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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. AUGUST 24, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 674

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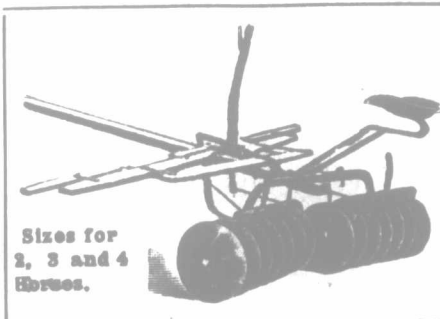
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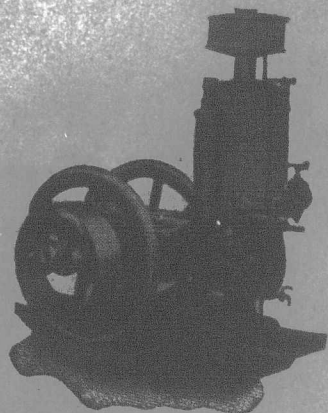
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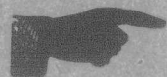
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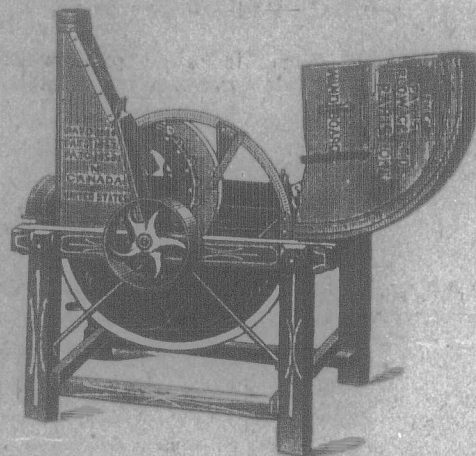
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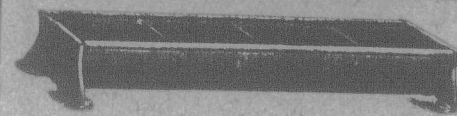
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The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED" and Home Magazine. ESTABLISHED 1866

VOL. XL

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 24, 1905

No. 674

EDITORIAL.

Clean up the Fairs.

A subscriber has called our attention to a late editorial in his local newspaper, urging the county agricultural society to enliven its exhibition this fall with some "attractions," objecting to the "all potato and hog show," and insinuating Puritanism on the part of those desiring a purely agricultural fair. Fakers are condoned as "sound educators of our youth, who at the expense of a few cents are taught not to try to make money at another man's game"; "innocence in these matters," we are sagely informed, being "a constant source of danger."

The fallacy of such specious reasoning, though plain enough to sound-principled men, needs to be pointed out occasionally for the benefit of the drifting class, that is only too ready to resort to such subterfuges to stifle uneasy conscience. It is an old habit some people have of consoling themselves for loss by reflecting upon their acquisition of experience; but we have noticed that the "experience" is seductive, and that those who get the most of it run most after it. Instead of satisfying the victim, indulgence in gaming begets a morbid craving for that kind of thing, cultivates, in other words, the gambling spirit. Would any sane man advise a boy to stake money on cards in order to find out that it doesn't pay, or to get drunk in order to learn that drunkenness is degrading? In all such things the initial experience debases and paves the way for habitual indulgence.

Instead of being a source of danger, innocence, preserved by staunch principles, is the only reliable safeguard. A case that came to us lately illustrates this point. A middle-aged man told of having once when a boy travelled in a car with some fellows who for sport were fleecing a green countryman by a dead-sure game. Our hero was magnanimously invited to join in the fun, but although certain of making some money, his ingrained belief that such practice was wrong induced him to withstand the blandishments of the jokers, much to their displeasure. It transpired next morning that the countryman had been "in the game," and that in one way or another the party had relieved certain passengers of a goodly sum during the night. Was it "experience" or principle that saved the boy?

But games of chance, pernicious as they are, and illegal besides, are not the worst kind of side-shows. Far more reprehensible are the lewd exhibitions that pervert the minds and pollute the morals. It is no argument to say that such things need not be patronized; they are patronized, the victims being drawn at first very often by curiosity. Let a show be noised about the grounds as disgraceful, and ninety-nine out of every hundred boys and men are seized with an impulse to "go and see what it's like." Those who do so besmirch their characters, befoul their thoughts, and compromise their self-respect, while many a one takes a long step to ruin, for lust gains mastery the more it is indulged.

There is only one way for the community, as for the individual, to guard against these evils, and that is to shun them entirely. And the sordid committee that will subvert the morals of youth for a few paltry shekels places itself on a par with the lowest rum-seller in the land. And, further, if agricultural exhibitions as such are ever to amount to anything, they must be protected from the distracting influence of the side-shows; the two interests are antagonistic, and

the "attractions" being more enticing tend always to get the better of the educational features, for which the societies are subsidized. In too many cases the attraction end has run away with the other, and it is time to call a halt. If we can't stop the tail wagging the dog we had better cut off the dog and do away with the tail.

The Fall Fairs.

The summer is swiftly passing; a bountiful harvest is being stored, and already in some sections the hum of the threshing machine has been heard. Farmers and their families have worked hard in caring for the crops, and have well earned an outing, such as the fall fairs afford, and will need the relaxation provided for in these events, in which pleasure and profitable observation may be combined.

The National, at Toronto, the greatest annual agricultural and industrial exhibition on the continent, and unsurpassed in the world for general excellence, opens on the 26th of August, and continues to the 12th of September; the live-stock judging in the dairy classes commencing on Friday, Sept. 1st, when the interest to farmers will be at its height. The entries and all indications point to even a more successful show than any of its predecessors, which is saying a great deal.

Commencing on Sept. 8th, and continuing till the 16th, the well-managed and always interesting events, the Western Fair in London and the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa, will cater to the enjoyment and education of the people of Western and Eastern Ontario, respectively, and will, as usual, attract visitors from far beyond the borders of the Province. Quebec has each year a capital show, in beautiful Sherbrooke, slated this year for the dates, Sept. 2nd to 9th. The Maritime provincial exhibitions follow in September, as announced in the fair dates list in another column of this paper.

The Dominion Exhibition, in the charming city of New Westminster, by the beautiful and bountiful Fraser river, in the coast province of British Columbia, on September 27th to October 7th, affords a rare opportunity for Eastern people to see the prairie provinces, with their illimitable stretches of rich farming lands, the grand and beautiful scenery of the Rocky Mountains, the splendid timber, mineral, ranching, farming and fruit-growing resources of the Pacific Province; in addition to, or in combination with, the best exhibition of live stock and farm products ever held west of Winnipeg. The special railway rates announced for the trip to New Westminster and the Lewis and Clark Exposition, now going on at Portland, Oregon, and to continue till the end of October, are so low that many of the people of Eastern Canada can well afford to take in these two events, in a circuit crammed full of interest. For instance, a rate of \$66.75 is advertised by the C. P. R. for the round-trip, from Toronto, and London or intermediate points, and proportionate rates from other points, to Portland, Oregon, going via New Westminster, and returning through the States, or going via Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City and Yellowstone Park, and returning via British Columbia, Calgary and Winnipeg, and good for three months, with stop-over privileges. It is rarely indeed that such a favorable opportunity to see the great West is offered. To those who cannot afford the time or expense of seeing the greater shows and sights, the local and district shows in a long list are available, and will doubtless be well patronized, as usual.

A Proclamation of Peace.

The mails still bring manuscript to our desk referring to the issue raised by "Nurse's" letter, in our issue of June 29th. The voluminous correspondence already published, however, has covered the ground pretty well, and as late letters are largely recapitulation, we have decided to close the discussion. Without attempting a review of the subject, we may remark that if "Nurse's" object was to raise a dust, she must have succeeded beyond expectation, and the spontaneous response indicated that, one-sided though it was, her letter bristled with double-edged shafts of truth. The editors of this paper plead personally guilty to not a few of the thoughtless acts of selfishness she assails, and it was in a spirit of contrition rather than exultation that they put on the cap and passed the pattern along. In some shape or other it seemed to fit a great many heads, and if there be any thoughtless husband in Canada who has not heard about "the Nurse's letter," his wife had better subscribe to the "Farmer's Advocate," and ask for the back copies.

There is no doubt the controversy has done much good. As one correspondent says, "She may have taken an extreme view, but it has taken effect as a milder one would not have done." And if her letter serves, as we believe it will, to arouse sons and husbands from the self-centered complacency in which many of them have been clothed, and brings home to the mothers of to-day their duty to the wives of to-morrow, the author will deserve to be remembered in countless homes, and will have the satisfaction of knowing that she has contributed in no small degree to the amelioration of rural domestic life.

British Columbia's Progress.

In 1834 the little steamer, the "Beaver," was built on the Thames, and in the same year was launched, in the presence of the Sailor King, William IV. The destination of this steamer was to be the British posts on the Pacific Coast of North America. In it Sir James Douglas, with a party of stalwart Scots, embarked, on their long voyage around Cape Horn, finally reaching the Western coast of Canada. Here for fifty-four years the little vessel plied the coast, and nosed her way into every bay and inlet on the western shores of both Americas. Since that first early Government formed by Sir James Douglas, wonderful strides have been made in British Columbia. Indicative of Western progress it is that so early in the history of the Province should be held in one of her coast cities a great national fair, such as that which opens at New Westminster on September 27th, and continues for ten days; yet this new sister of confederation is abundantly prepared to welcome and entertain visitors from all over the world.

British Columbia is, in many respects, a phenomenal Province. Its extent, resources and variety of climate baffle description. It is practically an undiscovered continent. The largest of the provinces of Canada, its wealth is virtually incalculable and untouched, and its possibilities beyond the horizon of the most vivid imagination. Under her hills are buried an untold wealth of coal and precious minerals, while their surfaces are clothed with the largest forests on the continent, if not in the world. These forests are 182,750,000 acres in extent, and comprise trees of the most valuable kinds. With minerals, fuel, water power and timber in such abundant quantities as are to be found in British Columbia, and

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12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

in a locality situated so conveniently to the trade with the Orient, and the expanding American markets, it is not too much to expect that mammoth manufacturing industries will spring up in the near future. To all these commercial advantages the possibilities of agricultural pursuits must be added, and when one begins to enquire into the suitability of British Columbia soils and climate for fruit, grain and stock production, the prospect is beyond comprehension. There, in the valleys and upon the hillsides, may be grown fruits of every variety to be found in the temperate zone—apples, pears, peaches, grapes, cherries, berries, etc.—while the mildness of the climate and the luxuriance of the herbage makes the rough lands ideal for stock-raising.

The occasion of the fair, fixed for the first week in October, affords the opportunity to visit this land of promise, and those to whom such a country appeals should not miss the privilege of seeing it at first hand. The special excursion rates advertised by the railway companies place the trip within the reach of people of moderate means.

Rider Haggard's Scheme Not a Desirable One.

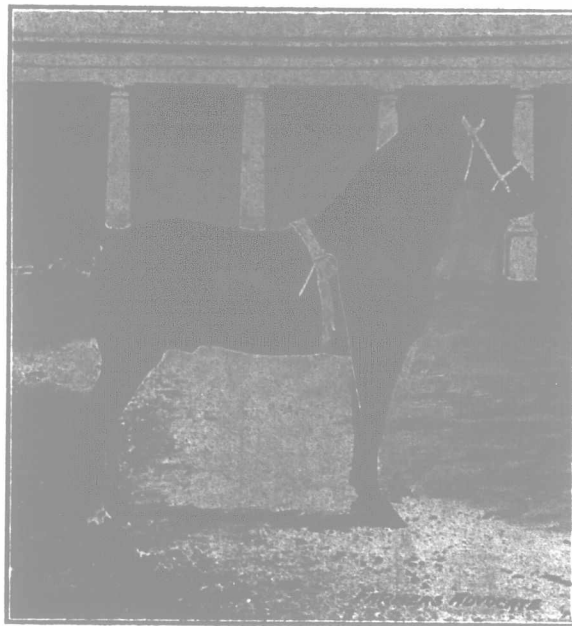
Rider Haggard's gigantic colonization scheme for Britishers is attracting some attention, but for the sake of Canada and the immigrants, it is to be hoped that it will not take the shape he outlines. The colony system of settling people is utterly indefensible, and has so proved itself in many cases in Canada. The Crofters, the Doukhobors, and many English settlements have made very slow progress compared with parts where the population was more mixed. English people especially need the opportunity to observe Canadian farming operations and methods, and also the stimulus gained by seeing the progress made each season by the Canadian-bred farmer. We are glad to note that the press reports state that Commissioner W. T. R. Preston refused to endorse

Mr. Haggard's scheme, and also that he gave the eminently sage advice that prospective colonists should have one year of Canadian farm experience before engaging on their own account. The great colonization work by Britishers in the past was not Government-aided, and we venture the statement without fear of contradiction, that the most successful British colonists paddled their own canoe from the start, and were not hived or herded by a Government or segregated into settlements. A satisfied successful settler is the best immigration agent. Such do not grow vigorously, either in mind or farming experience, if confined to association with their fellows. It is time this nonsense of settling people in colonies was dropped. A nation cannot be built up that way.

Paper from Cornstalks.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to your enquiry in regard to the manufacture of paper from cornstalks, will say, the National Fiber and Cellulose Company, of Chicago, are endeavoring to enlist sufficient capital with which to become actively engaged in the manufacture of paper from cornstalks. This company has secured basic patents on their process, which will give them a clear field. By their process, which has passed the experimental stage, they are able to produce paper as good as, if not better than, that now manufactured from wood pulp, and at a trifle over one-half the cost of the present product. Excellent paper has been produced at a cost ranging from \$24 to \$35 per ton, while the cost of manufacturing paper from wood



British Yeoman.

Imported Hackney stallion. Winner of first in his class at Winnipeg and champion Hackney stallion at Brandon. Owned and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

pulp or rags is estimated at from \$60 to \$75 per ton. Over \$100,000 has been spent in the perfection of machinery for the handling of the cornstalks. Only recently an improved thresher has been patented, which separates the stalks from the leaves, husks the ears, and delivers the stalks bound in bundles ready for shipment.

In the seven Western States more than 43,000,000 acres of ground are planted to corn each year. Only a small per cent. of the cornstalks are fed to stock; the remainder are plowed under, to furnish humus to the soil, or burned. The demand for the cornstalks is bound to increase, for in the preparing of cellulose, gun cotton, smokeless powder, varnish, artificial leather, rubber substitutes, insulating materials, electrical apparatus, linoleum and floor coverings, papiermache and interior decorations, picture frames and signs, paper coverings, lubricants, golf balls, and many other products, different parts of the stalk are available.

The development of this industry will mean much to the corn producer of the Middle West, and its progress will be watched with intense interest.

G. I. CHRISTIE.

Reduction of Railway Rates on Grain

As the result of a complaint of the Dominion Millers' Association, supported by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Railway Commissioners have issued an order which requires the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways to reduce the rate from Ontario points to Montreal on grain and grain products for exportation. From the Western States to Montreal the Philadelphia rate for export has been charged, while from Ontario points to Montreal the New York rate has been charged, which practically means that the rate given to Ontario was two cents higher than

the Western States were charged. The Commission has ordered that the grain rates from Ontario to Montreal for export must be on the same basis as from the Western States to Montreal. The Commission also orders that the percentage charges from Ontario be reduced so as to bring them more into line with the percentage groups in the United States. The effect of the order is to place the Canadian miller on an equal footing as respects railway rates with the miller of the Western States, who is competing with him in the European market.

HORSES.

When Should the Veterinarian be Called In?

While it would be unwise and expensive for the farmer to call his veterinarian in whenever any little thing goes wrong, it is mistaken economy to delay too long. The man who, in some cases, may incur the expense of an unnecessary visit, is safer than he who allows a case to take its course, or exhausts the skill of his handy neighbor, or experiments with the prescriptions he may have on the diseases of stock, until it has reached an alarming stage, and then sends for his veterinarian, when it is too late to treat successfully the case, that if properly treated in the early stages in all probability would have recovered. All owners of stock should have an intelligent idea of the ordinary ailments and diseases of the same, with the proper treatment for such. Many such troubles have definite and unmistakable symptoms that cannot readily be mistaken, and the treatment is also simple; while many of the more serious diseases present more or less obscure symptoms, and it requires the personal examination of an expert to diagnose and treat. Take, for instance, the various diseases of the various digestive organs.

THE SYMPTOMS.

While those of each disease have certain peculiarities, all have more or less symptoms in common, and the veterinarian has to take into consideration the state of the pulse, temperature, respiration, mucous membrane, intestinal murmur, the severity and continuity of the symptoms, as well as the attitudes assumed by the patient, and the manner in which he expresses pain and distress. Digestive trouble kills more horses than the diseases of any other set of organs, and many cases terminate fatally that would have recovered if properly treated in the early stages. All who have had considerable experience with horses are familiar with what is called spasmodic colic, and know that most cases yield readily to treatment, or though not treated at all will usually result in a spontaneous cure in the course of an hour. Now, in such cases the services of a veterinarian are not necessary, but the trouble is this: The symptoms of this disease and those of flatulent colic, acute indigestion, constipation, impaction of the colon, inflammation of the bowels, or peritonium, etc., etc., are so similar that it requires more skill and experience than is possessed by the unprofessional man to make a direct diagnosis. If we admit this fact, we must also admit the fact that the owner must necessarily be unable to decide whether the case is one that will yield to ordinary treatment for colic, or one for which he should procure professional attention. What, then, is he to do? The early symptoms of these diseases are so similar that in some cases it is not possible for any person to at once make a definite diagnosis, and while each disease requires special treatment, it is wise, in the first stages, to treat as for spasmodic colic, unless tympanitis (bloating) be shown. Hence, we say, when tympanitis is present send for your veterinarian at once. If colicky pains, with an absence of bloating, give a colic drench, as 2 ozs. each of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. fluid extract of belladonna, in a pint of cold water; or in the absence of these give 2 ozs. oil of turpentine, in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint raw linseed oil, or other colic remedies. If the case does not yield to treatment in an hour, or at the longest two hours, you must decide that it is something more serious than spasmodic colic, will require specific treatment, and hence the presence of a veterinarian is necessary. It must also be remembered that the most serious cases do not, as a rule, present the most violent symptoms, and a case is often allowed to go on or treated by home remedies for hours, from the fact that the symptoms are not violent, and the hopes that they will soon pass off. It is not uncommon for a case of this kind to continue all day and well into the night without improvement. Darkness appears to have an alarming effect upon the owner, and when the symptoms continue he will send for his veterinarian about midnight. I may say that the average veterinarian, while quite willing to give necessary service to his patrons at all hours, has just reason to complain at being called out of bed at midnight to treat a case for which he should have been sent the previous forenoon; and, as before stated, the lapse of time in many cases means the death of the patient. Of course, all cases cannot be saved, even if attended

to properly in the early stages, but many can, and the owner of stock should give his sick animal all possible chances for his life, and his veterinarian a reasonable opportunity to make or maintain a reputation as a practitioner. The diseases of the respiratory organs do not present such violent symptoms as the above. When a person notices his horse dull, persists in standing, looking anxious and depressed, refusing to eat, probably breathing heavily or too frequently, or coughing, etc., etc., he should decide that something serious is wrong, and as delay in treatment may be as fatal as in other cases, he should send for skilled attention at once. In cases of serious wounds, accidents, etc., when he has not the skill or necessary instruments to treat himself, he should also send for his veterinarian. We are all familiar with the old adage, "A little knowledge is dangerous." I do not think this applies here. A little knowledge in veterinary science enables a man to diagnose and treat simple ailments or injuries, and at the same time enables him to distinguish between those simple cases and more serious ones. The most important, and I may say the most perplexing point, in many cases, with the veterinarian is to make a correct diagnosis. When once this is made, a reasonably reliable prognosis can be made, and, of course, there no longer exists a doubt as to treatment. On the other hand, so long as a doubt as to the correctness of the diagnosis exists, treatment must of necessity be somewhat in the dark. Hence, we claim that sufficient knowledge of the science to enable a man to determine between those cases that he understands and those that are more serious and require professional attention is valuable. We would again like to impress upon the minds of stock-owners the necessity of sending for the veterinarian before it is too late, as delay in this matter is neither profitable to the owner nor fair to the practitioner.

Our Scottish Letter.

The extraordinary exports of Clydesdale horses and mares, and Shorthorn cattle, which the past few weeks has witnessed, will be the theme of this letter. Canada has been our chief customer for the Clydesdales, and Argentina seems determined to take all we can spare of the Shorthorns. The boom in the latter continues. During the month ending with 1st August over 400 export certificates were issued by the Shorthorn Society, and prices have gone up with a bound.

The volume of Clydesdale exports does not come within measurable distance of this figure, yet we have no right to complain. About 100 head were shipped inside of a fortnight, and about double that number have been sold and shipped to New Zealand, Argentina, Canada, and the United States within the month. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., who do not require to be introduced to readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," sailed on Saturday, 15th July, with a carefully-selected lot of eight horses, bought in equal proportions from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, and Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright. These gentlemen made their own selections, and were fortunate in securing horses got by several of the best breeding sires at the present time—Montrave Ronald, Baron o' Buchlevie, Sylvander, the champion Baron's Pride, and his scarcely less distinguished son, Pride of Blacon (10837). Some idea of the value of the shipment may be gleaned from the fame and reputation of these sires in the winning lists, both with their produce and on their own merits. The two sons of Baron's Pride—Pride of Blacon and Baron o' Buchlevie—have gained the highest honors in keenest competition, and the sire and dam of Sylvander were both champions. Montrave Ronald has been sire of such a noted animal as the prize mare, Veronique, and many more.

Mr. Robert Ness, of Howick, Quebec, had fully half a dozen Clydesdales and two French Coaching horses. Three of his Clydesdales were stallions purchased from Messrs. Montgomery, two were exceptionally well-bred stallions, bought from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, and two were superior fillies, got by the H. & A. S. prize horse, Acme, and Graphite, like Acme, a son of Baron's Pride. Mr. Ness favors the old-fashioned, short-legged sort, with the sort of feet and legs that wear—and are always getting better with the years. His Montgomery purchases are by the champion Baron's Pride; his noted sire, Acme, sire of the second-prize three-year-old stallion at the Highland, and many more, and the good breeding horse, Border Mac, whose son won the championship as the best gelding at Wigtown show no further gone than Thursday, 3rd August. The two horses purchased from Craigie Mains are of noted breeding. The older is a son of the celebrated breeding horse, Royal Favorite, the second best breeding horse in Scotland two seasons ago, and the sire of many first-class animals; the younger is a get of the unbeaten Lord Dundonald, which, after a wonderful career, was sold at a long price for exportation to Australia.

A new patron, Mr. Tom Irving, Winchester, Ont., purchased and shipped that fine, solid, thick horse, Generalissimo (11725), which took good places in our show-yards, and a couple of good fillies, from Mr. W. R. Trotter, North Acomb, Stocksfield-on-Tyne. Mr. Irving's name is new to me, but he will make his mark with a horse like Generalissimo, and I expect to see him back very soon.

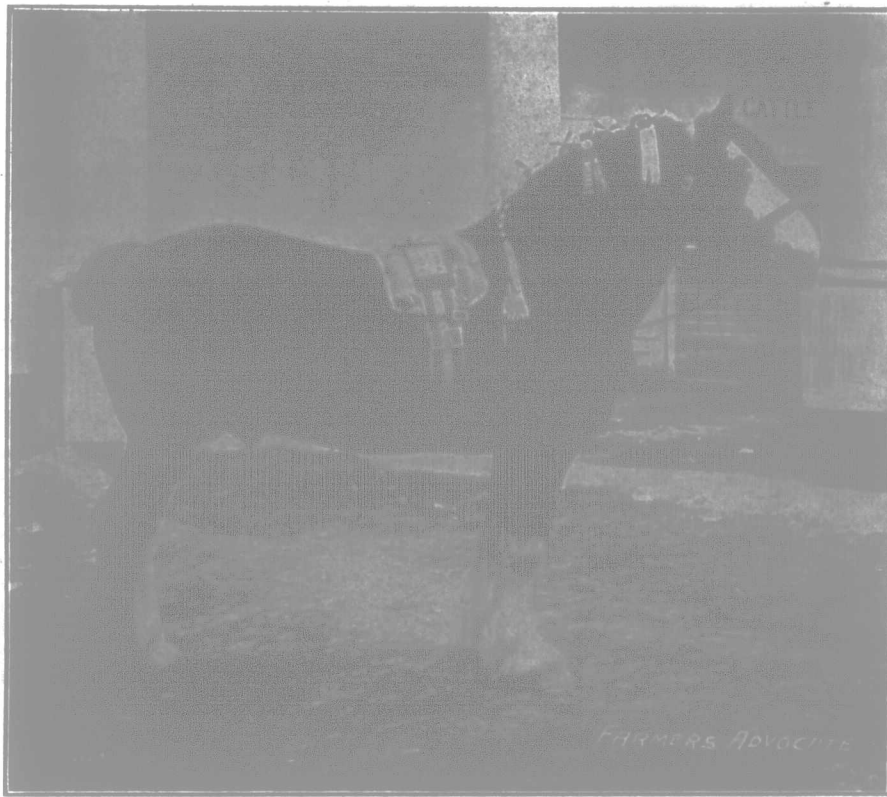
Another fresh patron is Mr. Charles Edward Eaid,

Slmece, Ont., who, piloted by Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, purchased in Renfrewshire 15 head, chiefly fillies, and a choice lot for any market. Mr. Eaid had an eye for the kind of Clydesdale which comes again, and his purchases will soon make a demand for themselves. They are got by horses so well-known for merit as the Glasgow prize horses, Royal Carrick (10870), which also stood second at the Highland; Clan Chattan (10527), the sire of the present season's H. & A. S. champion, Royal Chattan—the said Royal Chattan himself one of the most popular champions of recent years—and Gallant Faunterloy, a powerful, big colt, which won first at East Kilbride, second at Glasgow, and his stock are of the sound, easily sold type. Mr. Eaid deserves to succeed. He bought the class of horses or fillies always in demand in any country. If he does not get fancy prices, he will certainly get the best prices farmers are willing to pay for good breeding stock. Mr. Eaid has an uncommonly good eye for a breeding filly. He knows what such an animal should be like.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Sadie Mac Wins Again.

The victory of Sadie Mac, 2.06½, winner of Empire State \$10,000 purse, in the 2.10 trot, at Buffalo, Aug. 8th, says Frank G. Smith, in the Horse World, was a popular one. The daughter of Peter the Great moves like oiled machinery, and it is a question if she cannot give Sweet Marie, Tiverton, George G. or any of the stars of trottingdom a swift argument. Miss Katherine L. Wilks, of Cruickston Stock Farm, Galt, Ontario, the queenly lady of the horse world, occupied a private box in the grand-stand the other day when Harry Stinson won the good race at Kenilworth Park, and was the happiest woman in the wide world.



Barrowman.

Imported Clydesdale stallion. Winner of first at Winnipeg Exhibition. Owned by Treherne, Man., Syndicate, and imported by Alex. Gaubraith & Son, Brandon, Man.

STOCK.

Chilled Beef.

John B. Jackson, Canadian Commercial Agent in Leeds and Hull, England, writes that the immense increase in the importation of chilled beef and mutton from Argentina this year is one of the surprises in the meat trade. These goods arrive in first-class condition and not only are the carcasses shipped, but also the by-products, such as kidneys, liver, hearts, etc., which on account of the excellent cold storage provided on the steamers, arrive in the best condition.

"The cause," he says, "of the large increase and development in this trade has been the result of English capitalists taking the matter up and building large abattoir and cold-storage plants, both in Argentina and Great Britain. I am told that by reason of the lower freights for this class of product as compared with shipping the animals alive, and having them slaughtered here at the ports, the companies interested are able to cut the prices for fresh meat, etc., almost in two."

"I referred to this matter in a former report some months ago, since that time I have looked into the matter carefully, and find that the English capitalists would be quite willing to join with the Canadians in inaugurating similar plants and service from Canada. The sea voyage from Canada being so much shorter, the prospects for an Anglo-Canadian company along similar lines to the British companies doing business in the Argentine are exceedingly bright."

What Breed of Hogs?

Now that hog values have soared so high, many will be inclined to "stock up" to a considerable extent, and those who have been keensighted enough to maintain their standing stock to its fullest capacity will be casting about to ascertain whether or not there are any leaks to stop, or improvements to be made, by which they can place their business upon a still firmer basis.

Many have settled long ago what breed is to their liking, while others have left their personal likes and dislikes out of the question, and have been trying to cater to the requirements of the markets—a better plan. It makes really not so much difference what breed one produces, as it does that he produce the desired type of hog for the market. True it is that some breeds possess a larger proportion of suitable type than others, yet it must not be forgotten there are good individuals in all breeds. It is the business of the producer to breed from these individuals and supply the food, housing and exercise necessary to accomplish his object. The plea that there is no use trying to please the buyer is no good. There is a strong cry going up from sellers for a wider range of prices between the first quality and the undesirables. There is no doubt the much-longed-for grading of prices will be forthcoming, and in the near future we may get all of it we want, as this is the only means of educating the farmer to a full sense of duty, and it behooves everyone to be ready for such discrimination. In the meantime, let each and all put forth their best efforts to raise as nearly as possible what the buyer

wants. If we all, as Canadians, follow in one groove, possessing and maintaining common ideas as to what the correct type is, we will ultimately profit, for our products will soon become standard, and buyers will know exactly what to expect, and, knowing this, will in turn bid high for the same.

Now, let us make no mistake as to breed, for all breeds have some good ones. Type is the all-important factor. This can be secured by selection and breeding, providing the proper methods of feeding and care are observed. The best bred pigs in the country can be ruined for market hogs by feeding a ration too fattening and by keeping too closely confined while the pigs are young. So that whatever breed is used, we cannot get away from the fact that care and feed must be reckoned with every time, and by judicious management any of the pure-breeds can be made into moneymakers.

J. R. H.

Sherbrooke Fair Judges.

The following will act as judges at the Sherbrooke, Que., Exhibition, September 2nd to 9th:

Horses.—Dr. West will judge coach and carriage horses, Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, hunters, cobs and ponies, high-steppers, and four-in-hands. L. W. Morris, Bradford, Vt.; C. F. Pike, Winoski, Vt., and G. Gooley, Coaticook, will be the judges for roadsters, Standards, ladies' drivers, racing. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Canadian horses. D. J. Grieg, Allan's Corner, Que., will judge general-purpose, Clydes, Percherons, drafts, Smith & Lothrop's special.

Cattle.—J. Millar, Brougham, Ont.: beef breeds, Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus. Jas. Boden: Holsteins and Ayrshires. J. L. Clarke, Norval, Ont.: Guernseys and Jerseys. Dr. J. A. Couture, V.S., Quebec: Canadian cattle. John Mooney, Inverness, and J. M. Le Moine, Compton: grade cattle.

Sheep.—James McLay, Deposit, N. Y.
Swine.—Duncan Anderson, Ottawa, Ont.

Can't Come Too Often.

Enclosed find \$3.00, to renew my subscription, and to pay for a new subscriber. I believe that when you started to publish the "Farmer's Advocate" weekly you hit the nail on the head. It is like taking a daily paper after being used to a weekly. E. E. MILLS, Elgin Co., Ont.

FARM.

Swamp Muck.

Upon an adjoining farm there is a small swamp, containing an almost unlimited supply of muck, or decayed vegetable matter. The accumulation is from four to ten feet or more in depth. Would it pay to haul some of this at once upon a field which is to be sown with fall wheat and seeded with clover next spring? The field has been continuously cropped with grain for a number of years, no clover or grass having been grown on it, and only one moderate coat of manure having been given it, so that the humus is almost entirely depleted. This year, being a wet season, it yielded a fair crop of oats. Not enough manure is available to properly manure the field. Would the application of the muck be beneficial to the wheat crop, and would it increase the chance for a catch of clover? Might there be injurious substances in it, which would injure plants? Would hauling in the winter and exposing to frost increase the value of the muck? About how many two-horse loads per acre—the muck being fairly dry—would it be wise to apply? The soil is a clay loam.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

Swamp muck is the accumulation of centuries of vegetable matter, in more or less stagnant water. The presence of the water prevents complete decomposition; consequently, while the air-dried material may contain from 1 to 3 per cent. of nitrogen, very little, if any, of it will be in an available form. Potash and phosphoric acid are present in very small quantities, of which only traces are in a form available to plants. The mucks also frequently contain forms of unoxidized iron, which are injurious to farm crops, and are usually sour or acid. Therefore, because of the condition of the plant food, and the acid nature of the muck, and not because of the lack of plant food, it will not pay to apply the muck in the raw or crude state.

There are exceptions, as sometimes mucks are found which do not contain injurious compounds, and are not sour, but these are very rare. If the swamp has been drained and the muck dried out, possibly some of the top soil might be profitably used as a fertilizer, but fermentation is necessary before the best results can be secured.

Hauling the muck in the winter and exposing it to the action of frost and air will improve the muck. If after it has been acted on by the frost, it be composted by mixing with about an equal quantity of farmyard manure, it will be still further improved. The dried muck may also be used with considerable profit as an absorbent in the stable.

O. A. C., Guelph.

Buckwheat Crop Versus Summer-fallow.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in your issue of July 27th an editorial on "The Passing of the Summer-fallow." Now, I quite agree with that idea, and especially in the case of the tenant farmer, such as I am, as it is often hampering, or even impossible, from a financial point of view, for him to make a bare summer-fallow, and, besides, I have come to think that it is not in any great degree beneficial to the soil, even though it were possible to summer-fallow. I think the hoe crop an excellent way to clean a field of weeds and leave it in good fertile condition for succeeding crops, and also for seeding down. But I would like to tell you of still another way, where one has more dirty land than he cares to plant with roots or corn. I found myself in just that dilemma in the spring of 1904, and feeling not inclined to make the bare summer-fallow, I conceived the idea of sowing buckwheat; so, as early as possible in the spring I cultivated and harrowed the field, to give the thistles and wild oats a start, and then allowed them to grow until about June 10th, when we went to work and plowed it all down, using chains on the plows, so as to completely bury the weeds; then we harrowed and rolled until the surface was thoroughly fine, and about June 20th we sowed it with buckwheat, about one bushel per acre. We found it satisfactory, for when we threshed we had 225 bushels of cleaned buckwheat from nine acres. Then we put manure on the field, about nine loads per acre, with manure spreader, plowed it under, and now we have an excellent crop of mixed grain (spelt and oats), almost free from weeds, with a splendid catch of clover and timothy. It would not be wise to put the manure on before the buckwheat, as it would cause the buckwheat to go too much to straw, which is of no value (we spread it back on the land immediately after threshing); a big crop of straw means a light crop of seed. Hoping this may benefit someone with a dirty field.

Huron Co., Ont.

Clipping New Seeded Alfalfa.

If weeds threaten the alfalfa stand the first season they should be clipped, but no clipping should be done later than the last of August. A test was made in 1904 in regard to clipping. The west half of all plots was clipped, and the clippings left lying. The result is that now (May 10th, 1905), though the ground is poorer where the clipping was not done, yet the alfalfa on this half is taller, stronger and a better stand than on the other.—[Bulletin 225, Michigan Experiment Station.

A Lesson for Us.

Still another worthy must be added to the list of those who have been working for the farmer and helping themselves at his expense. According to a Washington press despatch, Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, has admitted having been a business partner of Geo. E. Howard, the man who invented the gelatin meat inspection label, and furnished it by contract to the Department of Agriculture. As a result of this and preceding revelations, Secretary Wilson, it is said, will promulgate a set of rules for the guidance and warning of officials of the Department of Agriculture. First and foremost will be a provision that no official or employee of the Department may financially interest himself in any commercial concern engaged in business similar to that in which he is engaged as a public servant, or in any company that bids for contracts, that he, by reason of his official duties, has to pass upon or approve.

This rule will cover not only the case of Dr. Salmon, but also the case of Dr. George T. Moore, former head of the Bureau of Plant Physiology. Dr. Moore invented the "nitro-culture system" of inoculation. While he was exploiting the virtues of his discovery, his wife held stock in the National Nitro-culture Co., Westchester, Pa. For this reason, Dr. Moore was obliged to resign from the department.

It is promised that the inquiry into the conduct of the Bureau of Animal Industry will be thorough. Besides determining what, if any, relations existed between Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau, and the company which supplies the meat tags and ink used by the Government inspectors, the investigators will also look into the charge that competitors of the so-called "beef trust" were driven out of business by the refusal of the bureau to detail meat inspectors for the smaller establishments. It will be learned if the larger establishments have been exercising political influence to crush their rivals.

To a demand that he resign, Secretary Wilson has manfully responded, expressing determination to stay in the department and clean it up. The moral of this whole business is not without its application in Canada.

Fall-wheat Growing.

With the completion of wheat harvest comes seeding time. The crop of 1905 has, on the whole, been quite satisfactory, escaping the winter, the Hessian fly, and the host of other enemies which have in recent years made this important crop so uncertain in Ontario; hence there are strong indications that a considerable area will be sown to wheat the coming season. To insure a probability of success, it is essential that the various stages of preparation during the next few weeks should be thoroughly and intelligently carried out. Experience shows that wheat generally thrives best when sown on an inverted clover sod, a cultivated pea stubble, or a bare summer-fallow. With our present methods of farming, the last-named has been discarded, as being too expensive. The plowing down of clover and other green crops should be done at least a month before seeding. If the land is worked up and sown immediately after plowing the green stuff will not have decayed, but will be heating to such an extent as to prove very detrimental if not entirely ruinous to the wheat crop.

The old practice of plowing the ground two or three times has, in my opinion, but little to recommend it. The frequent plowing makes the subsoil too loose and open, so that it becomes more or less saturated with water, which by freezing and thawing in winter heaves the plants and kills them. Also in times of drouth, the soil dries out very quickly, with serious injury to the crop. The ideal seed-bed then, is pulverized at the surface merely, and is compact below; the roots thus coming in contact with solid earth, which holds the moisture much more readily, are in a position to assimilate the available plant-food, and so enable the plant to make an early and rapid growth. In addition to the above, the grain does not lodge so easily and a better stand of grass seeds is obtained. The land should be plowed shallowly as soon as practicable after the previous crop has been removed, and followed by frequent surface cultivation. There are three reasons for the latter operation: the conserving of moisture, the liberation of plant-food, and the germination of weed seeds.

The time for sowing depends largely on circumstances. When sown too early there is danger of too rank and succulent a growth, especially on very rich lands. Therefore, other things being favorable, the poorer the soil the earlier seeding may be done with safety. Early-sown wheat being however, subject to attack from the Hessian fly, it is usually well to wait until after a slight frost. Generally from the first to the twentieth of September will be the best time. Although no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down, it may be broadly stated, as the result of observation, that while early sowing is often better than late sowing, late sowing is seldom better than early sowing.

The quantity of wheat sown per acre depends chiefly on the character of the soil, the size of the grains and the time of sowing. As a rule, one and one-half to two bushels per acre will be sufficient. On rich soils less seed will do than on poor soils, as a thick seeding would tend to increase lodging. With fewer plants they grow naturally, the sun gets in more, the straw is heavier, and the plant is healthier. If sown thickly it tillers little, and produces few heads per plant. When sown thinly it stools more and the heads are larger, often enough to counterbalance the thin seeding. If a variety having small grains is sown less seed is required. As the result of nearly 400 determinations, it was found that there was about an average of 12,000 kernels in a pound of wheat. In some samples there were less than 8,000, while in others 24,000 kernels to the pound; one bushel of seed in the one case being equal to three bushels in the other. When sown early a smaller quantity will do, as each plant will have time to grow larger, will stool out and cover more ground.

The two main factors in obtaining a large yield are a fertile soil and good seed. A judicious selection and grading of seed wheat will work wonders in this direction. Care should be taken in the first place to secure the seed from that part of the crop that has given the most satisfactory returns. This may be done by storing a load or two where it could be specially set apart for seed; then by making a free use of the fanning mill, a choice sample should be easily obtained. As few sections are free from rust or smut in wheat, and the loss from this source is often considerable, the seed should be treated with bluestone or formalin. The expense in stamping out these diseases is so small that neglect in so doing is running an unnecessary risk.

Elgin Co., Ont.

J. H. M.

Crops in Ontario.

The August Crop Bulletin, about to be issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, will contain the following regarding conditions on the first of the month:

Fall Wheat.—The crop will be a big one as regards the yield per acre, more especially in the Lake Erie counties. A number of correspondents speak of rust, but in almost every case it was described as being only slight. Some complain of the grain as being somewhat shrunken, while others speak of it as being plump; it may be generally classified as a fair sample. Three or four correspondents mention injury from either midge or joint-worm, but all are silent as to the presence of the Hessian fly, which for the previous four years had been devastating our wheat fields.

Spring Wheat.—Comparatively little now grown in the western half of the Province, and in the eastern half the crop appears to be also decreasing in popularity. The crop is described as being full in the head, with good straw, and promises more than an average yield.

Barley.—Like the other cereals, this grain will go considerably over the average in yield per acre. The condition of the crop is variable, some correspondents speaking of much injury from rain and lodging, while others describe it as being first-class, both in point of yield and quality. Several correspondents speak of barley and oats being sown together as a popular feed-mixture.

Oats.—The yield promises to be one of the largest, both as regards acreage and total yields, several correspondents classing it as the finest crop in years. High lands gave magnificent yields, but in low places it suffered considerably from the wet.

Peas.—During the last four or five years the acreage of peas in this Province has shrunk by about one-half, owing to the ravages of the pea weevil; or, as it is popularly called, the "bug." This season, happily, the pest is mentioned only to tell of its absence. The crop has been injured more or less by rain; nevertheless, the yield per acre will run over an average. In the newer districts of the northern portion of the Province the yields are among the best. The pea harvest was expected to cover about August 10th to 25th, as most of the fields were quite green as correspondents wrote.

Beans.—Where grown as a field crop, beans give promise of a large yield per acre, notwithstanding damage from heavy rains at the time of planting. The crop had still two or three weeks to ripen when reports were received, but it was then looking well, although occasional mention was made of the presence of cutworm.

Hay and Clover.—The season has been a remarkable one for this crop, cutting ranging all the way from the last week of June to the end of July. In fact, on the 1st of August there was some hay yet to mow in various localities, fall wheat and other cereals having ripened before the heavily-covered meadows could be cleared, and there being also a scarcity of labor. Hay cut early was more or less injured by rain, but that harvested later was housed in fine condition. The average yield for the Province will be among the best on record.

Flax is not so largely grown as formerly. The plant this season is generally described as being long, and of a good quality of fiber, although owing to the crop being so heavy much of it got knocked down and tangled. Pulling had just commenced as correspondents

wrote, and the weather was then most favorable for the operation.

Hops.—Very few correspondents outside of the County of Prince Edward have anything to say regarding hops. Those reporting were most favorable in their comments upon the condition of the crop.

Tobacco.—The growing of this crop is confined mainly to Essex and Kent in the west, and to one or two counties in the east, along the St. Lawrence. Although the plant suffered considerably from wet weather early in the season, it made good recovery, and its general condition was classed as good by most of those who reported on it. Early planting is in better condition than that put in later. There are a few complaints of cutworm.

Potatoes.—A large yield is promised, and of good quality. Some of the seed rotted on low land, owing to the wet weather just after planting, but comparatively few correspondents anticipate rot in the new crop. The bug, as usual, was present in large numbers, and in some cases an extra dose of Paris green had to be applied. Bordeaux mixture for potato blight appears to be coming into favor with Ontario farmers.

Roots.—The scarcity of labor, and the crowding of harvesting, forced a number of farmers to neglect their roots, and some fields are rather weedy. Nevertheless, all classes of roots promise a good yield, especially mangels and sugar beets, which are doing better than turnips.

Fruit.—All varieties of berries have yielded well, and grapes also promise well. Apples will be poor in point of yield, but the quality will be rather above the average. In many sections there will be barely enough for local consumption. Peaches have done better, and may be classed as from fair to good. Some correspondents report good yields of plums, while others claim an almost complete failure. The reports regarding pears, as in the case of plums, vary much, but they have done better than apples.

Corn.—While there is great diversity in the reports concerning the condition of corn, the general tone may be considered favorable. The crop got a decided setback about the time of planting, owing to cold and wet weather, and the early outlook for corn was most discouraging. The very favorable weather of July, however, brought growth along with a bound, and it is now likely that corn fields will give a full yield.

Labor and Wages.—There was more or less of a scarcity of farm labor all over the Province, notwithstanding that the situation had been considerably relieved by the presence of fresh immigrants from Great Britain. Farmers are utilizing improved machinery and newer methods more and more, in order to get along with less manual aid. Skilled farm laborers receive from \$30 to \$40 a month, and from \$1.50 to \$2 a day during harvesting, but inexperienced men get as low as half these wages.

Suggestions About Wheat.

Plowing for fall wheat should be finished by the first week in September, but the proper way is to plow a field in July as shallow as possible, roll immediately to prevent escape of moisture and coax weed seeds to sprout; then keep the cultivator going at short intervals till seeding time. The selection of seed is very important. Changes of seed should be made with caution, and the whole crop should not be risked at once. I have tried it at a great loss to myself. We had a white oat that always yielded 40 bushels per acre at least. We were prevailed upon to try another kind, and bought enough seed for a whole field, which averaged 20 bushels per acre at harvest two years in succession; so I repeat, if you have good seed, use it, otherwise plant only what has been tried in your neighborhood, or else risk only an acre at most of imported seed.

White wheat requires rich soil and strong limestone land. The red or amber will do fairly well on gravelly land, or where the soil is not so rich. Always sow the best and heaviest seed, and above all things avoid weeds. Always put your seed through the fanning mill, twice at least.

Now about the quantity to sow per acre. This depends much upon the quality. A bushel and a half of plump seed, thoroughly cleaned and freed of weeds, is better than two bushels taken at random from the bin. On rich, clean ground, sow one bushel and one peck; on poor soils, two bushels is barely enough. After drilling, roll and harrow the ground. Roll to break lumps and press dirt around the seeds, and harrow to loosen up the top soil, prevent caking and the escape of moisture. A few loads of good, well-rotted manure, harrowed into the surface either before or after drilling, is better than twice as many loads spread in the winter as a top dressing. Strong plants at the start are what we want. If there is food at hand, the roots from the sprouting seed find it and make a rapid growth, when growth is safety. Strong, fibrous roots spreading far into the soil are not so easily thrown out by frost as weak, puny, short roots, which have no hold. Thousands of young plants die for want of food in poor soil, long before any frost touches them.

The manure and seed should go into the ground together; not green manure, but that which is well rotted, and fine, if possible.

Timothy should be sown with the wheat in

September—behind the drill, never in front, as the drill teeth will cover it too deeply—sow from 4 to 6 quarts per acre; sow only clean, fresh seed. If the seed is old, one-half more will be needed. These are merely reminders, but, above all things, if your land is good do not sow too thick.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

J. D. F.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

The subjoined, from Mark Lane Express, is a pertinent question, and one demanding an answer: "Agricultural education is a term with a meaning in these days, and various opinions are expressed as to the best means of training the farmers of the future. It is an open question, however, whether, up to the present time, we have hit upon the best means of training young men to become farmers. All will agree that a sound training is essential if a man is to be successful in agriculture, but the question under discussion is, what is the best means of getting that training? Is it provided at agricultural colleges? Of late years a number of these institutions have been established in different countries, and a good deal of public money is being spent on them. At first these establishments could only be treated as experimental, but that stage is past now, and the question may reasonably be asked, what agricultural colleges are doing towards turning out practical farmers? We do not see that country agricultural colleges are intended to train men for colonial life, because we want good farmers at home; neither are they required to turn out estate agents, or provide education for men who never make any practical use of it, but what we should like to see is an official return showing what percentage of the students at agricultural colleges are the sons of farmers, and also what percentage return to the land when their college course is finished, and take up farming as an occupation.



Queen Ideal.

Junior champion Shorthorn, Winnipeg Exhibition, 1905. Owned by R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.

We are by no means averse to agricultural education, but, on the other hand, are strong believers in it. We realize, however, how essential it is that the education should be of the right character, and that men who go to agricultural colleges should do so in order to learn farming with the idea of becoming farmers. Further, it is essential that the education given should be of a thoroughly practical character, which fits a man for the work-a-day life of a farmer, and not a training which gives ideas above it."

DAIRY.

Keeping Dairy Cows Loose in Illinois.

Partly as a result of inquiry among dairymen who practiced keeping their milch cows loose in sheds, the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, in the fall of 1903, decided to put the method into active operation with part of their dairy herd. A shed 30x66 feet, adjacent to the dairy barn, was arranged for this purpose, and twenty-two cows were tried in it, and the results so far have been found to agree with those of the Illinois dairymen whose example had been followed.

The conditions under which the best results are obtained are thus described: 1. The shed area should be as large as possible. 2. Plenty of straw must be used. 3. Water supply should be within reach of the herd. 4. Shed should be well lighted and ventilated. 5. There must be a milking stable in connection, where cows—one, two or three at a time—may eat grain while being milked.

The advantages claimed are: 1. Cattle get air, room, exercise without exposure to cold and rain, instead of being closely confined in stalls. 2. The milking stable can be kept perfectly clean with little work.

3. The large amount of straw gives more and better manure, which has to be handled but seldom, and then at convenient times. 4. The shed is a good place for feeding roughage.

We do not suppose many Canadian dairymen will find it advisable to adopt this plan, though in some circumstances it has important considerations to recommend it, and we believe a modification of this plan, which would consist in allowing the cows out in a shed a good part of the day to exercise, and get one feed of hay in racks, would result in more vigorous stock, less disease, and, ultimately, though, perhaps, not immediately, increased production.

The Cheese-weighing Question from an English Point of View.

In the weekly Trade and Commerce Report, Mr. J. B. Jackson, Canadian Commercial Agent in Leeds and Hull, Eng., replies to a communication he had received from this side in regard to the weighing of cheese for export, the excess and shortage weights on boxes, and the way the importers in Britain weigh the cheese shipped from Canada:

RULE LAID DOWN BY BUYERS.

"The rule laid down by the buyers as given me is as follows: 'If the factoryman sends them 50 cheese, the official weigher at Montreal takes out any 5 of these cheese and weighs each separately. To allow for shrinkage a cheese should weigh a quarter of a pound more than the weight marked on the box. If it is found that 2 cheese weigh less than the weight marked on the box, 2 out of every 5 cheese in the whole consignment are docked a pound a box. This cut is made even if it happens that 2 of the other boxes in the 5 boxes that are weighed were each a pound overweight.'

RULE DEMANDED BY FACTORYMEN.

"The rule asked for by the factoryman as given me is as follows: 'That 5 boxes of cheese should be weighed together, and that the average weight should be secured and applied to the 50 boxes in the shipment. In this way, if any box is over-weight, the over-weight would be used to offset under-weight in other boxes.'

"I have gone into this matter with the large cheese-importing houses in this district, and find that they are in entire ignorance as to the custom in Canada, in the weighing of cheese, but in no case do I find that the rule laid down by the buyers in Canada is the one in use by the importers here. The importers here pay full price for the cheese received, and unless the average loss over the whole shipment falls under two per cent. they make no claim against the shippers.

VIEWS OF LARGE IMPORTERS.

"The following are the results of the interviews with the large importers:

"Leeds.—'Taking our own invoices, supporting cheese are full weight or over, they are marked O. K., while some lots of cheese may show a loss of 5 pounds on 5 cheese, sometimes 10 pounds on 5 cheese, and at other times, say, 8 pounds or 12 pounds on 10 cheese, as the case may be.

"We have no knowledge as to what is the system on the other side. We average the parcels on arrival here, and if there is anything seriously wrong, we make a claim in accordance therewith.'

"Hull.—'Our shippers recognize all claims above two per cent. on marked weights; we weigh 5 boxes, and this averages for the whole parcel. We may say, however, it is very seldom we have to make a claim, which is very satisfactory to Canada.'

"Newcastle-on-Tyne.—'We consider the Canadian factoryman's contention perfectly fair, viz., that two or three fives should be weighed together out of every 50 to 100 boxes cheese from each factory, and the shortage allowed on the lot; this is, in fact, the custom in Liverpool, here and elsewhere generally now.

"It must, however, be borne in mind that importers never can get more than the box weights from retail buyers, so that any over-weight coming into the average is a loss to the importer.

"The allowance of a quarter of a pound for shrinkage is, in our opinion and long experience, much too small, and should in no case be less than half a pound, so that a cheese marked 90 pounds should really weigh 90½ pounds, which in the long run would be no loss to the factory, and would save much labor and trouble.

"It is customary in the trade here to weigh 5 or 10 cheese representing a lot, and allow average loss on the whole parcel accordingly. This is probably not an absolutely accurate method, but taking it all round it probably works out fairly well for both buyer and seller.

"As to the method adopted on the other side, we can only say that, as a general rule, the box weights of Canadian cheese work out much to the disadvantage of the importer on this side, and he could not be wrong in trying some fresh means of testing the various shipments.

"We have had this year June cheese showing a loss of as much as two pounds per box, and one shipment invoiced as O.K. right throughout, when

averaged here lost close on a pound a box all round.

"The question of over-weight is such a mighty rare occurrence that it should not be taken into consideration at all."

Casein Manufacture at Beachville, Ont.

Among the less common by-products of the creamery is dry casein, a granular, yellowish-white substance, derived from the casein of milk by a process resembling cheesemaking in several respects. Casein is used in considerable quantities in manufacturing goods for the arts, in making glue for furniture dealers, and in a number of other ways. It is thus a commercial product of some importance.

The manufacture of casein has been carried on for some years in the creamery at Beachville, Ont., having been started by the proprietor, Mr. Jas. Ireland, who sold the plant subsequently to Mr. Thos. Huntsley, by whom some improvements and additions have been made, notably the drying room, referred to below.

The process, as described to us, is briefly as follows: The separator milk is run into a number of cheese vats; a "starter" of whey, saved from the previous day, is added, and the milk is raised to a temperature of 90° F. By the time the milk has been in the vats a couple hours, usually about 11 a.m., a small quantity of rennet is added—about 1½ ozs. per 6,000-pound vat of milk. The renneted milk is cooked for a couple hours, to 102°, the curd being thoroughly raked meantime. The whey is then run off, leaving the casein curd in matted cakes. Any frothy stuff which may have gathered is rejected, and the curd is then pressed, remaining in the hoops over night. Next morning it is removed, and ground into pieces, varying from powder up to bits as big as a grain of corn. In this form it is taken to the drying room.

The drying room is a separate apartment, specially designed for the purpose. On each side of a central passage is a tier of metal pans, shelf-fashion. Blasts of hot air from pipes along the walls pour over the pans, on which the casein is spread. The drying requires some four hours, after which the product is conveyed to the store-room floor and bagged.

The above system of utilizing skim milk leaves the patrons only whey to feed. This possesses some feeding value, although lacking the fat found in cheese-factory whey. The difference between the feeding value of the whey and skim milk is supposed to be made up to the farmers by the net returns from the casein, which they receive, less the cost of manufacture. They also receive the returns from the butter, except a charge of 4 cts. a pound to cover the expense of hauling the milk and making the butter. From each cwt. of milk is obtained about three pounds of casein, worth 7 to 8 cents a pound, netting the patron in the neighborhood of 15 cents per cwt. of milk, besides which he has whey worth, say, 7 or 8 cents, making a total equivalent of from 20 to 25 cents per cwt. of skim milk. Whether this is more profitable to the farmer than separating at home and feeding the skim milk depends upon the kind of young stock kept, and the skill of the feeder. For calves and young pigs, the skim milk should be worth more as feed than for casein making. With shoats of 50 to 100 lbs. the case might be reversed. Again, some feeders make such poor use of either whey or milk, giving it in bad condition and irregular quantity, that they realize very little from it. Such men would doubtless derive more money from the straight cash return of the casein.

At present the Beachville creamery has a large quantity of unsold casein in store, though a market is expected to be found in Toronto. Hitherto the product has been disposed of locally. On the whole, we doubt if the average dairyman has anything to gain by his creamery embarking in the casein business, and we would certainly expect that one of the results of such a policy would be a deterioration in the cattle stock, either beef or dairy, raised in the district.

The "Farmer's Advocate" a Necessity.

I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is the best farm paper published in Canada for the money. We would not be without it for twice the sum. Working you every success.

JOHN A. TORRY,
Victoria Co., Ont.

One Who Has Tried It.

Your paper is one of the best of its kind in the world, and one of the best mediums to advertise in for the stockmen that we know of.

DUNNIE BROWN,
Haldimand Co., Ont.

Some one has suggested that cream separator companies who are pushing the sales of their machines might very well furnish their salesmen with a series of short instructions, not only as to how to use the separators, but to care for them.

Pulleys and Belting.

The following rules for finding the size of pulleys, and the required length of belting, will be useful in fitting up a creamery, or in placing additional machinery:

To find the diameter of a driven pulley, multiply the diameter of the driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the number of revolutions the driven pulley should go. The result will be the diameter of the driven pulley.

Example: Diameter of pulley on the engine, 40 inches; speed of engine, 160 revolutions; speed in main shaft, 200 revolutions; $40 \times 160 \div 200 = 32$, which is the diameter in inches required for the driven pulley.

To find the required size of a driving pulley, multiply the diameter of the driven pulley by the number of revolutions it should make, and divide the product by the revolutions of the driver.

Example: Diameter of the pulley in intermediate is four inches, which is required to run 900 revolutions per minute. Revolutions of shaft 200; $4 \times 900 \div 200 = 18$, which is the diameter in inches of the pulley required to drive the intermediate at proper speed.

To find the length of belt for any two pulleys, add the diameter of the two pulleys together, divide the sum by 2, and multiply the quotient by 3½; add the product to twice the distance between the centers of shafting, and the result will be the required length of belt.

Example: Two pulleys are 8 and 24 inches in diameter, and 8 feet is the distance between the centers of the shafting; $8 + 24 = 32$, $32 \div 2 = 16$, $16 \times 3\frac{1}{2} = 52$ inches = 4 ft. 4 inches, and 4 ft. 4 inches + 16 (twice the distance between the centers of the shafting) = 20 feet 4 inches, which is the length of the belt required.

—[O. A. C. Bulletin, 148.]

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The Pear Blight in California.

By H. A. Crafts, Allendale, Calif.

The pear blight, which until about four years ago had confined its ravages to the upper part of the San Joaquin valley, has now spread to nearly all parts of California. Its attacks have not been confined to the pear; the apple trees have been attacked, and the orchards in the mountain regions have suffered quite severely. In the great pear-growing sections of the Sacramento Valley the growers have been indefatigable in their efforts to stamp out the disease. Vigorous cutting back has been resorted to, and the orchards have been carefully watched, and the disease has not been allowed to gain much headway.

The pear blight prevailed in Europe in the seventeenth century, and in the Hudson River valley in New York State in the eighteenth century, but was not very well understood until 1879, when Prof. T. J. Burrill, of Illinois, discovered that the true pear blight was of a bacterial nature, and is caused by a minute microbe, known as *Bacillus amylovorus*.

Much time and study have been given to the disease, but results of a practical nature have been wanting. The true or zymotic pear blight is now in nearly every pear orchard along the rivers in Northern California, and is seriously threatening the very existence of the greatest pear-growing district in the State, that of the lower Sacramento valley. It has also seriously ravaged the counties of Kern, King's, Tulare and Fresno, in the San Joaquin valley.

Zymotic pear blight first makes its appearance in the spring upon the blossoms. When the blossoms begin to shed their petals a few bunches may be observed to turn brown and to cease growing, presenting the appearance of having been frost-bitten, or scorched by heat.

The spread of the disease, which now begins to extend down the fruit spurs, is at first slow. Many cases will remain dormant until several of the pears are quite large, and then begin as if they had been newly inoculated. Usually after May 1st in California the disease advances very rapidly, running down the tender new twig growth to the larger limbs, and finally to the body of the tree. Sometimes this rapid march of the disease reaches the body of the tree the first year of attack. In many cases of blight in the lower Sacramento valley it was found that the disease had gone down the limbs in streaks from blossom to body of the tree, a distance of four feet, with only a few leaves killed. The blight germs rarely if ever kill the leaves. The foliage on the blighted limbs eventually dies, as the source of water supply is cut off. Sudden hot, dry spells of weather, and dry north winds, cause the leaves in such cases to die and turn brown, so suddenly as to give the appearance of a very rapid spread.

One of the most prolific causes of the continued appearance of blight is to be found in the failure to cut it back below all diseased wood. In hundreds of reappearing cases it was the original blight, crippled, but not killed.

The disease usually stops spreading in the Sacramento valley by the 15th of July; but in many cases, where the wood is soft and tender, it continues to grow all summer. The disease germs are thought to be carried over from one

season to another in the bark of the tender shoots, not dry, where the diseased wood blends gradually into the healthy wood; and sap pressure in the spring causes the sap to exude with the germs. A single limb can infect a whole orchard. Tender twigs inoculated with the diseased cambium, or exuded gummy sap, have been known to blight in twelve to twenty-one days, blighting sooner in warm weather. The diseased cambium smeared on twigs did not produce blight, unless the twigs were pricked or bruised so that the bark was broken.

The best time to discover all of the diseased wood is in the fall, as the leaves of the blighted wood do not drop at once; but it is best to cut back just as soon as the disease makes its appearance. The best treatment thus far discovered is to destroy the microbes and render the tree as resistant to blight as possible. About the only way is to cut the diseased parts away, and destroy them by fire. After cutting out limbs, apply crude petroleum, or common coal oil, to the cuts, and wipe the shears used with a cloth moistened with oil. To each gallon of oil add a teaspoonful of carbolic acid.

As to preventive measures, it is recommended that all fruit spurs be taken off of the main trunk and larger limbs each season, leaving only the terminals to bloom and bear.

Vegetable Growers Organizing.

The officers of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association purpose organizing branches of the association in connection with the leading cities and towns of the Province. The constitution of the association provides for the formation of branch associations. The vegetable-growers in the vicinity of any town or city may organize a branch association, for which the membership fee is \$1.00. The presidents of these branch associations become directors of the Provincial Association, and have their expenses paid while attending meetings of its executive. The branch associations are expected to pay the Provincial Association 40 cents for each of their members, which makes all members of the local association members of the Provincial Association. The Provincial Association sends all its members copies of the annual report of its convention, and other printed matter. Vegetable-growers who would like to see one of these branch associations formed in their vicinity are invited to write to H. B. Cowan, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Secretary of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association.

The association will receive a Government grant this year of \$800, which it purposes using to hold a large convention for vegetable-growers at the time of the horticultural exhibition in Toronto, next November, and also offering prizes for a large vegetable exhibit at this show. The prize-list for the show has been already completed.

Co-operation in Nova Scotia.

The fruit-growers of the Annapolis Valley have taken hold of the co-operative idea in a practical way. The fact that the business of apple growing and apple shipping is concentrated in the Valley gives them a better chance to carry out certain details of co-operation than that enjoyed by the fruit-growers in Ontario, where the orchards are comparatively small and somewhat isolated.

The Annapolis Co-operative Fruit-shipping Association consists of seven subordinate associations, organized under one head for selling purposes. Each of the subordinate associations has its own president and secretary, and will arrange the details incident to the collection of the fruit and packing of it in their particular neighborhood, while the selling and shipping will be especially in the charge of the central association. This seems a most admirable arrangement, inasmuch as it will secure the greatest possible degree of uniformity, and will give control to a very large output in one lot. It will also enable them to gather statistics of the probable output with greater accuracy than could otherwise be hoped for.

One somewhat unfortunate feature is the fact that they do not propose this year to establish central packing-houses in all the branches. This, however, is only the history of the successful Ontario co-operative associations, who in all cases started out with individual packing, but have very quickly seen the necessity of the central packing-house system, and no doubt the Annapolis Valley Association will soon develop that.

A. McNEILL,
Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa.

Death to the Cutworm.

"I saved my tomatoes from the cutworms this year," said Major Jas. Sheppard, of Queenston, Ont., to a "Farmer's Advocate" man, "by using the Paris green bran mash. The cutworms were cleaning the tomato plants, and at the rate of from one to two hundred a night. I prepared the mash, and put about a teaspoonful at the base of each plant. It fixed them completely, and I just wish you could see the field now." Major Sheppard is one of the many who have had satisfactory experience with this remedy, yet many a farmer, lacking either knowledge or faith, suffers his crop to be devastated for the lack of this simple means of protection.

Good Crop, but Reduced Acreage of Peaches.

Newspaper reports of an abundant crop of peaches in the Niagara district this year have elicited the fact that while the trees are well loaded, the hard winters of late years, and the San Jose scale, have thinned out the trees considerably, and the demand from the increased number of canning factories also goes far to prevent a glut. Consequently, growers expect but a moderate supply, and a good demand at a remunerative price.

POULTRY.

The Moulting Period.

It is now high time to help the fowls through their moult, as at this period the great drain upon their bodies calls for extra support to keep them up to normal condition. A careful rule in regard to food elements should be adhered to, as the hen that is through moulting earliest will start laying first. By a little force, feeding and special care you can greatly aid her in getting a full suit of feathers. I have found feeding corn and wheat at night, with a light feed of millet seed about 8 o'clock in the morning, and a feed of mash, composed of two parts bran and balance of ground oats, seasoned with some good poultry tonic, to be very helpful. Keep before them at all times a quantity of fresh water, and if possible milk should be given once each day, and grit of the very best kind should be provided in abundance. Fresh meat should be given every second day, and none should be allowed to lie before them under any circumstances after they are fed. Fresh ground bone is very valuable in the moulting period. The feather quills are mostly all composed of nitrogenous and mineral matter, which bugs, insects, etc., furnish. Green foods, such as beets, cabbage, mangels, etc., are very good in sustaining the general healthfulness. See that fowls do not get chilled in any manner while moulting, as they are very liable to take on a disease, such as roup, which is the worst ailment fowls are heir to. The sooner the fowls are over their moult and fed for laying, the sooner they will begin to yield a profit. J. W. DORAN.
Renfrew Co., Ont.

Size of Eggs.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I was much interested in an article in your issue of July 20th, re "Increasing the Size of Eggs," and was much surprised at the "expert" who concluded that the treatment and feed the hens in question were receiving were all that could be wished for. While I do not believe a change of methods would result in noticeable improvements immediately, yet I am quite satisfied that in this particular case the treatment had a great deal to do by way of impairing the usefulness of this flock. From experience, I find that decidedly different treatment from that described has given large-sized eggs, and when I have fed adequately of green bone and lean meat, my hens have given best returns, both as to size and numbers; providing, however, they did not become overfat, as with this condition they would become inactive, morbid and sluggish, when they would lay less and smaller eggs, a condition sure to be reached by those hens mentioned as being fed on boiled potatoes and barley meal (given hot). Nothing could be more depressing to the hen's spirits than a load of this mixture. They would simply gulp it down, and huddle themselves into some corner, from the fact that their desire or need for food had been satisfied. When handled in this manner they become too indifferent to take the necessary exercise to give good circulation, and if this condition is allowed to continue there will follow diminished, shrunken organs throughout the entire system, and, of course, the productive organs as well, and the product will be undersized.

Now, if this party would feed grain in the morning in some litter, so that Bidy would require to exercise to procure it, and at night when she is going to roost fill her crop well up with soft, easily-digested food, there would, in a few weeks, be a great change in the nature of the returns.

Hard grain should be given in the morning. If the hen is compelled to exert herself to procure it she increases the circulation of blood to such an extent that she thoroughly digests it, and at night, when she sits quietly on the perch, she will be able to manage soft, bulky foods. In this way the digestion is improved, and she becomes so robust and full of vitality that improved results are sure to follow. Also, I find it better to give animal food at night, for I notice that as soon as fowls have received sufficiently of it they are less active, and in all my feeding I strive to keep up a full day's activity, and have no difficulty in getting satisfactory returns. I think these hens lack a supply of animal food. The time for most effective foraging is very early in the morning, when insects are less alert, and before they have hidden away for the day. The old adage, "The early bird gets the worm," is verily true. When the hens are confined to the yard during the morning, and served with a mash, which could not act otherwise than to cause indolence, they should be furnished with a liberal amount of animal food.

Some breeds naturally lay larger eggs than others, and also some strains of any breed are superior in this

respect, yet the fact remains that by increasing activity, and, consequently, digestive capacity, together with supplying abundance of a properly-balanced ration, the product of any breed or any individual hen can be improved.
J. R. H.
Wentworth Co., Ont.

APIARY.

Spacing Extracting Frames.

Wide spacing, says a writer in *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, accomplishes three purposes: It takes less time to work a super; you have fewer combs to uncap and extract; and you have more wax, which means more profit.

An apiary of ten-frame hives can be run with but seven combs to the super—seven frames to a ten-frame super, understand. Now, I do not mean to go and space every super to seven frames. The frames have to be spaced according to the strength of each individual colony, and also according to the honey-flow.

If the colony is weak the combs will have to be spaced close together, taking care to have them over the brood. If the colony becomes strong before extracting time, replace the combs wider; if none of the combs are being capped, insert uncapped combs between them. Do this at the time you go over the yard to do the swapping.

Now, as to swapping, there are always strong and weak colonies in a yard. The stronger a colony is, the more work it is capable of doing. The extra-strong colonies are full some time before your yard as a whole is ready to be extracted, and your weak colonies have combs to spare. Take a wheelbarrow with a super of empty combs. As you go along lift the cover to each hive. When you come to one that is full, exchange some of the heaviest combs for the one on your wheelbarrow, reversing the process when you find a weak colony.

It takes but a very short time in this way to go over a yard of two or three hundred colonies; and by so doing you make your extracting as large as possible, and nothing is lost, as would be the case if the strong colonies were not relieved.

I will further add that, to practice swapping, you must also practice wide spacing. When supers have their full number of frames you cannot tell by a glance if the colony needs relieving, or exchange the frames as easily as where they are wide apart and comparatively loose.

Unripe Honey.

It is interesting and encouraging to note the attitude that is being taken in regard to the extracting of honey before it is properly ripened. The great injury that has been done to the honey market by placing upon it an inferior article is apparently recognized as it never was before. It used to be taken quite as a matter of course that a comb need not have more than about a third of its surface sealed when extracted. Nowadays it is pretty well agreed that it is better for the honey to remain on the hive for several weeks; and if it is all capped over, so much the better. The question, "What proportion of a comb should be sealed before it is extracted?" always sounded very much like asking, "How much poor honey can you add to good honey without spoiling it?" Why not leave the honey in the hive until it is ripe, and have it all good? Of course, under some circumstances, unsealed honey may be ripe; but usually a part, at least, of the unsealed honey is very poor stuff; and the man who puts honey on the market containing much of this is not only foolish, but often wickedly dishonest.—[Bee Culture.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Mr. Lucas, a farmer near St. Thomas, Ont., while hitching his team to a binder was attacked by a swarm of bees, and was so badly stung that his life is endangered. One of the horses died.

A press despatch says that experiments in raising fall wheat in the Swan River Valley have proved successful. One fine crop, sown Sept. 27th, cut August 9th, will yield about 50 bushels to the acre.

Prince Louis of Battenburg, who married one of Queen Victoria's granddaughters, has arrived in Quebec on a visit to Canada. Six war vessels brought the Prince and his party. Great preparations were made in Quebec for his reception and entertainment, including an immense ball at Government House. Prince Louis has been invited to visit Toronto during the Industrial Exhibition.

Charles Durand died August 16th in Toronto, at the age of ninety-four. He was born near Hamilton, Ont., in 1811. He joined with William Lyon Mackenzie in denouncing the Family Compact and its methods. When the rebellion of 1837-38 broke out, he was arrested and imprisoned. The following year he was brought before a jury, convicted of high treason, and

sentenced to be hanged, but his sentence was afterwards changed to banishment and loss of property. He lived in Chicago for six years, then, receiving a pardon, he returned to Canada, where he remained until death closed a long and interesting career.

British and Foreign.

A part of Kipling's great poem, "The Recessional," has been given by the U. S. Methodist Episcopal Church a place in their new hymnal.

American surgeons, in connection with the Board of Health of Manila, declare that they have discovered a positive cure for leprosy, by a treatment of X-rays. Of twenty-five cases, all have improved, and six have completely recovered.

How are the mighty fallen! Samuel Grice, a hero of the Afghan war in 1877, was sentenced the other day to twelve years in a Western American prison for burglary. Grice won the Victoria Cross for bravery, when, in a fierce fight with the Afghans, Lord Roberts was thrown from his horse. Grice ran 600 yards through the rain of bullets, rescued Lord Roberts, and returned. When later in the day volunteers were called for, to go back and spike the guns, Grice alone responded, and did the dangerous work successfully.

It is said that a warning has been sent from the United States to China, that the U. S. Government will insist on a strict observance of article 15 of the Tientsin Treaty of 1858, which says that citizens of United States shall be permitted to import and sell, purchase and export all goods, the import or export of which is not prohibited by the laws of the Chinese Empire, in each of those Chinese ports which are open to commerce. The warning is the result of a rumor that it is the intention of those managing the Chinese boycott of American goods, to interfere with the landing of American vessels in Chinese ports. A cablegram states that enquiries have been made in China about Canadian flour, and it may be that the supply of flour usually obtained from United States may be sought in Canada.

The Peace Conference.

Several points of the demands made by Japan from Russia have already been discussed by the Peace Conference at Portsmouth, and disposed of, but the points over which difficulty is anticipated seem by mutual consent to be left until last, the question of the indemnity particularly. The Japanese demands have turned out to be much more moderate than interested outsiders had thought probable, but it is certain that Russia will not accept all, and in the field the Japanese are preparing to continue the conflict. One point at least which has been conceded by Russia is that China is to be recognized as the sovereign power in Manchuria, and the rights which she lost by Russian military occupation since 1900 are to be restored to her. The Chinese Eastern Railway, running north from Port Arthur to the trans-Manchurian Railway, is also to be transferred to China through the Japanese, who will arrange for retaining a certain measure of control over it.

THE FARM BULLETIN

The wool clip from the N.-W. T. is extra heavy this year, totalling about 700,000 pounds.

The Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., reports that the wheat crop of the United States will be larger than last year, and will amount to about 424,400,000 bushels, or an average of 14.3 bushels per acre.

After careful examination of the Nova Scotia fruit crop by persons interested, it is announced that the apple crop is very light, yielding only 250,000 barrels, instead of 600,000. Frost, early in the season, injured the blossoms.

Mr. Kitson, Canadian agent to South Africa, has written the Trade and Commerce department that there is a market in South Africa for Canadian apples in October, November, December, but that all apples spotted or scaled will be confiscated and destroyed.

R. J. Shrimpton, in an article in the *Monthly Review*, finds fault with the Canadian Government for granting free homesteads, and thinks that a small price per acre should be charged. He contends that the land belongs to the people, and the Government is only a trustee, without power to give away the people's land. Even at a low price the income from the sale of the lands would be great, and this sum could be applied to the expenses of the Canadian Immigration Department, and to the national debt.

The following letter, received by Messrs. Crawford & McGarry, of St. Paul St., Montreal, from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, may help to explain why fault is sometimes found with the Canadian butter shipped to Great Britain: "Dear Sirs,—For your information, I beg to advise you that our Liverpool Inspector, in his report on the SS. 'Bavarian,' which arrived from Montreal on the 2nd ultimo, states that this ship landed her butter on the 24th, and that at 11 a.m. on July 27th, 90 boxes shipped by you, and marked 'C. & McG.' were still lying on the quay. When the butter was landed one package in your consignment was tested, and gave a temperature of 26

degrees on the surface, and 24 degrees in the interior. On the 27th our inspector tested one of the boxes remaining on the quay, and found the temperature to be 56 degrees and 50 degrees. The inspector does not state when the butter was finally removed. W. W. Moore, Chief, Market Division.

The Western Wheat Crop.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The suspense of the Western public lest some untoward visitation should befall the wheat crop has now somewhat abated. The wheat is sufficiently matured to be out of serious danger from rust, and only the unlikely danger of frost or local hail storms are feared as possible agencies of harm to the crop. Correspondents of the daily papers, representatives of railways and of grain commission houses, have been scouring the country in an attempt to approximately estimate the probable yield. From almost every source the reports are decidedly gratifying. The total estimates variously range from 70,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels, the minimum calculation being 16,000,000 bushels over last year's yield. Conservative estimates, however, are usually most authoritative, the higher figures invariably being from sources where the object is to bear the prices for the opening market of new wheat, or from those who expect to profit by some other means through extravagant estimates. Warehouse Commissioner Castle estimates the total yield at 80,000,000 bushels. The average yields in different sections this year will vary considerably. In the low lands of the Red River Valley, which extend as far west as Portage la Prairie, the wet, backward weather of spring and early summer has had its deleterious effect, and to this must be added the decreasing fertility of this older section. Farther west the soil is more loamy, and the rainfall was less excessive, so that as one goes west the general average of the crop promises to increase. The best crops of the year appear to be those on the outskirts of the wheat belt adjoining what was formerly considered the arid region, or the ranching country. In these districts the rainfall has been sufficient, the land in wheat is new, and the seed was gotten in good time, the spring rains not interfering with seeding to such an extent as they did farther east. The newly-settled districts on the Soo, Arcola, Prince Albert and Kirkella lines have particularly fine crops, while along the Estevan branch, where drouth is usually first felt, the fields could scarcely look better. In older Manitoba, patchiness in the fields and slowness in filling indicate decreasing fertility, but the signs are being observed, and grass and clover growing is becoming more general.

Cutting has already commenced (Aug. 18th) on some of the earlier lands, and by the 25th will be general. This year the Assiniboia and Saskatchewan crops will be as early as Manitoba's, owing to the more favorable early weather farther west. It is estimated that about 25,000 harvest hands will be required to take off the crop, and most of these are expected from Eastern Canada. A few will come from the Dakotas and Minnesota. Taken as a whole, the prospects now are that the season's operations will be quite satisfactory to the producer.

Winnipeg, Man.

Norfolk County, Ont.

While waiting for a train, our field man accepted an invitation from Mr. W. F. Kydd, of Simcoe, Ont., to take a drive through his fruit farm. His orchard (plum and peach) consists of about 1,300 trees, mostly of bearing age. The plums are an abundant crop, and of the choicest varieties, but peaches are scant, largely caused, it is thought, by the severe frosts of the winter of 1904. The peach trees that survived that winter have not thoroughly recovered, hence the small crop of fruit. Mr. Kydd is also running a small vineyard, as well as raising strawberries and raspberries, all of which seem to be handled in a very practical and up-to-date manner. The orchards are kept under constant cultivation, no other crop excepting the fruit being taken off the land. Mr. Kydd's intention at present is to sow fall wheat in his orchards, to plow under in the spring. Mr. Kydd is a well-known farmers' institute lecturer and horse judge. Judging from the appearance of his farm, he should be well qualified to discuss topics relating to fruit or farming in general. We noticed a heavy crop of red clover that is intended to be turned under, which is, no doubt, one of the cheapest and best of fertilizers.

A Successful Horse Show at Cobourg.

A very successful summer horse show was held at Cobourg, Ont., August 17th. At a meeting in the evening the directors decided to hold a three-day show next year.

Good for Man and Wife.

Please allow me to say that I am more than pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate." It is to be considered the most valuable paper for both farmers and their wives.

Essex Co., Ont.

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
Western Fair, London, Ont.	Sept. 8-16
Central Canada, Ottawa	Sept. 8-16
New York State, Syracuse	Sept. 5-10
Cornwall	Sept. 7-9
Ohio, Columbus	Sept. 4-8
Minnesota, Hamline	Sept. 4-9
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Sept. 11-15
Indiana, Indianapolis	Sept. 11-15
Michigan, Pontiac	Sept. 11-16
Central, Guelph	Sept. 12-14
Brockville	Sept. 12-14
Northern, Walkerton	Sept. 14-15
Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax	Sept. 13-21
Perth	Sept. 13-15
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
Peel Co., Brampton	Sept. 21-22
North Oxford, Woodstock	Sept. 20-22
Fredericton, N. B.	Sept. 21-27
Ailsa Craig	Sept. 25-26
Sarnia	Sept. 26-27
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Sept. 26-29
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.	Sept. 27-Oct. 7
Illinois, Springfield	Sept. 30-Oct. 7
Almonte	Sept. 19-20
Ancaster	Sept. 26-27
Aylmer	Sept. 6-8
Brampton	Sept. 21-22
Bracebridge	Sept. 23-29
Burlington	Sept. 28
Bruce Mines	Sept. 27
Cobourg	Sept. 25-26
Chatham	Sept. 26-28
Campbellford	Sept. 28-29
Cornwall	Sept. 7-9
Clarksburg	Sept. 28-29
Dunnville	Sept. 19-20
Drumbo	Sept. 26-27
Durham	Sept. 20-21
Delta	Sept. 26-27
Essex	Sept. 26-28
Emsdale	Sept. 28
Flesherton	Sept. 27-28
Fergus	Sept. 28-29
Grand Valley	Oct. 17-18
Huntsville	Sept. 26-27
Listowel	Sept. 26-27
Lombardy	Sept. 30
Little Current	Sept. 29
Lansdowne	Sept. 26-27
Lyndhurst	Sept. 19-20
Metcalfe	Sept. 20-21
Meaford	Sept. 28-29
Marmora	Sept. 27-28
Midland	Sept. 28-29
Mildmay	Sept. 26
Maxville	Sept. 25-26
Norwich	Sept. 28-29
North Bay	Sept. 21-22
Newington	Sept. 19-20
Neustadt	Sept. 18-19
Oakville	Sept. 19-20
Orrilla	Sept. 19-20
Owen Sound	Sept. 12-14
Orangeville	Sept. 28-29
Peterboro	Sept. 25-27
Pictou	Sept. 27-28
Paris	Sept. 28-29
Petrolia	Sept. 21-22
Perth	Sept. 13-15
Parkhill	Sept. 27-28
Palmerston	Sept. 26-27
Port Carling	Sept. 26
Perry Sound	Sept. 28-29
Port Elgin	Sept. 28-29
Richard's Landing	Sept. 26
Russell	Sept. 26-27
Ripley	Sept. 26-27
Rosseau	Sept. 22
Richmond	Sept. 25-27
Renfrew	Sept. 26-28
South River	Sept. 27-28
Shelburne	Sept. 26-27
South Mountain	Sept. 14-15
Strathroy	Sept. 18-20
Smithville	Sept. 26-27
Springdale	Sept. 25-26
Sturgeon Falls	Sept. 20-21
Stony Bay	Sept. 21-22
Stratfordville	Sept. 20
Shedden	Sept. 27
Sunderland	Sept. 26-27
Theford	Sept. 26
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 21-23
Wallacetown	Sept. 28-29
Woodville	Sept. 14-15
Woodstock	Sept. 21-22
Watford	Sept. 28-29
Wingham	Sept. 28-29
Wellesley	Sept. 15-16
Warton	Sept. 27-28
Williamstown	Sept. 13-14

Winchester	Sept. 6-7
Orono	Sept. 18-19
Napanee	Sept. 19-20
North York, Newmarket	Sept. 19-21
Alexandria	Sept. 20
Victoria Road	Sept. 20
Wilmet, New Hamburg	Sept. 21-22
Lindsay	Sept. 21-23
Springfield	Sept. 21-22
Burk's Falls	Sept. 21-22
Center Bruce, Paisley	Sept. 26-27
Goderich	Sept. 26-27
Collingwood	Sept. 26-29
Woolwich, Elmira	Sept. 27-28
Georgina, North Gwillimbury and Sutton	Sept. 28-29
Union	Sept. 28-29
Sussex, N. B.	Oct. 2-6
Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon:	
Live stock	Sept. 19-29
International, Chicago	Dec. 2-9
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst	Dec. 4-7
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 11-15

East Prince, P. E. I.

The summer is fast passing, and already the days are becoming much shorter. Haying is over for this season, and the farmers in most sections of the Island have a full crop. It will be two weeks before harvest is on; this will give farmers an excellent chance to get all other work into shape. All crops are looking fine. Wheat is an extra heavy growth, and if rust does not strike it we will have a heavy yield. Oats is also good, and a large acreage was sown this year; and if one can judge by tops, I think the root crop of all kinds will be a heavy one.

Pastures are naturally getting a little short and dry, but the cows are holding to their milk very well. Over 23,000 pounds of milk was received at Dunk River factory the first Monday in August. This factory is getting 21 cents for butter at present, and the market has an upward tendency.

We have had Mr. D. C. Anderson and Mr. W. F. Stephen, from Ontario, and a few of our local men addressing meetings in our different institutes. Two meetings were held with most institutes. The outdoor afternoon meeting was very interesting, and I trust profitable. Stock was brought for demonstrating purposes. It was usually an Ayrshire cow that was used for this purpose.

The farmers of this Island are now getting their eyes open to the fact that the Ayrshire stock bred and sold from our Provincial Stock Farm for stock purposes, has not been of the dairy type. They were from large, thrifty animals, but no record was kept of their milking ability, as the calves were generally let run with the dam. By following this system, what would otherwise be a good dairy cow is soon spoiled. But during the last few years new importations of this breed have been made, and an accurate record of each cow has been kept. Farmers purchasing a bull of any dairy breed should be sure to get one with a record behind him. It costs little more to keep and feed a cow that will give in a year 7,000 pounds of milk, than one that will give 2,000 pounds.

We are now getting ready for the fall exhibitions. Every farmer should attend the agricultural show, and if he has anything nice in stock, or other product of the farm, take it along and help make our fair of 1905 the best yet held.

As evidence of the big hay crop, new hay is only worth about \$6.00 a ton in Summerside.

The early apples will soon be ready for use. This is an off year for fruit. Raspberries and other small fruits are also below the average; but the horn fly is by far the biggest crop for years. C. C. CRAIG.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

During the past few weeks rapid changes have taken place in the aspect of our country. The green fields have turned to golden; the early-cut clover fields have now a good aftermath, and will soon be in bloom again. Owing to the excessive moisture during the latter part of June and first part of July, there has been a great growth of straw. Oats, especially, are a very heavy crop, and down badly, testing the binders to their utmost capacity. The oat crop, which is the chief grain here, is the best for several years, both in quantity and quality. Barley is grown quite extensively for feeding hogs. Spring wheat is sown in limited amounts, and promises a good crop. Peas claim only a small acreage, and are only a fair crop. Pastures are good, consequently the milk flow is keeping up well, and there is prospects of abundance of after-grass. Prices of butter and cheese are not quite as high as two weeks ago, when butter sold for over 23c., and cheese 10½c. Factories paid over 75c. per cwt. for milk for July. Last week, on our board here, butter sold for 21½c., and cheese at 10½c.

Prices for milk cows, due to calve this fall, have gone up, owing to the high prices of dairy products, and that a large number have been sold to go to South Africa. Mr. Sinclair, of the firm of Dunn & Sinclair, Cape Town, S. A., has purchased 47 cows, 45 heifers, and 2 bulls, mostly Holstein and Holstein grades, and a few head of heifers, Shorthorn grades.

Representatives from the Japanese Government are here at present, making a selection of Ayrshire heifers (registered), ranging in ages from 24 to 36 months, due to calve this fall. They are very particular as to age, time of calving, color, and dairy type. They are paying good prices for such that will fill the bill, and we

hope they will get the number required, and that we may see them back again.

Hogs are higher in price, with only a limited supply. The Montreal Packing Co. have appointed Geo. S. James as their buyer here, who will pay the highest prices for good bacon hogs. Never had our farmers a better market for bacon hogs than at present, with two packing houses at present in operation, and the building of a third in Montreal. This should encourage our farmers to raise the correct type of bacon hog. A Government dairy test is being conducted from our factory here; 35 herds have entered. It will close on the 4th September. Will be able to report results next month.

August 16th, 1905.

The Bean Crop.

Messrs. Botsford & Co. report the outlook for the bean crop from Detroit, Michigan, as follows:

"The early reports received covering the acreage show a decrease of from 10 to 20 per cent. compared with that of last year. The reasons for this decrease are: The weather during planting season was unfavorable, a larger acreage was sown to wheat and spring crops, and the conditions were for growing wheat. Bean planting is carried on from May 15th to June 20th, and during this period this year the bean sections of both Michigan and New York were flooded many times. It has been reported that in some sections farmers have planted their bean fields three different times, and each time had them washed out by the excessive rains. Becoming discouraged at these conditions they did not replant. Planting done after June 20th means a late harvest and danger from early frost, to which the bean plant is very susceptible.

"There is no question that the crop has been severely damaged and the acreage materially reduced. With the best of weather from now on the crop may improve, but it is too late for the farmers to expect more than 75 per cent. of a crop at the best, and the chances are that it will be nearer 50 per cent. The crop of old beans has never been so closely cleaned up as it is at the present time, and local dealers size the situation up as one of unparalleled strength."

Pictou County, N. S.

HORN FLY AND POTATO BUGS.

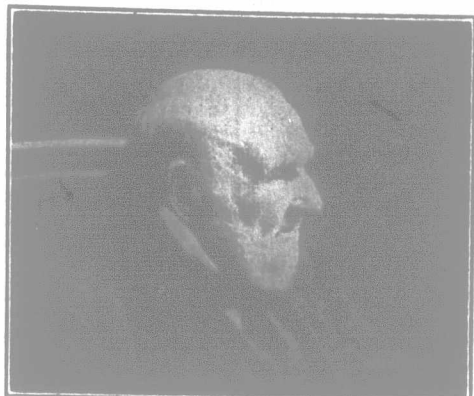
Owing to showery weather, haying operations were long delayed this summer. The crop is a bumper one, but a great deal of it went into the barns in not very good condition. During the last week of July and first week of August there were only four fine days, and as cutting proceeded during the dark days, the amount of hay that had to be handled while the sun shone was enormous. Rust is reported on the early-sown wheat, but to what extent it is impossible to say at time of writing. The root crops, especially turnips, and also potatoes, are growing well, and promise a heavy return. The ravages of the cutworm are not so noticeable as last season, but the potato bugs are here in myriads—in fact, worse than ever—and the horn flies are getting in their work on the cattle. Notwithstanding the abundance of pasture, cows are not doing as they should, a fact readily attributable to this pest.

A. McP.

The Late Senator Wark.

Regretted, but not unexpected, was the death of Senator David Wark, on August 20th, at his home in Fredericton, N. B. He was a noble example of the fact that the simple life promotes longevity, for death has claimed him at the ripe age of one hundred and one years. His last illness was only of a week's duration, during which time his mind was as bright and active as ever.

Mr. Wark was sixty-four years of age when he entered the Senate at the time of Confederation, and has served in the Upper House for thirty-eight years, though



Hon. David Wark.
Canada's Centenarian Senator.

he had entered political life many years before that time. Those who came in contact with him during this long period of time could not help but recognize and admire his judgment, his self-control, and his high ideal of man's work in this life. Owing to these qualities, he had no political enemies, and was liked by both sides of the House. On reaching his hundredth birthday, he was, last year, the recipient of many congratulatory messages and tokens, the high and low on both sides of the sea uniting to do honor to the "Grand Old Man" of the Canadian Senate.

Japan Buying Our Cattle.

A despatch from Montreal to the Globe says: J. Nishimura and Dr. Y. Ishizaki, delegates from the Japanese Government, who are now here, have purchased a herd of Canadian cattle, consisting of about 40 head of Ayrshires, Shorthorns, Devons and Holsteins, for shipment to Japan. The shipment will leave via the C. P. R. steamer Ottoman, from Vancouver, on Sept. 18th.

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

Western Fair, London.

The Western Fair, London, Ont., which for 38 years has afforded instruction and pleasure to thousands of people, opens Sept. 8th, lasting till the 16th. Many exhibits of an instructive nature are being added this year. Practical demonstrations in new methods of butter and cheese making will be given twice daily in the splendid new dairy hall, which is worth many times over the cost of reaching the fair to every farmer and dairyman.

The amusements are entirely new. Among them will be three concerts daily by the Ninety-first Highland Regiment Band, a great musical treat; leaping the gap in mid-air in a steam automobile by Mons. Bretonne, a daring act, and clever and perilous high-wire performances by Prof. Hardy, the "American Blondin," and greatest aerial artist the world has ever seen. There will be many other features, too, including grand fireworks, representation of Battle of Copenhagen, by Prof. Hand.

The following is the list of judges:

Horses.—Thoroughbreds, saddle horses and hunters, judged by W. H. Millman, Toronto; Hackneys and high-steppers, by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; carriage and coach horses, by Hugh Darroch, Palmerston; roadsters, by William Bishop, New Hamburg; Clydesdales and Shires, by John Davidson, Ashburn; heavy drafts, agricultural and Percheron, by Peter McGregor, of Brucefield.

Cattle.—Shorthorns, fat and grade, by John Isaac, Markham; Herefords, Polled-Angus and Galloways, by R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; Jerseys and Guernseys, by Rock Bailey, Union; Ayrshires, by Jas. Boden, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Holsteins, by B. Malloy, Belleville.

Sheep.—Shropshires, Southdowns, Hampshires and Suffolks, by J. C. Duncan, Orchard Park, N. Y.; Oxford Downs and fat, by J. E. Cousins, Harriston; Dorset Horned, by J. G. Hanmer, Brantford; Cotswolds, by John Kelly, Shakespeare; Leicesters, by Frank R. Shore, White Oak; Lincolns, by Geo. Weekes, Glanworth.

Swine.—Yorkshires and Tamworths, by J. C. Nichol, Hubrey; Chester Whites and A. O. P. bred, by D. O. Platt, Millgrove; Berkshires, by Samuel Dolson, Allos.

Poultry.—Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor; L. G. Jarvis, Montreal, Que.; Thos. H. Smelt, Woodstock; Lewis Sage, London.

Agricultural Products.—Grain and field seeds, by S. B. Gorwill, London; potatoes, by George Cairncross, London Junction; root and field crops, by Jas. Murray, Wilton Grove; garden vegetables, Thos. Benstead, Strathroy.

Dairy.—Cheese and butter, J. B. Muir, Ingersoll. Honey.—Martin Emigh, Holbrook.

Horticultural.—Apples and plums, A. H. Pettit, Grimsby; pears, peaches and grapes, M. Pettit, Winona; plants and flowers in pots, and cut flowers, William Scott, Buffalo, N. Y.

Main Building.—Natural history, F. B. McCready, Guelph; fine arts and decorated china, Prof. A. H. Griffith, Detroit, Mich.; ladies' work, Mrs. H. H. Nelles, London.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market last week amounted to 153 cars, and included 1,890 cattle, 3,090 sheep, 2,555 hogs, and 374 calves. At The Union Stock-yards, Toronto Junction, receipts were 91 cars, including 1,579 cattle, 48 sheep, 990 hogs, 22 calves and 17 horses.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; good to medium, \$4.20 to \$4.40; others, \$4 to \$4.30; bulls and cows, \$3 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—Easier, especially for the lower grades. Picked are quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.35; good to choice, \$3.90 to \$4.10; fair, \$3.40 to \$3.80; common, \$2.50 to \$3.25, and cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Some trade doing in these lines. Good stock cattle have been wanted, and with a fair number offering, trade was inclined to be brisk. Stockers are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.80 per cwt., and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.

Milch Cows—The demand for good cows is active. Other kinds are slow of sale; \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves—\$2 to \$10 each, and 3½c. to 5½c. per pound.

Sheep and Lambs—Prices for sheep hold steady despite a heavy run. Trade good, everything sold, and prospects for a steady market. Export sheep, \$3.25 to \$4.15, and culls, \$3 to \$4. Lambs are firmer at \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt.

Hogs—The market retains its firm tone,

and is quoted at a further advance of 10c. Prices are \$7.35 per cwt. for selects, and \$7.10 for lights and fats.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—The market is a little easier, but little business is being done. No. 2 red and white, new, is quoted at 75c. to 76c., east and west, with old 2c. higher. Goose and spring are purely nominal.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 3 northern is nominal at \$1.07; No. 2 northern, \$1.01½ to \$1.03, and No. 3 northern, 87c. to 87½c., lake ports, 6c. more grinding in transit.

Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents for export, \$3.20 to \$3.25, buyers' sacks, east and west. Manitoba—First patents, \$5.30 to \$5.40; second patents, \$5 to \$5.10, and bakers', \$4.90 to \$5.

Millfeed—Ontario—bran continues dull at \$11.50 to \$12, while shorts are firm at \$17 to \$19, according to quality, at outside points.

Oats—Lower; new, 27c. to 29c.; old, 36c. to 37c. for No. 2, at outside points.

Barley—Dull; 38c. to 43c., at outside points, according to quality, new or old.

Rye—Dull, 57c. to 58c., at outside points.

Corn—Canadian, nominal, 53c. to 54c., Chatham freights. American, 62c. to 62½c., lake and rail freights, for delivery at country points, or on track, Toronto.

Peas—65c. to 67c. for new, at outside points.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market continues firm in tone, and the demand for all kinds good. Quotations are generally higher.

Creamery, prints 22c. to 23c.

do, solids 20c. to 21c.
Dairy pound rolls, good to choice 19c. to 20c.
do, medium 17c. to 18c.
do, tubs, good to choice 17c. to 18c.
do, inferior 15c. to 16c.

Cheese—There is still some easiness noticeable in the market. Quotations are 11½c. to 11¾c. per lb.

Eggs—The supply of choice eggs continues light. The market is firm, with an active demand, at 17½c. to 18½c. per dozen.

Potatoes—Are fairly steady, at 60c. to 70c. per bushel.

Baled Hay—The demand is quiet, with plenty of hay offering. Car lots of No. 1 timothy, old and new, are quoted at \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, on track, here, with \$6 for No. 2.

FARMERS' MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

Wheat, white \$ 0 80
do, red 80
do, new 80
Oats 41 to \$ 0 42
do, new 36
Barley 44
Buckwheat 54
Rye 52 to 65
Hay, No. 1 timothy. 11 00 to 12 00
do, new 9 00 to 10 00
do, clover, mixed 8 00 to 9 50
Dressed hogs, light, cwt. 9 75
do, heavy 9 00
Butter 20 to 25
Eggs 20 to 23
Old chickens, dressed. 10
Fall chickens 15 to 20
Turkeys 18 to 20
Potatoes, bushel 1 00 to 1 10

Carrots, per bag \$ 0 60 to \$ 0 75
Beets, dozen 20
Cabbages, dozen 40
Beef, hind quarters ... 8 to 9
do, fore quarters ... 4 to 5½
do, carcasses 6½ to 7½
Mutton 6 to 8
Spring lambs, per lb. 9½ to 10½
Calves, per lb. 7½ to 9½

FRUIT.

Raspberries \$ 0 07 to \$ 0 08
Lawtons 6 to 8
Plums, basket 15 to 25
Peaches 25 to 60
Pears 20 to 60
Pears 3 50 to 4 00
Watermelons, each 30 to 35
Tomatoes, basket 15 to 20

HORSES.

The demand for horses continues unusually brisk for this season of the year, and at the level recently established, prices are well maintained. There are now three establishments here for the sale of horses, the Union Stock-yards, at Toronto Junction, having opened a horse market. Commercial classes, particularly the heavy grades, continue to reflect the greatest activity, and when the season is considered, the enquiry for these may well be considered phenomenal. At the Repository, during the week, an excellent volume of business has been transacted, the sales including a number of heavy drafters at \$175 to \$225, and a six-year-old combination horse at \$270. At the Horse Exchange the buyers have been mostly local, but at the Junction sales of a number of railway construction horses are reported. Dealers unanimously voice the opinion that the market is in for a spell of continued

activity and regard the prospects as very promising.

Burns & Sheppard report prevailing prices:

Table listing prices for various types of horses: Single roadsters, Single cobs and carriage horses, Matched pairs and carriage horses, Delivery horses, General-purpose and expressers, Draft horses, Serviceable second-hand workers, Serviceable second-hand drivers.

The weekly report of the Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, is as follows:

Table listing prices for various types of horses: Single roadsters, Cobs and carriage horses, Matched pairs, cobs and carriage horses, Delivery horses, General-purpose and express horses, Draft horses, Second-hand workers, Second-hand drivers.

Montreal.

Butter—Fancy creameries, 22c. to 22 1/2c.; choice, 22c. to 22 1/2c., and fine, 21 1/2c. to 22c.; dairies, scarce, at 18c. Shipments this season have been heavy, total shipments to end of the week before last being 295,050 packages since May 1st, or 89,172 more than those for same period last year.

Cheese—The improvement in the tone of the cheese market, anticipated in these columns a week ago, seems to be taking place; transactions occurring at 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c. for finest Quebecs, 11c. to 11 1/2c. for finest Townships, and 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. for finest Ontarios. Shipments from Montreal this season have already passed the million mark, being, last week, estimated at 1,015, 484 boxes, or 103,600 more than for the same period last year.

Eggs—Receipts have been light; prices firmer at a slight advance. Straight-gathered, 17c. to 18c.; selects, 22c.; No. 2 bring 15c. to 16c., and cracked eggs about 14c.

Potatoes—Some talk of rot in certain sections. Prices about 40c. to 45c. per bag of 80 lbs., on the farmers' market.

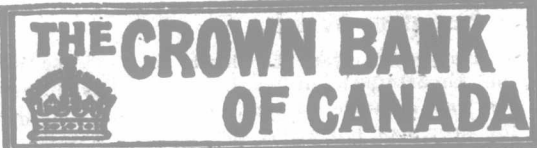
Grain—Old oats steady at 45c. to 45 1/2c. for No. 3, store, and 46c. to 46 1/2c. for No. 2.

Millfeed—Despite talk of low prices for bran in Ontario, Manitoba millers report a good demand for all they can supply at \$16 a ton, in bags; shorts, \$19, in bags.

Beans—European reports unfavorable of late, and it is just possible the foreign market may require some stock from here. Firm at \$1.65 to \$1.70 a bushel for primes.

Live Stock—The feature of the local market for live stock, last week, was the scarcity of live hogs and the consequent firmness of prices. Holders were demanding as high as 7 1/2c. and 7 3/4c. for selects; but packers, though desirous of securing stock, claimed that they were able to make purchases at 7 1/4c. and that they, consequently, did not grant buyers' ideas. Selects might be quoted around the figure mentioned, some very nice stock selling at 7c. Some mixed stock sold at 6 1/2c., and from that up to about 7c. Receipts of cattle were on the light side, but a number were left over from the previous week, owing to the heavy delivery during that period. The result is that there were quite sufficient cattle offering for the demand, and prices remained about the same as firmly, being 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 for best, an occasional animal bringing as high as 5c. The bulk of the good market animals ranged from 3 1/2c. to 4c. per lb., and some bringing 3c. to 3 1/2c., and common, 2c. to 3c., according to quality. Lambs were in good supply, and prices were about the same, at \$2 to \$4 each, according to quality, and \$2 to \$6 for common, and \$8 to \$12 for choice. Sheep sold at \$1 for 100 lbs.

London—Cattle are quoted at 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c. per pound.



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, Drivers 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.

and at 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c. to butchers. Milk cows were about the same as usual; \$30 to \$50 each for good ones.

Horses—The demand for all classes of horses is dull. There is little or no enquiry from outside places, and trade, which is going on, is with carters and transfer companies and express companies in the city for the class of horses required by them. Outside demand will not open up till animals are required for the lumber camps. Meantime prices are as firm as ever, general-purpose animals selling at \$150 to \$200 each; good blocks, such as coal carters like, and weighing 1,350 to \$1,450 lbs. each, at \$175 to \$240 each; heavy draft animals, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. being \$200 to \$250 each, and 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., bringing \$250 to \$275 each. Express horses, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 each, sell at \$150 to \$200 each; ordinary cheap animals bring \$75 to \$125 each, and broken-down, old horses, \$50 to \$75.

Hay—Scant supplies arriving; market firm, and prices steady; \$8.50 to \$9 a ton for No. 1; \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2, and \$6.50 to \$7 for clover and clover mixed. Crop heavy, but quality on the poor side, owing to bad curing weather. Honey—Deliveries small; merchants report a large crop and a liberal quantity of strained honey carried over from last year's crop. Old or new strained, 6c. to 7c. a lb., wholesale, in large tins; comb in fair demand, and dealers quoting 12c. to 13c. a lb. for new white clover.

Chicago.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.10; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.80 to \$6.40; good to choice, heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.30; rough, heavy, \$5.75 to \$6; light, \$5.90 to \$5.35.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5 to \$5.50; fair to choice, mixed, \$4.50 to \$4.85; native lambs, \$5.50 to \$8.

Buffalo.

Hogs—Heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.60; mixed and Yorkers, \$6.55 to \$6.60; pigs, \$6.45 to \$6.55; roughs, \$5.30 to \$5.65; stags, \$3.50 to \$4.50; dairies and grassers, \$6.20 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6; wethers, \$5 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$4.75.

Cheese Markets.

Kingston, 10 5-16c.; Tweed, 11 1/4c.; Winchester, 11 3-16c.; Montreal, 10 1/2c. to 11 1/4c.; Listowel, 11 1/4c.; Napanee, 11 1-16c. to 11 1/4c.; Ottawa, 11c. to 11 1/4c.; Kemptville, 11 1/4c.; Farnham, Que., 11c.; Iroquois, 11c.; Huntingdon, 11c.; Brockville, 11 1/4c.; Cowansville, 11 1/4c. to 11 1/2c.; Belleville, 11 1/4c. to 11 5-16c.; London, 11 1/4c. to 11 5-16c.; Cornwall, 11 1/4c.; Watertown, N.Y., 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c.; Russell, 11 1/4c. to 11 1/2c.; Vankeek Hill, 11c. to 11 1/4c.; Madoc, 11c. to 11 1-16c.

British Cattle Market.

London—Cattle are quoted at 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c. per pound.

AUCTION SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Nov. 1st.—W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Shorthorns. Nov. 2nd.—E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont., Shorthorns. Dec. 14th.—A. E. Meyer, Guelph, and Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Shorthorns. Jan. 10th, 1906.—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns.

DIRECTIONS FOR SALTING HIDES.

During the warm weather it is necessary to have green hides salted promptly, or they will spoil; but hides can be shipped green in the winter season in a frozen state without salting. To cure a hide properly, it is first necessary to trim it by cutting off what does not belong to the hide, such as horns, tail-bones and sinews; then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly.

When hides have lain over a week in salt, they will then do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt.

For a large, heavy hide, it will take about a pail of salt, and a less quantity for a smaller hide or calf skin in proportion to size.

Green butcher hides shrink in salting from 10 to 15 per cent. Consequently, salted or cured are worth from 1 to 2 cents more than green.

During cold weather hides can be shipped green without salting.

HOW HIDES ARE CLASSIFIED AT CHICAGO.

The following is the regular classification adopted by the Chicago hide dealers and tanners:

Green Hides.—Hides just as they come from the animals, never having been salted.

Part-cured Hides.—Hides that have been salted, but not long enough in salt to be thoroughly cured.

Green Salted Hides.—Hides that have been salted long enough to be thoroughly cured.

Green Kip.—All veal skins running from 15 lbs. to 25 lbs. shall be classed as veal kip. All long-haired and thin skins running from 8 lbs. to 25 lbs. shall be classed as runners.

Green Calf.—All veal skins running from 8 lbs. to 15 lbs.

Deacon Skins.—All calf skins under 8 lbs. shall be classed as deacons.

Dry Flint Hides.—Are thoroughly dry hides that have not been salted.

Dry Salted Hides.—Are thoroughly dry hides having been salted when green.

Grubby Hides.—Hides having one or more grubs.

All dry kip and calf shall be classed the same as hides. All hides shall be free from salt, dirt, meat, dung, horns, tail-bones and sinews; and before being weighed all such substances shall be removed, or a proper deduction made from the weight; and when the head hangs to the side by a marrow strip, it shall be cut off; also when the head is not split in the center, it shall be made straight before being weighed.

All bull, stag, tainted, grubby, badly-scarred, cut, scored and murrain hides, both green and dry, shall be classed as damaged, unless they shall be very badly damaged, when they shall be classed as glue stock.

Dry hides which are moth-eaten, sunburnt or weather-beaten shall be classed as damaged. All kip and calf, both green and dry, shall be trimmed the same as hides, with the exception that the tail-bone may be left in calf skins.

All green-cured hides of 60 lbs. and over shall be called heavy, and all green-cured hides under 60 lbs. shall be called light hides. All dry hides, 18 lbs. and over, shall be called heavy, and all hides under 18 lbs. shall be called light hides.

She—There's an awfully funny joke I heard to-day about an Irishman in an automobile. He—Yes, dear; I heard it. She—Oh, you mean thing! I wanted to tell it to you. It was so funny. He—Go ahead, dear. It will be even funnier the way you tell it.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing illustrations: British Yeoman, Barrowman, Queen Ideal, Hon. David Wark.

EDITORIAL.

Table listing editorial content: Clean up the Fairs, The Fall Fairs, A Proclamation of Peace, British Columbia's Progress, Rider Haggard's Scheme Not a Desirable One, Paper from Cornstalks, Reduction of Railway Rates on Grain.

* HORSES.

Table listing horse-related content: When Should the Veterinarian be Called In?, Our Scottish Letter, Sadie Mac Wins Again.

STOCK.

Table listing stock-related content: Chilled Beef, What Breed of Hogs?, Sherbrooke Fair Judges.

FARM.

Table listing farm-related content: Swamp Muck, Buckwheat Crop versus Summer-fallow, Clipping New Seeded Alfalfa, A Lesson for Us, Fall-wheat Growing, Crops in Ontario, Suggestions About Wheat, A Pertinent Inquiry.

DAIRY.

Table listing dairy-related content: Keeping Dairy Cows Loose in Illinois, The Cheese-weighing Question from an English Point of View, Casein Manufacture at Beachville, Ont., Pulleys and Belting.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Table listing garden and orchard-related content: The Pear Blight in California, Vegetable Growers Organizing, Co-operation in Nova Scotia, Death to the Cutworm, Good Crop, but Reduced Acreage of Peaches.

POULTRY.

Table listing poultry-related content: The Moulting Period, Size of Eggs.

APIARY.

Table listing apiary-related content: Spacing Extracting Frames, Unripe Honey.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Table listing farm bulletin-related content: The Peace Conference, The Western Wheat Crop; Norfolk County, Ont.; A Successful Horse Show at Cobourg, Ont.; Good for Man and Wife; Fair Dates for 1905; East Prince, P. E. I.; Huntingdon Co., Que., The Bean Crop; Pictou County, N. S.; The Late Senator Wark; Japan Buying Our Cattle; Western Fair, London.

Table listing markets-related content: MARKETS, HOME MAGAZINE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

Table listing veterinary questions and answers: Facial paralysis; chronic cough; abnormal activity of mammae; sheep worried by dogs; lumps on colt; crippled pigs, etc., Miscellaneous ailments; miscellaneous horse queries.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous content: Plan of Camps; composition, manufacture and test of Paris green; cubic inches in a bushel; sale of bull; jurisdiction of courts, exemptions, etc.; Alberta; breaking onion tops, Heets seeding—soil for analysis; mustards—sow thistle; the millipede pest, To relieve ringbone; leaky teats; rape for silage; buckthorn and rust.



Life, Literature and Education.

E. Pauline Johnson
(Tekahionwake).

Of Canadian authors, there is not one who appeals to the Canadian heart in just the same way as does Pauline Johnson, since, in a sense, she has a stronger claim to the title, Canadian, than most of us.

Her father, known to the white man as George Henry Johnson, and known to his braves as Double Wampum, is Head Chief of the Mohawk Indians, and her mother was an English girl, Emily S. Howells, of Bristol. Miss Johnson herself was born on the Six Nations Reserve in Brant County, Ontario. She was educated partly under her father's tuition and partly in the Brantford Model School.

Quite early in life she began to write down the thoughts that came into a mind made rich through the beauty-loving nature and literary taste of her English mother, and made strong and fearless by the care and training of a father with the enduring and steadfast qualities of his race. Her first book of poems, "The White Wampum," was published in England in 1894, and in 1904, "Canadian Born," also a book of verse, came before the public. A book of prose may be expected soon. As a reader of her own works, she is known widely here and across the sea.

Knowing what we do of the heritage of a free and unconfined life, which has come down to her through generations of braves, we can see the singer herself in her songs of rocks, forest, rivers, blue sky and sunlight. Truly loyal to her father's race, grieving over the wrongs they have suffered, and the decay of their greatness, she yet has deeply imbedded in her nature a patriotic love for Canada, and for all Canadians, white or red; but her pride in her Indian blood she voices thus:

"And few to-day remain;
But, copper-tinted face, and smouldering fire
Of wilder life, were left me by my sire
To be my proudest claim."

Her own idea of the gift of song, she expresses in the introduction to "The White Wampum."

As wampum to the Red man, so to the Poet are his songs; chiselled alike from that which is the purest of his possessions, woven alike with meaning into belt and book, fraught alike with the same message of peace, and the seal of fellowship with all men.

Doesn't this give you an insight into the fire and spirit embodied in this woman poet, and the natural sympathy she gives to her own race?

"Captive! Is there a hell to him like this?"

A taunt more galling than the Huron's hiss?

He—proud and scornful, he—who laughed at law,

He—scion of the deadly Iroquois.

He—the blood-thirsty, he—the Mohawk chief,

He—who despises pain and sneers at grief,
Here in the hated Huron's vicious clutch,
That even captive he disdains to touch!
Captive! But never conquered; Mohawk brave
Stoops not to be to any man a slave."

—"As Red Men Die," p. 4.

But if you want to get another view of her character, read—a quotation here is too meagre a taste,—read over and over: "The Song My Paddle Sings, Shadow River, The Camper, At Sunset, and you will learn her love—love of a child for a parent—toward kindly Mother Earth.

"Let me but wander on the shore
night-stilled,
Drinking its darkness till my soul is filled;



E. Pauline Johnson.

The breathing of the salt sea on my hair,
My outstretched hands, but grasping empty air.

"Let me but feel the pulse of Nature's soul
Athrob on mine; let seas and thunders roll
O'er night and me; sands whirl;
winds, waters beat;
For God's grey earth has no cheap counterfeit."

—"Penseroso," p. 72.

Our view of her nature and her power of expressing that nature is still incomplete. We have felt the passions of the human heart, we have seen the strength of the hills and the beauty of the waters through her words, but she goes higher and we see the noble ideals and lofty aspirations that are hers. Listen!

"What matters it to-night if one life
treasure

I covet is not mine? Am I to measure

The gifts of Heaven's decree
By my desires? O, life forever longing
For some far gift, where many gifts are thronging,

God wills, it may not be.
Am I to learn that longing, lifted higher,

Perhaps will catch the gleam of sacred fire

That shows my cross is gold?"

—"Nocturne," p. 85.

And this complete little poem, "Brier," to finish with:

"Because, dear Christ, your tender,
wounded arm
Bends back the brier that edges life's long way,

That no hurt comes to heart, to soul no harm,

I do not feel the thorns so much to-day.

"Because, I never knew your care to tire,
Your hand to weary guiding me aright,
Because you walk before and crush the brier
It does not pierce my feet so much to-night.

"Because, so often you have hearkened to
My selfish prayers, I ask but one thing now,
That these harsh hands of mine add not unto
The crown of thorns upon your bleeding brow."

—"Brier," p. 76.

The Need of Reserve.

James Anthony.

There is no need of urging the men and women of this country to be men of action. The eager haste that looks through the eyes of city and country people alike, proclaims the fact that leisure is almost a thing of the past. Help is scarce, and work never seemed to be more abundant than it is just now. In the earlier days, the farmer looked upon seed time and harvest as his busy seasons. When the grain was in the barn and the fall wheat sown, he looked forward to a delightful autumn with its paring bees and social gatherings, and quiet winning of, perhaps, another field from the forest primeval. The winter, he considered, was well spent if he secured a little teaming from a lumberman, and laid in his year's supply of wood. Sugarmaking was a season of fun and frolic that the present generation knows practically nothing about. With the advent of machinery, our fathers had their dreams of farming without labor and of unlimited time for self-improvement.

These visions have not been fulfilled. Indeed, tasks seem to have so multiplied that the farmer desponds of overtaking half his duties, or of pushing any of his work to the limit of its profit. The result is that many are losing the joy of living and the delight of labor. Roses

grow in their gardens, but they have no time to look at them or smell them. The sweet songs of birds and the appealing tenderness of flowers, and the dewy eve which in summer twilight weeps itself away, all pass unheeded. Crop-growing is made a science. Colts are trained, orchards are pruned and fields are cultivated, and the danger is that the farmer may regard himself or allow himself to be treated as some sort of agricultural implement, called a producer, and fail to treat himself as a man made in the image of God and capable of expanding to infinite horizons.

The great need of the farmer just now is that he keep the balance true between thought and action. The man who does this may lay claim to being called a practical farmer. Such a man possesses a fine available capital of thought, knowledge, character and experience. Behind good farming, as behind any great work, there must be a great soul. No sea captain, no bank manager, no professional man has more important or more difficult work than falls to the lot of the farmer, consequently no man requires or should seek more earnestly after mental and spiritual power than should the agriculturist. It's the mind that makes the farmer, and the farmer with little mental resource is sure to come to poverty.

We are at once met with the query, where is the time for all this to come from? The answer must be given by each farmer himself. One thing is certain, that no one can be in haste all the time, or for long periods of time, and not suffer for it. Nature will not be defrauded. She hangs out her danger signals, each warning being more clamorous than its predecessor. Finally there comes an irretrievable knock-down blow, and the man or woman, who should have lived in growing usefulness for thirty years longer, sinks into an untimely grave, leaving much of their best work undone.

Undoubtedly, there is a class of people to whom unremitting work is the best thing that can come their way. These unfortunates are so lacking in self-control that leisure for them means self-destruction. They have no resources within themselves. They have lost—if they ever possessed it—the power of self-criticism, and they do their work very much as slaves. The result is that when work is over, instead of getting acquainted in their own homes, or of reading, or thinking, or of discussing their problems with other people of wider experience, they rush away to be amused or to form associations that will one day mean an empty pocket and a joyless old age. And, yet, much may be said in favor of regular periods of rest and relaxation. Large employers have found the half holiday a paying investment. There are those who abuse it, to be sure, but that is no argument against its legitimate place. In some sections, farmers have adopted it almost unconsciously with the best results; of course, each farmer must work this matter out for himself, as his own experience and circumstances permit, only let him keep in mind that periods when he is free from engrossing labor are not only desirable, but necessary. Such leisure, no matter how little it may be, provided only it is secured, will make for

that reserve of spiritual and mental power that has so much to do with joyous and successful living. Take leisure, and wear a cheery face.

August, a Month of Eclipses.

The harvest month has this year two eclipses, that of the moon, which occurred on the 14th inst., and, far more important, the solar eclipse on the 30th, which is one of the most interesting ones for many years. It is a total eclipse, of pretty long duration, and the line of central eclipse passes through several regions which are conveniently accessible for observing parties.

The eclipse is total at sunrise in Manitoba, just north of the United States boundary. Thence the shadow sweeps eastward across Canada, north of the settled districts, and comes out on the Labrador coast. It turns somewhat to the southward as it crosses the Atlantic, and reaches land again on the Spanish coast near Cape Finisterre. Crossing Spain, the shadow traverses the Mediterranean, passes near Tunis, enters the African desert, passes over the Nile near Assouan, and finally bids farewell to the earth somewhere in Arabia, less than three hours after it began in Canada. The duration of the total phase is greatest in Spain, where it is about 3½ minutes, while it is about 2½ minutes in Labrador, and a little less than three minutes in Egypt.

Several parties of astronomers are going to Labrador, and many more to stations in Spain and Algeria, so that a goodly store of observations may be expected if only the weather behaves as well as it did in 1900, when the track of the shadow on the European side of the ocean was almost the same as at present.

Weather permitting, a great deal of spectroscopic and other information about the sun's surroundings will undoubtedly be obtained. Perhaps the most interesting observations from an amateur's standpoint are those that will be made in the search for a possible small planet nearer the sun than Mercury, by photographing the whole region of the sky near the eclipse of the sun. This has been done at several recent eclipses, without result, only known stars being found on the plates; but the brilliant success of photographic methods in finding new satellites makes one feel that the search for an intra-Mercurial planet ought to be continued a little longer.

The finest constellations visible at this season lie near the Milky Way. We may begin with Lyra, whose brightest star, Vega, is almost overhead at 9 o'clock on an August evening. This splendid white star disputes with Arcturus and Capella the claim to be the brightest in the northern hemisphere of the sky. In fact, the order in which different observers would rank these three stars is different, not because the stars themselves vary in brightness, but because they are of very different colors, and some people have eyes more sensitive to one color than to another. When we come to consider the distances of the three stars, and their actual brightness, it appears that Vega and Capella, which are almost equally distant from us, are each about one hundred times as bright as the sun, while Arcturus, which is much more remote, is ten times as bright as either of the two.

Vega serves as a pointer to several interesting objects. Close to it on the north-east is a faint star, which can be seen to be double with the naked eye by a few people with keen eyesight, or by ordinary mortals with an opera-glass. Each of the two components is a fine telescopic double. South-east of Vega, at a little greater distance, is a pair of third-magnitude stars, of which the Western one is the remarkable variable Beta Lyrae, which changes more than a magnitude in brightness with great regularity in a period of about twelve days. The line of these stars, carried eastward, points to Beta Cygni, a very fine double star in the Milky Way, well seen with a small telescope.

A Holiday in Prince Edward Island.

WE VISIT THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

On enquiring upon what system the arrangement for the vans was carried out, we were told that Sir William Macdonald had included the five vans in his primary gift, and the farmers, by contract (I believe \$1.60 per day), provided the horses. The distance covered daily was four and a half miles each way, the amount paid as assessment under the old plan being turned into the general-ex-

perience fund, the generous donor paying the difference until the three years of trial are expired, after which the experiment will, it is anticipated, have proved of such exceptional value that its additional cost will be gladly assumed by those upon whom it should rightly fall. With this in view, unnecessary outlay is or should be avoided. Perhaps the Hillsboro' school, being built as an object lesson and as a gift to Prince Edward Island, might be more complete and more perfectly finished than such schools may require to be in the future, for, to our eyes, it certainly lacked nothing from its firm foundation and compact superstructure, its hardwood floors and ceilings, its school furnishings, and careful provision for ventilation, to its two or three acres of surrounding grounds, part of which are

anything to tell which might aid in weaving into a consecutive whole the story of their morning's excursion, thus encouraging their powers of observation, and enabling them to give form and expression to the same. Even the tinies were not excluded, a van having been brought into requisition that they might "go too," and already their kindergarten teacher had put upon the blackboard what Jennie had seen, what Mollie had brought home, and what little Jimmie had thought of the game "out of doors."

The time left to us after the return of the truants was too short for us to do more than convey to the children a short, separate greeting from our several provinces, a mere word of encouragement and good wishes, winding up, collectively, with a request to the principal that

vans should go round, gather the children together and drive them round the city to see all there was to be seen. We returned to Charlottetown in fuller accord than ever with the wisdom of the plan for concentrating into one the scattered rural schools of Canada, and of the system adopted to train the children in something more than mere book-knowledge; a system which recognizes that every son and daughter of the soil should learn what that soil can produce, by practice as well as by theory, to look upon it with more intelligent eyes, to love Mother Nature for her generous response to their efforts to make her fruitful. The new system opens up new springs of pleasure, new sources of enjoyment, new fields to conquer.

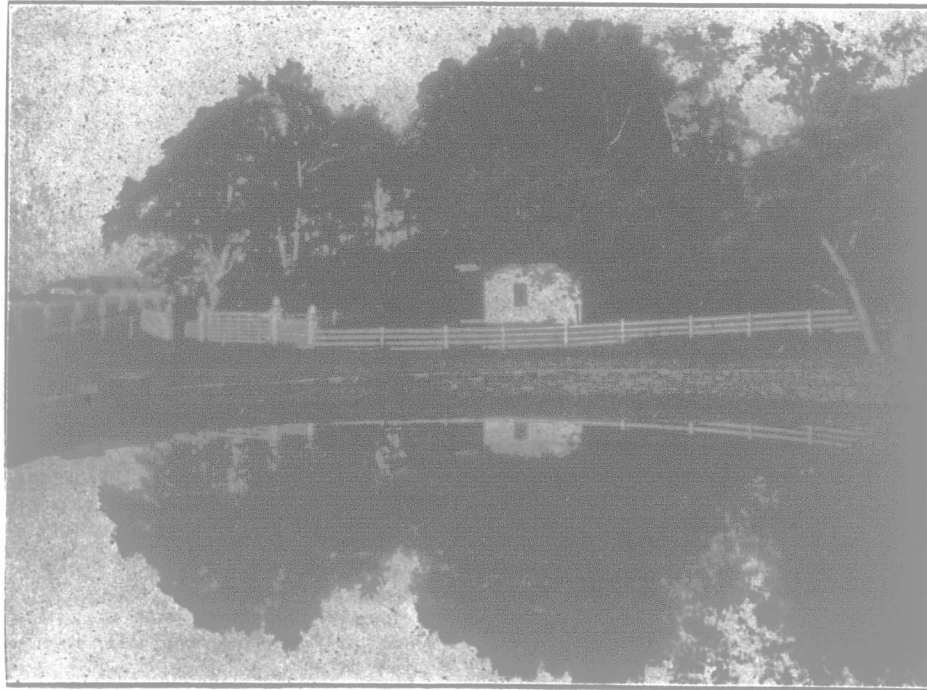
If the lad has helped to plant the shade trees and keep them shapely around his playground, he will be the more likely to have an eye to beauty as well as to profit when he plans the laying out of the land around his homestead. If the girl has had a training in the value of foods, their amalgamating properties, and how to handle and treat them to produce the best results, she will make the better wife for the farmer or mechanic, whose quiver may be full and purse light. Of this new development, Dr. Anderson, the Chief Superintendent of Education in Prince Edward Island, reports: "The outcome is still in the future, but I can, even now, see that the indications are already present of an extending horizon, a broader sympathy, and a tendency to regard these schools as the center of light and culture in their districts."

Perhaps the best proof of the recognition given to this plan of consolidation in the Island, is a junction already made of three other districts, which received no benefaction from outside sources at all, the only help they have had being the consent of the Provincial Government to the continuance of the trustees of the joint schools of the same statutory allowances which had formerly been paid to the teachers of the three smaller schools, by which arrangement sufficient money was saved to defray the expense of the two vans which brought the children of the Lady Jane (four and a half miles) and the West Tryon (two and a half miles) districts, to the Tryon Centre. The formation of this school reads like a story, showing how good sense and foresight, backed up by patience and perseverance, and followed by energetic action, may always be counted upon to bring about success.

It will surely mean much to our land, especially in its more scattered parts, if, during the next decade, similar schools should be established throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

I shall have still another message to send from the "Garden of the Gulf."

H. A. B.



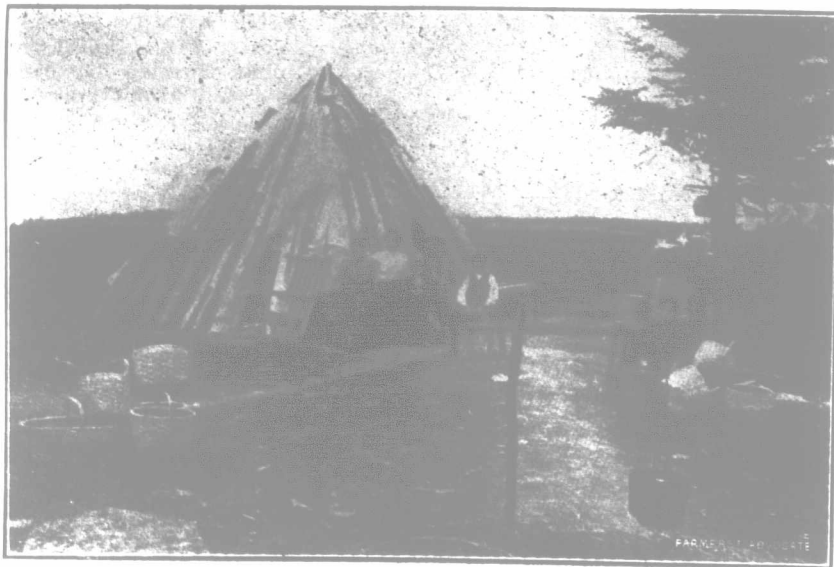
Entrance to Government House, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

under cultivation from an educational standpoint, with the option of more being absorbed as it may be required. Very special care had been taken in the selection of its most capable teaching staff, all of whom are evidently upon their mettle to do their best to make a success of the big experiment.

THEY COME AT LAST.

And, talking of the teachers brings us to the manner of our introduction to them at last. "Here come the children," was the cry, just as

they might have a holiday. Remembering the ecstatic sound of the word "holiday" in my own young days, it was a dampener, indeed, to see no joyous smiles, no eyes glistening with delight. Evidently the children of the consolidated schools so thoroughly enjoy themselves at school that to them the word holiday conveys no joy. A compromise was effected at the principal's suggestion, that during the "home" time on some especial occasion, the name of which I lost in my bewilderment, the



Indian Basket Makers, P. E. I.

Where God Is.

"The parish priest
Of Austerity
Climbed up in a high church steeple,
To be nearer God,
So that he might hand
His word down to his people.

"And in his sermon script
He daily wrote
What he thought was sent from Heaven;
And he dropped this down
On his people's heads
Two times one day in seven.

"In his age, God said,
'Come down and die!'
And he cried out from the steeple,
'Where art Thou, Lord?'
And the Lord replied,
'Down here among the people.'"

"There," said one old cmony to another, to whom he was showing the lions of a Scottish town, "that's the statue of Bailie Watson!" "Is it no' a guid bit larger than life-size, though?" queried his friend.

"Ou, aye, it's a' that, but it's no' a bit bigger than the Bailie thocht he was himsel'!"

She—What would you do, George, if you were left a widower? He—Oh, I suppose pretty much the same as you would do if you were left a widow. She—O, you wretch! And you always told me you would never love anybody else."

The Three Wishes.

Polly put down her book of fairy tales with a sigh, and Claude turned his head to look at her. It was a rainy day, and the two children were rather dreamy and languid through missing their regular exercise.

"What's the matter?" asked Claude, stretching himself. "What were you thinking about just now?" Polly's brother never made fun of her, which might have been the reason why she was always ready to answer his questions. "I was thinking," she replied, "what I'd say if a fairy should give me three wishes."

"I wouldn't have to think very long for that," said Claude, settling himself more comfortably in the big arm-chair. "I'd wish first for plenty of money. If you have money you can get most anything you want, you know—horses and dogs and a nice house, and everything good to eat. Yes, that the first thing I'd wish for—all the money I wanted."

"That's one," said Polly, counting on her fingers. "And what would you have for your second wish?" "Let me see," and Claude thought for a minute. "Well, I guess I'd wish always to feel well. Because if you're sick you can't have fun anyway. That time I went to Eugene's birthday party when my head ached so, I wished I was home every minute."

"Two!" counted Polly. "Now, I've only got one left. Wait a minute," said Claude, looking as anxious as if the three wishes were something besides play. "Well, I'd wish to travel all over the world. I'd see all the big cities where Uncle Harry went last year, and I'd climb the big mountains and sail up all the rivers. And wherever I went I'd get splendid things to carry back home. Now it's your turn."

Evidently Polly had planned her wishes in advance, for she did not stop to think. "First of all," she began, "I'd wish that nobody should be real poor. Because, you know, it's dreadful to think that some little children never have enough to eat, and are so cold when winter comes. If my wish came true they'd all have pretty houses and nice, warm clothes and plenty to eat—and playthings, too," added Polly, who loved to play with her dolls still, though some of the girls of her age had outgrown them.

"That's one. Now what's the next?" asked Claude, counting on his fingers as Polly had done. "Then I'd wish that nobody should be sick any more. I've thought about that ever so long," Polly explained, "ever since I went with Aunt Margie to visit that hospital. It makes you feel so bad, Claude, to see lots of sick people together, with their white faces, and fingers just like birds' claws."

"Two!" announced Claude. Now be careful. Only one left."

"Oh, but I've got it all ready," Polly hastened to say. "I'd wish that everybody could have good times, the way we do. You know Mamie Pearson's mamma does washing, and just as soon as school's out Mamie has to hurry home and work till she goes to bed. She never has any real fun. Oh, I just wish there were good times enough to go 'round."

The door-bell rang at this point, and Polly hastened to answer it. Then mamma, who was sewing in the next room, called Claude to her. "I've been listening to your talk, she said, "and I've discovered a strange difference between your wishes and your sister's."

"What is it, mamma?" asked Claude, much interested.

"Your wishes were all for yourself. You wanted to be rich and strong, and to have a great deal of pleasure. Polly's wishes were all for other people."

"Yes'm, but it was only play," Claude hastened to say, looking rather ashamed.

"I know it, dear. But if in his



play a boy thinks first of his own pleasure, he is likely to do the same thing the rest of the time. And a girl who thinks that the very nicest thing in the world is to see other people comfortable and happy, will scatter comfort and happiness about her wherever she goes."

"And Polly does," cried Claude, who loved his sister dearly, and was very proud of her sweet unselfishness. Then he added, "I guess if we were playing this game over again I'd wish first of all that I'd stop thinking of myself all the time, and begin to care about other folks, just as Polly does."

The Woes of a Grandfather.

When Daphne comes to "grandpa's house"

My world turns upside down;
I cannot have my meals on time
To catch the train for town.

My paper's torn, my hat is lost,
There's jam on every chair;
And yet, for all the harm that's done,
To scold—I wouldn't dare!

There are sad times, there are bad times,
When Daphne comes to stay.
She's full of pranks, she's full of wiles,
In mischief all the day.

I cannot do the thing I would.
She spoils my busiest day;
And yet how lonely is the house
When Daphne goes away!

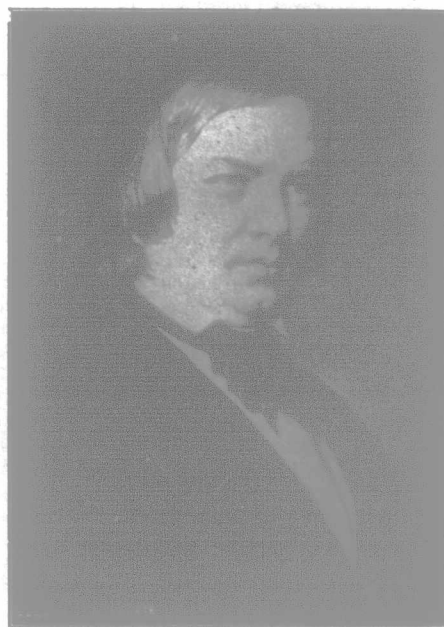
My grandpa says that he was once
A little boy like me.
I s'pose he was; and yet it does
Seem queer to think that he
Could ever get my jacket on,
Or shoes, or like to play
With games and toys, and race with
Duke,
As I do every day.

He's come to visit us, you see.
Nurse says I must be good,
And mind my manners, as a child
With such a grandpa should.
For grandpa is straight and tall,
And very dignified;
He knows most all there is to know,
And other things beside.

So, though my grandpa knows so much,
I thought that maybe boys
Were things he hadn't studied,
They make such awful noise.

But when I asked at dinner for
Another piece of pie,
I thought I saw a twinkle
In the corner of his eye.

So yesterday when they went out
And left us two alone,
I was not quite so much surprised
To find how nice he'd grown.
You should have seen us romp and run!
My! now I almost see
That p'r'aps he was, long, long ago,
A little boy like me.



Robert Alexander Schumann.

Born June 8, 1810; Died July 29, 1856.

"A wonder-loving and a wonder-seeking man," so said Thomas Carlyle in "Sartor Resartus," and these words were, indeed, most applicable to Schumann. He was born at Zwickan, Saxony, where his father was a bookseller, with ambitions to distinguish himself as an author. From him Robert inherited his love of books and thirst for learning.

The child loved music, and received his first instruction from Kuntzsch, the rather indifferent organist of the little town. Robert Schumann was intensely emotional and highly-strung, and his imagination was startlingly vivid. His mind was of the sensitive and acute type, that, when evenly balanced, could give delight by its originality, but when overstrained must lose its clearness and become deranged. This, alas! was the sad case with Schumann, and was the cause of the tragedy at the close of his brilliant life.

Robert was almost as poetical as he was musical. He read insatiably, having great advantage in the really good collection in his father's bookshop. He wrote both prose and poetry, sometimes setting his own verses to music, which was a keen delight to him. Byron was one of his favorite poets, and he set a great many of his verses to music.

Many wonderful hours did this dreamy-eyed boy spend among his

father's books. It is easy to picture him in those days, sitting among the old volumes that spoke to him with their silent voices. They always say kindly things to those who love them truly, and many were the secrets they whispered to Robert. Best of all writers did he love Jean Paul Richter, whose writings had a very stirring and exhilarating, but also a very disturbing effect upon his mind. Sometimes his imagination and nerves were so upset by this mental food that the boy felt as though he should go mad!

Poor Schumann! When he was sixteen his father died, and his mother, objecting to his musical ambitions, wished him to study law, so his beloved music was interrupted for a time while he attended the University at Leipzig, and, later, that at Heidelberg. His legal studies were a failure, and his mother finally gave her consent for him to follow an artistic career.

At this time Schumann merely wished to become a pianist, not yet daring to hope that he might be a composer, but diligently applying himself to his practicing, under the guidance of his friend and teacher, Wieck. In order to overcome the stiffness of his too-long unused fingers, Schumann invented a contrivance by which his third finger was held back tightly when he practiced. Suddenly a dreadful thing happened. The finger that had been so painfully restricted became useless, and the muscles of the right hand became so strained that Schumann could play no more. This finger never regained its strength, and the young musician had to relinquish all hope of becoming a pianist, and so turned his attention to composition, so the strained finger became a blessing in disguise.

Schumann married Clara, the daughter of his friend Wieck, and the marriage was a peculiarly happy one. She was a brilliant pianist, and as good as she was beautiful. During the first year of their marriage he composed one hundred and thirty-eight songs—most of them dedicated to his wife. The next year he composed the famous symphony in B flat. When he was thirty-three he wrote "Paradise and the Peri"; then "Faust," and his only opera, "Genoveva." At thirty-nine he set Byron's "Manfred" to music.

Schumann now became very gloomy, and sought solitude. He had strange visions and delusions, and fancied that he heard spirit-voices whispering to him. One chilly February night, following the command of these voices, he hastened out through the darkness to the Rhine, where the water-spirits seemed to beckon him to enchanted lands, and sprang into the dark water. He was rescued by some passing boatmen, but from that time until his death he lived in a world of visions and shadows, his beloved Clara consoling him to the end.

Women's Ways.

Time was, not very long ago,
When Mabel's walking skirt
Trailed half-a-yard behind to show
How well she swept the dirt.
But "short and sweet" are in again;
No more the grievance rankles,
For Mabel's now curtailed her train,
And shows her dainty ankles.

But Mabel has a thrifty mind;
To supplement her charms,
The frills that once she wore behind
She fastens on her arms.
Her sleeves are made in open bags,
Like trousers in the Navy;
No more she sweeps the streets, but drags
Her sleeve across the gravy.

Having finished his meal, the absent-minded professor got up, put on his hat and was starting away when he found himself confronted by the bowing waiter. "Ah," said the professor, grasping and heartily shaking the outstretched hand, "Very glad to have the pleasure of meeting you again, sir—very glad, indeed. I remember your face distinctly, but—ah—I must confess that your name has escaped me."



The Woes of a Grandfather.



The Lord Shall Answer.

Then shalt thou call, and the LORD shall answer; thou shalt cry, and He shall say, Here I am.—Isa. 58: 9.

"Not what we wish, but what we need
Thy sovereign grace supply;
The good unasked, in mercy grant,
The ill, though asked, deny."

One great stumbling-block to a beginner in the Christian race is the apparent fact that, in spite of God's countless promises with regard to prayer, it often seems to be entirely disregarded. Like the prophets of Baal we cry unto our God, and there is no voice nor any answer. People who fancy that prayer is a charm, a kind of Aladdin's lamp, which will lift them without effort over every difficulty, will soon give up praying in despair. God does not intend to do everything for us, He is too wise and kind to keep us always in the infant-school. His answer to a prayer for help is sometimes to give a harder lesson to learn—He will give us the help we need, no more.

"Where we looked for crowns to fall,
We find the tug's to come,—that's all."

And yet, "Faith cannot be unanswered." God's promises about hearing and answering prayer must be true. God is not a man that He should lie, and we must not forget the fact that the evidence of our senses is not always to be depended on—even in such an everyday matter as the sun's apparent journey round the earth. Some day we shall certainly know that our prayers were answered in the way we should have chosen if we had been able to see the future.

But the promises are not without conditions. Let us study our Bibles, and find out what these conditions are. In the first place we shall discover that God's promises are addressed only to His loyal servants. It is those who honor Him, not doing their own ways, who shall be "like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not." It is to faithful servants that God is speaking when he says: "Then shalt thou call, and the LORD shall answer." Our Lord says: "If ye abide in Me, and My words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." Prayer is not a powerful weapon in the hands of God's enemies: "He that turneth away his ear from hearing the law, even his prayer shall be abomination."—Prov. 28: 9. "When ye spread forth your hands, I will hide Mine eyes from you: yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear; your hands are full of blood.—Isa. 1: 15. If we find, as Jeremiah vividly expresses it, that God has covered Himself with a cloud, that our prayers should not pass through, the reason may not be far to seek. Let us search and try our ways, and turn again to the LORD. Then another reason for God's silence may be our weak faith. "Ask in faith, nothing wavering. For he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. For let not that man think that he shall receive anything of the Lord." Would you not be astonished if a swift and complete answer to your prayer should be sent? Well, then, surely that proves that you don't really expect one.

But, even God's true and faithful servants do not find that prayer is a magical talisman with which they can work startling miracles, or make life a summer holiday for themselves and their friends. Moses earnestly pleaded with the Lord that he might be allowed to enter Canaan, and his petition was not granted—on this side of death. More than that, he was even forbidden to continue asking for it, for he says: "And the LORD said unto me, let it suffice thee; speak no more unto Me of this matter." And yet, in spite of the apparent refusal, his petition was heard and granted, although God seemed to hold

back the answer until after death. Moses had the high honor of standing on a mountain in the Promised Land, in company with the transfigured Son of God and the great prophet, Elijah. St. Paul, too, after asking thrice for the removal of some trouble, which he calls "a thorn in the flesh," seems to have been either forbidden to ask again, or else so filled with the joy of God's strength in his weakness that he ceased to wish it removed, and began, as he says, to "glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me." Was not that a grand foretaste of the fuller answer to his prayer, which was laid up for him in the eternal future?

We have great reason to thank God because He does not let us grasp the treasures He holds for us before the time. A father shows true wisdom and kindness when he refuses to put into eager baby hands the sharp tools or precious jewels which the child is too young to use or value. We have not been left in ignorance of the terrible mischief men can bring on their own heads by presumptuous, unsubmitive prayers. When the Israelites refused to be content with God's provision for their needs, scorning the manna which was exactly suited to their circumstances, and which had kept them in such health that there was not one feeble person among their tribes, they "provoked the Most High" until, in His just anger, He gave them the flesh they were so presumptuously demanding. They required meat for their lust—and they got it, to their sorrow. They had doubted their Leader's power, saying: "Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?" and, when He rained flesh upon them as dust, and feathered fowls like as the sand of the sea, of course they thought themselves very fortunate, having got exactly what they wanted. But it would have been far wiser to have trusted God to supply their needs in His own way, for He gave them their request, but sent leanness into their souls. May He never so answer our prayers! The plague which struck down their youngest and healthiest men while the meat was yet in their mouths, may not have been in any way miraculous. God knew all the time the danger of a surfeit of flesh in that climate, and if they had only been willing to trust Him, all would have been well.

These things are written for our admonition—let us not fail to learn the lesson they would teach. But we need not be afraid to ask for the things which seem to us desirable and good—afraid, I mean, that God may be tempted to give them to us, even though they should be really harmful. If a child trustingly ask his father for bread, he will not receive a stone, or if he ask a fish, a poisonous serpent will not be put into his outstretched hands. Even so our Father, who knows perfectly what things are best for us, will not give stones or serpents to His trusting children, even though they may plead for them in the mistaken idea that they are treasures. Would a kind earthly father do such an unkind thing? As St. Paul said to the Roman Church, God, Who has not kept back from us the greatest conceivable Gift—even His own Son—may be trusted to give us all lesser good things. We really want the best gifts, those which will enrich us for all eternity—though we may not always know it—and God wants to give us these. No one ever yet said with all his heart: "Thy will be done!" and had reason to repent it. Let us thank God every day, at least as much for the prayers He seems to be disregarding as for those He is plainly granting. Perhaps, in a few months or years we may thank Him far more earnestly for the former than for the latter.

"Far better we should cross His lightning's path,
Than be according to our idols heard,
And GOD should take us at our own
Scape-roads!"

Though we may want anything ever so



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passionately, though we may say, as Job did: "Oh, that I knew where I might find Him! that I might come even to His seat! I would order my cause before Him, and fill my mouth with arguments!"—if we could hear His voice saying that He would give us exactly what we asked for, surely none of us would dare to take the risk.

"God holds the key of all unknown,
And I am glad.
If other hands should hold the key,
Or if He trusted it to me,
I might be sad."

There is a story told of a hermit who was once travelling about with an angel. They were given a warm welcome in a humble cottage, but the angel's strange return for this kindness was to rise in the night and kill the baby in the cradle. He explained to the astonished hermit that the child would have grown up to break the hearts of his good parents. What seemed to the peasant and his wife to be needless cruelty was really truest kindness. Next night the travellers were entertained by a rich farmer, who was rejoicing over a plentiful harvest. The angel set fire to his barns, telling his companion that only through the loss of the wealth on which their host's heart was set could he be brought near to God. Some day he would be deeply grateful for the very thing which at that time seemed a dire catastrophe. The next evening the angel and his friend entered a cottage, where a man knelt beside his dying wife, praying passionately for her recovery. He loved her more than God, and, when the angel said: "Wilt thou that thy wife should be raised up, whether for good or ill?" he boldly declared that he would. His prayer, in effect, was, "Not Thy will but mine be done!" The angel sadly gave him what he demanded, restoring his wife to health, but telling the hermit that the man who would not submit to God's will must learn—through the sad experience of his answered wilful prayer—that his life would have been far happier if he had been willing to submit to the tender Hands that were shaping his life. "Thy Will be done!" is the only safe accompaniment for all our prayers; if we really pray that with all our hearts, it is always safe to pray. When God doesn't want us to ask for anything, He will let us know, telling us as plainly as He did Moses; but He has told us to bring to Him all our desires, always leaving the final decision unreservedly in His hands. It may seem unnecessary to tell Him anything when He already knows both what we want and what we need, but it is most necessary for us. We are commanded to be "anxious" for nothing, but in "everything" to make our requests known to God. If we disregard this command we shall not only miss many a blessing that might have been ours, but also miss the strength and gladness which springs from constant communion with the Holy One. Those who patiently, but submissively, present their petitions at the foot of the Throne will one day joyfully own that they have been swiftly and gloriously answered, even though at the time the Lord may have apparently rejected or disregarded them. Not only in the Millennium will the promise be fulfilled: "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

HOPE.

Sometime, Somewhere.

By Robert Browning.

Unanswered yet? The prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?
Does faith begin to fail? Is hope departing?
And think you all in vain those falling tears?
Say not the Father hath not heard your prayer;
You shall have your desire sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Though when you first presented
This one petition at the Father's throne;
It seemed you could not wait the time of asking,
So urgent was your heart to make it known.
Though years have passed since then, do not despair;
The Lord will answer you sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Nay, do not say ungranted;
Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done.
The work began when first your prayer was uttered,
And God will finish what He has begun.
If you will keep the incense burning there
His glory you shall see, sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Faith cannot be unanswered;
Her feet were firmly planted on the Rock;
Amid the wildest storms she stands undaunted,
Nor quails before the loudest thunder shock.
She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer,
And cries: "It shall be done," sometime, somewhere."

The True Lady.

Some time ago the writer read a poem in one of our Sunday-school periodicals, entitled, "What is a Gentleman?" The thoughts in that poem suggested the one given below:

What is a lady? Tell me, I pray,
Is it one decked with jewels and costly array—
Is it one whose chief aim is to follow the tide
Of fashion so gay, and to exhibit with pride
The latest of styles, in costume complete
From the hat on her head to the shoes on her feet?

What is a lady? Is it one who tries most
To keep up with the world, disregarding the cost.
Unheeding the trouble this ambition can make
For father or husband who toils for her sake,
Who worries their lives with her ceaseless demands
And saves her best smiles for "society friends"?

What is a lady? Is it always one
Whose white hands never an hour's work have done,
Who sits in idleness, day after day,
While life's earnest hours are passing away,
Who speaks with disdain of the "working-class"
And deems honest labor degrading or base?

What is a lady? Is it not one
Who, for the dear ones who make up the home,
Unselfishly tries, with a true woman's worth,
To make home the dearest spot on earth;
Whose smiles are its sunshine, whose love is its light,
And whose faith in God is its anchor bright.

Who is the lady? Is it not she—
Whether high or lowly her lot may be—
Who is always neat and wears a smile,
Though her dress be plain or out of style;
To whom a pure mind and a heart sincere,
Are the fairest jewels a woman can wear.

What is a lady? Is it not one
Who so well and wisely guards her tongue,
That no slang, nor idle gossiping word
From her pure lips is ever heard,
Who would scorn to betray a confidence given,
By whom friendship is prized as a gift from heaven.

What is a lady? Is it not one
Who can patiently bear adversity's frown,
Who is brave and strong in sorrow's hour,
And tenderly cares for the sick and poor;
Who truly rejoices with those that are glad
And in sympathy weeps with the weary and sad.

Who is a lady? Is it not she
Whose life is a record of purity,
Who is gentle to all, with a womanly grace
And hallowed modesty shines in her face.
Be she rich or poor, be she matron or maid,
Of virtues like these the true lady is made.

Corinth, Ont. M. C. HAYWARD.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

The Revolutionizing of the Cracker

Mooney revolutionized the cracker. He made folk admit that they never knew how good crackers could be, by making such delicious crackers as they had never tasted before. Then he set folk to eating Mooney's crackers who'd never eaten crackers before. In a year he had all Canada eating **Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas**. You'll see why when you try them. Haven't you curiosity enough to buy a box at your grocer's?



Clothes Cost Money Time is Money

The New Century Washer saves both—nothing easier or more effective—nothing half so quick. You sit to operate it, and a tubful of clothes may be thoroughly cleaned in five minutes. You cannot make a more profitable investment—the profits direct and incidental cannot be estimated. Local dealers sell it at \$8.50. Ask your dealer for it. If he cannot show you the machine write us for booklet.

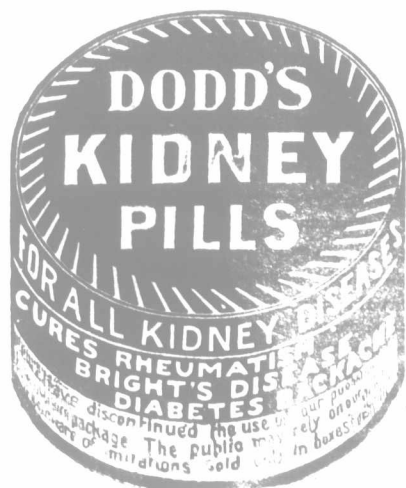
THE DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA

Learn Telegraphy and R. R. Accounting

\$50 to \$100 per month salary assured our graduates under bond. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of telegraph schools in America. Endorsed by all railway officials. Operate always in demand. Ladies also admitted. Write for catalogue.

MORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY
Cincinnati, O.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; La Crosse, Wis.; Texarkana, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.

First Amateur Playwright—What did Crosspatch tell you was the reason he wouldn't take your play? Second Amateur Playwright—He said he was afraid the play would take too long. First Amateur Playwright—Why, that's peculiar. In speaking to me of it he said he was afraid it wouldn't take at all.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY AFFECTIONS

BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
RHEUMATISM



Dear Chatterers,—In my early youth, the source of my greatest discomfort was an introduction. Not the meeting of a stranger, but the ceremony attached to the meeting was my undoing. That uncomfortable feeling has not quite disappeared, even though I was born in the last century; but it limits itself now to occasions when it is necessary to introduce myself. Let me explain: Dame Durden is taking a holiday—a well-deserved one, you will all say in chorus—and will not be in the office until the New Year. I am going to look after her work during her absence. We agreed that it would not be wise to make any change of names, but were certain that chatterers are too clever not to know that there had been a change somewhere. So please continue to address all communications to Dame Durden, and if the Corner fails to come up to its present high standard, think of the enjoyable rest Dame Durden is having; imagine how great will be your delight when she returns, and feel sorry for Dame Durden pro tem.

For Evening Work.

Sunlight, to keep your pretty dresses tidy, when doing the evening work, have you ever tried providing yourself with a calico overdress? Make it loose, with big sleeves and big arm-holes. Then when you go to milk, pin up your house skirt carefully, slip on your overdress, and there you are, ready for anything. If you prefer the dress without sleeves, make some sleevelets separately which will come up to your elbows. These are very handy to slip on when washing tea dishes, or other indoor work to be done in the afternoon and evening.

To Preserve Linoleum.

"What is the best oil or varnish to preserve light-colored linoleum?"
Norfolk Co. A. E. G.
Ans.—There are several preparations on the market for the purpose, some of which could be obtained at a hardware or furniture store. A simple plan is to use glue. First, wash the linoleum thoroughly and let it dry. Then, when the work of the day in that room is finished, go over the linoleum with a piece of flannel dipped in glue water. In the morning, it will be dry and bright. The glue water should be prepared some time before it is needed: putting a small quantity of glue in a pint of water and letting it stand on the stove until quite dissolved. Perhaps someone else can

suggest a good method of treating linoleum?
"Farmer's Advocate" Office, London, Ont.

Domestic Economy.

- NEGATIVES FOR MOTHERS.**
- Never nag.
 - Never be too severe.
 - Never break your promises.
 - Never neglect your husband for the baby.
 - Never spoil the children by over-indulgence.
 - Never talk about the children, either in commendation or disapproval, in their hearing.
 - Never forget that you were once a child yourself.
 - Never forget that your friends can hardly be expected to share your own absorbing interest in your infants.
 - Never claim that the children inherited all their bad qualities from their father, and all their good qualities from you.
 - Never, ah! never, forget that every child is entitled to a happy childhood, and that in later life you may not have the power or privilege of making it happy or guarding it from unhappiness.

Not until the middle of the 17th century did England's nobility begin the use of forks, but they came into use slowly, and even in the early part of the 18th century gentlemen who travelled carried a knife and fork, because the inns were not likely to have them. About 1815 forks became quite common in England and Europe, and soon became to be considered generally as a necessity.

Recipes.

- Nut Cake.**—One and a half cups of brown sugar; one-half cup of butter; one cup sour milk; one cup each of raisins and nuts (walnuts are best); one teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and soda; three cups of "Five Roses" flour.
- Cream Biscuit.**—Sift together one and one-half cups of "Five Roses" flour, one-half cup of cornstarch, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and half a teaspoon of salt. Moisten with cream as soft as can be handled. Roll out on a well-floured board; cut in small biscuits. Brush the top over with melted butter before baking. Have oven very hot; bake ten or fifteen minutes, according to size of biscuit.



M. T. B. Essex Co., asks several questions which may voice the difficulties of amateur flower-grower.

1. "What was the trouble with my Dahia bulbs? Those detached from the main stem and put in the ground did not grow, though after five or six weeks in the ground they were still plump and fresh."

Be sure that each division of the bulb had an eye, then start them in baskets of sand, planting not far from the surface. They should sprout in about two weeks, after which transplant, when all danger is over. Water well, but not too often, but keep the surface soil stirred around the plant to the depth of half an inch.

2. "What treatment does a Sword-bede Cactus need to make it bloom?"
Perhaps your Cactus has not had sufficient rest, as the plant needs to winter in a dry, cool place, and be brought in the February. Then it needs deep soil, and a compost of good garden soil, peat moss and sand. Have the soil a little higher in the center of the

pot than around the edge. Do not over-water, especially in cold weather, and never add water until the free moisture from the last watering has disappeared.

3. "Can Geraniums that are planted out for the summer be lifted late in the fall, and the dry roots hung in the cellar?"

Yes, but, as you say, they do become very dry. A better way is to take them up into a box and water a very little during the winter in the cellar. Many people secure strong slips from the garden-beds in the fall and leave the plant to die in the ground.

4. "How can I care for Salvia now and in the winter? They are not blooming well. Are they propagated from slips or the seed?"

Your Salvia should have as early a start as possible to bloom successfully. A rich, loamy soil and considerable water while growing are necessary to attain the best results. Make cuttings in the fall for your next summer's supply, or you will find it less trouble to plant seed in the spring early enough to transplant in May.

Teething Eczema and Scald Head

Bring Much Suffering to Babies and Young Children—Certain Cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment.

In the home where there are young children, Dr. Chase's Ointment is found useful almost every day of the year. During the teething period, especially, there is almost sure to be an attack of eczema, scald head or some form of itching skin disease.

Besides the keen distress which such ailments bring to the little ones, there is always the danger of eczema becoming chronic and clinging to them through life.

There is no reason for any child to suffer in this way so long as Dr. Chase's Ointment is obtainable, for it is a prompt and thorough cure.

Only a few applications are required to bring relief from the itching, stinging sensations, and the skin is left in a clear, smooth and healthful condition. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

Can Eat Anything Now.

How many Dyspeptics can say that? Or perhaps you are dyspeptic and don't know it.

Have you any of these symptoms?

Variable appetite, a faint gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, unsatisfied hunger, a loathing of food, rising and souring of food, a painful load at the pit of the stomach, constipation, or are you gloomy and miserable? Then you are a dyspeptic. The cure is careful diet; avoid stimulants and narcotics, do not drink at meals, keep regular habits, and regulate the stomach and bowels with **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**, Nature's specific for Dyspepsia.

Miss Laura Chicoine, Belle Anse, Que., says of its wonderful curative powers:—"Last winter I was very thin, and was fast losing flesh owing to the run-down state of my system. I suffered from Dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get, but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effect of the medicine, and am now feeling strong and well again. I can eat anything now without any ill after-effects. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters, for I feel it saved my life."

IS NO EXPERIMENT
But a Positive Cure.
That you may be assured of the merits of this wonderful medical triumph, I will send ten days' trial treatment free. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin
11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 85c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

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

Barred Rocks—We offer eggs for hatching, from pens good in size, shape color and laying qualities at \$1 per 13, \$2.50 per \$3, \$5 per 100 1905 egg circular free.

H. GEE & SONS, Rainham Centre, Ont.

STAMMERERS
We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars. THE DR. ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT.

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

Established 50 years.	Ye Olde Firme of HEINTZMAN & CO.	Established 50 years.
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Big Alteration Sale

OF

UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS

You have doubtless read in the newspapers that we are in the midst of extensive alterations of our warerooms on King St. West. When complete, they will be the largest and most magnificent piano ware-rooms in Canada, with a capacity of 1,000 pianos constantly on exhibition.

The immediate worry is how to handle the stock while the alterations are going on. And the easiest way is to get this stock out of the road of the workmen.

For no other reason would we make such great sacrifices in Upright and Square Pianos, very little used, and bearing the names of manufacturers familiar to most every one. All have been put in first-class order by our own workmen.

There is no doubt that these prices will command a rush of orders from all parts of the Dominion, and our suggestion is to quickly make your selection and write us.

UPRIGHT PIANOS	SQUARE PIANOS
<p>R. S. Williams, Toronto—Rosewood case, two hand-carved panels in top door, 7 octaves, medium size, in A1 condition; thoroughly overhauled. Regular price, \$350. Special at..... \$215</p> <p>Standard Piano Co., Toronto—Cabinet grand, dark oak case, with continuous music rack, Boston fall, 7 1/2 octaves, three pedals, in elegant condition; fully guaranteed. Regular price, \$350. Special at..... \$225</p> <p>Dominion Upright Piano—Cabinet grand, 7 1/2 octaves, with carved panels, rosewood case; one of this company's best pianos, and an instrument that we can recommend. Regular price, \$475. Special at..... \$239</p> <p>Prince Piano Co., Toronto—Large cabinet grand, with 3 pedals, beautiful walnut case, 7 1/2 octaves, colonial design; a piano that is practically brand-new. Regular price, \$375. Special at..... \$245</p> <p>Bell & Co., Guelph—Cabinet grand upright piano, dark mahogany, with three carved panels in top door; swing music rack, 7 1/2 octaves, 2 pedals and practice stop. Regular price, \$450. Special at..... \$249</p> <p>New York Weber Upright—Medium size, walnut case, with beautiful hand-carved panels, two music racks, 3 pedals; one of the best pianos made in the United States; 7 1/2 octaves; in elegant condition and fully guaranteed. Regular price, \$600. Special at..... \$295</p> <p>Heintzman & Co., Toronto—Upright grand piano, magnificent case, Boston fall, continuous music rack and nicely-decorated top door, 7 1/2 octaves, 3 pedals. A piano that would be a credit to any drawing-room, and cannot be told from brand-new, having only been used a few months. Regular price, \$450. Special at..... \$325</p>	<p>Western Pianoforte Co., Buffalo—7 octaves, light rosewood case, octagon legs, full iron frame. A first-class practice piano and an excellent instrument in every way. Original price, \$375. Special..... \$75</p> <p>Jennys & Sons, New York—Carved legs, square piano, rosewood case, with serpentine base, 7 octaves, overstrung scale. A first-class piano in every way, and an instrument that will give full satisfaction. Regular price, \$400. Special at..... \$119</p> <p>Jennys & Son, New York—Carved legs, square piano, rosewood case; in A1 condition; overstrung scale, 7 octaves, with serpentine base and top mouldings; finished back and front alike. Regular price, \$450. Special..... \$125</p> <p>Dominion Piano Co.—Carved legs, square piano, rosewood case, serpentine base and top mouldings; 7 octaves, carved legs and lyre, overstrung scale. An elegant piano in every way. Regular price, \$450. Special at..... \$133</p> <p>Mason & Risch, Toronto—Carved legs, square piano, with rosewood case, serpentine base, carved legs and lyre, 7 octaves, full iron frame. Regular price, \$450. Special at..... \$135</p> <p>Heintzman & Co., Toronto—Carved legs, square piano, with rosewood case, serpentine base, carved legs and lyre, 7 1/2 octaves; our own well-known make, with overstrung scale. In the best possible condition; fully guaranteed. Regular price, \$500. Special at..... \$150</p> <p>Steinway & Son, New York—Carved legs, square piano, beautiful rosewood case, 7 octaves, carved legs and lyre, overstrung scale. A magnificent piano by one of the best makers in the world. Regular price, \$700. Special at..... \$175</p>

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Pianos under \$250, \$10 cash and \$6 per month; over \$250, \$15 cash and \$7 per month. Discount of 10 per cent. for all cash with order.

Should quarterly or half-yearly terms be not agreeable, wire your selection at our expense, and it will be set aside until terms can be arranged satisfactorily. Hand-some stool and piano drape with each instrument, and freight paid to any point in Ontario, and proportionate amount to other Provinces.

Ye Olde Firme of
HEINTZMAN & CO., Limited,
115-117 King Street West, Toronto.

The LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued.

If a bombshell had exploded at my feet I should not have been more astounded. Not only was the name of the writer unknown to me, but the epistle itself was that of one who felt himself to be her master, a position which, as you know, I was myself aspiring to occupy. For a few minutes, then, I stood a prey to feelings of the bitterest wrath and despair; then I grew calm, realizing that with this letter in my possession, I was virtually the arbitrator of her destiny. I decided to allow the letter to pass into my employer's hands. But it had been opened! How could I manage to give it to him in this condition without exciting his suspicion? I knew of but one way: to let him see me open it for what he would consider the first time. So waiting till he came into the room, I approached him with the letter, tearing off the end of the envelope as I came. Opening it, I gave a cursory glance at its contents, and tossed it down on the table before him.

"That appears to be of a private character," said I, "though there is no sign to that effect on the envelope."

He took it up while I stood there. At the first word he started, looked at me, seemed satisfied from my expression that I had not read far enough to realize its nature, and devoured the remainder in silence. I waited a moment, then withdrew to my own desk. One minute, two minutes passed; he was evidently re-reading the letter; then he hurriedly rose and left the room.

By following him almost immediately upstairs, I ascertained that he went direct to Mary's room; and when a few hours later the family collected around the dinner-table, I perceived that an insurmountable barrier had been raised between him and his favorite niece.

Two days passed; days that were for me one long and unrelieved suspense. Meanwhile my monotonous work went on. I wrote and wrote till it seemed as if my life blood went from me with every drop of ink I used. Always alert and listening, I dared not lift my head at any unusual sound lest I should seem to be watching. The third night I had a dream. I have already told Mr. Raymond what it was. One correction, however, I wish to make in regard to it. In my statement to him I declared that the face of the man whom I saw lift his hand against my employer was that of Mr. Clavering. I lied when I said this. The face seen by me in my dream was my own. It was that fact which made it so horrible to me. In the crouching figure stealing warily downstairs, I saw the vision of my own form.

This vision had a tremendous effect upon me. Was it a premonition? a forewarning of the way in which I was to win this coveted creature for my own? I began to think it might be; even went so far as to picture her lovely face bending gratefully toward me through the glare of a sudden release from some emergency in which she stood. One thing was sure; if that was the way I must go, I had at least been taught how to tread it; and all through the dizzy, blurred day that followed, I saw as I sat at my work repeated visions of that stealthy purposeful figure, stealing down the stairs and entering with uplifted pistol into the unconscious presence of my employer. That the moment was at hand I did not imagine. Even when I left him that night, after drinking with him the glass of sherry mentioned at the inquest, I had no idea the hour of action was so near. But when, not three minutes after going upstairs, I caught the sound of a lady's dress rustling through the hall, and listening, heard Mary Leavenworth pass my door on her way to the library, I realized that the fatal hour was come; that something was going to be said or done in that room which would make this deed necessary. What? I determined to ascertain. Casting about in my mind for the means of doing so, I remembered that the ventilator running up through the house, opened first into the passage-way connecting Mr. Leavenworth's bedroom and

library, and secondly, into the closet of the large spare room adjoining mine. Hastily unlocking the door of the communication between the rooms, I took my position in the closet. Instantly the sound of voices reached my ears; and standing there I was as much an auditor of what went on between Mary and her uncle as if I were in the library itself. And what did I hear? Enough to assure me my suspicions were correct; that it was a moment of vital interest to her; that Mr. Leavenworth, in pursuance of a threat evidently made some time since, was in the act of taking steps to change his will, and that she had come to make an appeal to be forgiven her fault and restored to his favor. What that fault was I did not learn. No mention was made of Mr. Clavering as her husband. I only heard her declare that her action had been the result of impulse rather than love, that she regretted it, and desired nothing more than to be free from all obligations to one she would fain forget, and be again to her uncle what she was before she ever saw this man. I thought, fool that I was, it was a mere engagement she was alluding to, and took the insane hope from those words; and when a moment later I heard her uncle reply in his earnest tone, that she had irreparably forfeited her claims to his regard and favor, I did not need her short and bitter cry of shame and disappointment, or that low moan for some one to help her, to sound his death knell in my heart. Creeping back to my own room I waited till I heard her re-ascend, then I stole forth. Calm as I had ever been in my life, I went down the stairs just as I had seen myself do in my dream, and knocking lightly at the library door, went in. Mr. Leavenworth was sitting in his usual place writing.

"Excuse me," said I, as he looked up, "I have lost my memorandum book, and think it possible I may have dropped it in the passage-way." He bowed and I hurried past him into the closet. Once there, I proceeded rapidly into the room beyond, propped the door, returned, and almost before I realized what I was doing, had taken up my position behind him, aimed and fired.

My first thought was to procure the letter he was writing. Approaching the table, I tore it out from under his hands, looked at it, saw that it was, as I expected, a summons to his lawyer, and thrust it into my pocket, together with the letter from Mr. Clavering. Not till this was done did I think of myself or remember the echo which that low, sharp report must have made in the house. Dropping the pistol at the side of the murdered man, I stood ready to shriek to anyone who entered, that Mr. Leavenworth had killed himself. But I was saved from committing such a folly. The report had not been heard. No one came, and I was left to contemplate my work undisturbed. A moment's study of the wound made in his head by the bullet, convinced me of the impossibility of passing the affair off as a suicide. My one hope, then, lay in destroying all clew to the motive and manner of the deed. Picking up the pistol, I carried it into the other room with the intention of cleaning it, but finding nothing there to do it with, came back for the handkerchief which I remembered having seen lying on the floor at Mr. Leavenworth's feet. It was Eleanor's, but I did not know it till I had used it to clean the barrel; then the sight of her initials on it so shocked me, I forgot to clean the cylinder, and only thought of how I could do away with this evidence of her handkerchief having been employed for a purpose so suspicious. Not daring to carry it from the room, I sought for means to destroy it, but finding none, compromised the matter by thrusting it behind the cushion of one of the chairs, in the hope of being able to recover it some time next day. This done I re-loaded the pistol, locked it up, and prepared to leave the room. But here the horror which usually follows such deeds struck me. I locked the door on going out, something I should never have done if I had been in full possession of my faculties. Not till I reached the top of the stairs did I realize what I had done, and then it was too late; for there, candle in hand, surprise written on every feature of her face, stood Hannah.

"Lor, sir," she cried, "where have you been? You look as if you had seen a ghost."

(To be continued.)

DAIRYMEN

Do you know how much each cow is earning for you? The only way to know this is to buy a

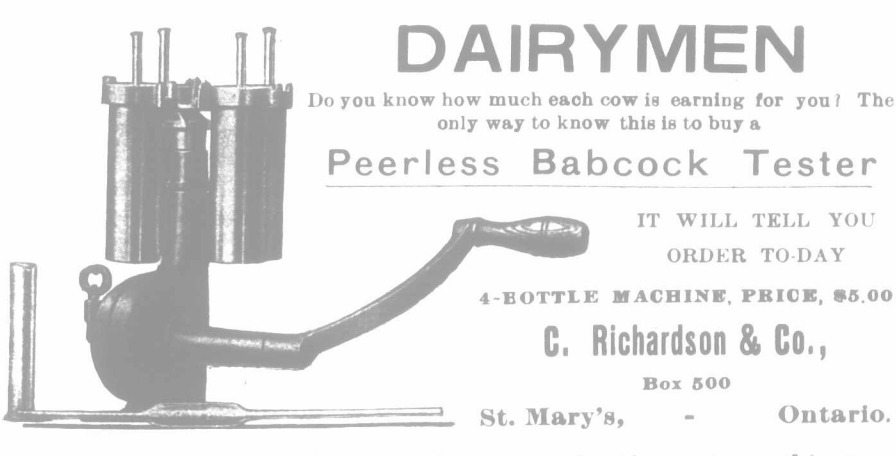
Peerless Babcock Tester

IT WILL TELL YOU
ORDER TO-DAY

4-BOTTLE MACHINE, PRICE, \$5.00

C. Richardson & Co.,

Box 500
St. Mary's, - Ontario.



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

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

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

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

Special Train via
Grand Trunk
— to —
Toronto Exposition
\$2.55

Although the Grand Trunk have eight trains every weekday to Toronto, they intend running on special excursion days, viz., Aug. 29th and 31st, Sept. 2nd, 5th and 7th, a fast train leaving London at 9.00 a.m., stopping only at principal points, and arriving at Fair Grounds at 12.01 noon, and Union Station at 12.05 p.m. The round-trip rate is only \$2.55 on these dates, and \$3.40 during the balance of time; all tickets being good returning until Sept. 12th, 1905.

By selecting the Grand Trunk you have a choice of splendid service returning from Toronto at 7.30 or 7.35 a.m., 12.01 noon, 1.00, 4.40, 7.00 and 11.20 p.m. Secure tickets at Clock Corner, E. De la Hooke, Agent, or at Depot Office.



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

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

ABERDEEN Castleman, single, 23, with good testimonials from Shorthorn breeder, wants employment with Shorthorn breeder. Apply, stating terms, DOULL, 27 Wallfield, Aberdeen, Scotland.

AGENTS wanted to canvass your own territory for a fast-selling farm necessity, on commission. Apply quick. Box X, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

FARM at Airdrie, Alberta—2,598 acres—22 miles north of Calgary; 3 miles from Airdrie 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, corrals, 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., Airdrie, Alta.

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.

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

GINSENG The money making crop. Easily grown. Room in your garden to grow hundreds of dollars' worth annually. Roots for sale. Plant now. Literature free. Write to-day. Buckingham's Ginseng Garden, Dept. 22, Zanesville, O.

GOSSIP.

Mr. E. T. Robbins, Payson, Ill., a 1900 graduate of the Animal Husbandry Department, of the University of Illinois, has been appointed assistant in animal husbandry at the Iowa State Agricultural College.

The firm of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., proprietors of the Brampton Jersey herd, made a splendid prizewinning record at the late Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, capturing every first prize but one in the seventeen sections in the prize list, including sweepstakes for best bull and best female, and the first award for aged herd, young herd, the progeny of one sire and for calves bred by exhibitor. The Messrs. Bull write: "Jerseys are in great demand. Our sales at Winnipeg were very satisfactory, totalling nearly two car loads. We shall make a stronger showing than ever at the Toronto Exhibition."

There has been recently received in Canadian quarantine for Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., 15 Hackneys and 6 Clydesdales; for Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., 7 Shorthorns and 22 sheep, comprising Shropshires, Leicesters, Cotswolds, and Southdowns, 2 ponies and 2 Berkshire swine; for Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., 16 Clydesdales and 5 Hackneys; for the Nova Scotia Agricultural Department, imported by Prof. M. Cumming, Truro, N. S., 20 horses, comprising Clydesdales, Hackneys and Thoroughbreds; for Hon. John Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont., 12 Shropshire yearling ewes and 8 rams; for Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., 12 Clydesdales.

The annual sale of Shorthorns from the Glenfoyle herd of Mr. Andrew Chrystal, Marshall, Mich., August 9th, brought together a large crowd, and results were satisfactory. Fifty-nine animals brought \$16,345; average over \$277. Top price was \$1,000 for the three-year-old, Mario's Heiress 3rd, bought by W. C. Albertson, Rochester, N. Y., who also bought Mario's Heiress 2nd for \$825. Lady of the Boyne 5th brought \$620; Nonpareil 52nd, \$525; Cherry Blossom 6th, \$500; Sweet Bouquet, \$490; Gloxina 10th, \$480; Glenfoyle Flower Girl, \$460. Ten heifers, sired by Lovat Champion, sold for \$2,955; average, \$295.50. The top price for bulls was \$350 for Nonpareil Champion.

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DATES OF JUDGING AT TORONTO.

Following are the dates fixed for judging cattle, sheep and hogs at Toronto Exhibition. The days for horses are not finally fixed, but will probably differ little from last year:

- Holsteins ... Friday, Sept. 1st, 11 a. m.
- Ayrshires ... Friday, Sept. 1st, 11 a. m.
- Jerseys ... Saturday, Sept. 2nd, 11 a. m.
- Shorthorns ... Monday, Sept. 4th, 11 a. m.
- Herefords ... Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a. m.
- Angus ... Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a. m.
- Galloways ... Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 2 p. m.
- Grade beef ... Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a. m.
- Grade dairy ... Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a. m.
- Fat cattle ... Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 2 p. m.
- Leicesters ... Monday, Sept. 4th, 2 p. m.
- Oxfords ... Monday, Sept. 4th, 2 p. m.
- Cotswolds ... Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a. m.
- Shropshires ... Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a. m.
- Southdowns ... Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 2 p. m.
- Lincolns ... Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a. m.
- Dorsets ... Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a. m.
- Hampshires ... Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a. m.
- Berkshires ... Monday, Sept. 4th, 11 a. m.
- A. O. V. ... Monday, Sept. 4th, 3 p. m.
- Yorkshires ... Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a. m.
- Tanworths ... Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a. m.

Mr. Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., who has been in Great Britain selecting an importation of horses, writes, under date August 11th, on board the S.S. Ionian of the Allan line from Glasgow: "This, my first consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys, will arrive home at Markdale, Ont., about the 19th of this month for inspection. I have selected these horses myself, and have brought nothing but the best in the land, as I know by my past experience in the Shorthorn business, nothing but good ones pays. All I ask is that my importation be seen and compared with others. There are in the shipment five two-year-old fillies, one of which has won four first prizes this year in Scotland. There are also five two-year-old stallions of great size and quality, one five-year-old horse, and one three-year-old Hackney. They will be at Toronto Exhibition for inspection, at prices to suit."

Hillview herd of Ayrshire cattle, the property of A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Russel County, Ontario, contains about 40 head of pure-bred animals, of which number 20 are cows in milk. This herd was established in 1889. The foundation animals were purchased from the herds of James Drummond, Montreal; W. C. Edwards & Co., North Nation Mills; Wm. Rodden, Plantagenet, and Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, and included four first-prize winners at the Central Canada Exposition held at Ottawa. Since that time frequent additions have been made to the herd from such noted herds as Smith Bros., Fairfield Plains; Jas. McCormick, Rockton; Thos. Brown, Montreal; Daniel Drummond, Montreal; Robt. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, and other noted Ontario and Quebec breeders. The aim at all times has been to breed and select those animals which combined size, constitution, large teats and deep-milking properties. The greatest of care has always been exercised in the selection of herd bulls. During the past fifteen years the bulls used have been of the very highest order, and as a result the herd now contains one of the best assortments of cows and heifers to be found in any part of Canada. A cow bred on this farm and sold to the Kansas State Agricultural College, stood at the head of the list, all breeds, considered from the standpoint of milk and butter production. The present herd bull, George Brown, is one of the finest breeding and show bulls in Canada, being a winner at the Central Canada Exposition in 1904.

Mr. J. G. Truman, Manager of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes: "Our importation of Shire and Percheron stallions that arrived last month are doing well, though we have had very hot weather ever since they landed. I feel safe in saying that for the number, never a better lot of draft horses crossed the Atlantic Ocean. They are the low-down, blocky, rugged kind, with plenty of bone and substance, but still with all the quality and springy pasterns one could ask for. They run in ages from two to six years old, the Percherons being blacks and greys, and the Shires bays, browns and blacks. Our Mr. J. H. Truman advises us that he will again leave home with a large importation of Shire and Hackney stallions, and it is our intention to stop them off at London and exhibit them at the Western Fair, together with several from our show stud here. Our Mr. H. W. Truman, who has managed our London branch the past two years, will be pleased to see all his old customers and anyone interested in a first-class Shire, Percheron or Hackney stallion at the Western Fair. We are now getting out a new catalogue with the portraits of all our last importation in it, and shall be pleased to mail it to anyone interested in horses. It is our intention to keep at our London, Ont., branch a good selection of the three breeds we import, and will make as close prices as any importers in Canada or the States can do on the same class of horses. With two members of our firm residing in England, we feel that we are in a better position to supply either stallion or mares of either breeds than any other importing firm in the country. I am pleased to say that every customer we have in Canada is well satisfied with the horses we sold them, and have found them to be as represented to the letter."

At the Reciprocity Conference, held at Chicago, last week, Mr. L. E. Lincoln, of Buffalo, N. Y., representing the East Buffalo Live-stock Association, called the attention of the convention to what he termed the great injustice that has been done the farmers upon the high-priced land of the East by reason of the prohibitive tariff that has been laid upon Canadian cattle.

Prime lambs, the kind killers want, sold up to \$7.55 in Chicago, August 14th, and a city buyer who wanted a few good natives said he would not have balked at \$7.75 for the right kind. As it was, native lambs in the 7-cent class were as scarce as feeder buyers were plentiful, although \$7.50 was paid for choice. Buying feeding lambs was out of the question, as killers seized with avidity Westerns of all kinds.

Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont., the well-known breeder of Clydesdale and Shire horses, Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep, whose advertisement appears in these columns, has a number of good things of each of the above mentioned breeds to dispose of. Weston is on the main line of the G. T. R., and a branch of the C. P. R., eight miles west of Toronto. Electric line from Toronto also runs to Weston. Call and see what he has.

Messrs. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., report the following sales of imported sheep, which arrived on August 11th, all of which were in splendid condition: "Five shearing ewes and one ram lamb to T. H. Medcraft, Sparta, Ont.; two shearing ewes, one ram lamb and one shearing ram to Mr. Hutchison, Michigan; one shearing ram, one ram lamb, two shearing ewes, to Chandler Bros., Iowa; one shearing ewe to Mr. Judd, Ohio. We have some choice shearing rams still to offer, which have choice quality and breeding. The demand for Shropshires is better than it has ever been since we commenced to breed. Some of the above sheep were winners at the Shropshire Show and also at the Royal. The field ewes, bred by Mr. Nock, are one of the choicest lots ever imported to Canada."

IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

An evidence of the rapidity with which Queensland, Australia, can regain prosperity was furnished by a horse sale held recently at Longreach. During the drought two or three years ago live stock had practically no value. Horses could be bought for 30s. At a recent sale (which extended over three days) 500 horses were submitted, and prices obtained for draft horses ranged from £12 to £27. Half-draft brought from £17 10s. to £25. That these prices were considerably above anticipations might be inferred from the fact that in a medium-size five-year-old horse, the reserve price of which was only £12, brought as much as £25 5s.

The prospects at Darling Downs, in consequence of the recent rains, are said to be splendid. The young wheat planted a little while ago is already well above ground, and unsown areas are being put under seed. The butter industry is attracting more and more attention, and each week new factory plants are being established. The State's surplus, the Premier (Mr. Morgan) says, has added to the brightness of the outlook, and the fact that the States were now beginning to live within their incomes would, he says, encourage enterprise.

SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD
Sheep, Scotch Shorthorns & Clydesdales.
Choice Ram and Ewe Lambs. Also 60 Shearing Ewes for sale. Apply to
JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ont.

FOR SALE
Two choicely-bred Jersey Bulls, 18 months old, and one bull calf, dropped the 6th of June. These are closely related to the St. Louis and Chicago winners. Address:
THE MISSES MACDONALD,
Metcalfe St., Guelph, Ont.

Be sure to mention the name of the paper in which you saw this advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free. 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. 3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given. 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

PLAN OF CAMPS.

I want to put up two small camps or cottages, which will not cost more than about fifty and seventy-five dollars each. Will you kindly give one design through the "Farmer's Advocate" of one with two rooms and one containing three. Is it cheaper to have a lean-to kitchen, or have it under the same roof as the living-room? Spruce boards are sold here for \$5 per thousand; hemlock, \$4; scantling, \$5; cedar shingles, \$1.25; carpenters' wages, \$1.50 per day. I would have the roof shingled over hemlock boards; the walls made of hemlock boards planed on the inside; the cracks to be covered with four-inch battings; the first floor of rough hemlock, and the upper floor of planed spruce; board shutters to all windows; a corner-cupboard in the living-room, and several shelves in the living-room and kitchen. How large could these camps be made so as not to far exceed fifty and seventy-five dollars? K. A. D.

Kent Co., N. S. Ans.—For a camp 10 ft. wide, 20 ft. long, with two rooms, one 10 ft. by 11 ft., the other 9 ft. by 10 ft., foundation sills to be 6 in. by 6 in. placed on cedar posts let into the ground to the depth of 2 ft. 6 in.; floor to be 2 in. by 6 in. joist over-laid with 1-in. spruce boarding; the uprights to be 2 in. by 4 in. scantling, 8 ft. long, with girts cut between uprights to nail 1-in. boarding to, this boarding to run up and down, and battened with 4-in. battens; roof to be 2 in. by 4 in. scantling, 8 ft. long, overlaid with 1-in. sheathing, and covered with shingles laid 4 1/2 in. to the weather; boarding in partition on the inside to be the same as boarding on the outside walls, and supported with 2 in. by 4 in. scantling; sash to be one piece, fitted to slide between girths. There will be one sash to each room, one door between rooms and one outside door. The material in these doors and in outside shutters to be the same as that used in the outside walls. Corner-cupboard of ordinary size, and necessary shelving in living-room. Judging from the price of material and labor, and calculating that the work would be accomplished in the same time as it would in Ontario, the above camp could be built for \$55.

The three-room house constructed on similar plan, but 14 ft. by 18 ft. in size, and containing one room 9 ft. by 14 ft. and two each 7 ft. by 9 ft., could be built for about \$75. It would be more economical of space to have three rooms in one rectangular enclosure than to have the third room built separately as a lean-to.

COMPOSITION, MANUFACTURE AND TEST OF PARIS GREEN

Will you please tell me with regard to Paris green:

- 1. Its chemical composition.
2. Its mode of manufacture at present.
3. Any test of quality available to an average farmer.

L. T. Ans.—Paris green is chemically known as copper aceto-arsenite (Cu (C2 H3 O2)2. 3 Su (As O2)2). As it usually appears on the market, it contains about 56 to 58 per cent. of arsenious acid, 28 to 31 per cent. of copper oxide, and about 10 per cent. of acetic acid. It also contains a little moisture and some impurities, such as sodium sulphate, sand, etc., which have doubtless entered with the crude material used in the manufacture of the Paris green.

The most accurate test for quality is to test solubility of the Paris green in strong ammonia water. The copper aceto-arsenite is soluble in ammonia water. Therefore, if the green is pure, it should all dissolve. However, it must be remembered that Paris green is a commercial product made from commercially pure compounds; consequently, there is nearly always a small amount of white residue. R. HARCOURT.

O. A. C., Guelph.

SEED WHEATS of MERIT

We offer the following varieties of Fall Wheat, all of which have given satisfactory results after careful trials. All successful farmers realize the importance of a change of seed, also the necessity of growing the newest and best sorts, and we can recommend with confidence these varieties, which have been grown for us by careful farmers and thoroughly re-cleaned for our trade. All excellent samples.

NEW PARIS PRIZE—Jones' latest introduction. A magnificent bald, white variety, with white chaff and sturdy straw; large, plump, white grain, of splendid milling quality. It grows upright, strongly and evenly, is hardy, and has large, wide, square-built heads. Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

NEW SILVER SHEAF—A very hardy bearded wheat, of splendid milling quality. Straw thick-walled and strong; heads long, wide, and full; chaff white; grain large, dark and flinty. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

NEW ABUNDANCE—A splendid bald white wheat and a great yielder; splendid quality grain, very hardy, and a great stooler; straw stiff, and stands up well. We highly recommend this fine variety. Peck, 45c.; \$1.35 per bushel.

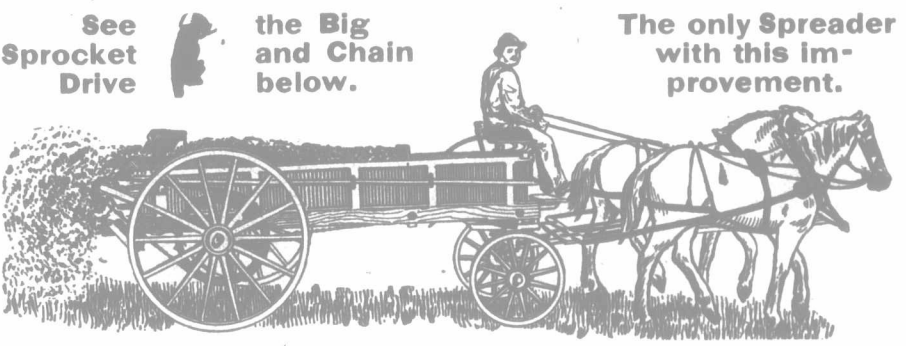
NEW RED CHIEF—A grand variety, which will do well even under unfavorable circumstances. Strong fall growth, stands winter well, and comes along rapidly in the spring. Heads are long, erect, bald, of a reddish brown color; grain large and red in color; straw strong and thick-walled; a very heavy yielder. Peck, 45c.; \$1.35 per bushel.

Table listing seed prices: New Auburn, per bushel \$1.40; Mogul, 1.25; Prosperity, 1.20; Arcadian, 1.10; Clawson Longberry, per bushel \$1.10; Dawson's Gold Chaff, 1.10; Red Clawson, 1.10; Genesee Giant, 1.10.

We also offer choicest grades of the following, specially re-cleaned for seed: Fall Rye, 85c per bushel; Timothy, \$2.50; Hairy Vetches, 5.00; Crimson Clover, \$6.50 per bushel; Bruno's Lawn Grass, 20c per pound; White Lawn Clover, 25c.

Our descriptive Price List of Wheats, Poultry Supplies, and Seeds for Fall Sowing, is now ready and will be mailed free of charge to all applicants. Our New Bulb List will be issued early in September—send for it—FREE.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Seed Merchants, HAMILTON, ONT. Established 1850.



"Success" Manure Spreader

The beater drive on the "SUCCESS" Manure Spreader dispenses with the complicated gears, pinions and sprockets found on all common spreaders—is more simple to operate, never gets out of order, decreases the friction, and therefore reduces the draft and saves your horses. Will last a lifetime. No other spreader is equipped with this beater drive. And no other spreader has the many other improvements found on the "SUCCESS." We have hundreds of testimonials from leading farmers who have used them. Write for free booklet—it tells all about the "SUCCESS."

The PARIS PLOW CO., Ltd., PARIS, ONT. Eastern Agents: THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY, LTD., Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro.

Western Agents: THE STEWART NELSON CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

ALBERTA.

- 1. Is Alberta supposed to be the best part of the great West to live in?
2. What is the best part to go for farming, or is it mostly a ranching country?
3. Are there any homesteads to be had, and who would I have to apply to for one, and are they very far from railroads or towns?
4. What is the climate like there in the winter, is it as cold and as much snow as here?
5. What would be the best part to go to this harvest for work and to look up land?
6. Would you advise moving stock and implements out, and how would I have to manage for a house and stable? Would it pay to move one out, or can they be built cheaper there?

A FARMER. Ont. Ans.—1. In such a magnificent country as the Canadian West, it would be invidious to attempt comparison, but residents and visitors unite in proclaiming Alberta one of the most favored spots of the earth, in respect to climate, environment, and production.

2. The northern part is admirably adapted to mixed farming. The southern portion, except the irrigated areas, on account of uncertainty of sufficient rainfall, is mainly devoted to ranching. 3. We believe homesteads are still available in the parts remote from railways, but naturally the "snaps" are pretty closely picked up. Write the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

CUBIC INCHES IN A BUSHEL.

How many cubic inches are there in a bushel? MIDDLESEX CO. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Taking 277.274 cubic inches to the gallon, a bushel would occupy 2,218.192 cubic inches.

SALE OF BULL.

I sold a large bull to a butcher for so much a pound live weight, and received some money on him: the bull to be taken not before June 20th, nor later than July first week, but has not gone yet.

- 1. Can I hold buyer to the contract?
2. If he refuses to take him, what steps should I take? The only satisfaction I can get is that he will take him as soon as he can sell him.

READER.

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. You should notify him in writing that unless he take the animal and pay for him by a certain date, you will advertise and sell him publicly for what he will fetch, and hold him (the butcher) responsible for any deficiency in price and for the cost of his keep in the meantime. Then proceed accordingly and sue for your loss.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS, EXEMPTIONS, ETC.

- 1. How often do the different courts meet?
2. What is the lowest amount a person can be sued or sue for in the different courts?
3. What are the exemptions on the farm in case of seizure?
4. In case a person had not the required amount of some stock, could attach value to and keep more of others?
5. Can a person pick what they consider the best stock of different kinds as exemptions?
6. Is it necessary to have chattle mortgage registered to be lawful? FARMER. Ont.

Ans.—1. The judges of the various courts from time to time fix dates for sittings, which are different for the various counties in the Province. By applying to the clerks of the respective courts, the exact dates of sittings could be learned. 2. The jurisdictions of the various courts are defined in the acts of the Legislature dealing with them, and depend as well upon the nature of the action as upon the amount involved. 3, 4 and 5. See Act respecting executions (R. S. O., 1897, chapter 77). 6. No, but it is in order to make it operate as a security to the mortgagee against other creditors of the mortgagor.

SEEDS.—Our readers should look carefully over the advertisement of John A. Bruce & Co., seed merchants, of Hamilton, in this issue. Their offering of seed wheats is an unusually good one, and the reputation of this firm is such a good one amongst Canadian farmers that undoubtedly a very large number of our readers will buy their fall supply from them. Their list, appearing in this number, should be studied thoroughly, and farmers would do well also to write to this firm for their descriptive price list of wheats, poultry supplies and seeds for fall sowing, which is now ready, and will be mailed free of charge.

Messrs. Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont., write from Paris, France, under date, August 1st: "We leave London August 5th, and sail by the Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport Line, to New York; expect to be home August 16th with Clydesdales, Hackneys, Coaches and Percherons. The Hackney, Winchester, that has not been beaten this year, four years old, chestnut, and a champion, as well as the champion Coach stallion of France as a three-year-old, and several prizewinners and champions among our Percherons, we think the best lot of horses that has ever been imported to Canada by any importers. Along with them we have some Percheron fillies, some three years old, and in foal. We have thirty-five stallions to select from. We will exhibit part of these horses at Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions. Parties wishing to see a lot of good horses should not miss this opportunity."

In another column the Misses Macdonald, Metcalfe St., Guelph, Ont., offer some choicely-bred young Jersey bulls.

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

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

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

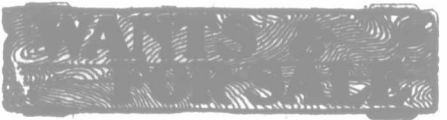
Snake, Mosquito and Insect Bites, or write **ALBERT'S**, 73 Farrington street, London, England. Agents: **Evans Sons & Co.**, Montreal; **Lyman Sons & Co.**, Montreal; **Parke & Parke**, Hamilton, Ont.

Special Train via

Grand Trunk — to — Toronto Exposition \$2.55

Although the Grand Trunk have eight trains every weekday to Toronto, they intend running on special excursion days, viz., Aug. 29th and 31st, Sept. 2nd, 5th and 7th, a fast train leaving London at 9.00 a.m., stopping only at principal points, and arriving at Fair Grounds at 12.01 noon, and Union Station at 12.05 p.m. The round-trip rate is only \$2.55 on these dates, and \$3.40 during the balance of time; all tickets being good returning until Sept. 12th, 1905.

By selecting the Grand Trunk you have a choice of splendid service returning from Toronto at 7.30 or 7.35 a.m., 12.01 noon, 1.00, 4.40, 7.00 and 11.20 p.m. Secure tickets at Clock Corner E. De la Hooke, Agent, or at Depot Office.



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

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

ABERDEEN Castleman, single, 23, with good testimonials from Shorthorn breeder, wants employment with Shorthorn breeder. Apply, stating terms, **DOULL**, 27 Wallfield, Aberdeen, Scotland.

AGENTS wanted to canvass your own territory for a fast-selling farm necessity, on commission. Apply quick. Box X, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

FARM at Aldrie, Alberta—2,598 acres—22 miles north of Calgary; 3 miles from Aldrie railway depot; convenient to church, schools, stores, etc.; splendidly situated; magnificent view; first-class soil; good water supply; up-to-date improvements; well built house of eight rooms, fitted with all modern conveniences and drainage system; stable, cattle sheds, buggy shed, workshop, corrals, 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.

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.

77-ACRE FARM in York County for sale. Convenient to school, church, post office and grocery. For particulars, write A. C. Reesor, Locust Hill.

GINSENG The money making crop. East is crown, Rooin your garden to you hundreds of dollars worth annually. Roots for sale. Plant now. Literature free. Write to Jay, Buckingham's Ginseng Garden, Dept 22, Zanesville, O.

COSMOP.

Mr. E. T. Robbins, Payson, Ill., a 1900 graduate of the Animal Husbandry Department, of the University of Illinois, has been appointed assistant in animal husbandry at the Iowa State Agricultural College.

The firm of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., proprietors of the Brampton Jersey herd, made a splendid prizewinning record at the late Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, capturing every first prize but one in the seventeen sections in the prize list, including sweepstakes for best bull and best female, and the first award for aged herd, young herd, the progeny of one sire and for calves bred by exhibitor. The Messrs. Bull write: "Jerseys are in great demand. Our sales at Winnipeg were very satisfactory, totalling nearly two car loads. We shall make a stronger showing than ever at the Toronto Exhibition."

There has been recently received in Canadian quarantine for Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., 15 Hackneys and 6 Clydesdales; for Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., 7 Shorthorns and 22 sheep, comprising Shropshires, Leicesters, Cotswolds, and Southdowns, 2 ponies and 2 Berkshire swine; for Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., 16 Clydesdales and 5 Hackneys; for the Nova Scotia Agricultural Department, imported by Prof. M. Cumming, Truro, N. S., 20 horses, comprising Clydesdales, Hackneys and Thoroughbreds; for Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., 12 Shropshire yearling ewes and 8 rams; for Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., 12 Clydesdales.

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Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "My importation of Shropshires were leased from quarantine on the eighth of this month, and have arrived in fine condition. In the lot are eight Shropshire yearling rams, bred by T. S. Minton, and seven bred by T. A. Buttar. Those two flocks at the present time are producing Shropshires more nearly of the stamp that we want in America than any other flocks in England. We do not need many rams from England now, but my experience goes to show that good breeders want them more carefully selected than they did years ago. I feel sure that the fifteen just imported will be considered as good as any lot that has come to this country by the breeders that see them in the future, as they have been so considered by the breeders that have already seen them."

DATES OF JUDGING AT TORONTO.

Following are the dates fixed for judging cattle, sheep and hogs at Toronto Exhibition. The days for horses are not finally fixed, but will probably differ little from last year:

Holsteins	Friday, Sept. 1st, 11 a. m.
Ayrshires	Friday, Sept. 1st, 11 a. m.
Jerseys	Saturday, Sept. 2nd, 11 a. m.
Shorthorns	Monday, Sept. 4th, 11 a. m.
Herefords	Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a. m.
Angus	Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a. m.
Galloways	Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 2 p. m.
Grade beef	Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a. m.
Grade dairy	Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a. m.
Fat cattle	Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 2 p. m.
Leicesters	Monday, Sept. 4th, 2 p. m.
Oxfords	Monday, Sept. 4th, 2 p. m.
Cotswolds	Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a. m.
Shropshires	Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a. m.
Southdowns	Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 2 p. m.
Lincolns	Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a. m.
Dorsets	Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a. m.
Hampshires	Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a. m.
Berkshires	Monday, Sept. 4th, 11 a. m.
W. O. V.	Monday, Sept. 4th, 3 p. m.
Yorkshires	Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 11 a. m.
Tamworths	Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 11 a. m.

Mr. Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., who has been in Great Britain selecting an importation of horses, writes, under date August 11th, on board the S.S. Ionian of the Allan line from Glasgow: "This, my first consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys, will arrive home at Markdale, Ont., about the 18th of this month for inspection. I have selected these horses myself, and have brought nothing but the best in the land, as I know by my past experience in the Shorthorn business, nothing but good ones pays. All I ask is that my importation be seen and compared with others. There are in the shipment five two-year-old fillies, one of which has won four first prizes this year in Scotland. There are also five two-year-old stallions of great size and quality, one five-year-old horse, and one three-year-old Hackney. They will be at Toronto Exhibition for inspection, at prices to suit."

Hillview herd of Ayrshire cattle, the property of A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Russel County, Ontario, contains about 40 head of pure-bred animals, of which number 20 are cows in milk. This herd was established in 1889. The foundation animals were purchased from the herds of James Drummond, Montreal; W. C. Edwards & Co., North Nation Mills; Wm. Rodden, Plantagenet, and Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, and included four first-prize winners at the Central Canada Exposition held at Ottawa. Since that time frequent additions have been made to the herd from such noted herds as Smith Bros., Fairfield Plains; Jas. McCormick, Rockton; Thos. Brown, Montreal; Daniel Drummond, Montreal; Robt. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, and other noted Ontario and Quebec breeders. The aim at all times has been to breed and select those animals which combined size, constitution, large teats and deep-milking properties. The greatest of care has always been exercised in the selection of herd bulls. During the past fifteen years the bulls used have been of the very highest order, and as a result the herd now contains one of the best assortments of cows and heifers to be found in any part of Canada. A cow bred on this farm and sold to the Kansas State Agricultural College, stood at the head of the list, all breeds, considered from the standpoint of milk and butter production. The present herd bull, George Brown, is one of the finest breeding and show bulls in Canada, being a winner at the Central Canada Exposition in 1904.

Mr. J. G. Truman, Manager of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes: "Our importation of Shire and Percheron stallions that arrived last month are doing well, though we have had very hot weather ever since they landed. I feel safe in saying that for the number, never a better lot of draft horses crossed the Atlantic Ocean. They are the low-down, blocky, rugged kind, with plenty of bone and substance, but still with all the quality and springy pasterns one could ask for. They run in ages from two to six years old, the Percherons being blacks and greys, and the Shires bays, browns and blacks. Our Mr. J. H. Truman advises us that he will again leave home with a large importation of Shire and Hackney stallions, and it is our intention to stop them off at London and exhibit them at the Western Fair, together with several from our show stud here. Our Mr. H. W. Truman, who has managed our London branch the past two years, will be pleased to see all his old customers and anyone interested in a first-class Shire, Percheron or Hackney stallion at the Western Fair. We are now getting out a new catalogue with the portraits of all our last importation in it, and shall be pleased to mail it to anyone interested in horses. It is our intention to keep at our London, Ont., branch a good selection of the three breeds we import, and will make as close prices as any importers in Canada or the States can do on the same class of horses. With two members of our firm residing in England, we feel that we are in a better position to supply either stallion or mares of either breeds than any other importing firm in the country. I am pleased to say that every customer we have in Canada is well satisfied with the horses we sold them, and have found them to be as represented to the letter."

At the Reciprocity Conference, held at Chicago, last week, Mr. L. E. Lincoln, of Buffalo, N. Y., representing the East Buffalo Live-stock Association, called the attention of the convention to what he termed the great injustice that has been done the farmers upon the high-priced land of the East by reason of the prohibitive tariff that has been laid upon Canadian cattle.

Prime lambs, the kind killers want, sold up to \$7.55 in Chicago, August 14th, and a city buyer who wanted a few good natives said he would not have balked at \$7.75 for the right kind. As it was, native lambs in the 7-cent class were as scarce as feeder buyers were plentiful, although \$7.50 was paid for choice. Buying feeding lambs was out of the question, as killers seized with avidity Westerns of all kinds.

Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont., the well-known breeder of Clydesdale and Shire horses, Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep, whose advertisement appears in these columns, has a number of good things of each of the above mentioned breeds to dispose of. Weston is on the main line of the G. T. R., and a branch of the C. P. R., eight miles west of Toronto. Electric line from Toronto also runs to Weston. Call and see what he has.

Messrs. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., report the following sales of imported sheep, which arrived on August 11th, all of which were in splendid condition: "Five shearing ewes and one ram lamb to T. H. Medcraft, Sparta, Ont.; two shearing ewes, one ram lamb and one shearing ram to Mr. Hutchison, Michigan; one shearing ram, one ram lamb, two shearing ewes, to Chandler Bros., Iowa; one shearing ewe to Mr. Judd, Ohio. We have some choice shearing rams still to offer, which have choice quality and breeding. The demand for Shropshires is better than it has ever been since we commenced to breed. Some of the above sheep were winners at the Shropshire Show and also at the Royal. The field ewes, bred by Mr. Nock, are one of the choicest lots ever imported to Canada."

IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

An evidence of the rapidity with which Queensland, Australia, can regain prosperity was furnished by a horse sale held recently at Longreach. During the drought two or three years ago live stock had practically no value. Horses could be bought for 30s. At a recent sale (which extended over three days) 500 horses were submitted, and prices obtained for draft horses ranged from £18 to £27. Half-draft brought from £17 10s. to £25. That these prices were considerably above anticipations might be inferred from the fact that in a medium-size five-year-old horse, the reserve price of which was only £12, brought as much as £25 5s.

The prospects at Darling Downs, in consequence of the recent rains, are said to be splendid. The young wheat planted a little while ago is already well above ground, and unsown areas are being put under seed. The butter industry is attracting more and more attention, and each week new factory plants are being established. The State's surplus, the Premier (Mr. Morgan) says, has added to the brightness of the outlook, and the fact that the States were now beginning to live within their incomes would, he says, encourage enterprise.

SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD

Sheep, Scotch Shorthorns & Clydesdales. Choice Ram and Ewe Lambs. Also 60 Shearing Ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ont.

FOR SALE

Two choicely-bred Jersey Bulls, 18 months old, and one bull calf, dropped the 6th of June. These are closely related to the St. Louis and Chicago winners. Address:

THE MISSES MACDONALD, Metcalf St., Guelph, Ont.

REPEATED

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.

PLAN OF CAMPS.

I want to put up two small camps or cottages, which will not cost more than about fifty and seventy-five dollars each. Will you kindly give one design through the "Farmer's Advocate" of one with two rooms and one containing three. Is it cheaper to have a lean-to kitchen, or have it under the same roof as the living-room? Spruce boards are sold here for \$5 per thousand; hemlock, \$4; scantling, \$5; cedar shingles, \$1.25; carpenters' wages, \$1.50 per day. I would have the roof shingled over hemlock boards; the walls made of hemlock boards planed on the inside; the cracks to be covered with four-inch battings; the first floor of rough hemlock, and the upper floor of planed spruce; board shutters to all windows; a corner-cupboard in the living-room, and several shelves in the living-room and kitchen. How large could these camps be made so as not to far exceed fifty and seventy-five dollars? K. A. D.

Kent Co., N. S.

Ans.—For a camp 10 ft. wide, 20 ft. long, with two rooms, one 10 ft. by 11 ft., the other 9 ft. by 10 ft., foundation sills to be 6 in. by 6 in. placed on cedar posts set into the ground to the depth of 2 ft. 6 in.; floor to be 2 in. by 6 in. joist over-laid with 1-in. spruce boarding; the uprights to be 2 in. by 4 in. scantling, 8 ft. long, with girts cut between uprights to nail 1-in. boarding to, this boarding to run up and down, and battened with 4-in. battens; roof to be 2 in. by 4 in. scantling, 8 ft. long, overlaid with 1-in. sheathing, and covered with shingles laid 1 1/2 in. to the weather; boarding in partition on the inside to be the same as boarding on the outside walls, and supported with 2 in. by 4 in. scantling; sash to be one piece, fitted to slide between girts. There will be one sash to each room, one door between rooms and one outside door. The material in these doors and in outside shutters to be the same as that used in the outside walls. Corner-cupboard of ordinary size, and necessary shelving in living-room. Judging from the price of material and labor, and calculating that the work would be accomplished in the same time as it would in Ontario, the above camp could be built for \$55.

The three-room house constructed on similar plan, but 14 ft. by 18 ft. in size, and containing one room 9 ft. by 14 ft. and two each 7 ft. by 9 ft., could be built for about \$75. It would be more economical of space to have three rooms in one rectangular enclosure than to have the third room built separately as a lean-to.

COMPOSITION, MANUFACTURE AND TEST OF PARIS GREEN

Will you please tell me with regard to Paris green:

- 1. Its chemical composition. 2. Its mode of manufacture at present. 3. Any test of quality available to an average farmer.

Ans.—Paris green is chemically known as copper aceto-arsenite (Cu (C2 H3 O2)2 . 3 Su (As O2)2). As it usually appears on the market, it contains about 56 to 58 per cent. of arsenious acid, 28 to 31 per cent. of copper oxide, and about 10 per cent. of acetic acid. It also contains a little moisture and some impurities, such as sodium sulphate, sand, etc., which have doubtless entered with the crude material used in the manufacture of the Paris green.

The most accurate test for quality is to test solubility of the Paris green in strong ammonia water. The copper aceto-arsenite is soluble in ammonia water. Therefore, if the green is pure, it should all dissolve. However, it must be remembered that Paris green is a commercial product made from commercially pure compounds; consequently, there is nearly always a small amount of white residue. R. HARCOURT. O. A. C., Guelph.

SEED WHEATS of MERIT

We offer the following varieties of Fall Wheat, all of which have given satisfactory results after careful trials. All successful farmers realize the importance of a change of seed, also the necessity of growing the newest and best sorts, and we can recommend with confidence these varieties, which have been grown for us by careful farmers and thoroughly re-cleaned for our trade. All excellent samples.

NEW PARIS PRIZE—Jones' latest introduction. A magnificent bald, white variety, with white chaff and sturdy straw; large, plump, white grain, of splendid milling quality. It grows upright, strongly and evenly, is hardy, and has large, wide, square-built heads. Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

NEW SILVER SHEAF—A very hardy bearded wheat, of splendid milling quality. Straw thick-walled and strong; heads long, wide, and full; chaff white; grain large, dark and flinty. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

NEW ABUNDANCE—A splendid bald white wheat and a great yielder; splendid quality grain, very hardy, and a great stooler; straw stiff, and stands up well. We highly recommend this fine variety. Peck, 45c.; \$1.35 per bushel.

NEW RED CHIEF—A grand variety, which will do well even under unfavorable circumstances. Strong fall growth, stands winter well, and comes along rapidly in the spring. Heads are long, erect, bald, of a reddish brown color; grain large and red in color; straw strong and thick-walled; a very heavy yielder. Peck, 45c.; \$1.35 per bushel.

Table listing various wheat varieties and their prices per bushel, including New Auburn, Mogul, Prosperity, Arcadian, Clawson Longberry, Dawson's Gold Chaff, Red Clawson, and Genesee Giant.

We also offer choicest grades of the following, specially re-cleaned for seed:

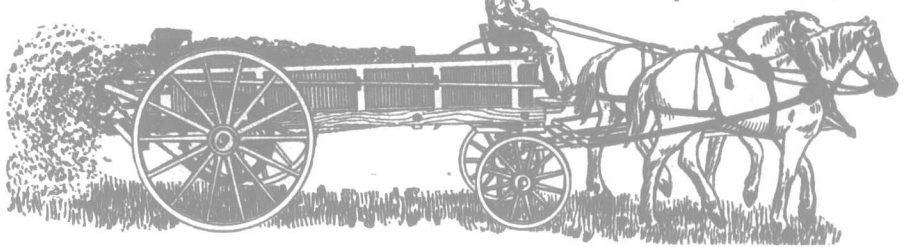
Table listing seed grades such as Fall Rye, Timothy, Hairy Vetches, Crimson Clover, Bruce's Lawn Grass, and White Lawn Clover.

Our descriptive Price List of Wheats, Poultry Supplies, and Seeds for Fall Sowing, is now ready and will be mailed free of charge to all applicants.

Our New Bulb List will be issued early in September—send for it—FREE.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Seed Merchants, HAMILTON, ONT. Established 1850.

See the Big and Chain Drive below. The only Spreader with this improvement.



"Success" Manure Spreader

The beater drive on the "SUCCESS" Manure Spreader dispenses with the complicated gears, pinions and sprockets found on all common spreaders—is more simple to operate, never gets out of order, decreases the friction, and therefore reduces the draft and saves your horses. Will last a lifetime. No other spreader is equipped with this beater drive. And no other spreader has the many other improvements found on the "SUCCESS." We have hundreds of testimonials from leading farmers who have used them. Write for free booklet—it tells all about the "SUCCESS."

The PARIS PLOW CO., Ltd., PARIS, ONT.

Eastern Agents:

THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY, LTD., Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro.

Western Agents: THE STEWART NELSON CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

ALBERTA.

- 1. Is Alberta supposed to be the best part of the great West to live in? 2. What is the best part to go for farming, or is it mostly a ranching country? 3. Are there any homesteads to be had, and who would I have to apply to for one, and are they very far from railroads or towns? 4. What is the climate like there in the winter, is it as cold and as much snow as here? 5. What would be the best part to go to this harvest for work and to look up land? 6. Would you advise moving stock and implements out, and how would I have to manage for a house and stable? Would it pay to move one out, or can they be built cheaper there? A FARMER.

Ans.—1. In such a magnificent country as the Canadian West, it would be invidious to attempt comparison, but residents and visitors unite in proclaiming Alberta one of the most favored spots of the earth, in respect to climate, environment, and production.

2. The northern part is admirably adapted to mixed farming. The southern portion, except the irrigated areas, on account of uncertainty of sufficient rainfall, is mainly devoted to ranching.

3. We believe homesteads are still available in the parts remote from railroads, but naturally the "snaps" are pretty closely picked up. Write the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

4. The winter climate, though subject to sudden short dips of the mercury, is mostly temperate, and is dry, bracing and salubrious. The snowfall is not heavy. In Southern Alberta, cattle graze the year round.

5. Probably the Edmonton and tributary regions. If you have acquaintances in any good part, it is usually well to get in touch with them.

6. Do not move stock or implements, if you can dispose of them here for anywhere near their value. An exception might be made in the case of work horses. Do not sell out or move your family, until you have been there and homesteaded or bought a farm. It is better in this case to prepare the cage before you move the birds.

BREAKING ONION TOPS.

Please tell me how to harvest onions so as to get the largest bottoms, grown from seed, first and second year's growth? Huron Co., Ont. N. H.

Ans.—By "second year's growth," our correspondent must refer to the crop produced from sets of this spring's planting, and by "harvesting" he doubtless refers specifically to the care prior to the actual garnering. Along about the early part of August, any tops that are not broken should be broken. In small patches this may be done with the back of a rape, and in larger areas by rolling a barrel over them. By the latter part of the month they should be ready to begin harvesting.

CUBIC INCHES IN A BUSHEL.

How many cubic inches are there in a bushel? Middlesex Co. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Taking 277.274 cubic inches to the gallon, a bushel would occupy 2,218.192 cubic inches.

SALE OF BULL.

I sold a large bull to a butcher for so much a pound live weight, and received some money on him; the bull to be taken not before June 20th, nor later than July first week, but has not gone yet.

- 1. Can I hold buyer to the contract? 2. If he refuses to take him, what steps should I take? The only satisfaction I can get is that he will take him as soon as he can sell him.

READER.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. You should notify him in writing that unless he take the animal and pay for him by a certain date, you will advertise and sell him publicly for what he will fetch, and hold him (the butcher) responsible for any deficiency in price and for the cost of his keep in the meantime. Then proceed accordingly and sue for your loss.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS. EXEMPTIONS, ETC.

- 1. How often do the different courts meet? 2. What is the lowest amount a person can be sued or sue for in the different courts? 3. What are the exemptions on the farm in case of seizure? 4. In case a person had not the required amount of some stock, could attach value to and keep more of others? 5. Can a person pick what they consider the best stock of different kinds as exemptions? 6. Is it necessary to have chattle mortgage registered to be lawful? Ont. FARMER.

Ans.—1. The judges of the various courts from time to time fix dates for sittings, which are different for the various counties in the Province. By applying to the clerks of the respective courts, the exact dates of sittings could be learned.

2. The jurisdictions of the various courts are defined in the acts of the Legislature dealing with them, and depend as well upon the nature of the action as upon the amount involved.

3, 4 and 5. See Act respecting executions (R. S. O., 1897, chapter '77).

6. No, but it is in order to make it operate as a security to the mortgagee as against other creditors of the mortgagor.

SEEDS.—Our readers should look carefully over the advertisement of John A. Bruce & Co., seed merchants, of Hamilton, in this issue. Their offering of seed wheats is an unusually good one, and the reputation of this firm is such a good one amongst Canadian farmers that undoubtedly a very large number of our readers will buy their fall supply from them. Their list, appearing in this number, should be studied thoroughly, and farmers would do well also to write to this firm for their descriptive price list of wheats, poultry supplies and seeds for fall sowing, which is now ready, and will be mailed free of charge.

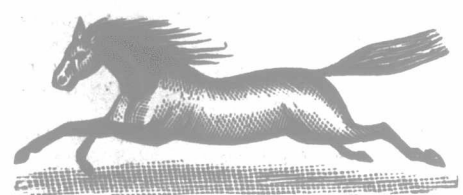
Messrs. Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont., write from Paris, France, under date, August 1st: "We leave London August 5th, and sail by the Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport Line, to New York; expect to be home August 16th with Clydesdales, Hackneys, Coachers and Percherons. The Hackney, Winchester, that has not been beaten this year, four years old, chestnut, and a champion, as well as the champion Coach stallion of France as a three-year-old, and several prizewinners and champions among our Percherons, we think the best lot of horses that has ever been imported to Canada by any importers. Along with them we have some Percheron fillies, some three years old, and in foal. We have thirty-five stallions to select from. We will exhibit part of these horses at Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions. Parties wishing to see a lot of good horses should not miss this opportunity."

In another column the Misses Macdonald, Metcalfe St., Guelph, Ont., offer some choicely-bred young Jersey bulls.

HORSE OWNERS! USE
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
 A safe, speedy and positive cure. The most, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars.
 THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

ABSORBINE
 Removes the Inflammation and Bunch. Restores the Circulation in any Bruise or Thickened Tissue, without blistering, removing the hair or laying horse up. Pleasant to use, clean and odorless. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 12-B free.
 ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Bunions, Corns, Chilblains, Sprains, Etc., quickly. Genuine mfd. only by
 W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
 Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

"THE REPOSITORY"
 Burns & Shoppard, Proprietors,



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock on Saturdays. Conditions solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES
 Columbus, Ontario.

We are now offering for sale the finest lot we ever imported, at reasonable prices. Amongst them, Baron Gartley, winner of 1st prize and sweepstakes. Stations: Oshawa and Brooklin, G. T. R. Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance Telephone at Residence.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM
 Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds
 41 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 firsts, 5 champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to quality.
 J. O. BOSS, Jarvis, Ont.

Clydesdale Stallions
 3 imported Clydesdale Stallions from such sires as The Pride of Blacon (1872) and the Prince of Brintone (1877). SHORTHORN Cows and Heifers for sale. Reasonable prices. For particulars write to
 JAS. W. INNES, Woodstock, Ont.
 Ottyview Farm, O Woodstock, Ont.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicesters
 Present offering: One choice mare, 4 years old, from Imp. sire and dam. Two young bulls (sired by Golden Count 2644). Prices reasonable.
 WM. McINTOSH, Prop., Burgoyne P. O. Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

Rosedale Stock Farm—Clyde and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep. Choice young stock for sale at all times. For particulars write
 J. M. GARDNER, Weston, Ont.
 Telephone at house and farm. Ten miles west of Toronto, on G. T. R. C. P. R. and Electric Ry.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds
 Present offerings: 2 Clydesdale stallions, 1 and 2 years old, by MacQueen and yearling bull by Imp. sire; also some yearling rams. For price and particulars write to
 W. D. PUGH, Clarendon, Ont.

DEATH TO NEAVES
 Guaranteed
 NEWTON'S...
 A veterinarian...
 The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Veterinary.

FACIAL PARALYSIS.
 Cow had paralysis in one side of head last spring. She salivates freely ever since. Will it affect her milking qualities?
 A. E. G.

Ans.—Apply a blister to the muscles of the cheek of the affected side, and give two drams nux vomica three times daily. It will not affect the quality of the milk, but may be the cause of reducing the quantity.
 V.

CHRONIC COUGH.
 Two of my horses have had a dry cough for over a month. They are healthy in every other way.
 E. R.

Ans.—Chronic coughs are hard and tedious to treat. Give to each, every morning, a ball composed of one and a half drams each solid extract of belladonna and powdered opium, one dram gum camphor, and twenty grains powdered digitalis, mixed with sufficient treacle to make plastic, and rolled in tissue paper.
 V.

ABNORMAL ACTIVITY OF MAMMÆ.
 I have bred a four-year-old filly three times this season. During her last period of œstrum, milk escaped from each teat for a few days.
 H. F.

Ans.—It is not uncommon for the mamme of young females to become active for a few days during the periods of œstrum, even though they may not be bred. It is an abnormal condition, but need cause no alarm, and requires no treatment.
 V.

SHEEP WORRIED BY DOGS.
 Sheep was worried by dogs. She is badly torn around the head, ears and hind quarters. Hind leg is swollen. What should I do for her?
 G. G.

Ans.—Keep her in a dark, cool place, and feed on grass, rape, bran, etc. Keep the wounds clean by washing three times daily with warm water, and after washing dress well with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts. Be sure to give attention to all wounds, else they will soon become fly-blown and maggoty.
 V.

LUMPS ON COLT.
 Two-year-old colt has a lump the size of a goose egg on the outside of each hind leg, just opposite the stifle joint.
 J. E. M.

Ans.—You do not state anything about the nature of the enlargements, whether hard or soft, sore, etc., etc. The situation is very peculiar. It is not uncommon to observe puffy swellings about this size on the front of the leg just below the joint, but I have not observed such on the outside of leg at a level with the joint. I would advise you to call your veterinarian in to see this colt. I am of the opinion they will be very hard to remove, and repeated blistering is all that can be done, unless an operation can be performed. A personal examination is necessary to determine whether it would be wise to operate. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns.
 V.

CRIPPLED PIGS, ETC.
 1. Pigs have weak backs. They are three months old. They get stiff in hind legs, and soon become unable to rise. They trail their hind legs behind them.
 2. Heifer is thin and gaunt; feces tough and slimy; urine scanty.
 J. T. A.

Ans.—This crippling is due to too much dry food and want of exercise. Purge with two ounces raw linseed oil; repeat dose in twenty-four hours, if necessary. Feed on milk, bran, grass, rape, etc. Give Sulphur of equal parts of Epsom salt, sulphur and powdered charcoal in the food to keep the bowels open, say about a dessertspoonful to each daily. Turn them out in a grass field, if possible, and provide shelter. They must get regular exercise and green food. In the meantime, give ten grains nux vomica to each pig three times daily until the paralysis disappears. It is quite possible some will not recover.
 2. This heifer, in all probability, has intestinal tuberculosis, and, if so, she will not recover. Give her tonics, as one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, three times daily in a pint of cold water as a drench, and feed well. If she does not thrive in a few weeks, call in your veterinarian.
 V.

An Increase in Profits
 Here is the way it figured out for this man—
 \$52.52 received the month he used the U.S. Separator
 25.00 received the month he didn't.
 \$27.52 gained in one month. At this rate \$330.24 is the total for the first year, and 100.00 deducted for his machine, leaves him \$230.24 net gain, with his machine paid for.
 Read the signed statement below.
 Del Rio, Minn., June 6, 1905.
 "I purchased a No. 6 U.S. Separator Feb. 1, 1905, and sold cream the first month to the amount of \$52.52, the product of 8 cows. The month previous to getting the Separator the 8 cows produced me about \$25. This herd of cows is about the average herd, three of them being heifers. I can heartily recommend the U.S. to all who want a first-class Separator."
 "H. A. DRYER."
 Pretty profitable investment, wasn't it? Isn't it worth investigating? That costs you nothing. Send for illustrated Catalog No. 550-B, which will tell you all about it and show you how and why the Improved
U. S. Cream Separators
MAKE THE LARGEST PROFITS
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, Vermont
 18 Distributing Warehouses throughout U.S. and Canada

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 string 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.

IF YOU WANT A MACHINE FOR Well DRILLING OR PROSPECTING
 with either Rope or Pipe Tools, write to us describing your work, stating depth of wells and size of Bits or Drills you want. Our machines are the latest and most durable, and the greatest money earners ever made! Results guaranteed.
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

Clydesdale breeders will regret to learn of the death of the noted imported stallion, Woodend Gartley (10663), which took place a few days after the Brandon Fair, where he was evidently ailing from kidney affection. Woodend Gartley was foaled in June, 1897, and imported by Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis. He was sired by Royal Gartley (9844), and his dam, Bonny Jean of Woodend (13165), was by Master Robin (8040). He was a successful show horse of excellent quality and an impressive sire, his son, Barrowman, winning the championship at Winnipeg this month over the sire who was second in his class.

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR WOMEN

Dame Bradette Cured of All Her Pains by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Suffered for Years Before She Found Quick Relief in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

St. Rose du Degele, Temiscouata Co., Que., Aug. 22.—(Special).—Suffering women all over Canada will read with feelings of interest and relief the experience of Dame Amedee Bradette of this place.

"It gives me pleasure to be able to tell," says Dame Bradette, "that I am cured of all the ills I suffered for a number of years. I found in Dodd's Kidney Pills quick relief from all my pains. I only had to take one box to bring back my health, and in five months I have had no return of my trouble."

Those troubles known only to women always spring from disordered kidneys. The female organs are entirely dependent on the kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure the kidneys. That is why they always bring health, strength and cheerfulness to weak, run-down, suffering women.

SCOTCH.
 Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., write: "There is a slight mistake in the review of our Shorthorn herd in the 'Farmer's Advocate' of August 3rd, where you say our herd numbers 20 head. We have 20 breeding cows. The herd numbers over 40 head. Please correct."

Anyone in need of a good quality Shropshire ram can find what he wants by writing to J. W. Gosnell & Son, Ridgetown. This firm just keep a small but select flock, and small flocks, when of the right type, are noted for producing the best of stock. This flock was started with a small purchase from Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, formerly of Glanworth, Ont., among which was a pair of imported ewes, each of which is now suckling a pair of ram lambs. The ram at the head of the flock is Hanmer's 1516, 174515, by an imported Mansell ram. This ram is for sale, as well as a pair of yearling rams, either of which is good enough for a flock header. Mr. Gosnell, Jr., informed the writer that they will sell anything they have in the sheep line at reasonable prices. See their advertisement in these columns.

THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.
 The stock show dates at the above Exhibition are from September 19 to 29, inclusive. In the neighborhood of \$50,000 in prize money is now available as an incentive to stockmen to attend the show and exhibit their stock. Among the firms that have made extensive entries of horses are: McLaughlin Bros., of Kansas City, Mo., and Columbia, O., who have decided to establish a branch in Portland; J. Crouch & Sons, of Lafayette, Ind.; Alex. Galbraith & Son, of Janesville, Wis., who have on the way an importation of 30 head of Clydesdale and Suffolk Punch horses, never before exhibited.

W. E. Skinner, Superintendent of the National Live-stock Show in Chicago, is getting together a train-load of Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus and Galloways for exhibition at the Fair. Shorthorns are entered by Howell W. Peele, of Spokane, whose herd won on the North Pacific circuit last year; Jay Greaves, of the same place, who will show two herds; W. O. Miner, of Heppner, Or.; Charles E. Ladd, of North Yamhill, Or., whose herd won first prize at the St. Louis Show last year; J. H. Glide & Son, of Sacramento, Cal., who bought the famous Ohio herd of D. R. Hannah; Rush & Pierce, of Suisun, Cal.; E. D. Mitchell, of Clinton, Mo., owner of the famous Tebo herd, with Choice Goods at the head, and E. W. Bowen, of Delphi, Ind., who has entered seven head, which include Fair Queen, the Canadian-bred champion of all the principal fairs in the West last year.

Jerseys, Ayrshires and Holsteins are also entered in large numbers by prominent breeders. Canadian stockmen have taken a lively interest in the stock show of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and both beef and dairy breeds, and sheep of several breeds, from various Canadian points will be represented, as stock shown at Portland can leave in time to compete at the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster, B. C., where they are admitted up to Monday, Oct. 2nd.—W. E. Brindley.

By inserting any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

GOSSIP.

The sheep-dog trials to be conducted at the Toronto Exhibition this year on September 4th to 8th, are expected to be of special interest, as it is said a number of dogs are on the way out from the Old Country to take part in the Competition, and numerous local collie breeders have promised entries. These trials are very popular in Scotland, and, if well managed, should prove very interesting here.

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "To-day, the 5th of August, I have an importation of young Shorthorn bulls and cows leaving Glasgow. They are selected on account of their individual merit and breeding, and will be equal to improving almost any of our herds. They will be due from quarantine sixty days from date. During last month, I sold the imported Lady Dorothy bull, Dorothy's King, to Richard Ward, Balsam, Ont. He is a very promising young bull, was by a good sire, and his dam won first at a good show in Aberdeen before she was imported by me. I have also sold the grand old stock bull, Royal Sovereign. He was bred by Mr. Campbell in Aberdeenshire, and has been used successfully in this country for the past six years. He is a Claret of the best breeding. A young Mina bull of my own breeding, named Moonstone, and a Dorothy or Delilah heifer went to Mr. Lancaster, Bronson, Ont., and they were very much appreciated by him, he having bought without seeing them. To Geo. M. Hillman, Stony Creek, Ont., I sold two yearling heifers, Dorothy Dean and Lady Ramsden. They are two beautiful heifers, roan, of favorite families, and they are bred to a good imported sire.

FREIGHT RATES TO DOMINION EXHIBITION.

Stockmen contemplating exhibiting at the Dominion Exhibition, to be held at New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 27 to October 7, will be interested in the following excerpts from the official prize list:

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will transport exhibits to the Exhibition, and will return them to initial point within ten days after the close of Exhibition, at owner's risk, released, at rates and conditions named herein, upon presentation of a certificate signed by W. H. Keary, Manager and Secretary, that the ownership has not changed:

1. To insure prompt delivery of car-load freight in the Exhibition grounds charges should be prepaid, and the exhibits billed in the name of the exhibitor (for exhibition).
2. To obtain reduced transportation of returned exhibits, a certificate from the Secretary, that ownership has not changed, must be presented to the local freight agent with the prepaid shipping receipt, or paid expense bill, to show that exhibitors have paid freight to the Exhibition.
3. Returned exhibits must be consigned to the original consignors by whom forwarded.
4. Attendants accompanying less than car-load shipments of live stock will be charged the special passenger excursion fare. This fare must appear on the waybill to New Westminster separately from freight charges, and will entitle the attendant to free return passage in charge of this shipment. No refund will be made of an attendant's fare.
5. Exhibits (except live stock) through-billed from points in Eastern Canada on the lines of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways will be charged current tariff rates to above Exhibition, and will be returned free upon presentation of a certificate from the Secretary that ownership has not changed.
6. Thoroughbred live stock will be carried from Montreal and stations west on Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways to New Westminster at rate of \$241 per car of 20,000 lbs. or less, and if the animals are unsold and returned to original shipping point, return rate will be \$121.50 per car of 20,000 lbs. or less. Live stock will be permitted to enter the grounds up to 11 p. m., Oct. 2nd, and judging will commence Oct. 3rd. Entries close Sept. 13. Double fees charged for entries received after that date.

Western Canada, Choice Wheat and Ranch Lands

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Also Improved Farms and Homesteads. The Elbow of the South Saskatchewan River. The Goose Lake Country. All along the Prince Albert, Arcola and Kerkella Branches and Soo Line. In fact, all parts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory.

Our twenty-six years' experience in the Canadian West is at your disposal. We will select or assist you to select for a home or investment.

REGINA, N.-W. T. Scarth St., P. O. Box 371.

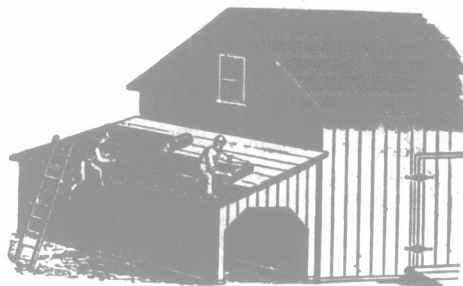
W. N. REID & CO.

BRANDON, MAN. P. O. Box 38.



Consider Your Roofing

It should be weather-proof, durable, and moderate in price. These features are very prominent in our "Safe Lock" Roofing, and, in addition, they are ornamental and fire-proof, but of still greater importance, they protect a building from leaks. There is no other metal shingle on the market as good as the "Safe Lock." They are made of a single sheet of galvanized steel; have no parts to get out of repair, and are so constructed that they interlock each other on all four sides, and are absolutely weather-proof, and should easily last fifty years. Do not be misled with any of the cheap roofing advertised, but investigate our claims and you will use the "Safe Lock," and have lasting satisfaction. Send size of roof for special estimate and free catalogue, and if you desire samples, will send them by express. The Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ontario. (Sept. 2)



Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs, water-proof, fireproof, easily laid, cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample and mention this paper.

Hamilton Mica Roofing Co., 101 Rebecca St., HAMILTON, CANADA.

Lump Jaw

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

WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Gas & Gasoline Engines, Tanks, Bee Supplies, Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Hay Fever and Asthma

Cured to Stay Cured

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. Book 57¢ Free. Very interesting. Write P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

WARREN'S RUBBER COMPLEXION BRUSH

removes Wrinkles, Blackheads, Yellow Skin. Mailed for 50¢ in stamps. Ask for circulars. Send for our special cut prices in all classes of music.

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

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work absolutely sure. Write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, Windsor, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scott's Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address W. G. SANDERS & SON, Box 1183, St. Thomas, Ont.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of the Brawith Bud, Coosla, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star—42665—, by Wanderer's Last (imp.). Special offering: A few choice young bulls. W. E. ELLIOTT & SONS, Box 426, Guelph, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm—Scotch Shorthorns, imp. and home-bred, for sale. For particulars write to JAMES GIBB, Brookside P. O. and Tel.

Scotch Shorthorns

AT HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars write to W. J. THOMPSON, o Mitchell, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young show bulls, eight to ten months old, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.); also cows and heifers. New importation of choice bulls and heifers, due home August 25. All for sale. Write H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. and G.T.R.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

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

SHORTHORNS

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

Shorthorns Leicester and Berkshires—1 yearling bull, bull calves, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address B. JEFFS & SON, Wood Head P. O. Bradford and Beeton Stas., G. T. R.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

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

Shorthorns—Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. A few young cows safe in calf; also bull calves. WM. E. HERMISTON, Brickley P. O., Ont.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

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

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

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A few good Yorkshire pigs, either sex, from imp. sire and dam. Also a few young Shorthorns, at reasonable prices. W. J. MITTON, Wapleton Park Farm, Thamesville Sta., P. O.

Shorthorns

FOR SALE: One dark red-roan bull, Reporter—52594—, two years old; one roan heifer, Aggie 2nd, two years old. Apply to W. MILLER, Elphinstone, Ont.

Advertisements on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

The oldest and best of the agricultural exhibitions. Practical information for stock-raiser, dairyman, poultry breeder and farmer generally.

WESTERN FAIR

LONDON

September 8 to 16, 1905

The horse and cattle classes the finest to be found at any exhibition. Large regular prizes and valuable specials. For prize lists and information address:

W. J. REID,
President.

JOHN A. NELLES,
Secretary.

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.

Selvoir Stock Farm SHORTHORN BULLS, various ages; imported and home-bred, by imp. Gay Lothario, a Cruickshank Lavender.

OLYDE STALLION, 2 years old; sire imp., dam a winner, grandam 1st Highland Show. YORKSHIRES—Sows and boars, various ages; not akin. Three imp. boars and 5 imp. sows to select from, and their progeny. Prices right. Also honorable dealing.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

1864 - HILLHURST FARM - 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull: Scottish Archer (59893) Missie 134th, by Wm. of Orange Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr Butterfly 46th (Sittyan Butterfly)

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q.

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.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two bull calves, 6 and 8 months, by Derby (imp.) and from good milking dams. Bargains for quick sale. Also a few young cows and heifers.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

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

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydesdales

Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Young stock of both sexes for sale; sired by Scottish Baron 4041 (Imp.). H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont. Stations, Thamesford C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

MAPLE SHADE



One Cruickshank Lavender bull, ready for service. A number of shearing Shropshire show rams. Also 8 imported Buttar rams.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R. Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephone.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 29 heifers, calves. 4 bulls, yearlings. 23 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

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

Ridgewood Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Present offerings: Blythesome Ruler - 52236 - sire (imp.) Chief Ruler - 45165 - dam (imp.) Missie 159th - 34154 -; young stock, either sex. H. C. ATTBELL, GODERICH, ONTARIO.

Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses

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

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.

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

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and 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.

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

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

J. A. Lattimer, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont. Breeder of High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited

Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Persons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee \$25.00 per session. o 25 ADELAIDE STREET, F.R.C.V.E., Principal. 12-57-11

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS AILMENTS.

Filly had joint ill when a foal. She recovered, except that she was out of shape. There is a puff, like a bog spavin, on hock.

1. She is not stiff or lame. Would it be wise to blister?

2. Would a blemish arising from the joint disease affect her produce?

Three-year-old went lame. My veterinarian said he had splint, and blistered him. The lameness soon disappeared.

3. Do splints cause lameness in horses?

4. He is not lame, but has not got the exact use of his legs. Would it be wise to blister again? W. A. H.

Ans.—1. It is probable the puff will not cause lameness, but if you are anxious to remove the puff, I would advise you to blister once every month, until it disappears.

2. A mare suffering from any unsoundness, especially of the bones or joints, is liable to transmit the predisposition to the same to her progeny, but does not do so in all cases.

3. In many cases, especially if close to knee.

4. There is probably a slight stiffness remaining, which can be removed by repeated blistering. V.

MISCELLANEOUS HORSE QUERIES.

1. Give cause and cure for sore necks in horses.

2. Do roller snaps on the breast strap help?

3. Give cause and cure for ringbone.

4. Is good hay better than straw for yearling colts?

5. How much grain and bran should horses at work, horses at rest, mares rearing foals, pregnant mares, yearlings and two-year-olds get?

6. Should the amount of grain given to horses be in proportion to the amount of work performed?

7. Does the amount refer to whole or chopped grain?

8. How many quarts of chopped oats are equal in feeding qualities to four quarts whole oats? L. P.

Ans.—1. Sore necks are caused by friction of the collar on the necks, especially when horses are working with an implement with a tongue, and more particularly when the collar does not fit well. The proper treatment is to give rest, bathe the parts often with cold water, and dress with a lotion composed of one ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a pint of water. When rest cannot be given, ease the weight as much as possible. See that you use a well-fitting collar, and clean the same regularly. When indolent ulcers form, a caustic, as butter of antimony, should be applied carefully once daily, until proud flesh disappears, and in some cases tissue must be removed with a knife.

2. The kind of soap has little effect, but probably roller snaps might have a slight influence in preventing trouble.

3. Ringbone is caused by concussion in animals that are predisposed. In some cases, they appear in quite young animals. Treatment consists in counter irritation. In some cases, repeated blistering will effect a cure, but in most cases it is necessary to have a veterinarian fire and blister.

4. Certainly hay is the better.

5. An ordinary horse, say of 1,200 lbs., at ordinary work, should get about four quarts of good oats three times daily, and a gallon of bran extra twice weekly. Horses at rest, about half the quantity of oats and the same amount of bran, provided, of course, they get regular exercise. Mares rearing foals, the same amount of oats as idle horses, but a gallon of bran three times daily; pregnant mares about the same; yearlings and two-year-olds in proportion to size. It is understood that in all cases they are given a reasonable amount of good hay, and get regular exercise in some way.

6. Certainly.

7. It refers to whole oats, or the equivalent, in weight, of chopped.

8. It depends upon how finely the oats are chopped. Probably about half a pound less in weight of chopped oats would be equal to four quarts of whole, as it is more thoroughly digested. V.

Kidney Disorders

Are no respecter of persons.

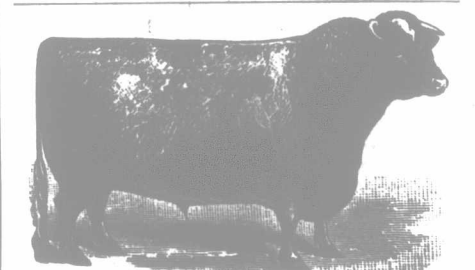
People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly.

A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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

50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25 all dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

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

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

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, Easy Morning, and White Hall Ramden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1905. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM ROKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Breeders of choice SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRES. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager. om

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

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

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

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

The Classik Kids



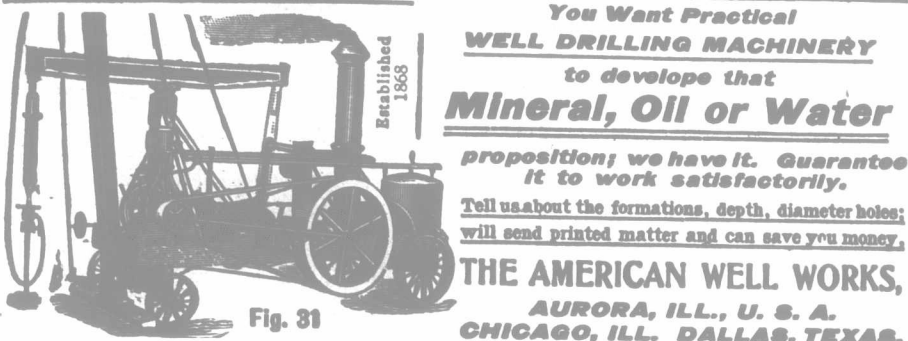
Are welcome visitors wherever Galt Classik Ceilings and Panels have been used for interior decoration. A pleasing and harmonious effect that can not be obtained in any other way, is given to an office, public building or room fitted with them. There is no danger from fire where these steel goods are 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

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You Want Practical
WELL DRILLING MACHINERY
to develop that
Mineral, Oil or Water



Established 1868

proposition; we have it. Guarantee it to work satisfactorily.

Tell us about the formations, depth, diameter holes; will send printed matter and can save you money.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,
AURORA, ILL., U. S. A.
CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Fig. 31

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

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

James Smith, Manager. W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.

A. EDWARD MEYER
Box 375, Guelph, Ont.

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

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.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. An ong the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 33070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. **GEORGE D. FLETCHER,** Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

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.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 40359 = (78286) heads the herd. Imported and Canadian-bred stock of the leading Scotch families for sale at all times. Apply to **KYLE BROS.,** Ayr, Ont. Ayr, C. P. R. Paris G. T. R.

R. A. & J. A. WATT
Salem P. O. Eira 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.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM
Established 1855

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

Mother Lea Ayrshires—Young stock of either sex, from deep-milking families, for sale. Two choicest-bred imp. bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and inspection invited. **T. D. McCALUM,** Danville, Que.

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

Springhill Farm Ayrshires

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

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

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES
Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank, the Pan-American winner, and three young bulls, from 1 year to 2 mos. old; also cows and heifers, all ages. Prices right. Address **JOHN W. LOGAN,** Allan's Corners, Que. o

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE
For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 3 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweetstakes prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BERNING & SON,** "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

Springburn Stock Farm, North Williamsburg, Ont., E. J. Whitteker & Sons, Props. We are now offering 10 Ayrshire Bulls, from 6 to 22 months old. Also eggs for hatching from our Buff Orpington fowls at \$1 per 13.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM
Proprietors of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cows, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. **R. J. YARD & CO.,** Hantsburg, Ont. Farm adjacent Central Experimental Farm.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BEETS SEEDING—SOIL FOR ANALYSIS.

1. I have lived here four years, and every year have planted some beets, but they always go to seed in July. What is the cause of their seeding? Do the beets grow as good when the seed is sown or not? Some people tell me they do not grow as big. The beets that I have grown have not grown as big as ones I have grown back east.

2. Where can I send a sample of my ground to have it tested, and what quality of fertilizer is best to use on it? Yukon Territory. I. S. L.

Ans.—1. Two or three evident inadvertisences in the manuscript of the above left us in some doubt as to our correspondent's meaning. It looks as though he has been planting beets in the same way as potatoes. If so, the beets, being biennials, would certainly go to seed, according to their natural habit. Sowing seed is the way to grow beets.

2. Mail sample with letter to Prof. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

MUSTARDS—SOW THISTLE.

Enclosed you will find two samples of weeds, which I would like you to name through your paper and tell how to eradicate.

1. Are they very troublesome? They are very thick around our buildings.

2. Are there not two kinds of sow thistles?

3. Please give best method of eradicating sow thistles. C. M. S.

Ans.—1. Both these plants belong to the mustards. The fragments are so scanty that it is almost impossible to be certain of them. I should say that most probably they are wormseed mustard and hedge mustard. These are not regarded as very troublesome weeds.

2. There are three or four species of sow thistle, but only one (*Sonchus arvensis*) that is a troublesome weed in cultivated ground. Some farmers call the prickly lettuce sow thistle.

3. The perennial sow thistle's roots spread in the same manner as Canada thistle. Cutting near the ground between flowering and full development of earliest seed, and summer-fallowing, with hand picking of roots. J. D.

THE MILLIPEDE PEST.

A small worm, belonging to the Millipede, I think, has been causing a good deal of damage to my trees and shrubs. It is a small caterpillar with many feet, and will roll itself into a ball when disturbed. Where numerous, the plants become unhealthy and finally die, and, upon examination, the bark of the roots will be found eaten off. In late fall or early spring, they may be found in the crown of carrots and parsnips, and potatoes also are affected. To destroy them, I tried refuse from the salt works (salt about 40 per cent., gypsum about the same percentage). I put on at about the rate of fifteen to twenty hundred pounds to the acre. The result was the outright killing of the pest, but also serious damage to trees and plants. A dozen peach trees, numerous currant and gooseberry bushes had to be dug up. If you can give a remedy for the worms, which will spare the plants, I shall be thankful, while others, too, who have met the same difficulty may be benefited. I am enclosing specimens of this insect. W. W.

Ans.—The insects you enclose are known as thousand-legged worms, or millipedes. They belong to the class, Myriapoda, which includes only millipedes and centipedes. The centipedes may be distinguished from the millipedes, as the former have only one pair of legs to each segment, while the millipedes have two pair. The millipedes, as a rule, live in damp places and feed on decaying vegetable matter, occasionally they feed upon growing plants, such as the young roots of growing trees, and other tender vegetation. There has been little or no work done on remedies for the eradication of millipedes. I think under-draining would be one of the best methods of treatment. Poisoned baits, consisting of decaying organic matter, may be tried. Dusting a little white arsenic around the roots of the tree is another method which may be tried. T. D. JARVIS, Ontario Agricultural College.

TUBULAR Starts Fortune

If you had a gold mine would you waste half the gold? Dairies are surer than gold mines, yet farmers without separators only half skim their milk. Tubular butter is worth 25 to 35 cents. Cream is worth one cent fed to stock. Are you wasting cream?

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Like a Crowbar
Tubulars are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble. Get the cream—raise the quantity of butter—start a fortune for the owner. Write for catalog U-193

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

We want you to remember that **HOLSTEIN COWS**

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Ontario) won all services 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 32.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 19 cows whose official test average 31.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 cows and up whose official test average 31.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (5 and 4 yrs) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 28 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. RICH,
Aspen Dale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

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

MATT, RICHARDSON & SON,
Caledonia, Ontario

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Meethilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Meethilde, 25.5 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sir's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—3.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

Ayr, C. P. R. **A. Kennedy, Ayr, Ont.**

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

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

Lyndale Holsteins
Stock for sale, any age, either sex.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

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

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

MAPLE PARK FARM HOLSTEINS
The great show cow, Aggie Tensen, twice winner at Toronto (due Aug. 20th), for sale. Price, \$80. Great bargain. **S. MACKLIN, Prop.,** Streetsville, Ont.

High-class Registered Holsteins. Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to: **THOS. CARLAW & SON,** Campbellford Stn. o Warkworth P. O.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: One young bull. A few young bears. One good one fit for service. At very reasonable prices if taken soon. For particulars write to **R. O. MORROW,** Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel & Stn.

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

MAKES MEN SOUND AND STRONG

Detroit Specialist Making Men's Diseases a Specialty for Years, Will Accept Your Case, Giving it Individual Treatment. You may Use it in the Privacy of Your Own Home.

You May Pay When You are Cured.
A Detroit Specialist who has 14 diplomas and certificates from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners, and who has a vast experience in doctoring diseases of men, is positive he can cure a great many so called incurable cases;



DR. S. GOLDBERG.

The possessor of 14 diplomas and certificates, who wants no money that he does not earn. In order to convince patients that he has the ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg will accept your case for treatment, and you need not pay one penny until a complete cure has been made; he wants to hear from patients who have been unable to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases, which he accepts for treatment. He not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney troubles, blood poison, physical and nervous debility, lack of vitality, stomach trouble, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up; so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured, he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It seems, therefore, that it is to the best interests of everyone who suffers to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, which will receive careful attention, and a correct diagnosis of your case will be made free of charge; if you have lost faith write him, as you have everything to gain and nothing to lose; you must remember not one penny need be paid until you are cured. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 135 Detroit, Michigan. Medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., consequently there is no duty to be paid.

CIDER MAKING

Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used. WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.

Send for catalogue.
BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.,
305 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

PORTER'S GOLD & SILVER FAWN

St. Lambert Jersey Herd

I have a number of bulls, cows and heifers for sale. No better blood. No better cream producers. No better lookers.

T. PORTER, - - Carleton West, Ont.

DON'T WAIT BE UP-TO-DATE

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

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale a fine lot of 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. RUSSELL & SON,** Phone 68. om Brampton, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shropshire and Yorkshire Hogs.
Present offering: Lambs of all ages, prices, etc., write to **JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,** Buga Vista Farm. o Brampton, Ont.

We are Importing Shropshires
If you want any sheep bred to suit you, write to **LLOYD-JONES BROS.,** Barre, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TO RELIEVE RINGBONE.

Can you give a remedy which will cure or relieve ringbone? Horse has shown lameness for over a year, but bone has only appeared recently. **F. G. S.**

Ans.—Would advise you to try Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste, or Stevens' Ointment, both of which are advertised in our columns. Failing a cure, the only recourse is to have a competent veterinarian fire and blister.

LEAKY TEATS.

Will you or some of your readers give me some advice concerning the following trouble: I have a young heifer, with first calf, and two teats each have a hole in the side, in addition to the regular channel. Is there any remedy for this? **J. F. B.**

Ans.—We are not aware of an effective remedy for this trouble, but perhaps some of our readers are. If so, write us at once.

RAPE FOR SILAGE.

Having had good success raising hogs on rape pasture with a small grain ration, would it be advisable to cut some and put into a silo for winter use (for roughage)? If so, how should it be done? How often could I cut it? How much could I get from an acre of good land. When should it be cut? Should it be allowed to wilt before putting into silo? **E. H.**

Ans.—We have never known or read of the experiment being tried, and we should not expect it to prove a success. The bulk one could secure from a given area would not be sufficient to make much show in a silo, and the plants are so full of moisture we should fear the mass would simply rot. The best use to be made of rape is to pasture it, and there is no crop equal to corn for ensilage.

BUCKTHORN AND RUST

Several of us in this neighborhood have our grain destroyed with rust, and all in close proximity to a buckthorn hedge.

1. Does the hedge cause the rust, or does it harbor it?
2. What are the necessary steps to take to prove that the hedge is the cause, if it is such?
3. Can anything be done to prevent its (the rust) spread?
4. Who are the proper authorities to make investigation, and what expense would be incurred, and by whom?

GRENVILLE.

Ans.—1. There are three species of rust that grow on wheat, and each one has three stages: (a) Puccinia graminis is the common rust of cereals and grasses. Its "cluster-cup" stage is on barberry, although it can maintain itself independently of that shrub. This is by far the commonest kind of rust on wheat. (b) P. coronata, so called because its spores in the final or black stage bear a small crown, is oftener found on oats than on wheat. Its cluster-cup stage is supposed to grow on buckthorn and other species of rhamnaceae. (c) P. rubigo-vera is intermediate in abundance between the other two, but it is far less common than the first-named one.

The case against buckthorn is not completely established. If the "cluster-cup" stage is on the suspected hedge, yellow eruptive spots can easily be found on the under side of the leaves in the proper season. Mr. John Dearnness states that he has often found this stage on the vine chamomile that grows in the swamps in Western Ontario, but that he has not yet seen it on buckthorn, although he has often looked for it.

2. Find whether the rust in the black stage is the kind with crowned spores, and examine the buckthorn leaves for the presence of the cluster cups. We can tell you whether it is coronata if you send it to this office. In the red stage the different kinds of rust on wheat cannot be reliably distinguished from each other.

3. Good drainage; plenty of air among the plants; choosing varieties of seed that have admitted resisting power. When any of these rusts get well started in a neighborhood nothing can check their spread by summer spores (the red stage) during hot, moist weather.

BERKSHIRES

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

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Our success is attributed to: 1st.—We endeavor to live up to representations. 2nd.—Furnishing reg. pedigree and guaranteeing to replace non-breeders. 3rd.—Our herd consists of the best blood, the sires used are a superior class. The "mail order" business is a boon to breeders who do not abuse the confidence of their patrons.
JOHN LAHMER, VINE P.O.

15 SHROPSHIRE

yearling rams, bred by Minton and Buttar. Four Cotswold rams, bred by Garne, have just reached home. They are a grand lot. Have a good lot of Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes bred here. Also a Royal first-prize Berkshire boar for sale. Prices moderate.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.
Representative in America to Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

John A. McGillivray, North Toronto, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have retired from showing at fall fairs. 2 years and over show ewes ONLY now offered. For 22 years won more firsts than all competitors. At St. Louis won more than any three flocks. At last International won 9 of 14 firsts offered. Including champion ram and reserve to same. All making the greatest winnings on record. Have now the best breeding stock ever offered. Who want good ones to strengthen their flocks?

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Fairview Farm, o Woodville, Ontario

Farnham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 20 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,
Arkel, Ont.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS"

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs out of imported ram. One imported three-year-old ram, which has proved to be an excellent sire, and which I have used myself for the last two seasons. Also a few choice Yorkshire pigs of good bacon type.

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.
R. R. Stns.—Mildmay, G. T. R.; Teeswater, C. P. R.

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

WOOL

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

Shropshires—Try me for Shropshires this season. Highest honors awarded at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1901, on live and dressed sheep.
ABRAM RUDELL, Hespeler P.O., Ont.

DORSETS and YORKSHIRES

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

SHROPSHIRE

Choice shearing rams and ram lambs and ewes, from imp. stock. For particulars write to **J. W. GOSNELL & SON,** Ridgetown, Ont.

Champion Dorsets

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

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

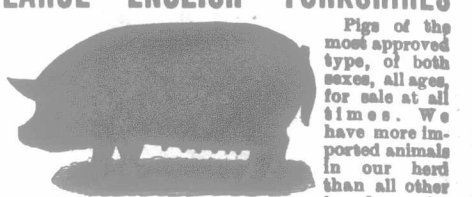
I have for quick sale a choice lot of spring pigs from prizewinning sows, a few sows bred and ready to breed, and my stock hog Elmdale Ned 253. Also two cows and a choice lot of bull calves from one to eight months old.

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.
Glenn Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orono, 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 champions. 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.

For 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 8403. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dams, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: **Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.**

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

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

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew P.O.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, I have been unable to supply customers for

Poland Chinas
Write me if you want any. For sale, cheap, pure-bred Berkshire boar, registered.
F. S. Wetherall, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.

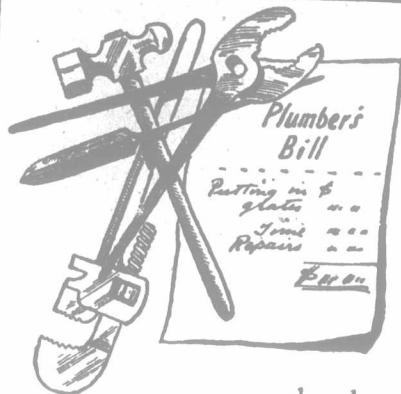
YORKSHIRES

for sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 60 head of Tamworths, consisting of boars ready for service, young sows bred and ready to breed. A whole lot of beauties, from 6 weeks to 3 and 4 months old, both sexes. Pairs not akin. These are nearly all the direct get of Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes 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.



Did you ever have your range grates burn out?

If you did you will know what that means in common ranges—it means plumbers, delay, muss and big bills—because common ranges are built that way. As range grates must some time burn out you are certain to have that kind of trouble if yours is a common range.

If you have the Pandora you won't have any trouble, because you can take out the old grates and put in the new ones in ten minutes, and a ten cent piece for a screw-driver does it easier in the Pandora than a whole kit of plumbers' tools will do it in common ranges.



A ten cent piece for a screw-driver is all you need to take out old and put in new Pandora grates.

McClary's Pandora Range

Warehouses and Factories:
London, Toronto, Montreal,
Winnipeg, Vancouver,
St. John, N.B., Hamilton

THE WONDER OF THE AGE

ALL EYES ARE ON THIS INVENTION.



The Genuine Tolton Pea Harvester with New Patent Buncher at Work.

1. Harvesting in the most complete manner from eight to ten acres per day.
2. Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers.
3. No drilling holes in Mower Bar or Inside Shoe. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Other specialties—Steel Harrows, Haying Tools, and Double Root Pulpers.

Every Machine Warranted. Our Motto: "Not how Cheap, but how Good."
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TOLTON BROS., Limited, GUELPH, ONT.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons
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SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

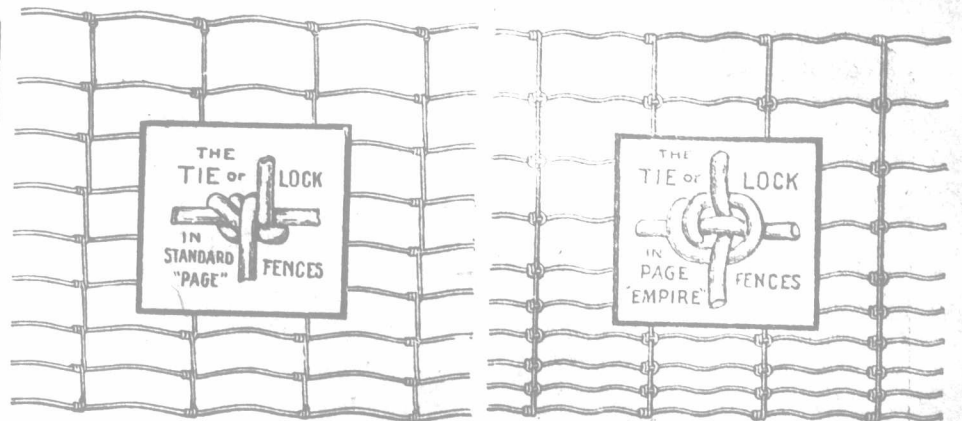
Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

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

DeLOACH PATENT
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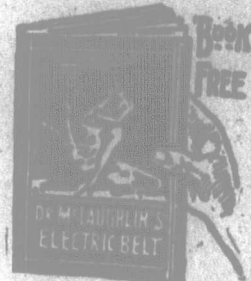
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