading to the children. The whole class had spent the afternoon with me in the league room, assisting in wrapping the different bundles in bright papers, and fastening on each a tiny sprig of holly.

I had thought as I watched them, what a dear, earnest little band of missionaries they were, and there was a smug feeling of satisfaction in my heart after they had all gone over the fact that we were doing such good work for the Master.

My thoughts were suddenly brought back to earth by a loud knock, and a gruff "Hey, there!" from without. I opened the door to find the big, burly figure of the expressman for whom we had telephoned. I noticed he had carefully blanketed his horses, and seemed impatient to be off.

"Is your package ready, mum?" he asked respectfully.

"Yes," I said. "Right in here."

He followed me into the warm, bright league room.

"Pretty snug place to work in, this," he remarked. "Whew, that's a big fellow. Now, if I may be so bold, what might he in that, mum? I s'pose them little kids I just met have been helpin' to fill it?"

I told him about our league with much pride in their work, and of the school where the box would bring much joy.

"Hum, yes," he said, as I finished, "Yes, 'tis a nice thing to do, mum, but I'm sometimes wonderin, why folks don't hunt 'round home for places to send things, instead of so far off—not but what it's right to send 'em far off, too. Yqu see, mum, he said, waxing reminiscent, "fellows like me, goin' 'round in all kinds of places, see lots of sad things, where some help from kind ladies like you and your friends would tide folks over turrrible hard times. Why, it was only yesterday I had noticed a nice whopper of a bundle to take to an address on a street way out in the suburbs. Hadn't never been there before, but found the place at last—little house, but neat, oh my! Yard all clean, an' a gerany blossomin' on the window. A man come to the door, an' he was tickled to see that parcel. 'Oh, goody,' he said, calling his wife. 'See, Marthy, the hams an' sausages an' things is come from mother. My, won't the children have a feast.'"

"I put the parcel on the floor, an' say, they wasn't 'nough furniture in that room for a good-sized fly to light on, hardly; but clean, well, guess. 'Fifty-five cents, please,' says I, when I sot the bundle down. The man turned dead solemn in a minute. 'What for?' he asks. 'Express charges,' says I. Then you'd ought to have seen them two faces—the woman was quietin' a whinin' baby, an' she looked 'sif she'd just break out cryin'. 'I ain't got it,' says the man, mournful like. 'Say, won't the company trust me?'"

"'No'p,' says I, 'they won't trust nobody, not even me. I have to give heavy bonds before they'll let me handle their money.'"

"'What do they do with bundles folks can't pay for?' asks the woman, kind of shaky. 'Swipes 'em,' says I. They looked at one another, for a minute. 'Father ain't used to sendin' things, Marthy,' he says, apologizin' for the old man whose head I wanted to ram agin a barrel for sendin' things C. O. D. that way. 'Well,' says the man at last, 'I guess you'll have to take it back, but we'd like awful well to keep the things. You see I've been sick for a month, an' we're out of money till I gets another job, if I can, it's such hard work findin' a place here. I thought mother'd send us some-thin' at this time, for it's the first

year we've been off the farm, but I can't pay, so take it,' says he.

"Now, do you know, mum, some-thin' seemed kind to swell up inside of me when I seen that woman's face, an' I knowed she wasn't thinkin' of herself, but the kids. 'No, siree,' says I, 'that box don't go back, an' you an' the kids gets the hams,' says I.

"'Why, I told you I couldn't pay,' says the man. 'Don't care a cent if you can't,' says I. 'I can. See here, stranger, I've been hard-up myself before now, an' no fault of my own, an' I know what it means when the kids is hungry. Now, I've got fifty-five cents to lend, an' when you get where you can, why, just whack up, that's all.' And, mum, you'd ought to see that woman. Land, it makes my eyes juicy to think of it. When I got home an' told my ole woman, she said: 'John, if yqu hadn't done that I'd never speak to you as long as I live, so there.' So you see, mum, I don't have no money to send off, much as I'd like to help on the good work."

How small I felt, after my pride of a few minutes before!

"Why, bless your big, generous heart, man," I said, grasping his hand, rough hand in my enthusiasm, "you don't know it, but you're a whole missionary society in yourself."

His face turned redder than before, if possible. "Oh, come, mum," he said, "I ain't nothin' of the kind." And, to hide his embarrassment, he shouldered the big box, which, by the way, went prepaid, and hurried off.

Be Cheery.

Let me to-day do something that shall take

A little sadness from the world's vast store.

And may I be so favored as to make

Of joy's too scanty sum a little more.

Let me not hurt, by any selfish deed

Or thoughtless word, the heart of foe or friend;

Nor would I pass, unseeing, worthy need,

Or sin by silence where I should defend.

However meager be my worldly wealth,

Let me give something that will aid my kind—

A word of courage, or a thought of health,

Dropped as I pass for troubled hearts to find.

Let me to-night look back across the span

'Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say:

Because of some good act to beast or man,

"The world is better that I lived to-day."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Gooseberries.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that such favorite varieties of the gooseberry as Houghton, Downing, Smith's Improved, etc., are selected varieties of the common wild gooseberry of the northern States and Canada (*Ribes hirtellum*). Some of the finest of the wild berries are almost equal in quality to the cultivated fruit of the same class. The wild gooseberry is found nearly all over Manitoba, and as far north-west as Northern Alberta. In the northern portions of Manitoba some very fine wild gooseberries have been discovered. In order to encourage the cultivation of our native fruits, the Buchanan Nursery Co., of St. Charles, Man., offers an award of \$5.00 for the finest sample of wild gooseberries sent them this season, grown anywhere in Manitoba or the Territories. Send about a pint of the berries by mail, picked when they are fully matured, but not dead ripe.

The following letter was received from his sister by a New Yorker, who was away from home on a visit:

"I am sending by mail a parcel containing the golf coat you wanted. As the brass buttons are heavy I have cut them off to save postage. Your loving sister. J."

P. S.—You will find the buttons in the right-hand pocket of the coat."



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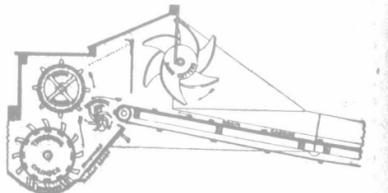
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GOSSIP.

Messrs. Brown Bros., Lyn, Ontario, breeders of Holstein cattle, write: "We have the following sales to report since last writing: To Jos. Robinson, Lyn, a yearling bull, whose dam is by Manor De Kol, who has nearly thirty daughters in Advanced Registry. Another yearling, out of a seventy-pound cow, went to C. L. Munharvey, Cannamore. C. S. Johnstone, Cahore, secured a young bull, whose dams for four generations are in Advanced Registry. To Wm. Webb & Sons, Gananoque, a bull calf, whose dam has a milk record of over 12,000 lbs. in nine months. The last two mentioned are sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official records averaging 22 lbs. 11 ozs. each. E. V. Norton, Coaticooke, Que., took the young bull, Paul Abbekerk De Kol, whose sire's dam and grandam have official butter records averaging nearly 25 lbs. each; and yearling bull to Thos. McDonald, Morrisburg; to D. B. Phillips, Caintown, a very promising two-year-old heifer, strong in the blood of Sadie Vale Concordia and Mutual Friend. G. A. McCullough, Navan, secured the exceptionally well-bred heifer, Dorinda Countess, whose dam has an official record of 20 lbs. 2 ozs. butter in seven days, and is half-sister to the world's champion, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, with an official record of 34.31 lbs. butter. We have just completed official tests of six heifers, placing all in Record of Merit—all made good records. The four-year-old, Sara Jewel Hengerveld, we think, deserves special mention. This heifer, in thirty days, gave 2,452½ lbs. milk, which contained 97.70 lbs. butter (80 per cent. fat). This, we believe, is the largest thirty-day record ever made by any cow of her age in Canada, and is 12.43 lbs. more butter than made by any cow of her age in America the past year. That she possesses the staying qualities as well as the ability to give a large flow for a short time is shown by the fact that on the first day of her test she gave 77½ lbs. milk, and on the thirtieth, 84½ lbs.; in the first seven days she made 23.55 lbs. butter, and in the last seven days, 24.74 lbs. This

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cow does not come by her good qualities through chance or accident, but is the result of careful and intelligent breeding, her dam having an official record of 21 lbs. 7 ozs. in seven days, and her sire has forty-six daughters in Advanced Registry; ten out of fifteen of his nearest dams having records averaging over 27 lbs."

AUCTION SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Aug. 23rd.—W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., 60 imported Clydesdale fillies.

Nov. 1st.—W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Shorthorns.

Dec. 14th.—A. E. Meyer, Guelph, and Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Shorthorns.

Jan. 10th, 1906.—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns.

A Kansas teacher had been flatly contradicted by one of her pupils.

"Don't you know it's wrong to contradict your teacher?" she asked, and then turned to her pupils and said: "What does it mean when anybody contradicts you?"

The red-headed boy in the back part of the room promptly replied, "Why, it means that it's up to you."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

LUCERNE FOR SEED.

I have two acres of lucerne clover, which I cut in June. Would the second cutting be best for seed, or should I cut it again, and save the third crop?

J. L. D.

Ans.—The second crop is usually the one saved for seed.

GOSSEN.

Some are better adapted for showing their full strength under the direction of others than where they have the full responsibility. Others can only do their best when measuring their strength against all the difficulties and problems of management.

It is not always greed of gain that drives men to work on and on after they have gained more than enough—it is the law that he who tries to merely provide for his own selfish and lazy wants is apt to lose the power of even doing that much.—[Live-stock World.]

Sheep shearing is at an end in all the early districts in England, and has been preceded by less sheep washing than ever before, says the London Meat Trades' Journal. At present prices of wool farmers prefer to shear in the grease, and unless the times alter, sheep washing is likely before many years have passed to become obsolete as a farm practice. Sheep dipping, however, as a check to parasitic attacks beneath the fleece is bound to continue, and is at present—owing to the action of the Board of Agriculture—seriously engaging attention.

Patagonia, that country of far-famed giants in South America, it is reported, is about to enter the world markets for a share of the business in frozen meat. Sheep averaging fifty pounds each have been shipped to England recently, to the extent of several thousands, and many thousands of lambs have also been exported by the Punta Arenas Freezing Works. All of this is reported to be but a starter in the Patagonian invasion of Europe, but if the stature of the famed giants of that country may be accepted as an indication of what may be expected of this new venture the rest of the nations may well form a protective alliance among themselves.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

That the tongue is not steel, yet it cuts.
That cheerfulness is the weather of the heart.
That sleep is the best stimulant, a nerve safe for all to take.
That it is better to be able to say "no" than to be able to read Latin.
That cold air is not necessarily pure, nor warm air necessarily impure.
That a cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather.
That there are men whose friends are more to be pitied than their enemies.
That advice is like castor oil, easy enough to give but hard enough to take.

ABSORBINE.—Mr. J. W. Hamilton, liveryman, of Delhi, N. Y., had a seven-year-old gelding with a trial of 2.15. This horse would have been a valuable animal but for one thing, he had thickened wind, causing a severe "whistling," noticeable from the wagon or sidewalk. Mr. Hamilton was on the point of having an operation on this horse, when he wrote to W. F. Young, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass., for advice. The treatment suggested to him by Mr. Young, of Absorbine used externally and Fattening and Condition Drops internally, effected a cure, so that Mr. Hamilton found a ready sale for the horse.

The late John W. Mackay was attending to business at the great Comstock mine one day when a party of tourists approached, and asked if he knew of a guide who would take them around. Evidently none of them knew him. Mackay offered to escort them, and did so, explaining the whole mystery of gold and silver quartz mining. When they emerged the visitors clubbed together and made up a small sum for the guide. Among them was Andrew D. White, recently ambassador to Germany, and at that time president of Cornell University. "Here, my man, take this," he said. "Your explanation of the working of the mine has been singularly clear and informing." "Well, it ought to be," replied the guide, as he slipped the half dollar in his overalls pocket. "I dug 'em, and I own 'em."

A Home for You



Alberta is attracting the attention of the world. Will you have a home in this sunny land?

SOME SPECIALS:

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

House near centre of town, all modern; rents for \$25.00 a month. Price, \$1,500.

A PROFITABLE FARM.

160 acres, 115 in crop, appearances excellent; good buildings, and never-failing well at the door. Price, \$2,600.

A SAFE BUY.

640 acres, 6 miles from Calgary, improved, free from stones. 500 tons of hay can be cut on this place this year. No better bargain in Alberta.

A BIG PROPOSITION.

18,000 acres unexcelled ranching land, well fenced, watered and improved. Price, \$7.00 an acre, on easy terms. Or we can sell you a coal mine, taking out 200 tons a day and well provided with track and shipping facilities.

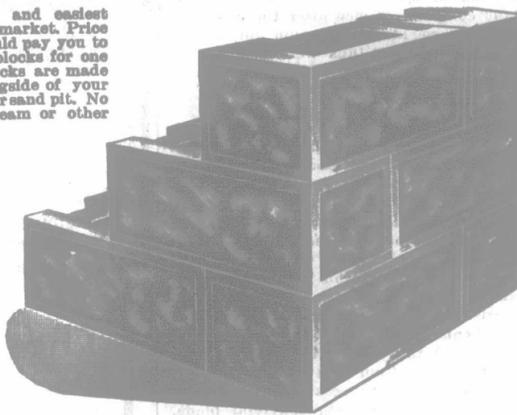
A. A. DICK, Tribune Block, CALGARY, ALTA.

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair-sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.

MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. O. om



The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

Central Canada Fair AT OTTAWA

Sept. 8th to 16th, 1905

A Great Show for the Stockman

28 Gold Medals as Special Prizes in Horse and Cattle Classes

Enlarged Grounds New Buildings

This Year, \$86,000 being Expended

Write Secretary E. McMAHON for a Prize List

"Will somebody please chase the cow down this way?" said the funny boarder, who wanted some milk for his coffee.

"Here, Jane," said the landlady ironically, "take the milk down where the calf is bawling."

I can give a sure preventive against corn pulling by crows. I had tried all sorts of devices and was rigging a scarecrow, when a gawky came along and said, "Tie ears of corn to the tops of poles around your field, and the crows won't stay nigh it." I said, "They will eat the corn, and you and they will both laugh at me." I tried the plan, however, and sure enough they looked at those poles and went away. I suppose it was on the same principle as that of the Trojan warrior who said, "I most fear the Greeks when offering gifts."—Powell.

WHY HE FAILED WITH HOGS.

Because his pigs lacked vigor. Bred from worn-out stock. Failed to provide ample range for the sows.

Had some litters arrive early in the winter.

His sows furnished scanty nourishment for their offspring.

His pigs took the scours from sleeping in cold, damp beds.

He did not attempt to provide natural conditions for his pigs.

Did not know that 70 per cent. of the pig's live weight is water.

Did not go after the vermin until the pigs were completely lousy.

Did not get the pigs out and compel them to exercise every day.

He had no method of ascertaining how much feed he was turning into pork.

He could not understand why half a dozen of his best pigs perished from sunstroke.

Did not know that the pig's stomach is small and needs constant replenishing.

Never took the trouble to study the movements of the market throughout the year.

Boasted that his hogs could be grown on less water than any others in the neighborhood.

Here are a few verses from "Yankee Families," a poem in which Dr. W. H. Drummond, the author, conveys some of the thoughts on one of the problems that worry our neighbors over the line, and from which Johnnie Courteau is happily and conspicuously free:

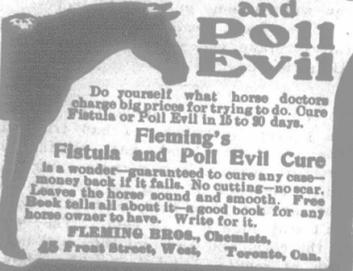
"You s'pose God love de Yankee,
An' de Yankee woman too,
Lak he love de folk at home on Can-
adaw?
I dunno, 'cos if He do,
W'at's de reason He don't geev' em
families?
Is dere enybody hangin' roun' can an-
swer me,
W'ile I wait an' smoke dis pipe of good
tabac?"

"An' now I'll tole you somet'ing,
Mebbe help you bimeby,
And dere's no mistak', it's wa't dey
call sure sign—
W'en you miss de baby's cry
As you're goin' mak' some visit on
de State
Dat's enough—you needn't ax if de
train's on tam or late,
You can bet you're on de Yankee side
de line.

"Unless dere's oder folk dere,
Mebbe wan or two or t'ree,
Canayen is comin' workin' on de
State—
Den you see petite Marie,
Lætle Joe an' Angelique, Hormisdas
an' Dieudonne,
But you can't tole half de nam'—it
don't matter anyway—
'Sides de fader he don't tink it's not'ing
great.

"W'at's use of all de money,
If dere ain't some boy an' girl
Mak' it pleasant for de Yankee an'
hees wife
W'en dey travel on de worl'?
For me an' Eugenie dere's not'ing we
lak bes'
Dan gader up de children an' get dem
nicely dress—
W'y, it's more dan half de pleasure of
our life."

Fistula and Poll Evil



Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.

Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.

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

ABSORBINE



Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly

without blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, with full directions. Book 9-B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Etc. Mfd. only by

W.F. Young P.D.F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES

ROBERT DAVIES

Has two-year-olds, three-year-olds and aged mares for sale, in foal to "Right Forward," imp. Please write for prices. City address:

36 Toronto St. TORONTO, ONT.

IMPORTED

Clydesdale Stallions

For sale, reasonable. Come and see them or write to

Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicester-
Present offering: One choice mare, 4 years old, from imp. sire and dam. Two young bulls (sired by Golden Count 20440). Prices reasonable.

W.M. McINTOSH, Prop., Burgoyne P. O.
Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotsman 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 old Ireland," said the Irishman. "Na, na," said the Scotsman, "the flower of my country is best. Ye may sit on the rose and the shamrock, but ye'll no sit lang on the thistle!"

ANOTHER VOICE ON THE PRAIRIES

Tells of Diabetes Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

W. G. Bartleman Could Get No Relief Till He Tried the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Wapella, Assa., N.-W. T., Aug. 1st.—(Special).—This thriving town furnishes one of the most remarkable cures of Kidney Disease that has ever been reported on the prairies. Mr. Wm. G. Bartleman, a well-known farmer, is the man cured, and he makes the following statement: "I had Kidney Trouble and it developed into Diabetes. I went to the doctor, but his treatment was of no use whatever to me. I began to take Dodd's Kidney Pills in December, 1902. I took them all winter and summer while I was unable to work my farm. I took twelve boxes in all, and in August I was able to work. "Now I am quite strong. I worked all winter without pains in my back or any part of my body. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me." If the Kidney Disease is of long standing it may take time to cure it. But Dodd's Kidney Pills will do it.

Gossip.

Sunday goodness won't wipe out Monday graft and greed.

Have you an acquaintance who is always saying the unfortunate thing and making people feel like shunning him? Most of us have, but instead of having an I-am-hollower-than-thou feeling toward such a person, isn't here a chance to get in a little of that charity we all like to preach about?

The man who put his faith and his money in sheep last year was lucky, and has reaped a big reward. Prospects are still flattering for the man who is in the business, but not so much so for the fellow who is still on the outside and wants to break in. Feeding sheep and lambs are high, and it looks as if competition was going to hold them up to a lofty level the balance of the year. The man who buys high will have to get a good price for his fat stuff to break even.—[Live-stock World.]

The good horse is the one buyers want. Of these there is a scarcity. The common nag is a drug. What the country ought to devote its attention to is the production of good express and draft horses. They sell better than any other kind.

The medium driver is not a ready seller, and the common driver is a drug on the market. Unfortunately these are the kinds available in profusion. The country should change its policy in breeding horses, and the sooner the change is effected the better. Good horses will pay well for raising, and this country will afford a market for them at good prices for many years to come, to say nothing of the export trade, which takes a great many.

The newspapers have been telling a story of how a cow caused General Stackelberg of the Russian army to lose the battle of Wafangong with the Japs, and prevented the relief of Port Arthur: "General Stackelberg," they say, "had a cow. The general was on his private train during the battle, commanding his troops by signals. He was accompanied, besides the cow, by his wife, three laundresses and three servants. The cow was a thoroughbred, and was there to give milk to the general and his entourage.

"Just at the instant that the Japs could have been repulsed in confusion, some men were shot down near Stackelberg and his cow kicked up her heels and dashed away. The general sent a whole company of men after the cow, and gave her so much attention for a few minutes that the Japs were able to regain control and close in for a final rush, which proved successful."

A Cincinnati man was describing the dinner in London that admitted Joseph H. Choate to the Society of the Old Benchers of the Inner Temple.

"Mr. Choate was in his best mood," he said. "With epigrams, witticisms and anecdotes he kept the table in a continuous roar.

"Perhaps he made his most telling impression with a story about an impoverished young Irish gentleman, the Hon. Denis Bellew.

"He said that Mr. Bellew, driven forth by poverty from his father's estate, went to London to seek his fortune.

"He had been a gay, convivial blade, and in the little home village he was missed. There was not a poacher nor a roisterer within ten miles that hadn't a soft spot for Denis in his heart.

"Word one day passed about that up at the castle news had been received of Denis. The village at once became excited, and a deputation of a half dozen or so was soon on its way to see the old lord.

"My Lord," said the spokesman, "is it true ye've got news o' yer son Denis?"

"Aye, true enough. News at last, boys," said his Lordship.

"Faith, then, an' phwat might the bhoy be doin' up in London?" was the next question.

"He has been called to the bar," the Lord answered proudly.

"The deputation looked at one another, for the phrase was new to them. Finally in a loud whisper, one said:

"O! don't know what that manes; but from what O! remember of the bhoy, he didn't want no callin'!"



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBALT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, 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 Caustic 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. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

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

SHIRE HORSE

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

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

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

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. By

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure



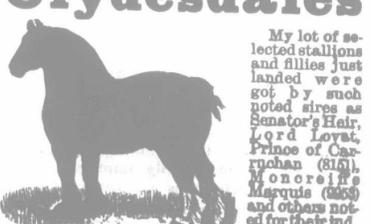
For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.

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

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS,
171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTED

Clydesdales



My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Hair, Lord Lovat, Prince of Carnarvon (815), Monarch's Marquis (825) and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.

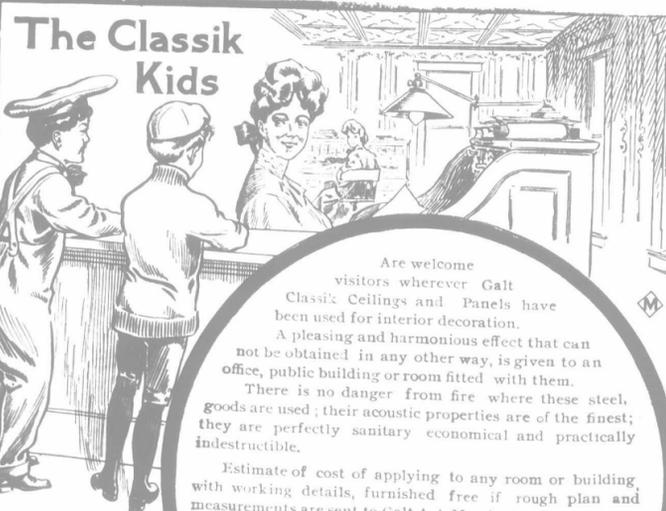
IMPORTED

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.

Also HAUKNEY STALLIONS FOR SALE at reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

The Classik Kids



Are welcome visitors wherever Galt Classik Ceilings and Panels have been used for interior decoration.

A pleasing and harmonious effect that can not be obtained in any other way, is given to an office, public building or room fitted with them.

There is no danger from fire where these steel goods are used; their acoustic properties are of the finest; they are perfectly sanitary, economical and practically indestructible.

Estimate of cost of applying to any room or building, with working details, furnished free if rough plan and measurements are sent to Galt Art Metal Co., Limited, Galt.

Galt Classik Ceilings

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

GOSSIP

Roosters do a lot of crowing, but the hens egg them on.

Volume 16, part 1, of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record, edited by Mr. J. W. Nimmo, Registrar, Ottawa, has been issued from the office of the National Record Association.

Doctor J. Everist Cathell, a clergyman of Des Moines, Iowa, was spending a few days in Montreal while out on a holiday.

A story is told of one of the Vanderbilts being out automobiling. While going along a quiet country road, the driver of the car saw ahead of him an old farmer walking along by the roadside, and also a dog.

The driver turned back as quickly as possible to find out what damage had been done, and found the old farmer gazing sorrowfully at the remains of the dog.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Some men feel more at home when away. Men admire clever women, but seldom marry them. If you would succeed learn to know what you can't do.

Sunshine Furnace advertisement featuring an illustration of a man with a shovel and a furnace. Text includes 'Don't Shovel Ashes' and 'McClary's'.

'INGLESIDE' advertisement for improved Herefords in Canada, featuring a circular logo and text describing the quality of the cattle.

Advertisement for H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., featuring a circular logo and text about the Sunnyside Herefords.

Advertisement for Huron Central Stock Farm, featuring a circular logo and text about Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

Advertisement for Forest View Farm Herefords, featuring a circular logo and text about prize-winning stock.

Advertisement for 8 First-Class Young Bulls, featuring a circular logo and text about excellent quality cattle.

Advertisement for David Milne, Ethol, Ont., featuring a circular logo and text about a pair of Short-horn bulls.

Advertisement for W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest, Ont., featuring a circular logo and text about a pair of Short-horn bulls.

Advertisement for Shorthorns for Sale, featuring text about young cows and heifers.

Advertisement for Shorthorns and Clydesdales, featuring text about registered Clyde mares.

Advertisement for Rowan Hill Stock Farm, featuring text about shorthorns.

Advertisement for Shorthorns, featuring text about choice quality and breeding.

Advertisement for N. S. Robertson, featuring text about Scotch shorthorns.

Advertisement for Maple Leaf Stock Farm, featuring text about choice young bulls.

Advertisement for Champion Dorsets, featuring text about Dorset ewes in lamb.

Advertisement for W. R. Bowman, featuring text about a pair of Short-horn bulls.

Examine yourself every night, and see whether you have progressed in knowledge, sympathy and helpfulness during the day.

There is much peculiarity in the Landes district of France, says a writer in the 'Sporting Magazine' of 1827.

Judge Shelby, of Alabama, according to the Buffalo Commercial, was once talking about the difference between swearing and affirming.

The late Eben D. Jordan used to tell this story on himself: It seems he once had in his employ a bright boy who had made up his mind to get along in the world.

A man with a soft, low voice had just completed his purchases in a store.

'What is the name?' asked the clerk. 'Jepson,' replied the man.

'No, Jepson?' 'Oh, yes, Jefferson.' 'No, Jepson; J-e-p-s-o-n.'

'That's it. You have it. Sixteen eighty-two.' 'Your first name; initial, please.'

'Oh, K.' 'O. K. Jepson.' 'Excuse me, it isn't O. K. You did not understand me. I said 'Oh.'

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

GOSSIP.

The one who could, but is afraid to try, is lost unless he can get a courage-bracer.

Desirable horses are in better demand than for a number of years, and prices are ruling higher. Once more the prophets of evil, who declared that the bicycle and auto would drive the horse out of business, have proven false. So long as the money circulation remains high, the demand for horses will be good.

The separators of the De Laval Co. are known and used the world over wherever the centrifugal method of cream separation is employed. The business has been built on merit; as they produce a machine that has stood the test of time and proved its efficiency as a close skimmer and easy handler, and, as it has always been highly commended for its long-wearing qualities and comparative freedom from the necessity for repairs, it is not surprising that they stand high in the estimation of the experts of our fair boards and in the opinion of the farmers and dairy-men of the country.

In a few weeks, at the City of New Westminster, B. C., will be held the first Dominion Exhibition ever held at the Pacific coast. The Exhibition will differ greatly from the usual shows of the East, for it is not to be an exhibition revealing to the visitor the products and wonderful resources of what is destined to be one of the richest Provinces of the Dominion. New Westminster itself is an interesting town, an excellent business center and splendid residential locality, and, aside from the interest felt in the Show, a visit to this thriving city of the Fraser Valley will well repay the tourist, speculator or investor.

They were neither of them brilliant scholars, but they liked to move with the times as regards their knowledge of current events, so the daily newspaper was regularly delivered at their humble domicile, and it was Jennie's duty to read out during breakfast time all the most interesting items of the day. One morning, after wading through the latest intelligence from the front, she turned to another page of the paper and said: "Herbie, it says here that another octogenarian's dead."

"What's an octogenarian?"

"Well, I don't quite know what they are, but they must be very sick creatures. You never hear of them but they're dying."

The reference in last week's issue to the countryman's "lack of chivalry" to his women-folk reminds me of that same countryman's view of an unnecessary show of politeness to his "ain folk." A Scotch farmer, after returning from a visit to relatives in the city, where manners are said to be more "polished," remarked in the confidential privacy of his own fireside: "There is owre muckle 'please' and 'thank you' for me yon'er. There's something wrang when a man has to be sayin', 'I beg your pardon' tae his wife. Ay,' shaking his head gravely, 'things are no' a' richt in yon hoose. A man shouldna need tae be as polite tae the wife as tae the minister."

No nation has ever absorbed modern civilization faster than the Japanese. They have surprised the world in their ability to do things, but whether in war or in peace they are energetic and ambitious. It is because of their ability to expand that some of the European countries have started the cry of the "Yellow peril." The principal fear seems to be that Japan will stop them from getting a slice of Chinese territory, or compete with them in the business of the Celestial empire. The greatest danger to us in this new development of Japan is that the Japanese will go into the manufacturing business themselves, and will, therefore, need less of our finished products. On the other hand, the productive power of Japan is very limited, and on that account they will likely demand a larger supply of raw material from countries which can produce it cheaper than themselves. If they should ever take to the habit of eating meat we would find in them splendid customers.

TROUT OREEK
SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Gold Cup (imp.), bred by W. Duthie, and Ardlethen Royal (imp.), a Marr Princess Royal

James Smith, Manager, Hamilton, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires



FOR SALE: Bull and Heifer Calves, from one to seven months; also heifers and young cows. A few young Berkshires of both sexes.
CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont., P.O. and Station

12 SHORTHORN BULLS

20 Cows and Heifers
Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application.
H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont. Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

Scotch Shorthorns

YOUNG BULLS and HEIFERS sired by Marengo's Heydon Duke, imp., =38083-, for sale reasonable. Come and see them or write to
W. J. SHEAN & CO., Rosevale Stock Farm, Owen Sound, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Two choice nine-months-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to
L. B. POWELL, Kilmira Stn. & Tel., Wainfleet P.O.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two bull calves, 6 and 3 months, by Derby (imp.) and from good milking dams. Bargains for quick sale. Also a few young cows and heifers.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Shorthorns—Prince Banff (imp.) =45212- at head of herd. Young stock of either sex for sale. Visitors welcome.
DAVID HILL, Staffa P.O., Ont.

YOUNG SHORTHORNS for sale, either sex, got by that grand Golden Drop show bull, Kinellar Stamp (imp.). Inquiries cheerfully answered.
SOLOMON SEANTZ, Haysville P.O., Plum Grove Stock Farm, Baden Sta.

Shorthorns and Leicesters—Present offering: Some choice young bulls and heifers of the best Scotch families. Also yearling rams and yearling and two-shear ewes, and this season's crop of lambs at reasonable prices. Address:
W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P.O.

Green Grove Shorthorns and Lincoln Sheep
Herd headed by Royal Prince (imp.) =36002-
W. G. MILSON, Goring P.O., Markdale Station.

J. WATT & SON—Some very superior Bulls and Heifers for sale. Apply for particulars.
Salem P.O., Elora station, G.T.R. & C.P.R.

Shorthorns—We have for sale several young bulls ready for service, sired by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also a few heifers and cows, bred to Wandering Count, by Wanderer's Last (imp.).
J. R. McGALLUM & SONS, Ross Sta., Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls—I have for sale two good young roan Shorthorn bulls fit for service, sired by imported Scottish Pee, =40424-. Come and see, or address,
JAMES SNELL, Orlton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

I am offering for sale my imp. bull, 13 months old, and two red bull calves (one of them is a Golden Drop) ready to wean. Also two good heifer calves.
Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

Cedar Vale Stock Farm is offering for sale a few Shorthorn Bulls of excellent breeding and quality at low prices for the next 60 days. For particulars, write to JOHN SCOTT, Dumbane P.O., Port Elgin Stn and Tel. graph.

River View Stock Farm—Present offering: A couple of thick young Shorthorn Bulls; ready for service, of excellent breeding; price extremely low considering quality. For particulars, write to
A. J. ROWAND, Dumbane P.O., Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.



Is nature's specific for
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, SEA SICKNESS, and all SUMMER COMPLAINTS in Children or Adults.
Its effects are marvellous. Pleasant and Harmless to take. Rapid, Reliable and Effective in its action.
IT HAS BEEN A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR NEARLY SIXTY YEARS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
Beware of Imitations. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

GREENGILL HERD
of high-class

SHORTHORNS
The choice breeding bull (imp.) Lord Roseberry, a Broadhook, now heads the herd. Our present offering consists of three extra good young bulls, ready for service, from imp. cows; also 40 females bred or with calves at foot, either imp. or home-bred, all of the purest Scotch breeding.
R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junction Sta.

AN OPPORTUNITY

We have decided to offer for sale our imported SHOW and BREEDING BULL Prime Favorite, bred by W. S. Marr; one junior yearling bull, one senior yearling heifer, one junior yearling heifer, two senior heifer calves. All in good show form. Also 20 yearling Shropshire rams.
W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta. Telephone in house.

1864 - HILLHURST FARM - 1905
SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull:
Scottish Hero. (Scottish Archer (59893) Missie 13th, by Wm. of Orange Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr Butterfly 46th (Sittytton Butterfly)
Broad Scotch =46315-
JAS. A. O'CONNOR, Compton, P. Q.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

Salem P.O. Elora Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R. Telephone in house.
Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred
SHORTHORNS
compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

THREE IMPORTED Shorthorn Bulls

Four imported cows in calf, home-bred cows, heifers and young bulls, all of straight Scotch families. Four imported Shropshire rams, eight imported ewes and any number of Shropshire and Cotswold ram and ewe lambs of the highest class, is what I can show you now, and all will be priced at moderate prices.
Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

WM. D. DYER, COLUMBUS, ONT.
BREEDER OF

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydesdales
Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Stations: Brooklyn, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

Belvoir Stock Farm

SHORTHORN BULLS, various ages; imported and home-bred, by imp. Gay Lothario, a Cruickshank Lavender.
CLYDE STALLION, 2 years old; sire imp., dam a winner, grandam 1st Highland Show.
YORKSHIRE—Sows and boars, various ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 5 imp. sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.
RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

Those who have failed themselves can sometimes give others best advice about how to succeed.

Messrs. Dunnet Bros., Clanbrassil, Ont., breeders of Leicester sheep, who advertise in this paper, write: "This flock succeeded in taking nearly all the prizes in our own county, fall of 1904, also at the International took second on ewe lambs and third on shearing ewe against Toronto and St. Louis winners—a very good showing."

As a rule, insects pass through four stages of metamorphoses—egg, larva, pupa, and perfect insect. When an insect passes through all these stages, the metamorphosis is said to be complete. When, however, it does not—as, for instance, in the case of the aphids or plant lice—the metamorphosis is said to be incomplete.—Gillanders.

There is nothing against a mare being worked while pregnant; in fact, she would be better working than otherwise, but in every case her shoes should be removed, because the foot has not the sensitive feeling when the shoe is on, and after foaling she might tramp on her foal. She should be gently handled and liberally fed on nutritious food, but in no case should it be of a very succulent nature. Much laxative food has a tendency to weaken the foal.—Kydd.

The cereals are all earth feeders; that is, they are dependent for their food on the soil and the supply of food it contains. Hence all their food must be supplied to them in one form or another in the earth. Further, in regard to two important elements of fertility they are peculiar. They are comparatively light feeders on potash, and heavy feeders on soil nitrogen. Beyond this, it is well to note that they are all plants which cannot be cultivated to any extent while growing, that owing to their upright and open manner of growth they are not good smothering crops, and their general effect, both upon the fertility and cleanliness is not good, for they reduce fertility, and give the weeds a chance to spread and multiply. They are, however, such a useful class of plants that we cannot do without them. We must, therefore, study their needs in forming our rotation, and place them in such a position in the rotation that they will always find the ground well supplied with food, and their chance to allow weeds to grow and spread will be reduced to a minimum.—Drury.

The term larva caterpillar, maggot or grub is generally applied to insects as they hatch out from the egg, and at this stage they generally differ in form and structure from the perfect insect. On the other hand, the term "nymph" is applied to the creature when it bears a very strong resemblance to the perfect insect. The larva of a moth, for example, on hatching from the egg is usually a segmented body possessing sixteen legs. The caterpillar of a saw fly has six true legs, like the larva of a moth, but has also several additional fore legs, and consequently is easily distinguished. The maggot of a fly is footless. Whatever shape and form they may take, the young insect in the first stage is always scientifically known as a larva. The pupa or third stage of the life of an insect is a period of rest or quiescence, when the insect takes no food. The stages thus referred to—viz., egg, larva and pupa—are the periods of growth and development. As soon as bursting from the pupal stage takes place the creature is then literally the perfect insect, inasmuch as no further change or development takes place.—Gillanders.

ALBERTA LANDS.—Alberta offers today a wonderland of opportunity, a prosperous, happy home for the man of small capital, a splendid chance for the striver after a competence and the comforts of life. The climate, the soil and the people are similar to Ontario. There is no jar in moving from one to the other, save only that the country is younger and the coming development greater. If you think of changing your place of abode, we would advise you to consult some of the advertisements appearing in these pages. Our friends would be glad to give you all necessary information.

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

GOSSIP.

If the pig troughs or watering tank leaks rub some cement into the cracks. Cement makes good corking, and they say the time is coming when the whole tank will be made of it.

The color of milk is a poor guide by which to determine its richness. In many cases it is very misleading.—Wagg.

Those who seek selfish pleasures soon find their enjoyment dulled.

"You cannot keep me down," shouted the great orator at a public meeting; "though I may be pressed below the waves I rise again; you will find that I come to the surface, gentlemen."

A Chicago man, while in New York, was requested by a long-distance telephone operator to deposit 25 cents for telephoning to a certain place. He objected.

"Why, in Chicago," he said, "we can telephone to h— for a quarter."

The center man of the whole population of the United States is Henry Marr, a farmer who lives near Columbus, Bartholomew County, Ind.

A quack doctor, whose treatment had evidently led to the death of his patient, was examined sternly by the Coroner.

In an address before the meeting of the South Dakota Sheep-breeders recently, Mr. Frank Cronk said: "In buying your ram get one as nearly perfect as possible."

An Aberdeen gentleman, who sojourned at a summer resort in the Highlands for the benefit of his health, called on the doctor for consultation, and in course of a day or two called again to settle his fee.

The secretary of the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain has kindly provided us with volume XXVII. of the studbook, which contains the records of stallions numbering from 12,411 to 12,792, and of mares from 15,909 to 16,445.

A schoolmaster had just finished a lesson on "Food," when a little boy put up his hand; on being asked what he wanted, he replied: "Please, sir, Jones said he knew a baby that was brought up on elephant's milk, and it gained ten pounds in weight every day."

"Jones ought not to tell you such rubbish," said the master. Then, addressing Jones, he said: "Tell me whose baby was brought up on elephant's milk."

To which Jones hesitatingly replied: "Please, sir, it was the elephant's baby."

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS. We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are. Investigate the low cost and enclosed gears. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes—they oil themselves. They have howls without complicated inside parts—hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing—save half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Write for catalog B-193. THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., Toronto, Can. West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. Stations (Brooklin, G. T. R. Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephone. om

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. 9 heifers, yearlings. 20 heifers, calves. 4 bulls, yearlings. 26 bulls, calves. All out of imported sires and dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON, om Manager. Cargill, Ont. Glencairn SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS. Imp. Marr Roan Lady, Broadhocks and Missies. Young bulls for sale. Grand individuals, from heavy-milking dams. Thirty splendid ram lambs from imp. Dudding ewes and imp. sire. Prices within the reach of all.

Ridgewood Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Present offerings: Blythesome Ruler - 52285 - sire (imp) Chief Ruler - 45165 - dam (imp) Missie 159th - 34164 -; young stock, either sex. E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO. Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses.

BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS. Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77263) - 33075 -; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) - 50071 -; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778) - 45202 -. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to PETER WHITE, JR., PEMBROKE, ONT.

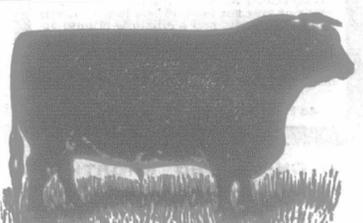
FLETCHER SHORTHORNS. Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 22325, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 22070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sex for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS. Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see. Visitors met at Station, Moffat, C. P. R., 1/2 mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles. GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ont.

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep. All at reasonable prices. JOHN McFARLANE, Box 41, Dutton P. O., Klein Co., Ont. Stations M. C. R. and P. M. om

For Sale—Some Young Cows, foot, and heifers. BELL BROS., The "Ogdars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont. om

Shorthorn Bull—Provoct - 37855 - , 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Will sell or exchange for another. RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.



Arthur Johnston GREENWOOD, ONT. Offers the following: 5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. B. 7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows. 7 imp. cows and heifers. 7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams. om

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. om J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM BROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE. W. G. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager. om

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario. SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES. Present offerings: 13 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two broad mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town. om

Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to ED. ROBINSON, Markham Sta. & P. O. Farm within town limits.

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 on hand for sale. Scotch Fines (imp.) Vol. 48, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) Bull, at head of herd. Terms 1/2 mile from Weston, G. T. R. and G. E. R., and eligible for both.

Shorthorns for Sale. IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED. Cows, HEIFERS and Young BULLS. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. om W. Doherty, GLEN PARK Clinton, Ont.

A. EDWARD MEYER Box 378, Guelph, Ont. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS a specialty. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary; Lovely Prince, a Cruickshank Lovely. Nothing for sale in the meantime. Public sale at Guelph, Dec. 14, 1905. om

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854. 15 Shorthorn heifers, sired by imp. bull, and in calf to imp. bull. Also two first-class young bulls. Cows are large milkers. om A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

Time spent in trying to correct the unpleasant faults of others might better be used in some other way.

It is very important to teach the young calf to eat at as early an age as possible, for the calf which eats well suffers much less at weaning time than one which is not accustomed to depend upon itself to any extent. Oats, either whole or ground, or a mixture of oats and oil cake, make an excellent food for the young calf at this time. It should also be encouraged to eat some clover hay and a few roots.

A wholesome dissatisfaction with present attainments is always and at all times a condition precedent to advancement and improvement. The man who thinks he is doing about as well as the average of his neighbors and is therefore with content, is not the stuff that progressive dairymen, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, or other successful men are made of.

Improvement of cattle has been made by improved care and improved feeding in connection with careful selection and breeding. Take away the improvement in care and feeding, and selection and breeding will avail very little. The whole object of improvement is not to develop a class of cattle that will withstand rough treatment and scanty fare, but to develop animals that will make the greatest possible profit when given the very best treatment and fed in the most skillful and liberal manner, and it is little use for anyone to begin to improve his cattle unless he first realizes thoroughly that he must improve the conditions under which they are kept.

Several years ago, Dr. E. P. Henson delivered a lecture on the subject of "Fools" at the Lakeview Assembly grounds, South Framingham. Bishop Vincent, who was presiding, introduced the speaker, saying: "We are about to listen to a lecture on fools by one of the greatest—(here the Bishop paused, while the audience broke into an uproar of laughter, and then continued)—the greatest lecturers of modern times."

Dr. Henson, nowise nonplussed, rose and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am not as great a fool as our Bishop Vincent—(here a pause and more laughter from the audience, and then the doctor continued)—would have you believe?"

On one of the old turnpikes yet remaining in the South, a big touring car had twice rushed through the gate without paying toll. The third time they made the attempt, the negro toll-man shut his gate, and brought them to a stand. With indignation, the half-dozen occupants of the car declared they were entitled to ride free.

"Look at your own board," said the spokesman. "It says, 'Every carriage, cart or wagon drawn by one beast, 2 cents; every additional beast, 2 cents.' We're not drawn by any beast at all." "No; but here's where ye come in, sah," replied the darky, pointing to another clause, as follows: "'Every half-dozen hogs, 4 cents.' An' three times four is twelve," he added. The twelve cents was paid.

"A minister often has a hard time convincing a young man whom he has just married that there is no regular price for the ceremony, and yet leaving such an impression that he will be sure to get a liberal donation," said the Rev. O. P. Smith, pastor of the North Side Christian church, in Kansas City, "and we often have some amusing experiences in connection with the matter."

"I remember one instance about ten years ago; when I was preaching at Walla Walla, Wash. There was no negro preacher in town, and I was often called upon to perform a ceremony between negroes. One afternoon, after I had married a young negro couple, the groom asked me what was the price for the service.

"Oh, well," said I, "you can pay me whatever you think it is worth to you." "The negro turned and silently looked his bride over from head to foot, then slowly rolling up the whites of his eyes to me, said: "'Lawd, sah, you has done ruined me for life.'"

To advertise any advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

ERUPTIVE LYMPHANGITIS.

Mare that is a very heavy milker lost her colt at three days' old last year. Her hind legs swelled up badly, and at last broke in several places, and discharged a whitish, bloody pus. This year her legs acted the same way before foaling, and two or three days after foaling they gradually got better.

1. Will this condition return each time she is bred?
2. Is it likely to turn to grease leg?
3. What is the name of the complaint?

L. B.

Ans.—1. Some mares are particularly predisposed to this condition during the parturient state. Yours is one of this sort, and it is probable she will be more or less troubled each time, especially if not regularly worked or exercised. Regular exercise or light work during pregnancy tends to prevent conditions of this kind, while idleness and good food favor their occurrence.

2. It is not likely to terminate in grease, but there is danger of a chronic enlargement, called elephantitis.
3. Eruptive lymphangitis.

V.

Miscellaneous.

A REPLEVIN CASE.

Last fall I gave a valuable young cow to a man to get new milch. The conditions were: I paid him \$12 down at time, balance, \$18, to be paid at time of delivery of cow, new milch. He now tells me he cannot get her new milch, and will not deliver her until balance of \$18 is paid. Total contract was \$25. Cow is milking five quarts yet. Would I be under any lawful disorder if I went and stole her away at night? What would you advise?

Halifax, N. S.

Ans.—We could not advise you to do what you suggest. To say the least, such a course would be decidedly irregular. You should make a formal demand for a return of the \$12 and cow, taking the precaution to have someone present who might later on be used as a witness, if necessary; and if demand be not complied with then take replevin proceedings for recovery of the animal, and at same time sue the man for the \$12.

PEDIGREES WANTED.

Please state the breeder and breeding of the Shorthorn bull, Royal Strathallan =33959=, also the breeding of a Clyde stallion, named King of the Dominion.

C. W.

Ans.—1. Breeder, E. Sutherland, Bennington, Oxford Co., Ont., sire Strathallan Chief =18211=, he by Indian Chief (imp.), and out of Moss Rose of Strathallan =10177=. The dam of Royal Strathallan, Bonnie Jean =33764=, traces to the cow, Snowdrop =497=, imported from England in 1845 by Ralph Wade, Sr., of Port Hope, Ont.

2. King of the Dominion [264], foaled May, 1882, sire Young Lorne (imp.) [207] (2524), dam Kate [106], by Young Conqueror (imp.) (957). Back of this are the imported sires: Scotland's Glory [226], Netherby (1494), Loudoun Tom (1482), Geo Buchanan (329), Sovereign [124], and Grey Clyde [170].

Gossip.

Mr. Geo. Rice, of Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont., writes under date July 20th: "We have harvested 125 tons of hay and 300 bushels early potatoes, and what with looking after and cultivating 50 acres of corn, 16 acres of potatoes, and 8 acres of mangels, we have had to get in our biggest push. We are now cutting wheat, which is an excellent crop, and promises good yield and good sample. All our crops are very heavy at Annandale, and the farm is looking very fine."

Mr. H. E. Williams, Knowlton, Que., who advertises Rhode Island Reds, writes: "I have found them the most satisfactory breed of poultry I have yet tried, and I have tried most of the popular kinds. I have raised these for two years, and have never lost a fowl through sickness. During the excessive cold of last winter, my hens not only kept well, but commenced laying early and kept it up. Eighty per cent. of my eggs have hatched this spring. I have some fine birds, fit to exhibit at any fair."

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

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

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Three choice young bulls, ready for service, for sale at low prices. For particulars, write

W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, o Mt. Forest, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Imp. Bapton Chancellor—40330—(78298) heads the herd. Imported and Canadian-bred stock of the leading Scotch families for sale at all times. Apply to KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont. o Ayr, C. P. R. Paris G. T. R.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn Herd of Scotch Baron 40421 (imp.) o HORNS, Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two grand young bulls by Prince Misty =37804=. Also a few females. Londonboro Sta. and P. O.

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

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

THOS. MERCER, 33, Markdale, Ont. Breeder and importer of OLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS. Car lots a specialty.

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

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS. Young stock of both sexes for sale; sired by Scottish Baron 40421 (imp.) o H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford C. P. R.; Ingersoll, G. T. R.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1855. Large and old-established herd of SHORTHORNS. Good milking qualities. Splendid offering of either sex. Scotch and Scotch-topped. o JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale ten Buis, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68, o Brampton, Ont.

Jerseys—Present offering: Some good young cows and a choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered).

WILLIAM WILLIS, o Newmarket, Ont.

AYRSHIRES, 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH, Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. o CORNWALL, ONT. Apple Hill, C. P. R. o

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM. Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. o R. BRID & CO., o Blintzberg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

Ayrshire Bulls for Sale—One 2-year-old, one 1-year-old, one 10 months old. All bred from long-teated, deep milking stock. Also Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. Oringtons and B. P. Rocks. Address: A. R. YULL, Carleton Place, Ont. o

Springbrook Ayrshires are heavy milkers and high testers. For sale: Three bulls, 9 months old; 2 bull calves, dropped in January last; also females of all ages. W. F. STEPHEN, P. O. box 101, o Huntingdon, Que.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD. Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Sta. o Meaford P. O., Ont.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES. Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock. W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont. o

Itching, Burning, Stinging Eczema

With All Its Unbearable Torture is Entirely Overcome by the Use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Itching skin diseases such as eczema, salt rheum and tetter are the despair of the doctors. They prescribe some relief for the itching or an internal medicine to act through the blood, but usually tell their patient candidly that they cannot cure such ailments.

We do not recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as an experiment, for it has long since passed the experimental stage as a cure for itching skin diseases. It has positively proven its power to relieve and cure in thousands of severe cases, and if you could read the sincere letters of recommendation which come to these offices you could not help but consider this the most successful treatment for diseases of the skin that was ever discovered.

It exercises to a remarkable degree that soothing, healing, antiseptic influence which alone is successful in making a thorough cure of eczema and other itching skin diseases.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 6 cows whose official test average 22.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.0 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 26 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 18 mos., for sale.

Geo. Rice, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins

Over 60 head to choose from. A number of young cows and heifers for sale. Six young bulls from 8 to 11 months old.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

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

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

Maple Glen Holsteins—Select bull calves now for sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to Canary Mercedes' Son, and one to Mercedes Julip Pietertje Paul. Secure the best o C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS. For Sale: Four bull calves, 5 months old, whose sire's three nearest dams average 21.70 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also young bulls by the sire of first-prize herd at London. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM. 6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 9 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.

HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTHS. One choice yearling bull, excellent quality and breeding. Will be sold at a bargain to a quick buyer; also a few bull calves. One bear ready for service. Young pigs ready to wear. Write at once for bargains.

A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co. o Breslau, Ont.

Holstein Bulls—MAPLE GROVE still has a serviceable ages, which are offered at prices that nobody can afford to lose a scrub. For particulars address, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont. o

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

H. E. Buermeyer, the President of the National Amateur Skating Association, was describing a banquet that he had once attended in New York.

I found this banquet interesting, he said, and I was one of the last to leave. In the cloakroom, as I was putting on my hat and coat, I couldn't help noticing the woe-begone look on the attendant's face. The poor fellow appeared worried and sad, and every little while he sighed and muttered to himself.

"You seem disconsolate, friend," I said.

"I am disconsolate, sir," said the attendant.

"What is the trouble?" said I. "Haven't the guests tipped you well to-night?"

The attendant answered in an excited voice:

"It's not only, sir, that they haven't tipped me, but they've taken the quarter that I put in the tray for a decoy."

Speaking of the tribulations of the cross-examiner, Henry Wollman cites this experience:

In the progress of a murder trial near Kansas City, he wished to learn from a witness just where the bullet struck the victim.

"Where was this man shot?" was asked.

"Right here in this town," replied the witness.

"Yes, I know, but where did the bullet hit him?"

"Near Sixth and Wyoming streets."

"You don't understand me. Where did the bullet enter?"

"It came in the window."

"But in what part of the body did it lodge?"

"It never hit his body."

"Well, it certainly hit him somewhere—he is dead."

"Hit him in the head," said the witness.

PEACE AFTER THE BATTLE.

The wife of a well-known Western Senator is a Southern woman who was married to the Senator late in life. While still a young girl she left her native State and came north to live; but from time to time she would revisit her old home.

On one of these occasions shortly before her marriage she happened to meet the old colored "mammy" who had been her nurse, and who was vastly surprised to find that "Miss Mary" still was unwedded.

"Lan," Miss Ma'y! she exclaimed, "ain't yo' married yit?"

"No, not yet, aunt Sally," was the answer.

"My, my! Who'd a-thought it? An' yit," she mused, determined to soften this disgrace, "aftah all, dey does say dat ol' maids has de happes' life; dat is, aftah dey quits strugglin'—The Tribune, New York.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Piety is more than phrases.

Preaching down never lifts up.

Knowing is only tributary to living.

Self-sacrifice is but wise investment.

Saints are more than sapless sinners.

Heroic hearts come from hard places.

Prosperity easily builds its own prison.

Our love marks the level of our lives.

Failure is fortune if it cures flabbiness.

Sham sanctity has caused much sincere sin.

Loyalty to one truth involves hospitality to all.

Straw always stacks up higher than grain.

Narrowing the mind does not cause it to rise.

The smaller the fool the greater the folly may be.

The heart of the world's hunger is hunger of the heart.

Many a heavenly tune has been spoiled by a holy tone.

Theology is no more religion than an inventory is a stock.

You cannot prevent the pieces from flying by praying over the boiler.

You cannot nourish a beast in the heart and have beauty in the face.

The sorrow of to-day is often but the shadow of to-morrow's shining.

The average advance of heaven keeps lots of people away from it.

It's no use inviting folks to heaven if you're unwilling to ask them to eat dinner with you.

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

Gossip.

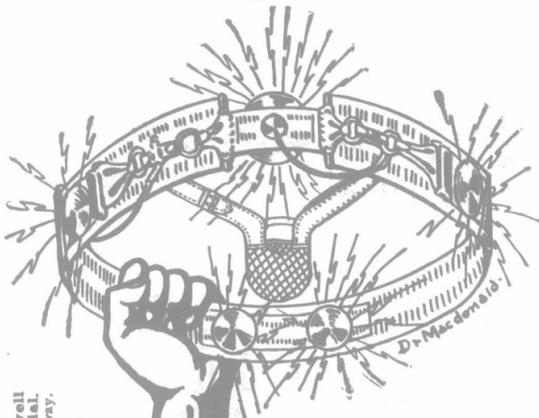
The first machine cutting of winter wheat in the Lethbridge district, in Southern Alberta, was begun July 23rd, on the farm of F. Coleman, near Magrath. The winter wheat harvest is in full swing this week throughout this district.

Mr. William Willis, Pine Ridge farm, Newmarket, Ont., who advertises Jersey cows and heifers of richest breeding and from high-testing stock, writes: "These heifers are all sired by Ida's Sonny, dam Count Oxford's Ida, an imported cow, once owned by V. E. Fuller, with an official record of 26 lbs. 6 ozs. in seven days, and the dams of these heifers are all good milkers, giving when flush 40 lbs. and upwards."

Mr. J. McGilchrist, farm manager, Ballindalloch, purchased at the H. and A. S. Show at Glasgow, the four-year-old Aberdeen-Angus bull, Jeshurun (19257) from Mr. George Cran, Morlich, Glenkindie, for use in the noted herd of Sir George Macpherson Grant, Ballindalloch. Jeshurun stood third in his class at the show, and was second at the Royal this year, and second at the Highland last year. He is a bull of immense substance, style and quality, and it is worthy of note that he was bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, his sire being the fine Erica bull, Eblito (14306), and his dam Junta (23000). He, therefore, returns to the place of his birth, and there is every reason to believe that he will do well in the hands of his breeder.

A few minutes' walk from Moffat Station, on the C. P. R. line, between Guelph and Toronto, can be seen the Shorthorn herd belonging to Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, numbering over 20 head, and comprising some first-class individuals, as well as some of the richest blood available. Messrs. Amos have endeavored to steer clear of buying stock simply because it was cheap; it must be good and well bred as well. The herd is now headed by Old Lancaster (Imp.), a two-year-old roan of the Cruickshank Lancaster tribe and of splendid conformation and scale, extra good in the quarters and twist. This bull won 4th at Toronto last year as a yearling in a very large ring, and many thought he should have stood higher up in the class. We shall be surprised if he does not go higher this fall, if nothing happens to him. Nine fine calves in the herd, by him, proves his worth as a sire. The remainder of the young stuff is by Imp. Ben Lomon, the former stock bull, which was sold to head an American herd. He was shown at the St. Louis World's Fair, and won fifth prize in a ring of 22 entries, an excellent showing when in competition with the world. The females in the herd are of such families as Kilblean Beautys, Nonpareil, Jilts, Campbell Bessies, Cecelias, Clementinas, Miss Ramsdens, Golden Drops, and Campbell Rosebuds. Among the females worthy of special mention, is Maria 12th, by Imp. Nonpareil Archer. This heifer was a prizewinner at Toronto as a yearling. She has a fine roan heifer calf at foot that also promises well from a show-yard standpoint. Imp. Martha 4th, a Miss Ramsden, by Spicy King, was a winner at the Western Fair in a class of 13, and also a winner at the Guelph Central, and it is expected will give a good account of herself this year. Lady Hampton, sire Merry Hampton, a winner of fifth place at Toronto in a class of 50, and third at the Winter Fair, Guelph, is in fine form, and will stand some beating should she come out this year. Among the younger ones in the herd is Lovely 58th, a roan yearling, bred by Mr. Chas. Rankin, Wyebridge, sire that choice imported bull, Pride of Scotland, dam Lovely 56th (Imp.), by Cyprus. This heifer will, no doubt, be heard from again, as she is a thick, smooth, good one. She is also extra well bred, her sire being a half-brother to Lord Banff. Among the young bulls, of which there are several good ones, is a red Campbell Rosebud that is especially low down and thick, and will make a choice stock bull, if not a winner in the show-ring. The only bull on hand for sale, fit for service, Jealous Hero, an eighteen-months-old red, by Clipper Hero, dam Rose of Tourie 4th, by Red Light, is a splendid handler, and should be doing service, as he is all right. Look for Messrs. Amos' young stock at Toronto Exhibition.

"I feel much stronger and better in every way."



This is what a man in Ladysmith, B. C.,

March 19th, 1905.
Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure that I now write a few lines to let you know how well I think of your Belt. It is all that anyone could desire. I have given it a fair trial. I have followed your directions closely, and I feel much stronger and better in every way. I am telling all my friends of the good that I have received from it. Yours truly,
CHAS. E. ROBEUDUC, Ladysmith, B. C.

who was suffering from one of those so-called incurable diseases—diseases that are incurable by drugs and the old methods—writes to us. He obtained one of Dr. Macdonald's Electric Belts, and is now almost as well as ever he was. Why don't you follow his example? Write now, stating your case. If you are suffering from Rheumatism, Bladder Trouble, Epilepsy, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Indigestion, Lame Back, Impotence, etc., do not hesitate any longer. Do not take any more useless drugs. Remember, I guarantee to cure you. I have never yet failed with any case that I have taken up. My Belt contains a certain specific quality of Electricity, which is more beneficial to your system than any other. By means of the belt this is poured into the system, and disease and weakness cannot resist its overwhelming healing force. It will cure you permanently. It will give you back your native vigor of body and mind—it will replenish your stock of health and strength.

I have a book giving valuable information about disease and weakness. It should be in the hands of everyone. It is free. Write for it now.

To prove that I will cure you, I let you wear this marvellous Belt for 30 days. This means that in many cases you will be cured before you pay me a cent. It shows that I am in earnest when I say I can cure you.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

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

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

Address: **HOWRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**
Cables—Sheepste. London.

THE RIBY HERD and FLOCK OF SHORTHORN AND LINCOLN CATTLE AND SHEEP

The largest of each in England. Established 160 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guinea champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guinea rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale.

Cables—Dudding, Keelby, England.

THE MARHAM COTSWOLDS

Largest flock of the breed in England, numbering 1,200. Over 300 rams disposed of annually. Fifty-second annual ram letting.

JULY 27th, 1905.
T. BROWN & SON, Marham Hall, Downham Market, Norfolk, Eng.
Telegrams: Marham.
Railway station: Downham, G. E. Ry.

SHEEP AND CATTLE LABELS with initials, name, or name and address and numbers. Write for circular and price list. Address: **F. G. JAMES, Bowmansville, Ont.**

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

"RESERVE" for CHAMPION in the SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1904.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its WONDERFULLY EARLY MATURITY.

Hardiness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed, and for crossing purposes with any other breed unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE, SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, SALISBURY, England.

Champion Cotswolds—Silver medal ram, silver medal ewe. Won all first prizes except one at Toronto, 1904. A number of choice ewes, bred to imported ram, for sale. **R. F. FARR, Burgessville, Ont. o LINDEN OXFORDS**

I have some good yearling rams; also a choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, sired by first-class imp. rams. Come and see them, or write to **E. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.**

Leicester sheep—Choice ram and ewe lambs; also a few yearlings for sale. For particulars write to **CHAS. F. MAW, Milton Sta. and Tel. o Omagh P.O.**

Hampshire Sheep—We have a few choice ram lambs for sale, from imp. stock. Sire first-prize winner at St. Louis. Correspondence invited. **FREEBORN BROS., Denfeld Sta. and P.O.**

LEICESTERS—We have for sale some good Leicesters: 1 two-shear ram, shearing and some good ram lambs, two-shear ewes, shearing and ewe lambs, all bred from imp. stock. **DUNNET BROS., Clonbrassil, Ont.**

One of the strangest farms in the country, if not in the whole world, is situated in Southern California, 205 feet below the level of the sea. The place is known as Salton. It is a salt farm of about 1,000 acres. Here the salt lies, as deposited by nature, from six inches to 16 inches deep. The salt farmers are busy harvesting this crop the year round, and though the harvest has continued for 20 years, during which time more than 40,000 tons of salt have been harvested, only ten of the 1,000 acres have been touched. The salt is first plowed up into furrows; it is then thrown into conical piles by men with barrows, after which it is taken to the reduction works near by and put into marketable condition. The work is done by Mexicans and Chinamen, the intense heat being more than the white man can endure.

MEMORIES OF THE RAZOR-BACK.

The old-fashioned "razor-back" hog, which ran wild and fed chiefly on acorns, made the sweetest of all pork and the most toothsome of breakfast bacon.—Ladonia News.

You bet it did. What boy reared in the white-oak or hickory-ridge sections of Tennessee or Alabama can ever forget the old razor-back or the feasts that its carcass furnished? When hog-killing time ushered in the heyday of sweetbreads and sausages, the average youth would crowd joys of a thousand years into one day. One of those fresh dinners was worth a dozen a la carte whirrs at Delmonico's. And then, when the lazy-feeling summer time—the weather that puts all of a boy except his appetite in the dormant state—came on, what a feast was that dish of crisp-fried streak-o'-lean and streak-o'-fat! Talk about your Berkshire, your Poland Chinas and your Red Duroc, they're not in the Razor-back's class when it comes to furnishing meats of heavenly flavor!

But, there's a thorn for every rose. It is impossible to think of the Razor-back without remembering the pure cussedness of his being and the despicable traits that were as thick in his heart as the bristles on his back. There was never a gate that he couldn't throw flat as a flounder with that case-hardened bugle-shaped snout of his. There was never a rail fence that he couldn't lay low in the night time when the corn was ripening; and he always invited the whole porcine family to go in and eat with him. O, were you ne'er a farmer's boy, and were you never batted out of bed with a board in the early morning and told to go and run old Mol and her regiment of shoats out of the corn patch? If you ever were you remember how you hunted until you found the rent made in the fence by the razor-back. Then, to make an easy exit for Mol and the shoats you widened the gap and lowered it by removing rails. Then you sallied forth in the tall, dewy grass and corn and soon were as wet from head to foot as if you had just arisen from the baptismal waters to walk in newness of life. At the far corner of the field you started Mol and the shoats in a long gallop toward the gap, quickening their pace ever and anon with clods, and occasionally dropping a cuss word to accelerate the speed of the stubborn swine. After a long run, in which countless saw-briars raked your bare feet and ankles and myriads of bull-nettles pierced your legs, the gap was reached—but Mol went by like a limited express passing a flag station, and every son-of-a-gun of a shoat followed her. Around the field you gave chase again, this time drawing heavily upon your vocabulary of profanity and heaving the heaviest chunks you could toss at the heads of the hated swine. Again they passed the gap in a long gallop, and then did a kind Providence release your fountain of tears and a kind Satan furnish perfect gems of profanity, which you slung at the porcine lumps with all the vim of a Populist orator lambasting a plutocrat. But worse!—just then you looked up through the binding tears and found yourself face to face with pater familias, armed with a persimmon sprout! Here, dear reader, allow me to draw the curtain. There are depths of sorrow that we dare not invade even retrospectively—

You may break, you may burn every limb if you will, But the hurt of that 'simmon sprout will wind round you still.
—Honey Grove Signal.

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

SOWS.

Messrs. A. Edward Meyer, Guelph, and Geo. Amos & Son, of Moffatt, Ont., claim December 14th next as date for a joint sale of Shorthorns, to be held at Guelph. Mr. Meyer writes: "I intend rebuilding my barn and stables next spring, and for this reason will offer all of my young things and a few of my breeding females. Such families as the Cruickshank Villages, Nonpareils, Brawith Buds, Campbell Bessies, Clarets, Urys, Minas and others will be represented. Geo. Amos & Son will contribute a number of first-class Scotch-bred individuals from their select herd to strengthen the offering. This firm enjoys the reputation of always bringing out something good, in good fix, and I consider myself particularly fortunate in having the support of their quota. As will be noticed, our date falls upon Thursday of the Fat-stock Show week, thus enabling parties interested to take in both." More particular reference to the offering will appear in these columns later on.

At the auction sale of pigs, conducted by Alfred Mansell & Co., at Park Royal, the week of the Royal Show, the demand was very uneven, some making full value, whilst others went cheaply. The first lot sold were two pigs, the property of Mr. T. S. Jay. These made respectively 5 gs. and 4 gs., and were purchased by Mr. Bishop. The remainder of the white pigs were passed.

In the Berkshire section, Mr. Winterton gave 10 gs. for Mr. R. P. Cooper's boar. The reserve number boar in this class, Mr. J. A. Fricker's, went to the Hon. C. B. Portman at 25 gs., and there was a good demand for Mr. Fricker's first-prize pen of young boars, the first selection going to Mr. Noel at 80 gs., the top price realized in the pig sale. Mr. M. Cottard gave 12 gs. for another, and the third one made 11 gs. to Mr. Goodall. The highest price in Mr. G. Talfourd Inman's second-prize pen was 10 gs., given by Sir T. Gooch. Mr. Fricker's first-prize pen of sow pigs were in request: two were sold, one at 10 gs. to Mr. A. D. Ackland, and the other at 7 gs. to Mr. R. Miller, Canada.

The demand for Tamworths was very uneven. Mr. R. Ibbotson's third-prize boar made 10 gs., his purchaser being Mr. Muchison, of Rugby, whilst two of the first-prize pen of young boars from the same herd were sold, Mr. C. Bathurst giving 10 gs. for the first one, and the Danish Bacon Agency 8 gs. for the other. The champion sow of this breed from Mr. E. J. Morant went to Mr. Noel at 16 gs., and Mr. D. W. Phillips' highly-commended sow went to Mr. C. Bathurst at 20 gs.

DOMINION EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST.

The prize list of the Dominion Exhibition, to be held at New Westminster, British Columbia, Sept. 27th to Oct. 7th, has been issued, and is an exceedingly creditable production. The prizes offered in all classes of live stock are liberal, and the classification generous.

In most of the cattle classes there are from 15 to 25 sections, including senior and junior yearlings and calves, aged and young herds, senior and junior championships, and also grand championships, and four to five liberal cash prizes in each section. In the Shorthorn class, to which the Shorthorn Association contribute \$200, the prizes in the sections for older animals range from \$25 for first to \$5 for fifth, and the juniors from \$15 down. Herd prizes in most classes range from \$40 to \$10. The prizes for horses are proportionately high. For sheep, three prizes in each section are given: the first, \$14; second, \$9; third, \$5. For pigs, the first prizes in the older sections run from \$15 to \$4 in the classes where most competition is probable, and for pens of three bacon hogs, the prizes are \$20 and \$10 in two sections, one for pure-bred and one for grades or crosses. Poultry and farm products are liberally classified and provided for. Entries close positively Sept. 13th to enable the management to have the catalogue printed. For prize list and entry forms apply to W. H. Keary, Manager, New Westminster, B. C. Cheap excursion rates are arranged by the railways from all points east and west. A rare opportunity to see the prairie and Pacific provinces and the glorious "Rockies" at very moderate expense.

HILLOREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
 JOHN LANHER, VINE P. O.

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

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

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

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, Telegraph & R.R. station, LUCAN, ONT.

DORSET HORN SHEEP AND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramaden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

John A. McGillivray, North Toronto, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have retired from showing at all fairs, 2 years and over show ewes ONLY now offered. For 25 years won more firsts than all competitors. At St. Louis won more than any three flocks. At last International won 9 of 14 firsts offered, including champion ram and reserve to same. All making the greatest winnings on record. Have now the best breeding stock ever offered. Who want good ones to strengthen their flocks?

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ontario

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS"

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs out of imported ram. One imported three-year-old ram, which has proved to be an excellent sire, and which I have used myself for the last two seasons. Also a few choice Yorkshire pigs of good bacon type.

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont. R.R. Stns.—Midway, G. T. R.; Teeswater, O. P. R.

Farnham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 20 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

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

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

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

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

I have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prizewinning sows, a few sows bred and ready to breed, and my stock hog Elm Dale Ned 2503. Also two cows and a choice lot of bull calves from one to eight months old.

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

TAMWORTHS

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

Glenairn Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$15 each.

DAVID BARR, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew P. O.

YORKSHIRES

for sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.

GEO. M. SMITH, Raysville P. O., Ont.

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

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



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

D. O. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P.O.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

Present Offering

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

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat Stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8408. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dams, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: O. Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

Summer Offering of LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Fine lot of Imported Young Sows in pig. A grand lot of Spring Boars and Sows from Imported Sows and Boars of the best breeding. Pairs supplied not akin.

Prices reasonable. H. J. DAVIS, O.P.R. & G.T.R. WOODSTOCK, ONT.

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

A number of large, good sows in farrow; also some choice young pigs for sale. Now is a good time to order. Our herd has won more first prizes at leading shows in Ontario than any other. Pigs of different ages for sale. Write for prices.

SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont.

Bargains in YORKSHIRES during March and April. Orders book-d for Holsteins calves of both sexes. For description, price, etc., write

R. BONEY, Minster Farm, Briskley, Ont.

CHESTER WHITES

Good bacon type, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.

Large English Berkshires—Boars fit for service. Sows bred and ready to breed. Choice stock, both sexes, from 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs and trios not akin. Express prepaid. JOHN BOYES, Jr. Rosebank Stock Farm o Churchhill, Ont.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, I have been unable to supply customers for Poland Chinas

Write me if you want any. For sale, cheap, pure-bred Berkshire boar, registered. F. S. Wetherall, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

English Berkshires

for sale. A fine lot of young Boars of good size and form—from March and Apr. litters. Write for prices.

JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.

He—I think every woman is entitled to be considered man's equal.

She—Well, if she is willing to bring herself down to his level, I don't see why she shouldn't be allowed to pose as his equal.

A husband came home one evening to find a note left for him by his wife. Carelessly he opened it, but as he read his face blanched. "My God!" he exclaimed, "how could this have happened so suddenly?" and, snatching his hat and coat, he rushed to a hospital which was near his home.

"I want to see my wife, Mrs. Brown, at once," he said to the head nurse, "before she goes under the ether. Please take my message to her at once." "Mrs. Brown?" echoed the nurse. "There is no Mrs. Brown here."

"Then to which hospital has she gone?" asked the distracted husband. "I found this note from her when I came home," and he handed the note to the nurse, who read:

"Dear Husband: I have come to have my kimono cut out."

THE 'HERD LADDIE'S LAMENT ON THE LOSS OF HIS WHITTLE.

(An Old Scotch Favorite.)

My whittle's lost, yet, I dinna ken!
 Lat's ripe—lat's ripe ma pooch again;
 Na, I hae been ower a' that's in't
 But ne'er a whittle can I find:
 A bit cauk, and a bit reid keel—
 A hit auld shoe, to mak a sling—
 A peerie and a peerie string—
 The big auld button that I fand,
 When crossin' through the fallow land—
 A bit lead, a pickle thrums,
 A laist of a', some ait cake crumbs.
 Yet aye I turn them o'er and o'er
 Thinkin' I've been mistaen before,
 And aye my hand wi' instinctive attle
 Gangs tae ma pooch tae seek my whittle.
 I doot it's lost—how, where and when
 Is mair than I can understan';
 Whether it jump oot ma pooch
 That time I loupit ower the ditch
 Or whether I didna tak it up
 When I cut a handle for my whup,
 Or put it in at the wrangit
 And it fell through doon at my fit.
 But mony a gate I've gone since then
 Ower hill and hollow, muir and fen,
 Outside, inside, butt and ben,
 I doot I'll never see't again.
 Made o' the very best o' metal
 I thocht richt muckle o' my whittle,
 It aye cam' in to be o' use
 Whether o'thy or in the hoose,
 For slicin' neeps or whangs o' cheese
 Or cuttin' oot my name on trees,
 To whyte a stick or cut a string,
 To mak windmills, or anything.
 Wi' it I was richt where'er I gaed
 An a' wis wrang when I didna haed;
 I ken na hoo I'll do wi'oot it
 And faith I'm mighty ill about it.
 I micht as weel live wi'oot whittle,
 As try tae live wi'oot me whittle.
 You birksie scamperin' doon the road
 I'd like tae join their joysome crowd,
 The very air rings wi' their daffin'
 Their rollickin', halloin', lauchin';
 Flee on my lads, I'll bide alane,
 My heart hings as a stane,
 My feet seem tied to ane anither,
 I'm clean dung doited a' thegither.
 Hear how they rant and rear and rattle,
 Like me they hinna lost a whittle;
 It was the only thing o' worth
 That I could ca' my ain on earth,
 And aft I would admirin' stand
 Haudin' the whittle in my hand,
 Breathin' upon its sheemin' blade,
 To see how quick the breath wid fade,
 And weel I kent it wad reveal
 The blade tae be o' richt guid steel.
 Puir whittle! whaur will ye be now?
 In wood? on lea? on hill? or hove?
 Lyin' a' covered ower wi' grass?
 Or sinkin' doon in some morass?
 Or may ye be already fand
 And in some other body's hand?
 Or will ye lie, till, rusted o'er
 Ye look like dug up dirks of yore?
 When we're a' dead, and sound enuch,
 Ye may be turned up by a pleuch,
 Or fand t' the middle o' a peat
 And sent tae Edinbruch in state?
 There tae be shewn, a wondrous sight—
 The jockteleg o' Wallace wicht!

Thus a' the comfort I can bring,
 Frae thee, thou lost lamented thing,
 Is to believe that on a board,
 Wi' broken spear and dirk and sword
 And shield and helm and ancient kettle
 May some day lie my rusty whittle.

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



FREE HELP FOR MEN (2)
The only remedy known to science which will positively cure lost manhood is "RESTORINE," the marvelous German Remedy discovered by Dr. Jules Kohr. It is controlled in this country by the Dr. Kohr Medicine Company, a concern which has the highest standing in the medical world. This treatment has cured thousands of men, young and old, when the best known remedies have failed. If you are suffering from diseases of the generative organs such as lost manhood, exhausting drains, nervous debility, the results of abuse, this remedy can and will cure you to stay cured. The headache, pimples, varicocele, pain in the back and falling memory, disappear completely in the worst cases in from one to two week's treatment. We make the honest offer of a cure or return your money. Thousands of testimonials. Correspondence treated strictly confidential. FIVE day's treatment sent free with a book of rules for health, diet and advice. Our greatest successes have been those who have failed with other treatments. This remedy is regularly used in the French and German armies, and the soldiers in these countries are models of strength and vitality. Write for sample sent securely sealed in plain wrapper.

Address DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, Montreal.

WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.

Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

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

H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."

MEN, IT'S FREE.
SEND FOR IT NOW.



ASK ME TO SEND YOU, SEALED FREE, a book just completed, which will inspire any man to be bigger, stronger, younger (if he is old), and more vigorous than he ever felt. I am a builder of men.

I can take any weak, puny man and make him feel like a Sandow. Of course I can't make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by Nature to be strong and husky. I don't mean that.

But I can take a man who started with a fair constitution and before it got fully developed began tearing it down. That fellow is weak-nerved, slow, poky, lacking in vim, ambition and self-confidence. I can make a man of him in three months, so that his own friends won't know him.

Every man who is weak and "going back" knows that there ought to be something which will restore that old "steam" to his physical body. He has tried the usual drug method and found there must be something.

That a fizzle, and yet he knows there must be something. I know it, too, and I've got it. It's Electricity. You can't name anything more likely to have that force which a weak man lacks. It's a natural power. I can pump it into a weak man while he sleeps and make him feel like a Sandow in no time. It's the spice of life.

So get the book if you want to be stronger.

"I am very much pleased with your Belt, and think it is a grand remedy. I feel well in every way and shall always recommend it."—CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS, Cranbrook, B.C.

"The Belt I purchased from you in 1901 has given me lasting benefits, and I have never felt better in all my life than I have since wearing your Belt."—HENRY HOFFMAN, Berlin, Ont.

I don't ask you to take any chances. I am willing to do that, because I know my Belt will cure any case I undertake if given a fair chance. All I ask is that you secure me while you are using it. Remember.

IT DOESN'T COST YOU A CENT UNTIL CURED.
CALL TO-DAY. FREE BOOK. FREE TEST AND CONSULTATION. If you can't call, write for beautifully illustrated 64-page book. Send this coupon!—

DR. W. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.
Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name

Address

Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

AN UNCOMMON WEED.
The plant sent us for identification by D. P. McKinnon, King's Co., P. E. I., is one of those called rape. Botanically, it is *Raphanus raphanistrum*. It is distinguished from mustard by its fruit. In Smith's English Botany *R. raphanistrum* is called the jointed charlock, and is said to be a troublesome weed. J. D.

WORM FENCING.
Some time ago the question was asked in the "Farmer's Advocate" regarding a line fence, it was this: "Is it lawful to put up a worm fence," and it was answered it was not, unless both parties agreed. Is this for a township only, or is it the law for the Province?
YOUNG COUNTRYMAN.

Ont.
Ans.—For the Province.

RIGHT TO COLT—LIEN FOR SERVICES.
1. B rents his farm to A. A is unable to pay rent, but gives a colt instead. B sells the colt to C. C keeps the colt for six months, and then learns that D has a registered lien note against the colt. D did not sell the colt to A, but took the note for a debt. Can D get the colt from C?
2. Can the owner of a stallion hold a colt for services that has passed from A to B, and then to C?
Ont.
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. He is not legally in a position to do so.
2. We do not see that he can.

DEFENCE TO "WAGES CLAIM"
A hired B for seven months at \$20 per month; at the end of three months B leaves without a reason.

1. Can he collect his wages for the three months?
2. What would be the proper steps for A to take?
J. S.

Ont.
Ans.—1. Not in full, only what the court might deem reasonable under the circumstances.
2. Not any, unless and until proceeded against by B, and then only by way of defence.

WILL COW, HAVING ABORTED, MILK AS WELL AFTER NEXT CALVING.

I have a cow that usually gave 25 to 30 lbs. of milk twice a day for several months, and would give a big lot up to within five or six weeks of calving. Last December, about Christmas, she aborted, owing to some strain, I suppose, though unaware to me. She gave her usual milk all winter, and never increased, even when she got in good pasture, and now gives less than half as much. She is again in calf, is fat, and is getting fatter. Do you think she will come to her usual standard at next calving? G. B.

Ans.—Yes, if she carries her calf full time, and if dried off a month or two before calving.

HER RIGHT NAME.
1. Does a woman bear her own or her husband's christian name. For example, should I, in corresponding with my friend, formerly Alice B., now married to Robert C., address my letter to Mrs. Robert C., or should I write Mrs. Alice C.?
2. In case of her husband's death, and she becoming a widow, is she not then Mrs. Alice C.?
3. How should she herself sign her own name, both in a business letter and on other occasions?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ont.
Ans.—1. Mrs. Robert C.
2. Yes; but she might still call herself Mrs. Robert C., if she preferred to do so.
3. Alice C.

BIRD BOOKS.
As I am studying birds, and have a bird book called "Citizen Bird," but it is not complete, I should like you to give me the name of any book giving pictures and descriptions of all the birds of Canada. (MISS) L. B. E.

King's Co., N. S.
Ans.—"Chapman's Bird Life," \$1.75, D. Appleton & Co., New York; "Color Key to Birds of North America," by Chapman, D. Appleton & Co., New York, \$2.50; or "Birds of Eastern U. S.," by Nuttall, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass., \$3. You can order any of these books, either through this office, or direct from publishers, through your local bookseller.



THAT'S THE SPOT!

Right in the small of the back. Do you ever get a pain there? If so, do you know what it means? It is a Backache.

A sure sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it. Stop it in time. If you don't, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

cure Backache, Lame Back, Diabetes, Dropsy and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Price 50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25, all dealers.

DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.
Toronto, Ont.

TO STOCKMEN

A GOOD PICTURE

Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "points" requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock-artist in Canada is with

The TORONTO ENGRAVING & EMBROIDERY CO. LIMITED
92 BAY ST. TORONTO

QUEENSTON CEMENT

Sold direct from the manufacturer to the consumer.

Don't be misled by statements of agents handling cement paying large commissions. Go yourself and see Queenston walls and floors built in your own locality. Our barrel contains as many cubic inches as any other cement, and as cement is gauged by measure, not by weight, your cement will go as far. Write us for all information. Freight rates and estimates cheerfully given. 75c. per barrel, strictly cash, L. C. h. cars Queenston. Go in with your neighbor and get benefit of carload rates, 6

ISAAC USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Hay Fever and Asthma

Cured to Stay Cured

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicine needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 6,000 patients. Book 57¢ Free. Very interesting. Write F. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y.

WOMEN'S BALLOON SPRAY SYRINGE

Thoroughly cleanses vaginal folds. Strong back motion. Absolutely safe. Recommended by all doctors. Thousands in use. Drug store price, \$1.50; our price (mailed free) \$1.00. Plain sealed packages. Full directions for use. Send for bargain circulars of everything.

THE SOVEREIGN SPECIALTY CO.
P.O. box 459. London, Ont.

Stock Farm for Sale—Burnbrae Stock Farm, containing 140 acres, basement barn, dairy, hen, ice and engine houses, two dwellings, up to date in all respects, together with all thoroughbred stock, implements, etc. Holstein and Jersey stock for sale. Write for particulars. Apply,
J. W. ROBERTSON, Vankeek Hill, Ont.

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PERFECT



NONE GENUINE THIS SIGNATURE
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MADE IN CANADA *Geo. H. Pedlar*
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

PEDLAR'S PERFECT

RUBBER FLEXIBLE READY ROOFING



SPECIAL SAND-SURFACED

This Roofing is Alkali and Acid Proof, and is not affected by any degree of temperature. It is elastic and pliable and is recommended for covering Railway Depots, Freight Sheds, Barns, etc., and other buildings where the conditions are severe.

Not affected by vibration or sulphur fumes or steam arising from engines.

Manufactured from best wool felt and does not contain any pitch, tar or asphaltum.

Can be applied to flat or sloping roofs.



PRICE LIST

1 Ply per 108 Sq. Ft.	- -	\$2.00
2 " " "	- -	2.50
3 " " "	- -	3.25

F. O. B. Oshawa, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto.

Price includes sufficient Nails, Caps and Cement for applying, and are packed in centre of each roll.

A sample will be sent on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ont.

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OTTAWA, ONT., 433 Sussex St.	VANCOUVER, B. C., 615 Pender St.	CAPE TOWN, S.A., 141 Longmarket St.	SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, 189 Clarence St.

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