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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 11, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 620

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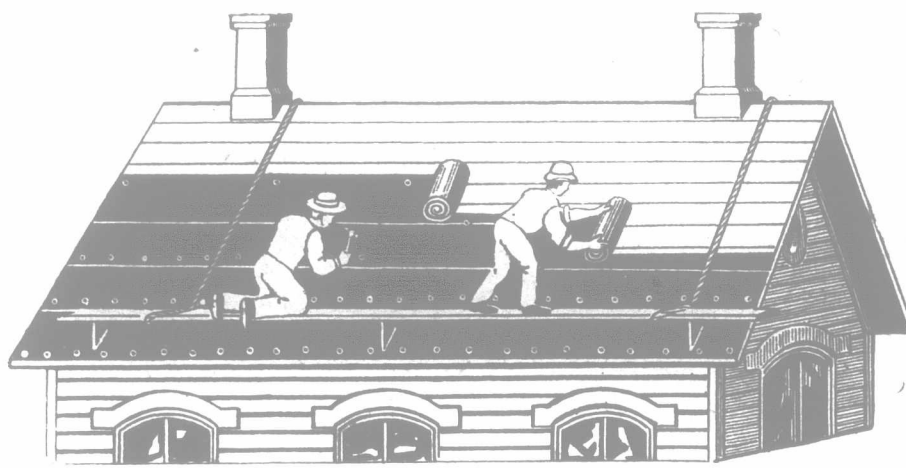
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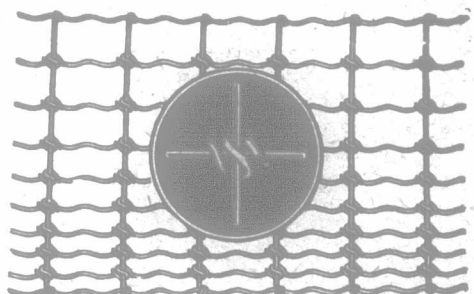
TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The list of Contents in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" will be found on the page preceding the Home Magazine department.

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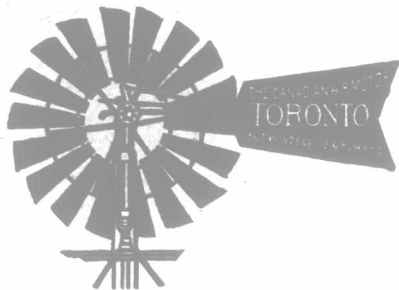
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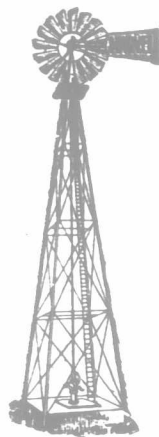
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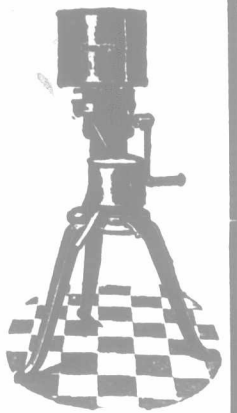
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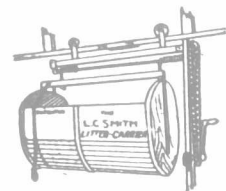
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The Farmer's Advocate

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

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST 11, 1904.

No. 620

EDITORIAL.

The Fairs.

The summer is slipping away, and the season of the fall fairs will soon be here. While it is possible to give too much time to fairs, to the neglect of seasonable work upon the farm, attendance at a reasonable number of these events may by good management be rendered profitable financially to the exhibitor and educationally to the visitor; while, rightly used, as a relaxation from the steady round of toil and a means of recreation, the farmer and his family may receive benefit and pleasure from the outing which the fair provides. And no class of our people are better entitled to a holiday than those of the farm. One of the features of the fairs that observant people wonder at and regret is that so few, comparatively, of that numerous section of the community, the farmers, participate as exhibitors of specimens of their skill in any of the classes of live stock or other farm products. The catalogue of entries of our largest exhibitions shows, in some of the classes, where good prizes are provided, not more than half a dozen exhibitors, and in some not half that number. The idea that it is not worth while to show unless one has a considerable number of animals or articles good enough to have a fair prospect of winning doubtless keeps many from entering the competition, but it is more prudent and less expensive to begin in a small way, with a few well-prepared exhibits, and if successful with these, to launch out further on a future occasion. And there is no better school in which to learn what preparation is needed to ensure a reasonable share of success than on the battlefield of the fair ground. The local fair, properly conducted and its privileges participated in, should serve the purpose of a graded school to prepare an ever-increasing number of young farmers for the competition in the larger shows. It is gratifying to know that efforts are being made to render our agricultural fairs more worthy of the name than they have been, and to combine practical education and useful object lessons with recreation and pleasure. The judging class for farmers' sons, buttermaking competitions for the daughters, practical demonstrations in the manufacture of articles in sight of the people, and similar features, should be more generally adopted and encouraged. While limiting competitions to the local districts and to the breeder and producer of the animal or article may be advisable in some classes to encourage new beginners, it is well where available funds permit, in order to insure the best possible display, to have classes open to the wider field of the Province, in order that the highest types may be seen and studied. If too many fairs are being held in some districts, with the effect of weakening all, the question of combination or consolidation may well be discussed and considered. If more are evidently needed in some districts, let them be organized on a sound basis, and in all cases where the horse-racing fraternity have gained control, and fail to give sufficient encouragement to the more useful departments, the farmers should interest themselves in securing better management and the improvement of the character of the fair and its administration. Farmers' sons and daughters should be encouraged to make exhibits at the local fair of animals or articles they have themselves fitted and prepared for competition. This will tend to develop the ambition to excel, to compete in the more difficult field of the larger exhibitions and to take a pride in their work. There are many good rea-

sons why every farmer should aid the local fair to the best of his ability, and seek to make it a success.

The Single-judge System.

The old adage, "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety," is being sadly discredited in these times. The large committee in any organization is now considered cumbersome, contributing to loquacity and retarding the despatch of business. Even the time-honored principle of majority-rule is fast losing its claim to infallibility, if not, indeed, to respect, for who will assert that the majority is always or even generally right? Time was when, in the judging of live stock at the fairs, it was considered unsafe to trust the work to fewer than three men, and at the more pretentious shows for the most important classes a jury of five was sometimes provided, in order that, by the combined wisdom of the majority, even-handed justice and absolutely-correct awards might be more certainly dispensed. But experience proved that difficulties, delays and abuses abounded about in proportion to the increased number of the awarding committee. Later, the dual-judge system was generally adopted, and still has its advocates in some who consider it safer to have consultation and a comparison of judgment. It is freely admitted that the bench of two is an improvement on that of three, if a referee is provided, which, of course, makes expenses for three, but in working it out in practice it has been found that, too often, protracted consultation ends in compromise, and the conviction on the part of at least one, if not both, that the placing has not been the most consistent possible; while the time occupied in the discussion and settlement of differences often delays the proceedings and deranges the programme of the show. Even where two men have the courage to disagree, which is rarely, the finding of an acceptable referee causes delay, and in the end, as he is not allowed to consult with the others, his decision is that of a single judge. It is not easy to find even one good judge of any given breed who is willing to act, acceptable to exhibitors, and disinterested, and, as a matter of course, it is more difficult to find two such, and still more difficult to find three. And since it is now the custom to pay at least the expenses of judges, the single-handed system is much less costly to the fair association. A competent judge can hardly regard it as a compliment to be bracketed with another, as it seems to imply a want of confidence, either in his ability or his honesty, to place another with him to act as a check on him. Those who have officiated singly are, we believe, almost invariably better satisfied with their work than when they have acted with another, and more ready to defend it if necessary. And the exhibitors fare quite as well, on the whole, at the hands of one as of two judges. At the Toronto Exhibition last year, two full days were occupied in placing the awards in one breed, and three days in the case of another breed, while a single judge did the placing in two breeds in one day, finishing early in the afternoon, and giving quite as good satisfaction to exhibitors. It is true, the entries and sections were somewhat more numerous in the former classes, but, all the same, the delays in deciding were intolerably tedious. And yet the Toronto Exhibition is about the only show of any importance in Canada at which the breeders ask for more than one judge. The report of the late Winnipeg Show reveals, in a class where two officiated, evidence of the evil of compromise. It is an antiquated idea, and should be

abandoned. Even conservative old England has gone ahead of us in this regard, the Royal Agricultural Society and the Smithfield Club having adopted the single-judge system, with this improvement in the case of the former show, where, for the economy of time and to avoid overworking the judge, the larger classes are divided, one judge being appointed to place the males and another to rate the females. The best principle is to select one competent judge of good character, to trust him fully, and hold him responsible for his work. He will then feel that he is put upon his mettle, and will be most careful to guard his reputation, since he has no one on whom to shift the blame for any mistakes that may be made.

The Crop Outlook.

Over the greater portion of Eastern Canada harvest is well advanced, and the character of the unripe crop is fairly well ascertained. With the continuance of favorable weather until the end of the season, the returns from the year's operations may be considered highly satisfactory. With the exception of wheat and corn, the field crops may be pronounced good. The hay has been all harvested, and is considered unusually heavy, although there is not as much clover in it as is desirable.

Fall wheat, which is now being harvested, was badly winter-killed in most districts, and in many places rusted. Care will have to be taken to secure good seed, as there is not much fit in many neighborhoods. The spring crops of barley, oats and mixed grains are invariably good. Over the greater part of Ontario where dairying and the growing of such crops as corn, roots, sugar beets, beans and tobacco is followed, the condition of the grain crops is most encouraging. This is one of the strong features of mixed farming, not simply the returns from a given crop or operation must be considered, but the effect upon succeeding crops of such operation or cropping. In the sugar-beet districts, the beneficial effects following the cultivation of the beet crop are everywhere evident. In this the sugar-beet people see the chief strength of their cause, for not only do the beets return a good profit, but the land is cleared of weeds and fitted in the best possible condition for the following crop.

Corn is, unfortunately, a poor crop all over, largely owing to the lack of vitality in the seed, and partly to the rather backward weather in the spring. Occasionally one finds a good field, and the explanation invariably is that the owners, acting upon careful observation and published information, carefully selected their seed and dried it last fall. This year's experience will emphasize the importance of seed selection upon the minds of all corn-growers, but the lesson has been dearly bought.

In the bean and tobacco growing districts, the prospects of good crops are exceedingly bright, and a big crop means much to the farmers of the south-westerly counties of Ontario, where fields of beans from ten to fifty acres in extent are grown, and where it is no unusual sight to see ten-acre fields of the green "leaf."

In the fruit sections of Ontario, high, firm prices in a great measure compensate for a comparatively light crop; while in some of the maritime districts a big crop, particularly of apples, is expected. The severe winter, however, has left a deep imprint in the orchards, plums, pears, peaches and apples of the King, Baldwin and other varieties now showing their dead and dying branches. More liberal cultivation, pruning and spraying would help these orchards to soon

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THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most
profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen,
gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as
we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed
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with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

overcome, to a great extent, the injuries of last
winter, and, by the way, there are many orchards
needing this treatment.

In the West, reports indicate that over the
whole wheat belt the crop will average well. In
some sections, bordering on the ranch lands of
North Dakota, Montana and Western Assiniboia,
the rainfall has been light and the crops will
not be heavy; but toward the eastern side of
the prairies the grain has grown to a good
height and is filling very well.

Altogether, the year will no doubt be consider-
ed a satisfactory one from the farmers' stand-
point. Help, though scarce, has still been avail-
able, and the greatly increased use of the hay-
loader and manure-spreader has made it possible
to accomplish a great deal with a comparatively
small force.

Help Yourself and Others.

Two weeks ago we published our very
liberal premium offers to those who secure
new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate
and Home Magazine," and already a large num-
ber have sent us new subscription lists and have
received their premiums. Our friends consider it
a pleasure to induce their neighbors to become
readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," and are
more than pleased with the premiums secured for
such services. The esteem in which the "Farm-
er's Advocate" is held by all classes is evidenced
by the number and variety of testimonials con-
tinually being received at this office. From now
until December we are prepared to liberally com-
pensate everyone who sends us one or more new
subscribers. By utilizing a few spare moments
now the inducement of a special exhibition num-
ber and the magnificent Christmas special will
make it easy to secure new names.

F. Hamlin, Juddhaven, Ont., says: "I think
your paper one of THE BEST."

Alex. Anderson, Walkerton, says: "We think
a very great lot of the "Farmer's Advocate."

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

FOUNDED 1866

Bonds of Empire.

A subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate and
Home Magazine" in the Island of Jamaica, B.
W. I., who has taken a course at the O. A. C.,
in sending his renewal for another year, encloses
the subscription of a brother agriculturist and
stockman to whose attention he had called the
merits of the paper. He considers that the read-
ing of such a paper would be a great boon to the
"upper classes" there, as well as to the Jamaican
peasantry. He trusts that we will lend our in-
fluence to promote closer trade relations between
the British West Indies and Canada—"your great
and lovely Dominion"—and that farmers will
learn more about other parts of our great empire,
and that those in one portion will learn to re-
gard with greater esteem and treat with greater
courtesy those living in another, even though
members of a different race."

HORSES.

Clydesdale Stallions at Winnipeg Fair.

The chief feature of the big horse show to
Western stockmen and farmers in general was
the grand exhibit of Clydesdales. Those who follow
the best shows of America were free to admit that
never before on this side of the Atlantic has there been
a better exhibit of the famous Scottish draft horses.
It was not that the number was very much greater than
in previous years at Winnipeg, but the quality in gen-
eral was admittedly of a superior character. Fortu-
nately for the horse-breeding interests of Canada in
general, and the West in particular, several importa-
tions of high-class stock have found homes in the
stables of the prairies within the last few years, and
this year it would appear that those who had good
ones were ready to bring them to the front. The
greatest interest of this class, and, in fact, of the en-
tire show, was found in the aged stallions, the first
ring to be called. It included no less than fourteen
animals, representing the first and second prizewinners
at the International Show at Chicago last December,
and two others that won similar places at Winnipeg
last year. It is not an easy task for a judge to
satisfy every exhibitor at any time, and there is, per-
haps, more difference of opinion among stallion men
than among exhibitors of any other class of stock.
Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., was the horseman selected
for the arduous duty at this important show. So well
has he filled similar positions in the past, that it was
considered that no more satisfactory selection could be
made, and while his decisions were not always entirely
popular, it is not likely that anyone could have been
selected who would have given better general satisfac-
tion. Notwithstanding that this class of aged Clydes-
dales included a large number, many of which were ex-
pected to reach the king row, it did not take long to
select the five best from the bunch. Over these, how-
ever, the judge deliberated for some time, and finally
settled down on Pleasant Prince, the Chicago winner of
last year, shown by J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, Man.
This horse was in the pink of condition, and enjoying
that particular bloom which compels admiration. He
is a clean-limbed fellow too, and moves off well. Not-
withstanding all his good qualities, however, he had a
very close second in Baron's Gem, by Baron's Pride, a
second-prize winner last year, shown by Mutch Bros., of
Lumsden, Assa., and, in fact, had this worthy son of a
worthy sire been allowed to carry away the red, and
later the sweepstakes for best stallion any age, the
honors would have been well bestowed. He is an animal
possessed of a wealth of Clydesdale character, with
beautiful bone and excellent quality and style of action
that commends itself to lovers of this particular breed.
Since one year ago he has improved considerably, and
is already showing his ability as a sire. The
third place in this class went to Concord, the
champion of last year's show, a Clydesdale of no mean
order, being possessed of a choice conformation and
ability to move, such as characterizes high-class horses,
although he was not in as good show condition as when
exhibited in 1903. Woodend Gartley, owned by the
Napinka Clydesdale Horse-breeders' Association, had to
take fourth place, notwithstanding that he was second,
at Chicago last year, and also has to his credit the
siring of the champion filly at the Royal in England
this year. He too is a horse of splendid quality, and
moves well, but owing to a somewhat heavy season was
not in the same show condition as some of the other
horses exhibited. The fifth in the row, Prince Niddrie,
came from Sir Wm. Van Horne's farm at East Selkirk,
and is a horse of great scale and strong bone, and
came out in splendid show condition. Among those
that went unplaced was Prince Delectable, a big, thick
fellow, of good points, owned by J. B. Thompson,
Hamiota, Man.

Six three-year-olds responded to the call in the
second section. Mr. Ness looked them over, but hav-
ing been at one time interested in one of the entries,
he finally decided to withdraw from the ring. Wm.
Graham, Claremont, Ont., was, therefore, called upon
to do the placing, which he soon did. Trooper, a
strong-backed, thick horse, owned by the Westwood

Horse Co., Westwood, Man., got first, and Alex. Gal-
braith & Son's Briardale second. The latter is a
young stallion of splendid quality and Clydesdale char-
acter, but at present somewhat lacking in depth of
body, owing to recent sickness. Third in this ring
went to Black Guide, a get of Baron's Pride, owned by
Thos. Elliott, Regina; a good specimen too, but not
shod to go in good company. Galbraith's Reliance was
fourth.

From the two-year-old class the judge saw fit to
choose the stallion championship, Baron William, also a
Baron's Pride, a big, strong fellow, of good quality,
that was first in his class at Chicago last fall and at
Toronto Spring Show of 1904, being the lucky number.
Wm. Moodie, De Winton, Alta., got the blue on "Son-
sie's Best," a representative Clydesdale, that does
credit to the territory from which he hails. He moved
away in good form, showing style and quality of the
right kind. Had he had a little more size, the placing
might have been different. Tully Elder, Brandon, had
also a good one, and Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.,
a choice son of old Macqueen, that stood fourth.

When yearling stallions were called there were five
responses. Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont., had a get
of old Macqueen that showed rather more maturity of
form than his years would indicate, but he took the
red. Mutch Bros., Lumsden, came next, on a sweet
young horse, with the best of feet and ankles, and by
Prince Stanley. Solitaire's Matchless, owned by John
Turner, Calgary, had to be content with third, although
possessing splendid quality and breed character. Had
the order in the placing of this row been reversed, no
very great mistake would have been made. J. B.
Thompson had two very nice colts that had to go un-
placed.

Stallion and three of his get found Mutch Bros.
Baron's Gem in the lead, and G. & W. Bennie second.

SWEEPSTAKES MARES.

Usually there is a big battle for the association
prize for mare any age, owing to it carrying with it, as
it generally does, considerable honor and money value
as well, in the form of the Canadian Clyde Associa-
tion's sweepstakes, and the gold medal for best female.
This year the competition was between Mutch Bros.
Imp. Montrave Geisha, a prizewinner across the Atlan-
tic, and the champion at London, Ont., in 1902, and
John A. Turner's Sonsie Lass, the champion of many
contests, and the dam of several prizewinners. They
were truly a splendid sight, as they moved in the big
ring, by that imposing white structure, the facade. It
was not an easy matter to decide; they were both
good, exceptionally good. Sonsie Lass had grand bone,
choice quality, and splendid action, and all these had
her worthy competitor, but she had also style and a
wealth of Clydesdale character, and these, if anything,
enabled her to win.

Work for the Horsemen.

In the prize list sent out for the Canadian
National Exhibition (Toronto Industrial), prizes
are offered for breeding classes of roadsters and
Standard-breds, the latter to be registered in
the American Trotting Register, while roadsters
need not necessarily be recorded in any studbook.
Here, it would seem, is work for the Canadian
Horse-breeders' Association. Road horses are a
most useful class, but it seems utter nonsense to
encourage the keeping of stallions for breeding
purposes that are not eligible for registration in
one of the recognized studbooks. The giving of
prizes to carriage or coach horses not eligible for
registration may be justified on the ground that
the class is not as numerous as its usefulness
might warrant, but with Standard-bred stallions
so plentiful, even though, perhaps, the basis for
registration is not, strictly speaking, founded upon
purity of blood throughout several generations,
yet, withal, it is a recognized breed of horses,
the individuals of which are specially adapted for
driving and other road work, there should be no
necessity of encouraging the keeping of stallions
without any claim to purity of blood. What the
horse-breeding industry in Canada requires to-day
more than anything else is a thorough cleaning
up of the registration of light horses and the
establishment of a studbook, in which only un-
doubtedly pure-bred stock shall be registered, and
as a preliminary to such work, the Horse-breeders'
Association might use its influence to eliminate
from show-yard competition stallions that cannot
show purity of blood, whether it be in the road
class or in the carriage and coach sections. Al-
together, some \$800 is offered in prizes at the
National for breeding stock that does not require
a certificate of registration in any studbook;
while, at the same time, there are classes for pure-
bred horses of exactly the same type.

The Ten-horse Class Exhibit.

At the Toronto Exhibition this year a prize
will be given for the best string of ten heavy
draft horses owned by one exhibitor, and a similar
prize for the best ten horses other than heavy
draft, the property of one exhibitor. This ar-
rangement removes the incongruity of heavy
drafter and light horses competing in the same
class, as was the case last year. It also makes
it less probable that breeding stock shall be shown
against utility entries.

STOCK.

The Views of England's Great Shorthorn Authority.

I have read with much interest Mr. Stratton's letter in your paper of June 16th, and am entirely in accord with his views. The Shorthorn breed were raised in this country more than one hundred years ago. A herdbook was established nearly 80 years ago, and has been the means of keeping our breed pure. The principles adopted first by Messrs. Coates, and then by Mr. Strafford, and for the last thirty years by the Society of Breeders, ought to be good enough to govern the regulations for registration in those countries which import our pure-bred animals for breeding purposes. I remember the fads that were raised over thirty years ago in U. S. A. about purity of pedigree, and the faddists condemned Lord Ducie's Usurer, who was used with much success on the Duchesses; and there are others equally fanatic to condemn the Scotch blood that has been introduced of late years, and, in a degree, beneficially, among our English-bred Shorthorns. So long as we can breed good cattle that all the world will come to us for, to improve their own breeds, so long they ought to abide by those regulations our forefathers laid down, and which have been so beneficial, not alone to Shorthorn breeders, but to breeders of all other varieties of our domesticated animals.

Our Shorthorn Transactions are, in their way, as useful to breeders as the Herdbook, for they show the breeding of those animals that win prizes at our Royal and National shows, as well as at the county meetings; whilst the prices realized by bona-fide auctions are also carefully and faithfully published. Moreover, the records of the Smithfield and Birmingham shows give the weights which the prize specimens attain.

Many animals with pedigrees of five and six crosses of blood win prizes at our Royal and local shows, and Mr. Bates himself used the Cleveland Lad bulls with only three crosses of registered sires most successfully.

Do not, therefore, go upon the extension of a pedigree to a certain period, but take these animals ELIGIBLE FOR OUR HERDBOOK AS A BASIS TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR YOURS.

JOHN THORNTON.

Some Noted Shorthorns Barred from Canadian Herds.

John Thornton, the best posted man on Shorthorns in the world to-day, well known as the leading live-stock auctioneer of pure-bred stock in Great Britain, forwards us the following list, which comprises a few celebrated prize Shorthorns which are ineligible to come into Canadian herds by reason of the Dominion Herdbook regulations, which were imposed to meet the wishes of United States buyers of Shorthorn cattle. Any reasonable person will admit that "it is time for a change":

Gusta 4th, Vol. 29, p. 737—First prize R. A. S. E., 1884.

Jewel 2nd, Vol. 43, p. 337—First prize R. A. S. E., 1896; first prize R. A. S. E., 1897; first prize R. A. S. E., 1898.

Ingram's Style 72712—First prize R. A. S. E., 1898.

Daisy 4th, Vol. 44, p. 318—First prize R. A. S. E., 1898; second prize R. A. S. E., 1899; second prize R. A. S. E., 1900.

Aldsworth Jewel, Vol. 48, p. 527—First Bath and West of England, 1900.

Hawthorne Gem 3rd (not yet entered), dam Hawthorne Gem 2nd, Vol. 44, p. 296—First B. & W. of E., 1901; second R. A. S. E., 1903.

Hawthorne Flower (not yet entered)—First B. & W. of E., 1904; second R. A. S. E., 1904.

Crocus, Vol. 48, p. 638—First R. A. S. E., 1903.

Chewton Victor 6th 80686—Second R. A. S. E., 1904, and many other prizes.

Western Angus Breeders Meet.

At the call of the Live-stock Commissioner the breeders of Polled Angus cattle in the West met in Mr. G. H. Greig's tent on the Winnipeg Exhibition Grounds and discussed the question of a Canadian herdbook for the breed, question of representation on the board to be constituted, and the status of some of the cattle now enrolled at Toronto, but which are not recognized by the American Angus Book (under the control of a close corporation), as some of the same do not trace to the first eight volumes of the Old Country book. J. D. McGregor, Brandon; S. Martin, Rounthwaite; F. Collyer, Welwyn. Assa; Hon. W. Clifford, Austin; Jno. Turner, Carroll, and others, participated. J. D. McGregor, who owns the largest herd of pure-bred Angus cattle in Canada, was in favor of the establishment of records, but such must be of the highest standard, and voiced the feeling of the meeting by saying: "Our records should be such as to be absolutely above suspicion." The Live-stock Com-

missioner outlined a plan to avoid any one section, clique or Province getting sole control of the association. No proxies would be allowed, but a delegate from a distant Province at the annual meeting would cast as many votes as there were members in his Province. Those at the meeting from the Province in which the meeting was held would only cast their individual votes.

Mr. Hodson stated that "the National Live-stock Association and annual meetings of the big breeders' associations should move around, not be always held in Ottawa or Toronto, but at Winnipeg, Calgary, in the Maritime Provinces and B. C." Such would undoubtedly stimulate the interest shown, and be beneficial by bringing those from afar off more closely in touch with one another. He expressed himself as being in favor of an affiliation with the British Herdbook, and thought that arrangements might be made with the States Angus Association. At the present time, the fellows south of the boundary are looking for a market here, and it is utter nonsense to let them unload inferior-bred stuff upon an unsuspecting public, something which has been done quite largely in the past, according to the statements made in the meeting.

Our Scottish Letter.

The Highland and Agricultural Society has to-day (22nd July) closed at Perth one of the most successful shows held by it during its long history of more than 100 years. As a matter of fact, this is the 120th anniversary of the society on its present basis. The Fair City, as we call Perth, is the agricultural center of Scotland, and the attendance at this show has in every respect been unique. Among our visitors have been prominent stock-owners from all parts of the world, and not least, the Hon. John Dryden and Mrs. Dryden, who do not need to be introduced to readers of these letters. We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Dryden to Scotland, recognizing in them the true type of Cana-

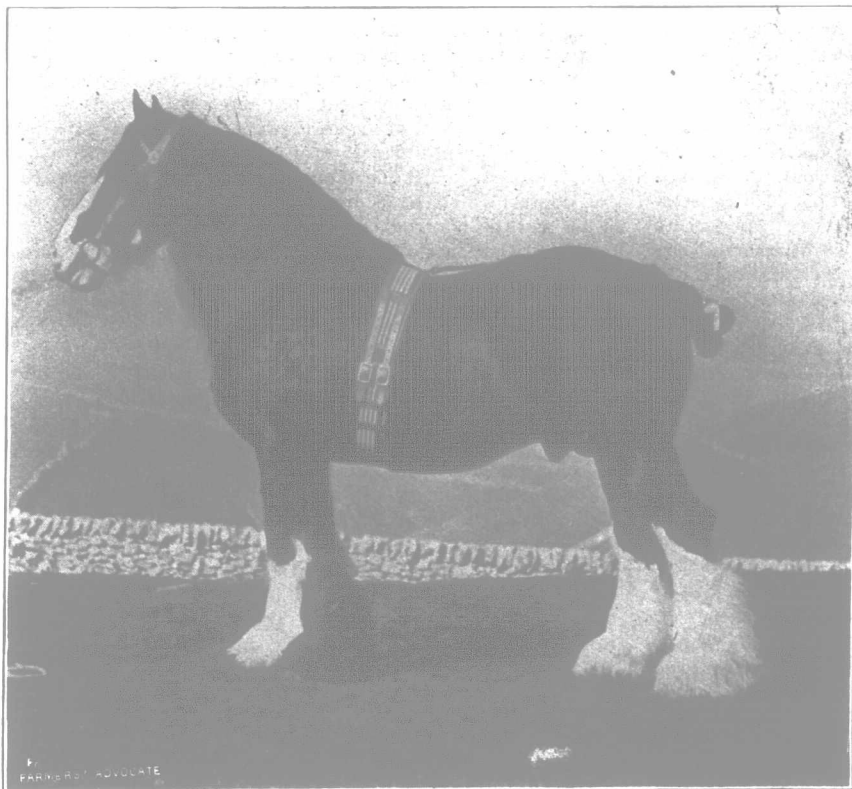
Peterkin, Dunglass, Dingwall, a bull of immense substance and scale, and particularly level in flesh. Mr. Robert Taylor, Pitlivié, Carnoustie, was second in both classes, with March On (97357), and Vice Consul (84970), respectively, both admirable specimens, and bred in the north of Scotland. Yearling bulls of the Shorthorn breed are this season of quite outstanding merit. Mr. Duncan Stewart, Millhills, Crieff, was first with Royal Eclipse, bred by the late Mr. W. S. Marr, at Uppermill, and got by that great sire, Bapton Favorite, out of a Roan Lady cow. The Aberdeen winner of the previous week, Mr. A. T. Gordon's Sterling Coin, from Combescauseway, Inch, was second. In some respects he excels the winner, and Irishmen are naturally proud of him, for he was bred near Dundalk, in County Louth.

The female Shorthorns were worth going a long way to see. The champion, Mr. H. S. Leon's Roseleaf, from Bletchley Park, Bucks, is a lovely two-year-old heifer. She was got by that great sire, Silver Mint 79968, and on the dam's side traces to a Scots foundation, in the Gordon Castle herd at Fochabers. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who owns that herd, was himself second with Duchess 44th, a model heifer, by that most successful sire, Village Archer 71789. This bull was bred by Mr. Duthie, and got by Scottish Archer. He has fairly lifted the Gordon Castle herd, and the success achieved by him in doing this is a striking demonstration of the truth, that the sire is more than half the herd. These two heifers were, respectively, first and reserve as the best females, both of them being preferred by the judges to the King's red cow, Sylph, which won at the Royal. The yearling heifer class was also led by a Royal exhibit, Madeline, which stood third at the Royal. She was got by that grand old sire, Silver Plate, which did such admirable service at Inverquhomery. His Majesty thus sent three Shorthorns, and won three first prizes.

The King has a good herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at his Aberdeenshire farm, of Abergeldie Mains; but although exhibits are often sent from it to the national shows, they have not hitherto succeeded in capturing

the same high honors as come to the Shorthorns, Herefords and Devons from Windsor. This year he showed one or two black Polled animals, which secured mention. In the Aberdeen-Angus section, as well as in the Shorthorn section, the best animals came from south of the borders. The champion of the breed, Pundit of Preston 17156, was bred in Bucks, and is owned by Messrs. Charles Perkins and partners, Birtley, Co. Durham. He is a neat, level bull, true to the black polled type, and a week ago was first and breed champion at the Northumberland Show at Alnwick. The Aberdeen champion of last week had to lower his colors to him. This is Mr. George Cran's Teshurun 19257, a Ballindalloch-bred bull, and no duffer. The third and fourth were also bred at Ballindalloch. The Royal champion, Knight of Danesfield 20738, bred and owned by Mr. R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, Marlow, Bucks, was first in the two-year-old class. He is a bull of greater scale than Pundit. The second one in this class is owned and was bred in Ireland. This shows how the breeding of the blacks is extending, and the class of stock that is being bred in England and Ireland. Ballindalloch himself led the yearling class, Mr. Arch. Whyte, Inverquhar, Kirriemuir, coming a very strong second. The champion cow came (of all places, as some might think) from Ayrshire, but you find the black polled beasts everywhere nowadays. This animal is Quines 29954, a rare good sort, which won the championship at the Angus show a year ago. Mr. James Kennedy, of Doonholm, Ayr, who owns this cow, is building up a splendid herd in the West.

An outstanding feature in connection with the Galloways was the success of two full sisters from the herd of Sir Robert Jardine, of Castlemilk, Bart. They are known as Alice III. of Castlemilk 16867, and Alice II. of Castlemilk 16352, and were respectively first and second in the cow in milk class. The first-named is the younger of the two, being three years old. She was champion of the breed, beating all the bulls, as well as all the cows and heifers. The sisters are very like each other, and a pair of females of like quality is not seen every day. Perhaps the most peculiar thing about the Galloway exhibits at the Highland is the relative poverty of the bulls in numbers, as well as quality, when compared with the females. This is probably due to the fact that a Galloway bull is just as well to be kept in hard condition and constantly employed. The reverse feature is seen in the Highlanders, the bulls of which type usually excel the females at the National Show. This year we had a



Bay Victor Chief.

Shire stallion in his fifteenth year. One of the greatest English sires of the breed.

dians, the centers of a wholesome home life, and their own share of that calm strength which insures future stability to the great Dominion. Mr. and Mrs. Dryden have been fortunate in seeing one of the best displays of Scottish live stock gathered together at our great national round-up. The future of British agriculture is bound up with prosperity in the live-stock world. His Majesty exhibited several superb Shorthorns; the supreme honors in this section going to his great bull Ronald (79775), one of the smoothest bulls of the breed I have ever seen. He has had a wonderfully successful show career in Great Britain and Ireland, and winds up by being sold at a phenomenal price to a gentleman from Chili. The style and gaiety of this bull is not less marked than his wonderful fleshiness, depth and scale. He seems to have a certain proportion of old Bates blood in the foundation of his breeding, the superstructure being mainly Scottish or Cruickshank. The other exhibit from the Royal farms at Windsor was the red cow Sylph. She is now rising four years old, and is a daughter of the 800 gs. bull, Royal Duke, which went to the Argentine. She too has had a wonderful career of victory, but is scarcely as smooth an animal as the bull. It was quite good business to bring two such animals from Windsor to Perth, and take all there was to take in prize money, with the supreme champion honor. Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, had first in the two-year-old class, with that great bull, Roan Conqueror, bred by Messrs.

splendid display of Highlanders. Perth is a convenient rallying center, and the fanciers of the breed are much disposed to favor the old town on the Tay. One of the best folds, that of the Duke of Atroll, is in Perthshire, and the celebrated Bochart fold, which has furnished the nucleus of numerous younger folds, is situated in the west of the country. Not far distant is the Airthrey fold on the confines of Perth and Stirling, but actually in the latter country. The most noted breeding fold at the present time, that of the Earl of Southesk, K. T., is at Kinnaid Castle, near Brechin, in Forfarshire, about forty miles north of Perth. This fold furnished the champion of both this year and last—a great bull, named King Alarie 1712. Reserved to him stood the most beautiful specimen of the bovine species in the show—Mr. D. A. Stewart's first-prize two-year-old heifer, Laochag, from the far-distant Hebrides. She was bred and reared on the island of Eusay in the outer Hebrides. It must have been an animal of her type and character which Thomas Bates took as his model. It is frankly acknowledged that his model was a West Highland heifer. Towards that shape he sought to mould his Shorthorns. The world knows with how much success his aim was reached. Laochag cannot be described. She is just about perfect as an example of true Highland character. Her own brother stood second to King Alarie in their class. A strong effort is to be made to introduce the Highlander into the Northwest. The breed society has taken the matter up, and will spend some money in developing a scheme.

Ayrshires are not in bloom at this season, still, the exhibition at Perth was unusually creditable. Most of the prize animals are already well known to show-goers, and it would not interest readers to detail them. The breed championship went to a cow named Pride of Ardyne, bred by Mr. Wm. McAlister, Ardyne, Toward, Argyllshire. The champion bull was Mr. James Howie's all-but invincible Erin-go-Bragh, from Hillhouse, Kilmarnock. The dairy breed did very well at Perth, but in order to see them at their best, the spring shows in April and May must be attended.

CLYDESDALES are in good demand at the present time. Buyers were present at Perth from Canada and Australia. Some of the best big-boned horses have been bought for the Australian market. The classes at the show were very well filled. The judging was done by fresh men, and on the whole general satisfaction was given. Big-sized horses or mares had the largest share of the money, and in the end of the day that class is likely to be most profitable. The stallion championship went to Mr. Matthew Marshall's noted horse Marcellus (11110), a son of Hiawatha. As he won the Cawdor cup in 1903 for Mr. Marshall, he could not again compete for it; consequently, it was awarded to the first-prize three-year-old, Mr. George Alston's Revelanta (11876), a superb son of Baron's Pride (9122), and winner at the Spring Stallion Show. Another son of Hiawatha, also owned by Mr. Marshall, and known as the great horse Hiawatha Godolphin, won the two-year-old class. He has been first at all the principal shows this year. The first-prize yearling was Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery's Ayr winner, a full brother to Baron Fergus, their winner in the same class a year ago, and a specially good yearling, but this probably excels.

In the female section a wonderful thing happened. Mr. James Boyd, of Carskey, Campbeltown, won the Cawdor cup at his first attempt, with the truly superb mare, Lady Margaret 13833, a daughter of the great Top Gallant 1850, and champion at Glasgow. Reserve to her stood her stable companion, Topsy Pride 15394, a daughter of Baron's Pride, and an exceptionally grand mare. Those who talk about deficiency in size being a Clydesdale weakness, should see these mares, and their views would be changed. Let us hope such mares may be got to breed regularly. The other classes for mares were of superior excellence, and prizes were distributed among the stock of Prince of Brunstance, Baron's Pride and Royal Favorite, both of which latter sired two first-prize winners each. The first two-year-old filly, Lady Monday, was bred by Lord Arthur Cecil, in Kent, and is owned by Mr. Iain Ramsay, of Kildalton, Islay. She is of great size and quality, and is undoubtedly one of the choicest animals ever left by Baron's Pride.

Amongst the sheep, perhaps the most outstanding fact was the victory of supreme honors going for the fourth or fifth year in succession to Mr. David Hume, Barrelwell, Brechin, for Border Leicesters. By way of varying things, he captured the honor this year with the first-prize shearing tup; more than once in the past he has taken it with the gimmer. The blackface championship went to the renowned sheep breeder, Mr. Archibald, Overshiels, Stow, and the Cheviot championship to the practically invincible flock of Mr. John Elliot, Hindhope, Jedburgh. "SCOTLAND YET."

Jas. Allan, Greytown, Assa. (formerly of Greenbank, Ont.), says: "I look with pleasure to the coming of the 'Farmer's Advocate,' and since it was changed into a weekly it is as welcome a visitor."

Mr. A. R. McDonald, McCrimmon, says: "I am highly pleased with the paper, and would not be without it."

Some Principles of Breeding.

There is an old saying that "Like produces like," the truth of which we have no reason to doubt; yet it is a common practice when mating two animals to select the parents so that each is strong in the points which the other fails in, the idea being that the good points of each will be grafted together in the offspring. Undoubtedly, this plan is sounder in principle and to be preferred to mating two animals which fail in the same respects. Yet, would not the ideal plan be to breed together those which possess the same good points?

When we mate two animals we are combining their characteristics and hereditary tendencies in the new organism. If both parents depart from the standard in the same respects the offspring can hardly be expected to inherit anything but the same failings which are transmitted to it by both parents. If the parents both fail, but in different points, it is extremely unlikely that the offspring will pick out, so to speak, the desirable characteristics in each parent and conjoin them. It is possible that such a thing might happen and result in the production of perfection; but it would so rarely occur that we cannot call it the usual result of this method of mating. Rather should we get progeny with some of the parents' bad points. In other words, if the two halves which go to make the whole are dissimilar, the offspring will inherit its characteristics from one parent or the other; it will seldom conjoin them. If one parent is weak in loin and the other strong, we could hardly expect the hereditary tendencies (the unit cells, or whatever is responsible for the transmission of each characteristic) to be combined in their progeny and mediocrity to be produced; rather should we expect the progeny to inherit either the good loin or the bad one. If, on the other hand, the two halves which go to make the whole are similar, the combination of the similar tendencies will be certain to cause their reproduction.

It amounts to this, that if we want to breed improved stock we must mate together the best specimens procurable, and those which excel in the same good points. The most perfect parents will produce the largest proportion of perfect progeny, and in this fact we find an exemplification of the saying we have already quoted, "Like produces like." In other words, the points which both parents possess in common will be as a rule transmitted to their offspring.

One other aspect of the case may be considered. What if we have not got perfection to start with? The use of a very perfect horse may be ours by the payment of the necessary fee, but our mare possesses little but her pedigree to recommend her. In such a case we must be prepared to exercise patience and build up perfection step by step, improving the offspring of that mare generation by generation. We must first decide what are the most desirable lines in her pedigree; then we must look the mare over to ascertain what characteristics desired in her breed she possesses. The horse to select is one as near perfection as possible, and with, at any rate, the same good points as the mare, so that these points may become fixed in the foal. He must also possess in the three first removes of his pedigree the name of the animal which we find and value in the mare's. A filly foal bred in this way can hardly fail to be an improvement on her mother—a step nearer the goal we are aiming at. She will have her mother's good points intensified, also some of those, we will hope, possessed exclusively by her sire, and she will be inbred to the type we are desiring to reproduce.

In choosing a mate for a filly bred thus, we must seek a sire with all her good points, and with the desirable strain of blood at the back part of his pedigree. In this way we shall gradually build up a valuable strain, and one which will constantly breed true to the characteristics we have so carefully engrafted.

This leads us up to the subject of the influence of the respective parents. It is commonly held that any mare will do for a brood mare, and farmers act up to this belief, by breeding from an old, worn-out, badly-made animal. From what we have previously written, it will be realized that the results cannot be as satisfactory as they would be if the best mares were bred from, though no doubt an improvement may be made on the very undesirable dams. It is questionable whether it is not waste of time to try and raise the standard from the lowest type—that is to say, to advance one step from zero—when one has material at hand to work on which has already advanced or risen several degrees. However it may be, the fact we would wish to emphasize is that the influence of the dam is equal to the influence of the sire. In the long run, the influence of the female side of the family will be precisely as potent as that of the male. This is not generally believed, we know; but the matter has been proved recently by actual experiment, and breeders will do well to bear in mind that it makes no difference in general results, or, even, as a rule, in the results of first crosses, which parent is used as the father and which as the mother.—[C. J. Davies, in Live-stock Journal.]

Don't Trust the Bull.

The following excellent advice is given in a recent issue of the Farmer and Grazier, of Australia:

"Confidence in a bull, however gentle, tractable or docile he may seem, is never justified, and a bull should never, under any circumstances, be trusted. The only reasonably safe bull is the one with a strong ring in his nose, to which is securely attached, by means of a spring hook, a stout staff, held by a strong man experienced in the management of bulls generally and familiar with the habits and peculiarities of this specimen in particular. A bull is a male animal, wisely enough endowed in a state of nature with instincts and means of self-preservation in the struggle for the survival of the fittest, but an animal from which long years of domestication have not sufficed to wholly eradicate the deeply implanted belligerent instincts, and never will.

"Bulls are always uncertain in their temper, and accidents occur when they are least expected. The sum total of deaths from injuries inflicted by bulls, to say nothing of serious woundings that never get reported, must be very large. Occasionally it is a vicious bull, one known and feared as dangerous, that gets the upper hand and is responsible for a life, but ordinarily it is the gentle bull, one as 'kind as a kitten,' that, in the least expected moment, turns tiger.

"A great many who own gentle, tractable bulls attribute this disposition to kindness, and really believe that any attack made by a bull is because it has been harshly or brutally treated, and that the outbreak is in the nature of a reprisal, or an act of revenge. Do not believe it. The bull reared on kindness from birth, and treated with every consideration, may at any time turn 'heady,' and it is a quiet bull that is responsible for the majority of deaths or serious injuries among those coming in contact with them. The reason is obvious—the animal with recognized vicious propensities is watched, not trusted.

"By all means, be kind to the bull, for keeping any creature in constant fear, bulls not excepted, means constant ire, and those who think a bull is not susceptible to anything but fear are as greatly mistaken as those who place implicit confidence in the animal's temper. Kindness must not take the place of eternal vigilance. 'Familiarity breeds contempt,' and a long period of immunity from accident begets overconfidence; but there is 'bull' devil in every bull, and generally it shows itself at the most unexpected moment. No matter how gentle and tractable a bull may appear to be, never trust it, and never handle it or approach it, unless tied up, without some efficient weapon of defense. Further, always have the bull ringed, and do not wait until he begins to show signs of 'headiness' or consciousness of power before having the operation performed."

Government Stud Bulls in New South Wales.

The importation of pedigree dairy cattle by the New South Wales Government was begun a few years ago in response to the repeated requests of the leading agricultural societies in the dairying districts of the Colony. The local dairy breed, called the South Coast cattle, is of the milking Shorthorn type, and in every way suited for Colonial dairying, but the best milking strains have been, it is stated, too closely interbred to maintain for any length of time that vigor and robustness which is so essential a requisite in every breed of cattle. It was, consequently, recognized that the introduction of fresh stock was necessary to impart the additional stamina required by the native herds, but a stipulation was made that the animals purchased should possess a good frame and constitution, combined with strong milking qualities, and should not be merely highly bred pedigree stock. Considerable difficulty was experienced as regards the distribution of the imported bulls, as the climate and soil of various divisions of the country and the importance of the local dairying interest had to be taken into consideration. Very satisfactory results have, however, already been obtained, and the bulls leased to the farmers appear to be increasing in favor and popularity.

The conditions under which the bulls are leased are indicated in the following resume of the official regulations: Any agricultural society, dairy farmer, or a combination of dairy farmers, may obtain the hire of a bull for six months, if payment for the service of thirty cows is guaranteed, or for shorter periods on special terms. The fee is at the rate of five shillings per cow for all bulls except Dexter-Kerries, for which two shillings and sixpence is charged. No animal is forwarded before payment.

Farmers are allowed to send cows to the bull at a fee of not more than ten shillings per cow, provided the list is not already full. The total number of cows served must not be more than thirty for six months. Each bull must be treated and kept in a condition satisfactory to the

authorities, who reserve the right to inspect the animal at any time. No Government bull may have access to cows suffering from any infectious disease, especially pleuro-pneumonia and tuberculosis; and no farmer who has pleuro-pneumonia in his herd is permitted to send cows within three months from the date of the last outbreak. The bull is not to be allowed to run with cows, but it must be kept in a special and well-fenced paddock.

The Government stud bulls available for hire or for service at the State Farms in New South Wales are now thirty in number, and they include animals of the following breeds: Shorthorn, Jersey, Guernsey, Red Poll, Ayrshire, Kerry, Dexter-Kerry, and Holstein.—[Journal, British Board of Agriculture.

Shorthorns at the Dominion Exhibition

[From our Manitoba and Western Edition.]

The call for bulls, four years and up, brought out the dark-red imported Nobleman, of J. G. Barron's herd, a masculine-fronted bull, not in the bloom of some of his competitors, yet the most impressive-looking bull of the class; the white Captain Jack, of John Graham's herd, a sappy fellow, but in too fast company; the right good, useful-looking Master of Arts, of Less Ferguson's string, albeit lacking some in style and Shorthorn character; the renowned Spicy Marquis, a bull with a lot of character, beautiful touch and depth in front, showing a little bit the wear and tear of a show-ring career at shoulder tops and forward of the loin, and handled to perfection by that master craftsman of the show-ring, Jas. Yule. The gage of war was also taken up by the thick, level-topped, even Scottish Canadian, in better fit than his rivals, surpassing them all in levelness, thickness through the heart and breeches, and, withal, with plenty of masculinity; Bennie's Knight of Lancaster, a deep, massive fellow, that has had to earn his living, a sappy, mellow-handling red, and the Caswell entry, the white bull, General White. The judges moved the competitors back and forth, debated earnestly with each other as to the merits of the contestants, and after long consultation, placed Spicy Marquis first, Scottish Canadian second, Nobleman third, and Master of Arts fourth. It was an unpopular placing, and explanations were wanted, but not given, and while the judges may have erred, as in our opinion they did, in which opinion such men as Profs. Grisdale and Rutherford, Dr. Medd, Wm. Martin and others concur, yet the hissing heard was out of place and uncalled for. Both judges agreed in their placing, although we believe Mr. Lynch erred in the endeavor to be just, as he had at one time owned Scottish Canadian, who was clearly entitled to first place, and but for being blocked here would have been senior and also grand champion. It is hard to turn down a bull with a reputation such as Spicy Marquis has, knowing also that he cost his owner ten times the figure paid for Scottish Canadian. Some good judges would have rated the bulls: Scottish Canadian first, Nobleman second, Master of Arts third. The talent certainly considered the bull from Neepawa as first without a question, and the explanations (which did not explain) given by the judges for turning him down were certainly the lamest we ever heard.

The three-year-old class only brought a small entry. Senator Edwards' red Village Champion, an imported bull, and an outstanding winner, and Adamson Bros.' roan, Marquis of Longburn, a big, thick bull, by Marquis of Zenda. John Graham, Carberry, and J. A. Mitchell also had entries.

In two-year-olds, Bennie's roan, Ivanhoe, also a Marquis of Zenda, had it to himself.

The senior yearling class was not a strong one, the winner, a big, soggy fellow, a red, from J. G. Barron's herd, Nonpareil Victor, being clearly entitled to his rating, first; English, Bradwardine, getting second, with Silver King; Hysop's (Killarney) Lord Abbotsburn being third; while Barron's Fairview Prince, a roan son of Nobleman, got fourth; Missie's Champion, a grand topped bull, from Rockland, being out of it, the result of being too well done for previous show-ring contests.

The junior yearling class was notable, as it supplied the junior and grand champion bull, in Van Horne's Vain Baron, bred by Capt. Tom Robson, a level, smooth youngster. Andrew Graham's Goldie's Pride, the runner-up in the class, is a very promising one, but not in the fit of his competitor. Third place went to Pomeroy, for Roan Standard, also a get of Golden Standard 34686. Adamson Bros.' roan, Arbitrator, was fourth, being a bit high on the leg.

In senior bull calves, Edwards expropriated the red ribbon, with a sappy, deep, level, masculine-looking red calf, a son of Village Champion; Barron annexing the blue, with a younger calf, a handsome roan, by Topsman's Duke; third place also went to Edwards; Adamson's red, Adventurer, filling out the list as fourth.

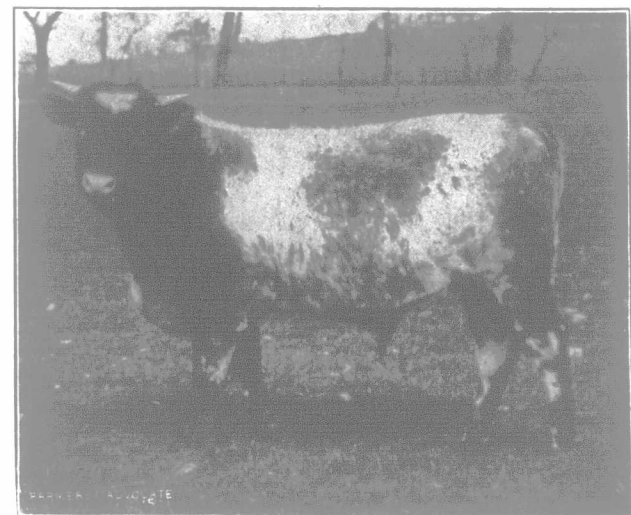
In junior bull calves, a Spicy Marquis calf took home first for the Selkirk establishment; Edwards got second, although the Bennie entry could well, owing to his superiority in heart girth, have been awarded the blue.

The senior championship resolved itself into a contest between the Marr-bred Spicy Marquis and the Duthie Village Champion, honors resting on the younger fellow, who looks to be a sire, and has calves that demonstrate ability as a bull-getter. He (Village Champion) is level topped, smooth, barring very wide

hooks and a slight upward tendency of hind flank. There seemed to be little question re his rating, yet had the Marquis turned the tables on his younger and more successful rival, it would have been more defensible than his (Spicy Marquis) previous win.

In junior yearlings the result was never in doubt, the grandson of Knuckle Duster being rather too many for the right good bull calf of Edwards, and Barron's senior yearling, hence Vain Baron, by Vanguard, shown by Yule, went forward for the grand championship, and won over the imported red three-year-old, Village Champion.

Had the grand championship for males been awarded Scottish Canadian, the verdict would have been more acceptable. Few feel that Village Champion, with his cow-like hind end, had any license to beat the Marquis, who, by the way, has seen better days; neither had the Van Horne Vain Baron a right to beat Barron's Nonpareil Victor, or the winning senior and junior bull calves. Red Champion should have been nearer the front for the junior championship. But judges differ, as do other people, and people will watch with interest



Speculator.

Shorthorn bull calf. Second in his class at Birmingham Spring Show and sale, 1904. Sold for 220 guineas.

the ratings at Brandon, should the bulls come together again.

The females were a stronger lot than the bulls, cows four years and over being a collection of crackers, in which Missie 153, of \$6,000 fame, had the greatest good luck to get into third place, leaving the great Matchless below, which was unpardonable. The rich roan, Mayflower 3rd, a remarkable cow, with such substance, size and quality, and the evidences of success as a matron, so rare in many of our show-ring cattle of today, was first; she is by Royal Sailor, the sire of Judge. That massive block of Shorthorn excellence, the red cow, Empress 12th, was second, and the well-advertised Missie 153, from Rockland, was placed third. Matchless got the fourth ribbon, many good cows being perforce left unplaced.

In the three-year-old section (and here again we think it would be well to abandon a four-year-old class, and make all compete together from three years up), the competition was not as keen. Edwards had first, with the red roan, Proud Sunshine (imp.), daughter of Pride of Morning; Imp. Lester's Pride, from the Manitoba contingent, getting second; the Marquis of Zenda's Lily of Pine Grove, a big-barrelled, well-covered typical cow, getting third; English's (Bradwardine) Lady Jane, a smooth red, not fitted, bred by Geo. Rankin & Son (Hamiota), getting fourth place.

Two-year-old heifers was a large class, Edwards getting first and second, with the thick, low-set, well-done, white Golden Bud, and the red roan daughter of Bapton Favorite (Uppermill), out of Missie 153; Missie of Pine Grove by name second. The roan, Mildred, a rare one, with plenty of character and scale, albeit showing a slight prominence on top when moved, was third; Barron's Louisa Cicely, a sweet, level, ruby-colored heifer, going into fourth place.

Senior yearlings saw the Senator's entries again hammering at the two strong Western herds, Barron's and Van Horne's, but with little avail, as the East Selkirk herd annexed first, second and fourth, with that smooth, low-set roan beauty, Spicy Wimple (imp.); the light roan, Nonpareil 61st, a thick, low-set one, forced to give way owing to a slackness back of her hooks, and Spicy Marquis' daughter, Dolly Marquis, a dark roan. J. G. Barron got third, with the red roan, Mary Ann, a lengthy, level heifer, up a bit on her pins; Hysop's red, Queen Abbotsburn, and John Graham's Lady Jane, failing to get a place.

Junior yearlings were a strong ring, although the decisions had the talent guessing. Had the rating of first, second and third been reversed in the opposite order, the reasons for such a placing would have been apparent. Barron's Lauretta Gem 3rd, a thick roan, matured, meated from head to heels, with expansive bosom and full crops, but a dip in her back, got the red; Edwards' Missie of Pine Grove, a red heifer, a smooth, lengthy, growthy thing, a bit up on leg, was second; the Imp. roan, Collynie Bashful, the smoothest in the bunch, carrying a little the least flesh, perhaps a shade thin in the thighs, yet, we consider, entitled to head of her class; English, of Bradwardine, bringing up the rear, with the fourth-prize Lady Alice, a light roan, bred by Rankin. Both owner and breeder are deserving of congratulations, considering the weight and strength of the opposition.

Senior heifer calves were a good lot, Van Horne taking first with Spicy Duchess, a rich, roan, wonderfully smooth calf, with shoulders like a salmon, who could only be faulted by captious ones for a slight stiffness in the touch. Jas. I. Davidson had a dainty beauty, in the red Golden Pearl; Edwards' dark roan, P. G. Mildred 6th, and P. G. Clipper 7th, a light roan, getting third and fourth, which positions might be reversed without injustice. Andrew Graham's dark roan, Rose of Autumn 21st, by Manitoba Chief, was a smooth thing, but lacked in age and fitting to cope successfully with her rivals.

Junior heifer calves went to Edwards' Missie of Pine Grove 6th, a red, with white tail; Barron second, with the red, Myrtle 2nd; Bennie Bros. third, with a red roan calf, not in fit, but a good one, and Barron fourth, with the roan, Milliner 22nd.

The senior champion in females brought out that attractive matron, the rich roan Mayflower 3rd, whose bosom, heartgirth, back, thighs and udder were invincible; the deep, thick, white Golden Bud, a two-year-old, of wonderful flesh and substance, and one hard to deny the place, and Proud Sunshine; the first-named taking the honors.

The juniors brought out Van Horne's roan, Spicy Wimple; Barron's roan, Lauretta Gem; the rich roan, Spicy Duchess, also from Selkirk, and Edwards' red Missie of Pine Grove 6th, a quartette of crackers; Spicy Duchess being the fortunate one, although her stable mate hardly got her dues.

Mayflower 3rd could not be denied the grand championship, and also the Lister cup; Edwards' white heifer being reserve for the latter.

In herds, Van Horne had first, with Vain Baron, Mayflower 3rd, Empress 12th, Spicy Wimple, and Spicy Duchess; Edwards second, with Village Champion (imp.), Missie 153rd, Proud Sunshine, Golden Bud, and Missie of Pine Grove; Van Horne third, with Spicy Marquis, Mildred 12th, Nonpareil 61st, Collynie Bashful and Dolly Marquis; Barron, with Nobleman (imp.), Louisa, Laura, Louisa Cicely and Lauretta's Gem, getting fourth place; English, a new man, who has made an auspicious start, and John Graham, being unplaced.

In herds, bull and three females, under two years, Van Horne got first and fourth, Edwards second, and J. G. Barron third.

Three calves, under one year, bred and owned by exhibitor, went, first and second, to Edwards; third and fourth, to Barron.

In bull and two of his get, Edwards was lucky to win with Village Champion, Red Champion and Village Secret, over Spicy Marquis, his son, Trout Creek Guard (the winning junior bull calf), and Spicy's Duchess (the winning senior heifer calf); Barron fell into third place, with the impressive-looking Nonpareil Louisa, Cicely and Lauretta Gem 3rd; Adamson Bros. getting the fourth position, with Marquis of Longburn, and his



The Aged Clydesdale Ring as they were placed at the Show.

Pleasant Prince. Barron's Gem. Concord. Woodend Gartley. Prince Ni

two red sons, Adventurer and Audacity, a position very creditable to the young men, when the company is considered.

Herd of three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull, went, first and second, to Edwards, with the get of Marquis of Zenda; third to Barron, with a trio of Nobleman's; the man from Killarney (Hysop) getting the fourth place, with the get of Royal Hope.

Cow and two of her progeny, went to the C.P.R. magnate, for Crimson Rose, her daughter, Nonpareil 61st, and son, Trout Creek Guard; Senator Edwards getting second, with Imported Flora, Orange Blossom, and Orange Blossom 2nd, Missie 153 being out of the running, through the bowleggedness of her son, Missie Champion; Barron got third and fourth, with Lady Lorne and Louisa.

The herd, composed of a bull and three females, the latter to be bred in Manitoba, N.-W. T. or B. C., went to Barron, with Nobleman and three daughters (Louisa, Lady Lorne and Laura) of the great Topman; the blue going to English, for Silver King, Lady Jane, Daisy Bell 3rd and Lady Alice 3rd, all by the Rankin stud bull, General; third to Barron, for Nonpareil Victor, Louisa Cicely, Red Baroness and Lauretta Gem; Hysop getting fourth with Lord Abbotsburn, Ruby Abbotsburn, Primrose 2nd and Queen Abbotsburn, a quartette by Royal Hope.

This brought to an end a lot of hard, and, too often, unappreciated work by the judges; a series of studies in Shorthorn character, invaluable to students of form and type; a display of the cosmopolitan all-purpose breed perhaps never before equalled in the Canadian West, and an exhibit that should be an inspiration and a stimulus to the breeding of better cattle throughout Western Canada. The regrettable feature of the show was the absence of entries from the herds of Washington and Wm. Ryan (Ninga), Chalmers (Brandon), Kinnear (Souris), Greenway (Crystal City), Rankin (Hamiota), Brown (Portage la Prairie), W. S. Lister (Middlechurch), Beresford and Bennet (Calgary), and many others who have made and are making names in cattle-breeding circles of more or less enduring fame.

FARM.

Take Extra Care of Wheat.

This year's winter wheat crop, over the greater part of the country has been such as to make it of the utmost importance that the preparation of the soil during the next few weeks shall be intelligently and thoroughly carried out. It is not sufficient to simply plow up a sod or stubble field and sow it to wheat. Such land requires, first, shallow plowing, and, afterwards, considerable harrowing and cultivating in order to encourage the germination of weed seeds and the liberation of plant food. The treatment following will then depend upon the nature of the soil with regard to its requirements for drainage. On most soils the deep plowing, or "ridging up," so generally practised a few years ago, although in some places where the subsoil is close and impervious and tile drains have not been put in necessary to carry off surface water, still very often better results would follow if the first plowing were done having regard to the need of surface drainage, and the subsequent cultivation done lengthwise of the plowing, then, after seeding, the shallow water furrows could be run in the lower levels. Where this system is followed, the first plowing can be made a little deeper than if two plowings are to be given before the wheat is sown, for there must be sufficient depth of soil for a seed-bed. In England, a system of cultivation of wheat land has been given a thorough trial, the principles of which might more fully be employed in this country. This system is particularly adapted to the destruction of weeds and the encouragement of growth after seeding. The treatment of the wheat land was, briefly, this: The land was plowed a few weeks before seeding time, and made fine and mellow to encourage weed growth, which was destroyed by plowing (shallow) and cultivation incident to seeding. Afterwards, before the wheat appeared above ground, it was chain-harrowed. Later on, when the wheat was well up, the weeder, an implement resembling our horse rakes, and light harrows were run over the ground; and this was again done in the spring. Similar treatment was given barley and oats with the object of killing weeds when very young and of conserving moisture. In this country we have not yet developed sufficient courage to harrow the young grain, but there is no doubt if it were once adopted the crops would show the benefits of it. One thing is certain, that, as our soils become older more cultivation is required to keep up their productivity than when they were first broken, and more attention to the wheat land is one of the outstanding needs in our present-day methods of farming.

This year also extra care is required in the selection of seed, whatever the variety sown. The winter had a most deteriorating effect on the crop, and rust is very prevalent in most parts, so that the seed cannot be expected to possess its usual vitality. This year seed should be taken from the best crops grown, and should have more than ordinary screening before being sown. Where

possible, a test of the germinating power of the seed should be made before sowing, or the unfortunate experiences of this spring with corn may be repeated with the wheat.

Potato Spraying.

Judging by the frequency with which the question of spraying potatoes to prevent blight is raised by correspondents, it is evident growers are determined to make an effort to insure against loss to the crop. We are again asked to "publish the correct solution for spraying potatoes to prevent blight and rot." This we take to mean the home-mixed solution, for there are several patented preparations on the market, some of which are not without merit. The basis of the homemade solution is the well-known fungicide, bluestone, or copper sulphate. For potatoes,



A Trio of American Invaders.

The type we welcome.

dissolve six pounds of bluestone in water; place the solution in the barrel or tank to be used for spraying, and add about twenty gallons of water. Then make a solution of four pounds of lime, fresh slacked, and add to the bluestone solution, and add water up to forty gallons. This amount will be sufficient to spray one acre. The first spraying should be done about the middle of July, and if the beetle is on the vines, four ounces of Paris green should be added to the solution in the barrel. Spraying should be continued three or four times up till about August 15th, depending upon weather conditions. The operation is best done with a barrel or tank on a cart or light wagon, with a pump and hose attached, so that four or more rows may be sprayed at once.

A Big Revenue from a Small Farm.

In Pennsylvania there lives a man who has reduced to a demonstration the doctrine of intensive farming. In 1881 he began operations on a fifteen-acre farm, two acres of which were occupied with buildings, yards and garden. Dairying was the special branch of farming followed, and pure-bred Jerseys the particular breed of cattle kept. When the farm was first taken over, it was so run down it would not support a horse and two cows, and was saddled with a mortgage of \$7,200. The returns from the first year's operations lacked \$46 of paying expenses, but in the next six years the mortgage was paid off, and recently the total income of the farm has been \$3,000 annually. The owner, in the meantime, attended to his duties as a minister, and employed a man and boy to do the work on the farm. Now the farm carries thirty head of cattle, besides two or three horses. The milk from the cows and some of their offspring furnish the

revenue. Fortunately, good-producing, pure-bred Jerseys are kept, the calves from which have sold for an average of \$100.

The secret of the success of this farm lies in the practising of soiling and the economic use of the stable manure, which is spread directly from the stables upon the fields. The soiling crops consist of corn, clover, peas, oats, timothy, millet and rye. Two or three crops are raised each year on all the land, and four acres has given sufficient fodder to fill two silos with one hundred tons of ensilage. The owner has carefully mastered the principles of economic feeding, and has every operation about the farm reduced to clock-like regularity. The cattle are kept in the stables the year round, even the young things, of which there are always from ten to fifteen. As for weeds, upon this farm there is simply no place for them to grow; the land is all utilized for other purposes. The object lesson of this small farm is striking. It shows the possibilities of intelligent work when applied to the farm. It also emphasizes the importance of study and system. Recently, the little farm has been sold, and the owner is preparing to carry on operations on a large scale, on three hundred and sixty acres, in Chester County, Pa.

DAIRY.

Some Points of a Good Milker.

There are several points that go to making ideal dairy cows. Different judges consider different points as indicative of the flow of milk, but perhaps the udder is the most reliable indication of milking qualities, as well as the value of the cow. True, some put stress on the color of the inside of the ear, length of the tail, shape of the head, neck, or of the body, but the rule seems to hold that poor producers have rarely well-developed mammary glands. The greater the development of that organ the greater will be its product. Of late years breeders of dairy cattle have been led to give more heed to this point of importance in the selection and elimination of dairy cows.

An udder rich in flesh is not productive, and is recognized by the fact that the superfluous flesh it contains usually seems to drop, more or less, to the bottom, making it pendulous. Such an udder is unsightly, and is likely passed on by the cow to her offspring. A productive udder depends on the number of secretive cells it contains, and not necessarily on its size. Its shape should be almost square and well-balanced, and free from much flesh.

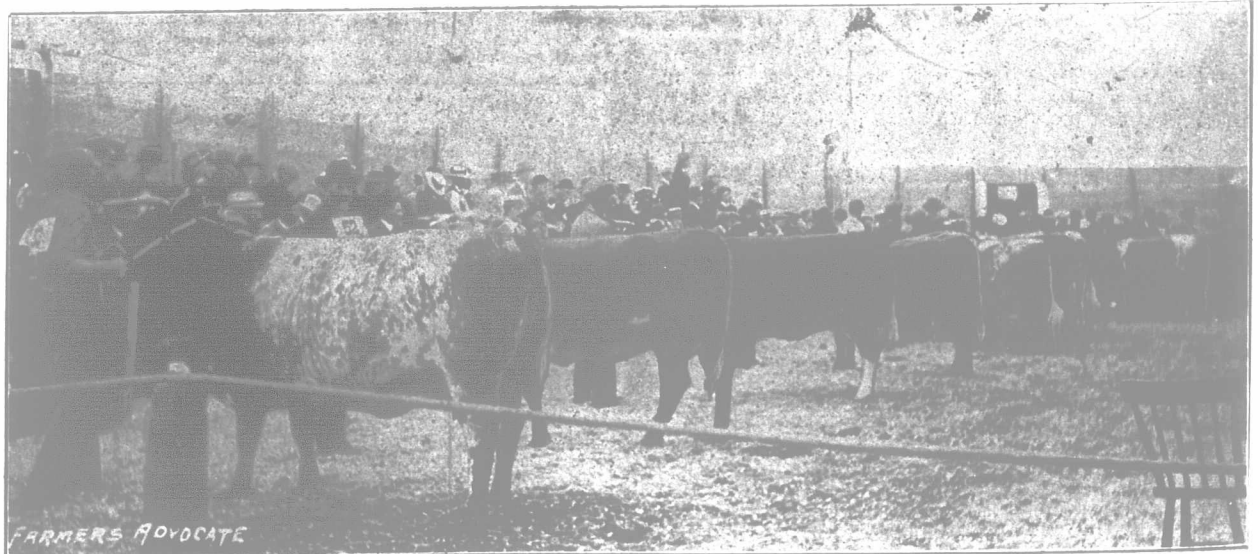
The front quarters of the udder are not infrequently very imperfectly developed, and is a common failing even in whole breeds of dairy cows. The milk got from the fore and rear quarters differs in quality and quantity according to the type of udder. It has been calculated that in ordinary-shaped udders there is a difference of 16 per cent. of the quantity of milk taken from these sources.

To show the difference actually existing in different types of udders, let, say, a dozen cows be taken with their front quarters noticeably undeveloped, and let the milk from the front and hind udders be separately weighed. It will be found that the rear udder produces as high as 57 per cent. more milk than the front udder.

Again, take a well-balanced udder, the variation in quantity of milk got from the hind and front udders is quite insignificant.

These facts show conclusively that a well-balanced udder is of more value than merely to admire in the sale-ring or show-yard. The average cow, of whatever breed, has an imperfectly developed udder, especially in its fore part. Better development would certainly produce more milk, and, consequently, our cows would be of more intrinsic value in the dairy, for it is the last pound of milk that yields the greatest profit.

Much has been said about milk and udder veins of dairy cows, and their relation and activity to the



With the Shorthorn Matrons, (the four-year-olds and up) Winnipeg, Exhibition.

Mayflower 3rd, grand champion female, in the foreground.

udder. As far as we know, the mammary secretion is entirely dependent on the amount of healthy blood passing through the glands. Changes in the condition or pressure of the blood influence the amount of milk secreted; hence the necessity for restricting, limiting, and studying the quantity and quality of food given to the dairy cow.

If, then, this be the relation of the milk veins to the udder, it will be readily seen that the development of the veins cannot be overlooked in our estimation of the value of the cow as a milk producer.—[Live-stock Journal.

Dairy Cattle at the Dominion Exhibition.

[From our Manitoba and Western Edition.]

Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Territories each contributed. The first-mentioned Province is noted as the home of many of the best Ayrshires on American soil, and the cream of the three leading herds of that Province was shipped westward, to enter into open competition for the highest honors of the year. These herds were owned by Robt. R. Ness, Howick; W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, and Robt. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue. S. J. Thompson, St. James, Man.; J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.; Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxwell, Ont., and W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., also measured swords with these noted Eastern veterans of the show-rings, and although they did not capture as many prizes as the breeders of more experience, yet they gained in general knowledge regarding the art of fitting, and the necessity of special bloom when showing at leading fairs. Geo. Steel, M.P.P., Glenboro, Man., acted as judge, and it is needless to say that his duties were difficult in the extreme. Being able to correctly place the awards on dairy bulls is something which few men can do, so that although the judge may not in every case have placed the distinguished badges exactly where they ought to have been awarded, yet his decisions on the whole were very satisfactory.

Five aged bulls lined up, forming the first ring, and after careful handling, the six-year-old Duke of Clarence of Barcheskie (imp.), from the Howick herd, was given the red. He carried his form extra well for one of his age, being still a splendid looking, typical Ayrshire, and a useful sire. Robt. Reford's Howie's Fizzaway got second, and Smith's Polar Star, winner of second at Winnipeg last year, followed. Challenge of Prairie Home, from the St. James herd, winner of first last year at Winnipeg, had to go unplaced; also the Ogilvie entry, Black Prince of Whitehill (imp.). The last-named is a firm, large bull, of good dairy type. No objection could have been taken had he found a place inside the winning circle. Last year, both at Toronto and Ottawa, he won first and diploma. The winner of first in the yearling class at the present fair is a son of his.

Numerically, the two-year-olds made one of the weakest sections. However, the sweepstake bull, King's Crest, owned by R. R. Ness, was found in this bunch. He is an impressive-looking sire, very masculine, yet not coarse, a typical Ayrshire show bull. Ogilvie's Royal Warrant of Lessnessock (imp.), had to be content with the blue ticket. He is a handsome, smooth-shouldered bull, equally as good in general conformation, and slightly better in thigh and hind quarters, but not quite so masculine. Castlehill, sired by Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.), from the Assa. herd, owned by J. C. Pope, filled third place. He is a beautiful bull, of fine breed character. Pilot of Glenora, from the Lachine Rapids herd, an excellent son of the unplaced Black Prince of Whitehill (imp.), led in the yearling bull section. Reford's Right Away of St. Annes made a strong second, closely followed by Robt. Hunter's silky skinned white youngster.

Hunter's entry headed the calf ring, and is a tidy good handler, with leanings towards the old type. Castle Glen of St. Annes, owned by R. Reford, and sired by J. C. Pope's Castlehill (winner of third in two-year-olds), won the blue ribbon. He is a young bull of much promise. King's Own, from the Howick stables, was placed third. He is a very growthy fellow, with a capacious dinner-basket, yet good general dairy type, considerably larger than his more successful rivals; however, a little harsh to the touch, nevertheless worthy of a higher placing than he received.

The winners of the calendar year section were much alike in conformation, quality and color, all good ones, of up-to-date approved type. Ness won first with Speculation (imp.); he is a smooth, deep-bodied, young bull, strong in constitution, and possessed of superb handling quality. Mr. Ness intends keeping him for his stock bull. Ogilvie's entry got second placing; Hunter's bringing up the rear.

Cows four years and over made a sensational showing. Fourteen competed, and as they faced the judge, truly it could be said that the cream of the continent stood before him. Ness' beautiful cow, of Pan-American fame, although one of the number, was not in best condition for show purposes, being due to calve in about a month. She has typical dairy form, great constitution and wonderful capacity, which would assist her in making records at the pail and churn. She has been well cared for, and has profited by it, to the extent that she appeared a trifle beefy, yet, withal, ex-

ceedingly smooth. A great many Ayrshire cows should be faulted for the smallness of their teats, and in this respect the Pan-American prizewinner is not perfect. Utility nowadays is being considered, as never before, in all branches of live-stock progress, and the time has come when breeders of Ayrshire cattle should pay more attention to increasing the size of the teats of the breed. After considerable deliberation, Ogilvie's Carsegowan Maud Bell (imp.) was placed first, and later won the championship awarded by the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, for best female in milk. She is a handsome young cow, almost faultless in form and finish, but scarcely enough of her for her exalted position. A little more size and constitution might reasonably have been expected in the leader. Lady Bruce of B., from the Howick dairy, got second honors. She has first-class dairy conformation, and showed to good advantage. Reford's White Rose of Fairfield Mains was the last of the fortunates. She gave evidence of being a phenomenal milk-making machine when in best form, but is getting up in years. Some of the cows showed to advantage as regards full udders and swelled milk veins, whereas others were not in condition to do themselves or their owners justice.

The three-year-olds did not make nearly so strong a showing, largely owing to not being in milk. Ogilvie's Bright Lady of Glenora led, closely followed by Ness' Moss Rose of B.; Smith's Duchess bringing up the rear.

The two-year-olds were of mixed conformation. A very showy heifer, with a grand dairy front, but rather lacking in depth from loin to flank, was placed first. She will require to develop a large udder to give her the best of dairy shape, but should she do so, will make a splendid show cow. She is imported, and belongs to the Lachine Rapids herd. Two excellent daughters of Duke of Clarence, the present stock bull of the Howick Ayrshires, were placed second and third. They are capacious, and full of quality, and give promise of developing into dairy performers of a high order.

The yearling winners were very much of the same type, strong, growthy, and full of dairy character and superb quality. Duke of Clarence sired the winner, while Douglasdale (imp.) sired the two Ogilvie heifers which got second and third.

Nine beautiful heifer calves competed, R. R. Ness winning both the red and blue with Duke of Clarence calves, and Ogilvie third money, with another of Douglasdale's get. Ogilvie, Ness and Reford won in order named with herd, bull and four females, any age. With herds under two years, the placing was Ness, Ogilvie and Reford. S. J. Thompson, of St. James, Man., won the herd prize for Western-bred, and Ness and Ogilvie for two calves under one year.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.—There were no Guernseys on the grounds, but the Brampton herd of Jerseys, owned by B. H. Bull & Sons, made a grand showing. Blue Blood (imp.), first and sweepstake bull at Toronto and Winnipeg last year was again ready to battle for supremacy. He is in splendid show fit, and by many is considered the best show bull of the breed on this continent. Oakland Bobs, owned by J. C. Russell, Winnipeg, showed against him, and although a good bull, was not in the same class as the Ontario winner. Most of the sections were filled, for Messrs. Bull had a large and superior herd at the fair. Just to give our readers who were not at the exhibition a slight idea of the class of stock which these Brampton breeders send into the ring, we shall make mention of a few. The first-prize yearling bull was Imp. Fereor, a bull of great promise, sired by Fereor. Six of Fereor's daughters sold at Cooper's sale last May at an average of \$645.00. The first-prize aged cow, Una Massena, is a beautiful type of dairy cow, and an excellent performer; was bred by J. C. Snell, and descended from the wonderful cow Massena. Brampton Maid, winner of first in three-year-old section, also won first for best female in milk. She is a grand young cow, of St. Lambert breeding, with an immense, well-set udder. The first-prize two-year-old won highest honors as a yearling at Toronto last season. She is a daughter of Brampton Monarch (imp.). The winner of the red in the yearling ring was bred in England. She is a daughter of the noted bull, Golden Fern's Lad, the bull that sold at auction when nine years old for \$2,250.00.

DAIRY GRADES.—There was a fairly good showing of dairy grades, Jerseys and Holsteins predominating. Geo. Steel, M.P.P., acted as judge. Bull & Son got first and third in aged cow section, with a beautiful pair of Jersey conformation and almost full blooded, and Potter's noted grade Holstein, winner of first at Winnipeg and Brandon last season and first at Killarney this year, was placed second. The Brampton herd got first placing also with three- and two-year-olds, Herriot following with Shorthorns and Holsteins. The order with yearlings was Potter, Herriot and Bull. The last-named took all prizes with calves.

A Valuable Journal.

Dear Sirs,—The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine has been coming to our home for a great many years, and I believe it would be impossible to get along without it. There is news in it to suit all classes and ages of people.

Summerville, Ont. M. J. SANFORD.

Licensing Not the Remedy.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Licensing cheese and butter factories is a subject deserving serious consideration, involving, as it does, a radical change in Canada's most important industry.

In looking back over the history of the dairy industry, it must be very apparent to everyone that great progress has been made, not only in improving the sanitary condition and equipment of the factories, the quality of the cheese and butter, but also in developing a very intelligent class of makers, as the result of education and competition.

The chief benefits claimed for the licensing system by its advocates are a better sanitary condition of the factories, and, possibly, a greater uniformity in the quality of the cheese and butter, both of which, I think, can be attained by the means we already have at our command. If factories were licensed, the various instructors appointed to give instruction to the farmers and makers would likely be called upon to decide the granting of licenses and see that all conditions were complied with. They would have to receive special training in the different methods of disposing of sewage to suit the different localities, and in remodelling and insulating the factories. It would also be their duty to see that the factory-men complied with all the rules of the license.

The instructors would, no doubt, have more authority than at present, but I doubt very much if better results would be obtained. Under the present system of engaging them, instructors might often be appointed in whom the factory-men had very little confidence regarding their ability, and the result would be constant friction and disagreement.

If the local sanitary inspectors, whose duty it is to inspect cheese and butter factories, as well as other premises, were qualified for the work, the licensing of factories would never have been discussed, and, inasmuch as they are not qualified, I have frequently advocated appointing the present instructors as sanitary inspectors. If this is not practicable, or if it would tend to cause friction between the instructor and maker, the end in view could be attained by having the Department of Agriculture request the present instructors to inspect each factory carefully, and report to the chairman of the Board of Health for the district, together with suggestions for remedying the trouble. Action would then be taken at once, and the factory premises cleaned up and some system of disposing of the sewage adopted. This plan might be carried still farther and the local sanitary inspector be requested to visit farmers who were supplying an inferior quality of milk and prevent them from handling their milk or cream in such a way as to endanger the public's health or injure the quality of the cheese or butter, just as the official of the town or city Boards of Health now visit the farms of those supplying milk for town or city consumption to see that the conditions at the farm are conducive to a good quality of milk.

To improve the factory buildings by the licensing system would be very difficult, as under the present system of curing cheese at low temperatures a number of factory-men whose buildings are poorly insulated have adopted the system of shipping their cheese every week to buyers, who hold them in properly-insulated rooms and at suitable temperatures to secure the best results. In this way they are enabled to turn out a good quality of cheese and obtain as high a price as other factories much better constructed, where the cheese are held for a longer time. Very often the sanitary condition of a factory does not depend so much on the location or style of the building as on the maker in charge. The best factory in charge of a careless maker would soon become unsanitary, while a tidy, progressive maker is often able to keep old, unsuitable factories in a good sanitary condition.

The licensing system might involve joint-stock companies in serious trouble, for, after having put the factory in the best possible condition, they would have to depend on the maker for keeping it so. Should he prove careless and untidy and the license be cancelled in the middle of the season, the loss and inconvenience to the company and farmers would be very great, so that in justice to factory owners, the makers should also be licensed.

Then, if it is the best interests of the industry that makers and factories be licensed, I would advise beginning at the root of the trouble, and license the farmers who supply the factories with milk and cream and whose premises are quite as likely to be unsanitary as the factories, and who are just as responsible for the quality of the cheese and butter.

Our present laws forbid farmers furnishing factories with milk or cream unsuitable for the manufacture of the finest quality of cheese or butter. The local boards of health are appointed for the purpose of seeing that all premises within their districts are kept in a sanitary condition, and cheese and butter makers unable to manage

factories successfully are being rapidly replaced by others more competent.

If our present laws are not enforced and the means we have for improving the condition of the factories are not utilized, it is very doubtful if more stringent legislation would be beneficial. My advice is to progress by means of education and competition, using as little coercion as is consistent with the best interests of the industry.

ARCH. SMITH.

The Dairy Cow Demonstration at St. Louis.

Ten Days, from July 16th to July 25th.

JERSEYS (25 cows).—Milk, average per day per cow, 43.5 lbs.; average fat, 4.54 per cent.; average butter-fat per day per cow, 1.97 lbs.; average solids not fat, 3.72 lbs.

HOLSTEINS (15 cows).—Average milk per day per cow, 47.1 lbs.; average fat test, 3.6; average butter-fat per day per cow, 1.69 lbs.; average solids not fat per day per cow, 3.68 lbs.

SHORTHORNS (29 cows).—Average milk per day per cow, 30.1 lbs.; average butter-fat test, 3.55; average butter-fat per day per cow, 1.06 lbs.; average solids not fat per day per cow, 2.46 lbs.

BROWN SWISS (5 cows).—Average milk, 41.9 lbs.; test, 3.5; butter-fat, 1.47; solids not fat, 3.57 lbs.

POULTRY.

Good Hatches, but Chickens Die.

Last spring I thought I would go into raising chickens a little more extensively, so bought a Chatham incubator and brooder, and had good success in hatching. The first two hatches did well; I did not lose a chick. But the third, fourth and fifth hatches, when they were from one to two weeks old, began to droop. The droppings would be pure blood, then they seemed to have diarrhoea; excrement sometimes milky. Some would die in a day or two, and some would last three or four days. I fed them hard-boiled eggs, bread crumbs, corn-meal bread, and gave them millet and small wheat in chaff to scratch; also plenty of grit and water, and cut up meat fine for them after they were four days old. I would be very glad if you could tell me through the "Farmer's Advocate" what is the matter with my chicks, and what I could do to prevent it. I also used poultry food.

M. E. M.

Replying to questions asked by your subscriber, would say that I am inclined to believe that the trouble noticed in the third, fourth and fifth hatches is due to imperfect incubation or overheated brooders, perhaps both. Also, the feeding is not just what it should be. I would consider that meat is too strong for a chicken four days old, and would not care to give them any until they are at least two weeks old. In the feeding of the hard-boiled eggs and bread crumbs, it is quite possible to cause indigestion. Generally speaking, four eggs would be sufficient to mix with a two-pound loaf of bread. If the brooders were overheated, or particularly if the weather was very dry, and the chickens were given all the water they wanted to drink, it would have a tendency to cause the trouble. There are so many different things that might cause trouble similar to this, that it is hard to say exactly what is the cause.

Personally, I would be inclined to run incubators in somewhat the following manner:

1. If at all possible, try your thermometer in the incubator and see if it is correct as to temperature.

2. Try and see if your incubator heats evenly in all parts. If any corner is found to be cold, raise the same perhaps one-half inch, and this would be sufficient to heat it evenly.

3. Do not run the incubator at too high a temperature during the first ten days, and during the last week air the eggs very freely. Have your brooder warmed to a temperature of ninety degrees before taking the chickens out of the incubator. Line a basket with flannel and warm the same, to move chickens from incubator to brooder, being particularly careful that they do not get chilled in moving.

4. Feed nothing until the chickens are thirty-six hours old. Give them for the first feed a little grit; after that feed the bread and eggs if you choose, but during the first week or ten days do not feed over a tablespoonful of food to fifty chickens every two hours, say six or seven times a day. This, perhaps, may be far less than they would eat, but my experience would lead me to believe that it is about all that is good for them. I would not care to give them all the water they would drink; give them a little drink of water after each feed, but not too much.

O. A. C., Guelph.

W. R. GRAHAM.

Dear Sirs,—I am very much pleased with the Farmer's Advocate. I would not be without it if it cost twice as much.

Hillview, Ont.

JOHN HARDIE.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

An Apple Storehouse.

In reply to the question asked in the "Farmer's Advocate" concerning the building of a storehouse for apples, I might give you the plan of ours, which we built last year. The dimensions are 40 x 60 feet, with a cellar, ground floor and upstairs. The cellar floor is eight feet below ground, and the walls extend two feet above the surface. Concrete is used for the foundation, the bottom of the latter being one foot thick and well tile drained below, to insure a dry cellar at the bottom, and eight inches at the top. It is made that way so we can line it above ground if ever



After the Chase: Bruin's Race is Run.

required. In the cellar are ten supports, set on concrete abutments, and above these is a hardwood collar. The joists are 4 x 10 inches, two feet apart. The walls above the foundation are double-boarded outside of frame, two ply of thick paper outside of boards, and shingled over this. Inside of frame is double-boarded, two ply of paper, air space of one inch, then sheeted, making two air spaces. All the doors and windows are double, and doors are made to shut over the windows to make the building dark and frost-proof. On the north side there are no doors or windows, except an opening to a porch. On the south is a large and small door and two windows. The ceiling of the ground floor is twelve feet high, the floor above it being double boarded and supported by truss work, therefore there are no posts on the ground floor, which makes it very convenient when handling barrels. The roof is hipped, and the walls are painted white. For ventilation in the cellar, we have windows at each end, and on the north side. At the cellar floor there are three pipes on each side, about six inches in diameter, which lead up to the surface of the ground on the outside of the walls; then, at the top of the cellar are three ventilator shafts, which open under the eaves, thus allowing



Defiance of Kirkconnel.

Galloway bull, calved March 21st, 1901. Winner of first prize, Royal Show, 1904. Property of the Duke of Buccleuch.

of a circulation. On very cold nights these are stuffed with sacks of pea straw. As near as we can estimate, the house cost about \$2,000.00, but we had it well built. English firms and dealers have similar houses at all the railway stations in the Annapolis Valley, which, when first introduced, were not made strong enough, and they soon sagged out of shape. Apples are heavy, and require a strong building for storing. In winter,

we make weekly shipments of about one hundred barrels, so require a house of our own. We first pack and store in barrels, then turn them out and re-pack before shipping. We use the floor above for storing barrels, but it is strong enough to carry more weight. MRS. OSCAR CHASE, King's Co., N. S.

Fruit Crop Report for July.

A very full return for July has been obtained by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, with reference to the fruit crop of the Dominion.

APPLES.

Dividing the apple crop into fall and winter varieties, the reports show a medium to full crop of the former. In the apple sections, from which the bulk of the winter fruit will be obtained for export, the crop is not as large as last year, but may be classed as light to medium. A very clear distinction must be made between fall apples and good storing stock. The reports from Great Britain and Europe show a very large crop of fruit that will come into direct competition with our fall varieties, and may slightly affect the market for winter fruit, but up to the present time European fruit has not competed seriously with our best keeping winter varieties. The apple crop in Canada appears to be singularly free this year from the attacks of insects and fungous diseases. It is quite probable that the codling moth will not be a serious pest, but there are indications that the spot may yet develop to a slight if not serious degree.

PEARS.

Pears, except in British Columbia, will be a light crop. There will be very few for export, but the quality of those will be good.

PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Peaches and plums are almost an absolute failure. There are, however, a few favored sections where the winter did not affect these two fruits, and in such orchards the crop will be medium.

The grape crop will be fairly good, but in the large-producing districts of the Niagara Peninsula black rot has shown to a serious extent, and it is impossible to predict the extent to which the crop will be curtailed by this pest.

SMALL FRUITS.

Strawberries have been very uneven. Where they were not winter-killed, the crop has been good, but the winter-killing was so general that the yield has been a small one. Raspberries were also a light crop.

CHERRIES.

Cherries in British Columbia have been a full crop, but a light crop throughout Ontario. In the rest of Canada, wherever grown, they have been light to medium.

Black currants are a full crop. Red currants not quite so good, but still a large crop.

INSECTS AND FUNGI.

Only one or two districts report serious depredations of insects, and the indications at present are that fruit-growers will be little troubled this year by either insects or fungous pests.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

The report from the United States, particularly those portions that compete with Canada, indicate a large but not an extraordinary crop of fruit. The indications in England, France, Holland and Belgium point to a crop somewhat above the average.

GENERAL COMMENT.

The export trade for Canadian and American fall apples will be somewhat restricted, but, owing to the better quality of our apples, they will still have the preference in the European markets. There will be the necessity, however, of rigidly excluding all second-quality fruit. Fall fruit of first-class quality will in all probability

bring a fair price, but it is almost certain that second-quality fruit will not bring much, if anything, over the cost of marketing. The supply of good winter stock of apples suitable for the British market during the months of January, February and March is not excessive, and it seems reasonable to expect that the demand will be almost equal to that of last year.

SELECTION OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

A striking illustration of the value of plant and seed selection, as advocated by Prof. Robertson, is reported in the Maritime Farmer of July 19th, by a New Brunswick correspondent. He says: "A few days ago, while visiting a neighbor, the conversation turned to berries, and then he showed me a patch. It was small, but they were plants to be proud of. His plan is as follows: He tells his children, when they are picking, to carry along some little sticks, pieces of laths, and when they find an extra strong plant with a good fruit stem and plenty of berries, to put a stick down alongside it. After the berries are picked, he takes up these plants and sets them out in a bed, letting them throw out runners in all directions. In the spring he has some fine plants to set, and his berries are improving every year." W. A. CLEMONS.

Large Gooseberries.

Improvement in the size and quality of the gooseberry is one of the most noticeable features of our horticultural advancement. From the old-time small, acid-flavored berries to the pleasant-tasting large fruit of to-day is a far cry. Probably the largest of the latter we have ever seen was recently sent us by Mr. Wm. Dick, of Brant Co., Ont. In the sample were berries measuring from four to four and a half inches in circumference. This fruit was grown on bushes imported from Scotland two years ago.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

King Christian, of Denmark, who is in feeble health, refuses to take the advice of his physicians, to seek quiet and rest.

It is reported that Russia has agreed not to send warships through the Dardanelles while the Far Eastern war is in progress.

The Embassies at Constantinople have been warned that the Macedonian revolutionists are planning to kidnap a foreign Consul, in order to force intervention.

Speaking at Sacramento, Cal., Governor Carter, of the Hawaiian Islands, declared that annexation to the United States had not been a commercial success so far as the islands are concerned.

The correspondent of the London Times, at Paris, says the Russian Baltic fleet is preparing to weigh anchor at any moment, and it is possible that its departure for the Far East has already taken place.

The Senate Chamber at Ottawa was recently the scene of a very sharp controversy. Several members of the Upper House claimed the floor at one time, and some very personal remarks were interchanged before the Speaker could restore order.

The Combes Government in France and the Vatican have come to open rupture by the recall of the Papal Nuncio at Paris and the French Ambassador to the Holy See. This will eventually mean the separation of the church and state in France.

Lieutenant-General Von Trotha, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in German Southwest Africa, wires that the second company of the 2nd Field Regiment was attacked at 8 o'clock on the morning of August 2nd, at Okateitel, by 150 Hereros. The Hereros were repulsed, leaving fifty dead. The Germans lost three wounded, besides two natives killed and one wounded.

The Ziegler relief expedition arrived at Vardo, Norway, on board the Frithjof, July 3rd, on its return from the north. Owing to ice and fog, the Frithjof did not succeed in reaching the America having on board the Ziegler arctic expedition. The Frithjof will sail north again as soon as possible, with coal for the America. The America sailed from Tronhjem for Franz Josef Land, June 23rd, 1903.

The British expedition into Thibet, headed by Col. Younghusband, has reached Lhasa, the capital and sacred city of the Thibetans. No recent fighting was necessary, the Dalai Lama fleeing to a neighboring monastery, where he threatens to remain three years. Food has been promised the British soldiers, and assistance in settling disputes in question. The appearances of the capital city are very prepossessing, and surroundings fertile and prosperous looking. Thibet, it is now expected, will be opened up for trade, so that it no longer will be the great sealed kingdom.

Judging by the despatches from the Far East, it would appear that in their attack on Port Arthur on July 26th, 27th and 28th, the Japanese were severely worsted. The Russians report the loss of the Japanese at 10,000 men, but this is only half the number of the first report, and will likely be still further reduced. The Japanese are still very close to Port Arthur, so close, in fact, that the fleet in the harbor did them considerable damage in the recent attack. A renewed assault and the fall of the great fortress may occur at

any time, or may be long delayed. In the north Kouropatkin has largely reinforced his army, which now numbers 200,000 men, and it is expected that he will give battle very shortly.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain reopened the fiscal campaign on August 4th by addressing a meeting of ten or twelve thousand persons from the surrounding agricultural counties in the Riding School of Welbeck Abbey, near Worksop, Nottinghamshire. He maintained that the misery of their grandfathers was due, not to the price of grain, as alleged by the free traders, but to the lack of employment. It was, therefore, the duty of the people to ascertain what policy would give most employment and most wages. He proposed to give agriculture the same advantages as manufacturers by imposing an import duty on the chief products, namely, fifty cents per quarter on wheat, and such duty on flour as would result in the whole milling of wheat being done in this country. He would place a similar duty of fifty cents per quarter on every kind of grain except maize, which was an important foodstuff, and five per cent. on meat, dairy products, butter, cheese and preserved milk, poultry, eggs, vegetables and fruit.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Cholera is epidemic in Persia, and is causing hundreds of deaths.

Russian credit at home has been seriously shaken since the war began.

Natural gas has been found in the neighborhood of Sheep Creek, near Calgary, Alta.

Russel Sage, the famous American financier, celebrated his 88th birthday on the 4th inst., by attending to business in his New York office.

The steamer Halifax recently landed three hundred and fifty French immigrants, accompanied by three priests, who will all settle near Winnipeg, Man.

The proceedings of the Canadian House of Commons

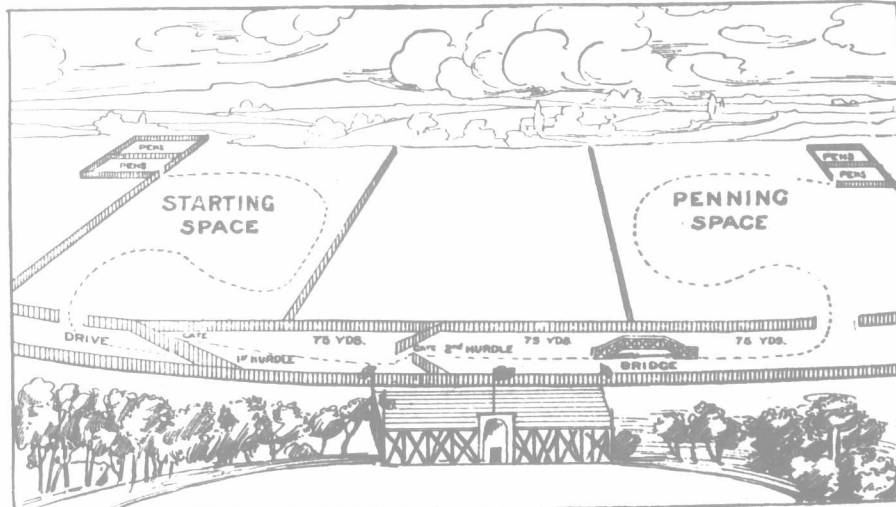


Diagram of Field for Sheep-Dog Trials at Toronto Exhibition, September 6, 7, 8.

were pleasantly varied on the evening of the 4th inst., by the presentation of a resolution expressive of the esteem in which Lord and Lady Minto are held, and of the regret at the necessity of their early departure from Canada. The address was moved by the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and seconded by Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition. His Excellency prorogued Parliament this week, and when it again meets his term as Governor-General of Canada will have expired.

Mackenzie & Mann have filed plans with the Minister of Railways, of their proposed Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway. The plans are for a road from a point on the Great Northern, near Quebec, across the new Quebec bridge, and up the valley of the Etchenun River to the international boundary. Crossing the State of Maine, an air line is taken, with Woodstock, N.B., as the objective point. From Woodstock the line runs to Fredericton, thence via Moncton, through the northern portions of the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland to Pugwash. From Pugwash the company propose utilizing the short line of the Intercolonial to New Glasgow, where they will connect with the proposed line which Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann are constructing to Country Harbor, N.S., the proposed new Atlantic port. A branch is laid down on the map from the main line down the valley of the St. John River to the city of St. John, N.B. Mackenzie & Mann, it is understood, have already secured connections between Quebec and the great lakes, via the Great Northern, which connects with the Canada Atlantic Railway, affording a very direct route to Depot Harbor, at Parry Sound. With such a connection in the east, and with the Canadian Northern already extending from Port Arthur to near Prince Albert, Sask., it will be a comparatively short time until Canada shall have a third transcontinental highway.

Dear Sir,—Kindly renew my subscription to your valuable paper. I would not do without it for twice the price. Enclosed find postal note for \$1.50.
Chapman, Ont. HARRY FOSTER.

Notes from the Capital.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION AT OTTAWA.

Occasionally, the representative of the King in opening Parliament utters a forecast of some legislation that will directly affect agriculture, but no bills of this class were promised by His Excellency in his address from the throne on March 10th last for the session of nineteen hundred and four. Nevertheless, if all the measures introduced had passed through the necessary stages to make them law, the session would have been an important one from the farmers' standpoint.

When the session went into the fifth month the legislators decided to finish as soon as possible, and as a result half a dozen Government bills were struck off the order paper. Two measures of the Minister of Agriculture were included. One of those was a bill to control the sale of seed grain; another provided for the incorporation of Seed-growers' Associations.

The legislation which will affect the farming interests of the country considerably is Sir Richard Cartwright's Grain Inspection Act. The estimates provide for some expenditures for new work. The grants for exhibitions, both foreign and domestic, were larger than usual, and attest Mr. Fisher's faith in this kind of advertising. This article is written with a view to giving a survey of the session from the farmer's standpoint.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The grain inspection act consolidates many amendments that have been made from time to time to the General Inspection Act. Some of these amendments conflicted with others. All anomalies were removed, and some new features introduced. Sir Richard Cartwright's chief purpose in enacting an effective grain inspection measure is to maintain the reputation of the Canadian product on the other side of the water. Delegations from Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg appeared before a special committee appointed to consider the bill. The question upon which there was most discussion was the mixing of grain in the West after it had gone into the elevator. Some Eastern millers complained that the grain left some private elevators with the grade marked high, and in such a way as to give those who bought the grain in the Western market an advantage over those to whom it was shipped. It was found impossible to deal with private elevators kept by dealers all along the line, but all grain sent into Winnipeg and stamped by the official inspector shall not be subject to tampering or mixing. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Campbell, who reported the bill, said that after another year it would probably be necessary to inspect at Brandon and Prince Albert, on account of the great filling up of the Northwest. Then the law will have to be amended again.

The new act has provisions for the East, the Manitoba division, and some regulations applying to both. A general provision states that a Chief Inspector, under the Minister, shall have general supervision and control of inspectors. The inspectors shall be obliged to act when called upon by the owners of grain. Boards of grain examiners may be appointed by the Government to test applicants for certificates as inspectors. At the beginning of October each year, the chief inspectors shall furnish official standards of grain, and in cases where a considerable portion of a crop has been injured in a general way, a special grade may be established. On the recommendations of the Boards of Trade of Toronto and Montreal, the Government may appoint a Grain Survey Board, which shall act as a court of appeal from the official inspectors. The fees for inspection of grain in sacks shall be one-third of a cent per cental, and for inspecting grain in bulk, per carload, forty cents. The price for cargoes, per one thousand bushels, shall be fifty cents. It is provided in the special provisions for this section, that all grains produced in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, passing through Winnipeg going East, shall be inspected in Winnipeg or district, and that this test shall be final between the Western man and the Winnipeg dealer. Any grain not inspected west of Fort William must be inspected at that point, and grain inspected in Winnipeg may be re-inspected there. When the grain from any elevator is being systematically reduced in quality, the Chief Inspector shall instruct his officials that such grain will not be allowed to pass, except on a lower grade. If the officers find grain of this character, they shall be obliged to take immediate action. The Grain Survey Board for the Western division will consist of twelve persons. Six will be appointed by the City of Winnipeg, three by the Minister of Agriculture of Manitoba, and three by the Minister of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories. The Governor-in-Council will control this board, whose offices shall be at Winnipeg.

In putting the new law into force, all the provisions

of the former General Inspection Act relating to grain are repealed.

GRANTS TO DAIRYING.

The appropriation of \$220,000 for Professor James Robertson's branch, is the largest item in the expenditure for the agricultural department. The amount is the same as last year. As all the payments for cold storage on steamship lines, as far as this department is concerned, were cleared up last year, the service will be extended in new directions between this date and June 30th, 1905. Of the \$220,000, the dairy division will receive \$61,000. Some of this grant will be spent on a new enterprise, that of fitting up ordinary cheese factories with cool-curing appliances. For this purpose \$5,000 will be expended in the Lake St. John district. A smaller portion than usual will be expended on bonussing butter factories. Over two-thirds of all the butter factories in Canada have earned the statutory bonus, so that there will be fewer applicants in the years to come. The arrangements are that a factory establishing a cold-storage room shall receive a \$50 bonus the first year, and \$25 for each of the next two years.

A LIVE-STOCK STANDARD.

The live-stock division will receive \$34,000, which will be spent on some new work. About \$2,500 will be devoted to publishing a standard work of the different breeds of animals in Canada. Officers of the department, in conjunction with breeders, are now engaged in this work. A national live-stock record will be established, to take the place of the herdbooks in the several parts of the Dominion, in order to simplify the registration of pure-bred stock. Another sum will be devoted to the compilation of a live-stock census. The usual sums will be devoted to lectures at fairs, helping model fairs, sending expert judges to exhibitions and farmers' institutes.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

The animal contagious diseases act has been amended, to provide adequate compensation for beasts slaughtered in the public interests. The act of last session provided that the allowances for animals destroyed after becoming actually diseased should be one-third of their value when sound, the compensation never to exceed \$20 for grades and \$60 for pure-bred animals. When the animals were affected only by coming in contact with disease, the compensation was three-quarters of value, with a limit of \$50 for grade beasts and \$150 for pure-breds. The new law has no discrimination as to actual disease, or affected only by contact. The compensation will be two-thirds of the value in all cases, in contrast with one-third and three-fourths in the former law. In determining limitations of values in the 1903 act, horses were not considered, so that a new schedule has been prepared. For grade animals it is: Horses, \$150; cattle, \$60; pigs, \$15; sheep, \$15. In the pure-bred class the values are: Horses, \$300; cattle, \$150; pigs, \$50, and sheep, \$50.

The disease of "maladie du coit" is added to the list of specially-named infectious or contagious diseases, which consists of glanders, farcy, rinderpest, anthrax, and others. The new disease is a much-dreaded one, which appeared recently in the Northwest.

THE ST. LOUIS GRANT.

The vote of \$200,000 in the main estimates for exhibition purposes is an increase of \$50,000 over last year. Then there was a further vote this year of \$45,000, to defray expenditure the past fiscal year at the St. Louis Exposition. The \$200,000 will all be spent on exhibitions outside of Canada. The St. Louis exhibit will cost Canada between \$275,000 and \$300,000. A large part of the cost of the Canadian exhibit at St. Louis was met by last year's appropriation, so that there will be about \$75,000 left this year to spend on small exhibitions. One of these is already in progress at Islington, England, and Mr. Hay, of the exhibition branch, is over there in charge of a display of Canadian products. An exhibit will be made in London this autumn, and in Liverpool next January. These fairs will be in the interests of provision trade. Canada will also send goods to the Liege exhibition in Belgium next spring.

A vote of \$110,000 was made for Experimental Farms, a slight advance over the appropriation of last year. The extra expenditure on the farms is chiefly due to advance in laborers' wages. The establishment of the new seed-breeding division at Ottawa is responsible for another portion of the increase.

BUDGET CHANGES.

The budget announced no changes of great importance to farmers generally. The clause in the new regulations, placing stallions and mares of less value than \$50 each on the list of prohibited importations, is the most obvious of regulations affecting the produce of the farm.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

The General Inspection Act has been amended, so as to protect farmers from frauds in buying binder twine. Questions had been raised as to whether parties who have purchased binder twine from other parties and exposed it for sale should be held responsible for shortage in the balls. The act involves the necessity of all parties who expose binder twine for sale taking the consequence for any injustice to the buyers. Every ball of binder twine sold in Canada must have a label with the name of the dealer upon it, and another stamp showing the number of feet per pound in the ball.

By an increase in the subsidy to the Allan Steamship Company of \$85,000 a year, the Government has entered into a contract for a seventeen-knot service be-

tween Canada and Britain, by two new turbine steamers, furnished with cold storage facilities. It is expected they will make the time between Rimouski and Merville in six days.

A grant of \$15,000 was made for the poultry division, some of which will be expended on opening one or two new fattening stations in Manitoba, and one or two in British Columbia. There are already seventeen in Canada.

The Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg obtained a grant of \$50,000 this year. This was in continuance of the policy adopted last year, when the Toronto Industrial Exhibition received a grant to make it of a Dominion character.

On July 29th, Mr. E. D. Smith, of South Wentworth, made a comprehensive speech on steamship cold storage. He contended there was a direct loss to the farmers of Canada of many million dollars a year, on account of the Government failing to provide adequate cold storage. The perishable goods, he said, were the most profitable productions for the farmers, and they should be assisted in building up that industry. Mr. Fisher was not present at the time, but Sir Richard Cartwright, after asserting that the Government had done considerable for cold storage, said the Department of Agriculture was prepared to give the farmers all the assistance possible.

Fall Fairs.

Eastern, Sherbrooke, Que.	Aug. 27 to Sept. 8
Canada's Great Eastern, Sherbrooke, P. Q.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 8
Toronto Industrial	Aug. 29 to Sept. 10
Dundas, Morrisburg	Aug. 31 to Sept. 2
East Elgin, Aylmer	Sept. 5 to 9
New York State, Syracuse	Sept. 5 to 10
East Elgin, Aylmer	Sept. 5 to 9
Winchester Fair	Sept. 6 to 7
Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax	Sept. 7 to 14
Grenville Agri. Fair, Prescott	Sept. 8 to 10
Kingston Dis. Fair, Kingston	Sept. 8 to 11
Western Fair, London	Sept. 9 to 17
Brome, Brome Centre, Que.	Sept. 6 to 7
Northern Exhibition, Walkerton	Sept. 14-15
Western Michigan, Grand Rapids	Sept. 14 to 18
Eldon, Woodville	Sept. 15 to 16
Hamilton	Sept. 15 to 17
Ontario and Durham, Whitby	Sept. 15 to 17
Can. Canada Exhibition, Ottawa	Sept. 16 to 24
East Simcoe, Orillia	Sept. 17 to 19
Canada's International, St. Johns, N. B.	Sept. 17 to 24
Strathroy	Sept. 19 to 21
N. Victoria, Victoria Road	Sept. 20 to 21
Central, Guelph	Sept. 20 to 22
N. York Co. Fair, Newmarket	Sept. 20 to 22
Port Carling	Sept. 20 to 21
Northern, Collingwood	Sept. 20 to 23
Emsdale	Sept. 21 to 22
N. R. of Oxford, Woodstock	Sept. 21 to 22
Peel County, Brampton	Sept. 22-23
Peterboro' Industrial, Peterboro	Sept. 22 to 24
Petrolia	Sept. 22 to 24
Rosseau	Sept. 22 to 23
Lindsay Central, Lindsay	Sept. 22 to 24
W. Middlesex Union, Strathroy	Sept. 23 to 25
Halton, Milton	Sept. 24 to 25
Spicedale	Sept. 27 to 28
G. N. W. Exhibition, Goderich	Sept. 27 to 28
Huntsville	Sept. 27 to 28
Glencoe, Glencoe	Sept. 27 to 28
Wyoming, Wyoming	Sept. 27 to 28
Essex Co., Essex	Sept. 27 to 29
P. E. I. Industrial, Charlottetown	Sept. 27 to 30
West Kent, Chatham	Sept. 27 to 29
Durham, Whitby	Sept. 28-30
Carleton County, Richmond	Sept. 28 to 30
Renfrew	Sept. 28 to 30
Bracebridge	Sept. 29 to 30
Centre Wellington, Fergus	Sept. 29 to 30
Watford	Sept. 29 to 30
North Brant Fair, Paris	Sept. 29-30
Illinois State Fair, Springfield	Sept. 29 to Oct. 7
Galt	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
South Waterloo, Galt	Sept. 30 to Oct. 1
Brigden	Oct. 1
Magnetawan	Oct. 4
Alvinston	Oct. 4 to 5
Elma, Atwood	Oct. 4-5
Arran, Tara	Oct. 4-5
Utterson	Oct. 4 to 5
Gravenhurst	Oct. 5 to 6
Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S.	Oct. 5 to 6
Burk's Falls	Oct. 6 to 7
Sarnia	Oct. 6 to 7
Cardwell, Beeton	Oct. 11 to 12
Forest	Oct. 11 to 12
Caledonia	Oct. 13 to 14
Theford	Oct. 13 to 14
Norfolk Union, Simcoe	Oct. 18 to 20

Best in Any Country.

Dear Sirs.—The Farmer's Advocate is the best farm journal, not only in Canada, but in any country. I am glad that it is a weekly, and I heartily wish it the continued success it merits.

Plainville, Ont. M. ROBERTSON.

P. E. Island Notes.

At this writing, July 30th, haying is nearly done. The crop is the lightest we have had in ten years—very little clover hay, and timothy thin and short. What we have has been saved well, as the weather has been dry. The oat crop will be a little short in the straw. The exceedingly hot, dry weather of the past three weeks is the cause. Pastures have dried up very much, and unless we have plenty of rain soon we will have little aftergrass. Wheat is doing very well. Potatoes are very promising. The root crop in some instances is good, but on very many farms is a complete failure. The first, second and third sowings were eaten off by the grubs. Many fields have been sown with late turnips in the latter part of July, which will be useful for fall feed, but the Swedes will be much missed for winter feeding. The grub is not taking these late sown turnips. There is a great appearance of apples. This is our fruit year here. Plums will not be so plentiful, and there are very few cherries. Strawberries were a good crop, and all kinds of wild berries are very plentiful.

The dairy business is fully up to this time last year, with respect to quantity, but the price is very low; 7½ cents is the ruling price for June and July cheese.

A new Secretary of Agriculture and Superintendent of Institutes, to succeed E. J. McMillan, who went to South Africa, has been appointed. His name is J. C. Ready, a graduate of this year from the O. A. C., Guelph. He is a farmer's son, and comes highly recommended by F. W. Hodson and President G. C. Creelman. He will have plenty to do here, as besides the duties above mentioned, he will lecture in the Prince of Wales College on agriculture, and have charge of experiments at the Government Farm. W. S.

Only a Few Weeks.

The Western Fair is now four weeks distant, and as the time for the great Western Ontario exhibition draws near, it is becoming more and more discussed. There is not a farmer in the contiguous district who is not interested in the fair, and of the people of the villages, towns and cities, there are few who do not take a keen interest in the exhibition, and wish it a continuation of the success that has met it in the past. The management has much in store for the visitors this year. There is every indication that the number of exhibits will be far in advance of former years, and that while an increase in numbers will be experienced, there will also be a betterment in quality. Reports from all parts of the west regarding the crops has been favorable, and this means much for the fair.

The work on the new \$10,000 dairy hall has been going ahead at a rapid rate, and the building will be ready in ample time for the opening of the fair. It will be one of the chief sources of interest to visitors, and particularly to the farming community, who are so closely allied to the dairy interests. There will be nothing lacking in the hall, and what will make it the more interesting is the fact that daily buttermaking competitions will be held.

While the dairy hall will be new, a number of the other buildings have been improved to meet the wishes of the exhibitors. In no respect is the management of the fair allowing the expenditure of money to deter them from making the exhibition of 1904 a "hummer."

Ottawa Exhibition.

The prize-list of the Central Canada Exhibition, issued by the secretary, Mr. E. McMahon, Ottawa, is an exceedingly liberal one, and should attract exhibitors from far and near. Besides the generous cash prizes offered, there are over thirty gold medals, donated by prominent business men, as specials in as many classes. The dates for the show this year are Sept. 16th to 24th, and cheap excursion rates have been secured from all directions, affording a fine opportunity to see the Capital City and a capital show at a very moderate cost. The directors are leaving nothing undone to make their show this year a greater success than ever before. The sum of \$11,500 will be paid to Mr. J. A. Smart, Deputy-Minister of the Interior, and \$5,000 to Mrs. J. Maclean, for land needed by the Central Fair, and which will give the directors grounds of over sixty acres in extent, with a handsome building, Mr. Smart's present residence, for a reception home. The entrance to the grounds is being enlarged and very much improved. The directors are to be congratulated on their progressiveness.

The Canadian National Exhibition.

The Toronto Exhibition dates for this year are August 29th to September 10th. The prize-list is one of the most liberal and comprehensive in America. The horse show itself will well repay the expense of attendance, as it will, undoubtedly, be the greatest ever seen in Canada, and every other department of live stock will be in proportion. Many new and improved features will be introduced. The grandstand attractions, it is claimed, will be of a higher order, and educative as well as entertaining. A new and interesting feature will be the sheep-dog trials, on Sept. 6th, 7th and 8th; a practical demonstration of driving and penning sheep on the grounds, so popular at Scottish shows. The grounds and buildings have been enlarged and improved since last year, making this one of the greatest shows on the continent.

MARKETS.

Prices for hogs have risen another ten points, and best selects are now selling in Toronto for \$5.50, and in Montreal for \$6 per cwt. The grain market is firm, but there is not much being marketed.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—There is a little better demand for good cattle, but few of the right kind are offering. Extra choice, \$4.90 to \$5 per cwt.; medium to good, \$4.70 to \$4.90; and cows, \$4 to \$4.50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat—The market continues very strong, with sales of No. 2 white and red winter at 94c. to 95c., outside points. No. 2 spring wheat is nominal, at 88c. to 90c. east, and goose at 78c. to 79c. east.

Butcher Cattle—There is a fair demand for good cattle, but not many are on the market. The best steers and heifers are quoted at \$4.60 to \$4.75 per cwt., and good to choice loads at \$4.30 to \$4.50.

Montreal Wholesale Prices. The grain market shows little change. Oats are firm, No. 3 being held at 88c. in store, and No. 2 at 39c.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Table listing retail prices for various commodities like wheat, hay, eggs, butter, etc., with prices in cents and dollars.

Montreal Live Stock.

Montreal—There is a good demand for good cattle, and a few of the best sell up to 5c. per pound; pretty good cattle sell at 3 1/2c. to near 4 1/2c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.

Cheese Markets.

Ingersoll, Aug. 2.—To-day there were 670 cheese offered, of which 200 were white; 200 sold at 7 1/2c.; balance sold on curb at 7 1/4c.

Wool.

The market is steady, quotations are 21c. to 22c.; rejections, 15c. Unwashed is slightly easier in tone, and is quoted at 12 1/2c. to 13c.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are steady at 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 10c. to 11c. per lb. Sheep, 10 1/2c. to 12c. dressed weight.

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"Across the pastures sweet and low
The tuneful sheep-bells ring,
As gentle breezes come and go,
And-balm fragrance bring.
Their music for a moment swells,
Then softly dies away;
Oh! sweet the cadence of the bells
Upon a summer's day."

Young Dr. Jarvis.

He sat alone in his office, reading, perhaps for the twentieth time, the note on the desk before him. The afternoon sunshine touched with a pale radiance the familiar objects in the little room. In a faint, flickering fashion it illuminated the shelves of books, the dusty cases full of specimens, the stiff row of diplomas that adorned the wall, the ragged rug, the worn oil-cloth carpet; but it seemed to linger on the solitary figure in the office chair.

It revealed a sensitive, restless face with signs of great weakness, great passion, and great tenderness; such a face as men like and women love. It was dark with pain and anger now, for the note had roused a host of sleeping memories. The air seemed full of odor, the remembered odor of hyacinths; and in every shadowy corner Jarvis could see the insolent, smiling face of the woman who had written it. He crushed the perfumed paper in his hand, though it was only a kind invitation to the poor, struggling country doctor to take charge of a good case, consult with a famous surgeon, and cure—if he could—a sick old man. It read simply enough:

Dear Dr. Jarvis:

Mamma wishes me to ask you to come up to-day, to see Mr. Morton, who is very ill, and to meet Dr. Linyard, the specialist from the city. We fear an operation is unavoidable, and desire the benefit of your skill.

Sincerely yours,

ESTELLE MORRIS.

Jarvis had many other notes with that signature hidden away in his private drawer. Estelle Morris had never taken the trouble to ask for her letters, when she had sent him his curt dismissal two years ago. How faithfully he had loved and served her, how he had worked and economized, and strained every nerve to hurry through college, that he might begin the life struggle for fame and fortune that should bring him his heart's desire! She had seemed to return all this passionate devotion, and they had been sworn lovers. Would she wait for him? How often she had told him so, the full, white lids drooping over her soft, shining eyes!

Then, three years ago, a sudden change of fortune had come to her mother. They went abroad, and after a few months her letters altered in tone. Finally, there came a short, cool epistle. "She did not love him," she said. "It was wrong to marry without love, and so—good-bye." In silence, in anger, and in bitter despair, he had accepted his fate.

Estelle had come back to America, the promise of her girlhood magnificently fulfilled in the beautiful woman who dazzled the quiet old village. She had many courtiers, and she had chosen the richest of them—a man many years older than herself. The engagement had been proclaimed far and wide. All summer long, from his office window, Jarvis had watched her drive by, benignly arrogant and radiantly handsome. A few days ago, he had heard that her fiancé was seriously ill. To-day this letter had come. Should he go?

He longed with an intense longing, born of his youth and wounded pride, to show her that he was indifferent to her insult, cold to her neglect. If a half-defined instinct warned him that neither his anger nor his contempt might be proof against the deadly power of the old love, he crushed it, as he crushed the letter in his hand. Go he would, and the future might take care of itself.

The first meeting was easy enough. Jarvis' cold politeness was accepted without a trace of embarrassment.

"Oh, Dr. Jarvis," said Estelle, "it is more than kind in you to come. We hear so much of your skill, and we—I am so much distressed about poor Mr. Morton. You will help him, I am sure?"

He bowed in answer. Yes, he would do his best.

He scarcely dared to look into her eyes. Did she love this old man, he wondered? At the thought, a sudden, uncontrollable hate sprang up in his heart. He fought against it desperately. Medically considered, Morton's case was intensely interesting, rousing his professional pride and surgical daring; and he knew the patient to be a gentle, sweet natured man.

But Jarvis did not tread the downward path unaided. With all her tact and self composure, it angered Estelle Morris that the old devoted lover, the humble suppliant of past days, should pass her with careless indifference. Without deliberate thought of the mischief she might do, she felt that she must teach him how dangerous it is to forget a woman. Morning after morning she would meet him, ostensibly to inquire after the sick man, but the tones of her voice were full of alluring harmony, and her eyes seemed to pray for pardon although her lips were silent. Each day Jarvis quitted the house more hopelessly miserable, more degraded in his own sight, yet eagerly longing for the hour of return, the fresh torture of her presence, the misery of her welcoming smile.

"It is all over, Miss Morris, and safely, I trust," said the famous surgeon, as he hurried down stairs. "That young Dr. Jarvis helped me wonderfully. I prophesy that he will make his mark. I am quite content to leave the case in his hands. Unless there is more heart trouble than we think, Mr. Morton will rally, and be a happy man yet," he added with a chivalric bow.

Estelle thanked him profusely, and stood listening in the hall until the sound of his carriage wheels died away. Then she swiftly glided up the long stairway. In a small anteroom, next to the sick chamber, she found the nurse and the doctor.

Jarvis was dropping some liquid into a glass, and started at her entrance. In his nervous manner and white face were plainly visible the strain and excitement of the great surgical crisis he had just witnessed. His hand trembled. He was horribly conscious of her presence.

She stood by the portiere, her slender figure outlined against the somber velvet.

"Dr. Linyard tells me," she began, "how much we owe to you and your skill. You are so kind"—her voice grew low—"so generous."

The doctor's hand grew more unsteady, "I will bring this in presently," he said, turning to the nurse.

The woman softly slipped away, and the two faced each other alone. White and haggard, Jarvis gazed at Estelle. Every fiber of his body seemed to thrill under the look she returned to his.

"Harry," she said, "for the sake of old times, will you forgive me? I know now how badly I treated you, but girls are fools, and—"

He sprang from his chair, the tightly tensioned cord of self-restraint snapping as she spoke.

"What do you mean?" he asked, coming closer to Estelle.

"I only want to be friends once more," she murmured.

But her white fingers had pulled the flood gates too far apart. Jarvis caught her in his arms and clasped her almost savagely. She pushed him angrily from her; yet she listened to his pleading.

"Do you care for this old man? Is the old love dead? Sweetheart, listen to me," he said passionately.

"How can I listen to you?" she answered, all her diplomacy on guard again. "I have promised to marry Mr. Morton." With a slightly melodramatic sigh she went on, "I am bound by circumstances, but, Harry, I cannot bear to have you hate me. Indeed, it breaks my heart. You will forgive me?"

She paused, for some subtle danger threatened in his face; and turning, she vanished from the room. A few minutes later, as she stood before her long mirror, carefully twisting her heavy coils of chestnut hair, she smiled exultantly at the face in the glass.

Meanwhile Jarvis sat stiff and silent, mechanically dropping the medicine he was preparing into the glass before him. It was a powerful anodyne; and as Jarvis held the bottle a sudden deadly inspiration seized him. She had promised to marry the old man. If he were dead—

Drop by drop the liquid fell into the glass. Now the dose was large for a healthy organism; now it had passed the limit; now—Jarvis stopped. The nurse stood by the door.

"He is sleeping, doctor," and she took the glass from him. "I am to give him this as you directed, when he wakes, the first dose?"

He did not look at her face. "Yes," he said, and left the room.

In the street outside he met a boy, breathless and excited.

"Doctor," the lad called, "come quick! There's been a big accident down at the mill. They think Jim Corrigan is killed, and they're going on like mad."

Jarvis hurried away, and in fifteen minutes was fighting for the second time that day the strange, cold mystery of death. There was little time for thought now. On the floor of the mill, surrounded by weeping women, and rough yet pathetic men, he exerted all his skill, and struggled desperately to save the life of the young Irishman. After hours of hard work, he was again successful, and finally helped to carry the patient to his own house.

It was late when Jarvis entered his office, and saw the supper his sister had prepared, waiting for him on the little table. Worn with excitement, cold, hungry, and exhausted, he ate voraciously, and soon sank into a heavy sleep.

A little after midnight, he awoke with a start. The fire was low, the room chilly, and his madness was past. An unspeakable horror came upon him, as he remembered his day's work. By this time Morton must be dead. He paced the room in agony, but there was no woman's face to charm and lure him now; only the cold air, the silence, the darkness, which seemed to wrap him in on every side. Surely it must be a dream, this hideous memory of a trust betrayed. Would to God—He shuddered. How dared he, a murderer, call on God?

He wondered why they did not come hurrying after him to call him to look at the dead. He strained his ears to lis-

ten, expectant, yet alarmed at every distant sound. He could see Morton's face, as he knew it must look, cold and white! Even when he tried to think of Estelle, the dead face rose menacingly before him, blotting out every other thought.

Jarvis was the descendant of an honorable race. His nature, naturally weak and sensitive, had been strengthened by an old-fashioned, provincial education, and a simple country life. As the temptation died away, conscience asserted its power, and remorse and horror overcame him. Was there any escape? Yes, one, cowardly as it was, and he slowly moved towards the box where his pistols were. Then he started with a cry, for the door opened and his sister came in. He knew her husband was away, and wondered if her baby was ill, for she held it in her arms.

"You poor boy! How worn and miserable you look, and what a day you've had of it!" she said. "You came in so late, your supper must have been stone cold. I have been lying upstairs, hearing you tramp up and down here, until I decided to come down and drive you to bed; and baby, little rascal, would come too."

Jarvis watched them stolidly—the mother's pure and gentle face and white, caressing hands, the baby's rosy cheeks and darkly shining eyes. This was his only sister. She loved and honored him. Suppose she knew!

"How is Mr. Morton?" she asked suddenly.

"Dead, by this time," he answered harshly.

She played with the baby's curls and said slowly, "I am sorry. You and the surgeon have worked so hard; but after all he has been spared much unhappiness, for," she went on hesitatingly, "Estelle Morris cannot help it, perhaps, but she is a heartless girl. I was thankful enough two years ago when—forgive me, Harry, is it possible you love her still?"

"Love? If you call it that," Jarvis answered wildly. "For her sake I have done murder—murder, do you hear? Do not look at me so. Take the child away. Go, go!"

She stared at him, unbelief and horror mingled in her gaze.

"Murder? Impossible!"

"It is true," he went on ruthlessly, but with a sense of grim relief. "After the operation this afternoon, Linyard left. Morton showed signs of fever. I gave him acetonite. I gave enough to kill three ordinary men. There's no doubt about it; he's dead by this time."

Helen gave a low cry, and seemed to shrink and grow older before his eyes. There was a long silence. The baby played with the ribbons of her wrapper, and Jarvis realized that his cup of punishment was full. He knew he had slain the future happiness of this tender, loving woman. He inwardly cursed his weakness in confessing a crime which he need never have revealed.

His sister stirred at last, a momentary gleam of anger flashing in her eyes. "She tempted you—I know it," she cried; then her head drooped, and with a flood of tears she crept out of the room. Again Jarvis was alone.

As he expected, the summons came in the early dawn. He heard the wheels of the carriage outside, and opened the door himself to the sleepy servant who stumbled up the steps.

"We want you to come up to the house, sir. Mr. Morton is dead."

"Yes," said Jarvis. "When?"

"Last night, sir. I was coming after you, but I heard you was gone to the

mill, and Mrs. Morris said wait till morning."

Jarvis led the way out, and they drove through the sleeping town. He, too, was as one dead; for his youth, his ambition, his desire for life, and the mad love that had caused his ruin—all these were gone from him forever. This, then, was to be his punishment—this misery of hopeless remorse; yet, as he shuddered before the thought of the future, he acknowledged the eternal justice of God. They reached the house at last. With a supreme effort of will, Jarvis entered the dark hall. At the top of the stairs, the nurse met him. She greeted him nervously. "Oh, doctor, after all your trouble, to think he should die this way—so soon, too!"

"When?" said Jarvis.
"Last night, about seven o'clock, and—I must tell you, doctor, for I have rather worried over it. He was sleeping so nicely, I did not disturb him at first; and by accident—I never did such a thing before—I upset one of the medicines you left—the fever medicine. We were just going to send for you when he gave a sigh and all in an instant he was dead. Perhaps if I had given him the medicine—"

She paused in surprise, for the doctor leaned forward and took her hand suddenly in his.

"I think," he said—"I think it was the will of God."

Fashion Notes.

The newest thing in waists is the V opening at the neck, a new old fashion, which, being universally becoming, promises to become very popular. With the V the deep collar, either rounded or sailor style, is almost invariably used, although the surplice fronts promise to be much in evidence as the season goes on. With these V waists, of course, a guimpe and inside collar, which may be made of any material and color which contrast prettily with the rest of the blouse, must be worn, but the prettiest, possibly, are those made of all over embroidery or heavy Renaissance lace. In making waists and blouses, it should be remembered that the pouched front has become a thing of the past. A becoming fullness is permitted, but no exaggerated bulge in any part of the waist.

Girdles become more and more pointed, being sharply boned into place, both back and front. Some sages "there be" who dare to say that this pointed belt fancy is but the herald of the boned and pointed basque!!! For our comfort, however, we may reflect that false prophets may have arisen.

Slowly neckwear is becoming revolutionized. Instead of the ribbon stock and turnover which have been in vogue so long, one now sees, in increasing numbers, the dainty little old-fashioned ruching at throat and wrist. In place of the ruching, tiny knife-plaited frills of mull or India silk are sometimes used. The fashion is dainty and feminine, and will be sure to have its legion of devotees. For wear with cotton dresses, fine lawn or India linen collars, with tie ends finely embroidered, are often worn. They are very crisp and natty in appearance, and have the added advantage of being easily laundered.

The lower edge of the autumn gown is to flare more than ever, and in dresses of flimsy material the number of frills and ruffles is to be increased. The most striking innovation in the fall styles, however, is in the "cut" of sleeves. Surely the blouse at the cuff is disappearing and the fullness moving to the shoulder again. This change will be gladly welcomed by the many to whom the baggy effect of the so long fashionable sleeve had a sloppy, untidy appearance.

"The Frugal Meal."

"Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith," or "a dry morsel and quietness therewith." That is what the artist tries to teach us in his picture, which might be as appropriately called "A Farmyard Lesson." The soft eyes of the big tired horses and the contented cooing of the pigeons sharing the few remaining grains upon the straw heap are alike telling us the same thing.

H. A. B.



Neither Cold nor Hot.

"Wanted, deeds!
Not words of winning note,
Not thoughts from life remote,
Not fond religious airs,
Not sweetly languid prayers,
Not softly scented creeds:
Wanted, deeds!"

The message sent long ago to the church of the Laodiceans rings out still its note of solemn warning:—"I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of My mouth." Would Christ then rather see us "cold"—that is, utterly careless about religion—than "lukewarm," or caring a little? He certainly says so: "I would thou wert cold or hot." The church of Laodicea was perfectly satisfied with itself; was contented, with that most dangerous contentment which encourages men to sit with hands folded, instead of struggling onward and upward. It had settled down to a life of ease, in the comfortable conviction expressed by the words: "I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing."

In this, as in all other ages, the "publican and sinners"—those who are in no danger of being satisfied with themselves—are more likely to obey Christ's call than the self-satisfied "Pharisees" who are lulled into a dangerous feeling of security by their lukewarm religion.

Plenty of people are content to jog along easily, like that well-known individual whose son said: "My father is a Christian, but he doesn't work very hard at it." In a modern novel, a very common character is

the falls, knowing nothing of the danger of the swift and pleasant motion, he would have reason to be thankful for anything which might open his eyes while yet there was time to fight successfully against the treacherous current. So, Christ says to the lukewarm Laodiceans: "As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten: be zealous, therefore, and repent." Just because He still loves even lukewarm Christians he will, if necessary, startle them and open their eyes to their danger, perhaps by stern rebuke and painful chastening. The barren fig tree was not cursed for nothing, it has been preached ever since to those who are satisfied with making a respectable appearance of Christianity. The fig tree looked very flourishing, but it had completely failed in the object for which it was created. What a terrible thing it would be if the Master came to us looking for fruit, and found none. And, let us not make the mistake of thinking that the fruit of the Spirit is merely going to church regularly, being reasonably honest and good-natured, giving to the poor, or belonging to a sewing society. "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." These graces cannot be put on from the outside, as we hang oranges on a fir tree at Christmas, they must grow from within, and are the outward, visible sign of Christ's indwelling presence in the soul. Take the first and greatest, which includes all the rest—"Love." If we ask how much love is required of us, the answer is: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor

enough to devote Sunday—or part of Sunday—to Him, and live for ourselves the other six days of the week? He says that it is impossible to serve "God and mammon." He will not accept a place in any temple where other gods are also worshipped. The Bible is full of warnings against the comfortable idea that we are all right if we do no harm. The rich man in the parable probably thought he had done no harm, and he must have been surprised when his eyes were opened after death. He had not been very wicked, he was only selfish, but the world was no better because he had lived in it—he had yielded "no fruit."

The foolish virgins were shut out from the wedding feast, not because they cared nothing for the bridegroom, or had lost faith in His coming, for they were expecting Him and owned Him as their Lord, but because they had grown lukewarm and careless. They started out well, but did not go daily to Him for the anointing oil of the Holy Spirit. He says that one of the signs of his second coming shall be that "the love of many shall wax cold." The servant who hid his talent in the earth, instead of trading with it and increasing it, was not an unbeliever. He knew that the money was not his, but his Master's, and was punished for slothfulness, not for open rebellion. Are we carelessly wasting the talents placed in our hands—our time, strength, money, mental ability and opportunities of serving God and man? When God comes seeking fruit will he find "much fruit," or none at all?

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

"If any man come to Me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple."—S. Luke xiv.: 26. If that stern warning to would-be disciples means anything at all, it surely explains why it is impossible to serve God and mammon. A true disciple of Christ must hold himself and all his possessions in an open hand, ready to give up everything, even life itself, if the Master requires it. Christianity—the real article—is not an easier thing than it was in the days of Nero. Dare any of us say that we have already reached that standard of discipleship? If not, then we have no business to be satisfied with ourselves. Let us never make the mistake of the Laodiceans, and say: "I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing." As Christ said to them, so He says to us: "I counsel thee to buy of Me gold, tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich, and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed." HOPE.

Picture of Japan.

The Youth's Companion gives Professor Morse as the authority for this touching sketch of Japanese treatment of other forms of life:

"Birds build their nests in the city houses; wild fowl, geese and ducks alight in the public parks; wild deer trot about the streets. He had actually been followed by wild deer in the streets nibbling melon-rind out of his hand, as tame as calves and lambs on our farms. A dog goes to sleep in the busiest streets; men turn aside so as not to disturb him. One day a beautiful heron alighted on the limb of a tree, and the busy, jostling throng stopped. No one attempted to injure the bird, but several began sketching him."

Imagine if you can a wild deer straying into an American town and escaping with its life! Imagine a crowd here giving an artist time to sketch a heron sitting in a tree-top in any of our cities! Why, our sportsmen think it "fun" to go down to the beach and wantonly mangle and murder the beautiful gulls and other sea-birds.

There is a wide field for humane education in America.—[Our Dumb Animals.

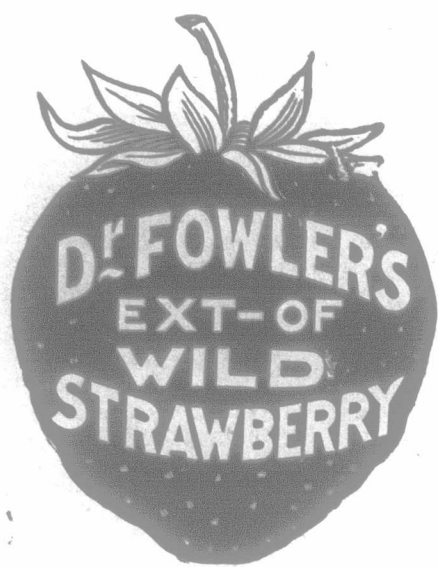


(J. F. Herring.)

The Frugal Meal.

described in these words: "She was one of those fortunate persons who never see themselves as others see them, but move through existence surrounded by a halo or a haze of self-complacency, through which their perception cannot penetrate. The charitable were ready to testify that there was no harm in her. Hers was merely one of a million lives in which man can find no fault, and God no fruit." Such people are not likely to be easily alarmed about their spiritual condition, and yet, if the Bible be true, such an easy drifting with the tide of respectable public opinion is terrible indeed. If a man in a boat were gliding easily on the Niagara River above

as thyself." While we fall so far short of this standard, how can we rest on our oars, or feel satisfied with our spiritual condition? Our Lord's command is to "strive" to enter in at the straight gate, for many will "seek" to enter in and shall not be able. Again He says: "The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." Are we as much in earnest as that? Are we "striving," or only half-heartedly "seeking"? St. Paul says we should run the Christian race as strenuously as a runner who knows that only one can receive the prize. Are we doing that? Is God's service the real business of our lives, or do we think it is quite



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Prize Competition.

There were not many competitors in our original poetry competition, but if we failed in "quantity," at least it is very encouraging to see the "quality" of the verses sent in by some of our young Cornerites.

The prizewinners are: Mabel May Smail, Spencerville, Ont.; Pauline Sanderson, Como, Que., and Rose Palmer, Victoria, B. C. None of these poets are over sixteen years of age, and I congratulate them most heartily for their well-deserved success, being especially glad to find that we have real poetical talent among our young readers in three Provinces.

Dena McLeod, Charles Lackington, Nettie Carmichael, Myrtle Kincade, Grace Darling and Mary Mortimer also deserve honorable mention. Of course, the puzzles sent in for our next competition should be accompanied by the answers. How can I tell the quality of the puzzles if I don't know the answers?

A Little Hero.

Written for the "Farmer's Advocate" by Mabel Smail, Spencerville, Ont.

Children, listen to the story I will try my best to tell
Of a hero brave as any that in battle nobly fell.
It was not in long-past ages, not in country far away,
But the scene was Bristol city, and it was the other day,
And the hero of my story is a boy but six years old,
Yes, I think his name is worthy to be written up in gold.

Johnny Carr and Willie Stephens went out playing in the street,
Willie was two years the younger, and his face was pale and sweet;
Little Willie! pretty Willie! many a stranger passing by
Turned and smiled at little Willie with his wide blue wandering eye.

Johnny Carr was strong and rosy, curly-haired and hazel-eyed,
Bright and merry, who can wonder Johnny was his mother's pride?
Yet there was a spark of mischief lurking in those dimpled cheeks,
Though you hardly could be angry at his little thoughtless freaks.

Willie's hoop, see, he has taken, running, laughing on before;
Little Willie tries to catch it, till he scarce can follow more:
Then the tears come, yes, he follows, with his little weary feet,
Follows to the fields and hedges far beyond the noisy street,
Then he sits beside the pathway, crying in his childish woe,
Weeping sadly for his mother, asking home again to go.

Chilly is the autumn evening, quickly falls the deepening shade;
Johnny takes the little hand, and bids him not to be afraid.

So a little while they wander, and they miss the homeward track,
And the wind is blowing colder, then the night comes drear and black.

"Oh, I am so tired, Johnny!" little Willie sadly cries;

"And I'm cold and hungry, Johnny!"—tears are now in Johnny's eyes:
He has teased the little fellow, he is full of sad remorse,
"Get up, Willie!" he is saying, "Get up! I will be your horse!"

Then upon his back he took him, staggering on beneath his load,
Staggering just a little distance on that dark and friendless road.

But the burden was too heavy, and he set poor Willie down—
Sorely puzzled now was Johnny how to get to Bristol town.

"Don't be frightened, Willie," said he, "we will stop out here to-night,
We can find our way directly when there comes the morning light."

On a gate they sat a little, then said Johnny, "Let us look,
P'raps within the field behind us we may find a sheltered nook."
So into the field they clambered, and a sheltered nook they found,
Where the little weary children laid them down upon the ground.
But the sodden earth was chilly, and they shivered lying there,
Little Willie, cold and hungry, sobbing for his mother's care."

Then got up our little hero, he was only six years old,
Yet he could not bear that Willie should be crying with the cold.
In his brave love all unconscious, just in simple childish guise,
Never thinking he is sharing in a mightier sacrifice,
Johnny took his little jacket, laid it down to make a bed,
And his other clothing simply over little Willie spread;
Then himself laid down uncovered (save his little socks and shirt),
Thinking, "I am strong, but Willie's weak, and I shall not be hurt."

With a start there came to Johnnie sudden thought of one who cares
For his children, and he whispered, "Willie, we forgot our prayers."
There they knelt, the little fellows, side by side upon the sod,
With their simple, "Our Father," casting all their care on God.
Then once more they lay enfolded in each other's arms so fast,
And the night wind bleak and cruel froze them with its chilling blast.

See those fathers, half distracted, friends and neighbors pressing near,
Into every nook and corner, how with eager haste they peer!
See those mothers broken-hearted, for their darlings, how they gaze,
Whene'er the friendly lanterns high uplifted cast their rays!
Aye, but chiefly, as the tide falls, longing much yet dreading more,
Hollow-eyed the oozy mud banks of the river they explore.

Hour by hour of chill and darkness (oh, how slow the morning light!)
In their hopeless search they wander all that long and dreadful night.

It is morning: they have found them. Lo! a laborer on his way
Came upon them as still folded in each other's arms they lay.

They are breathing, barely breathing, all unconscious, cold as stone;

Noble Johnny! Pretty Willie! yes, the life has not quite flown.
And they take them to a cottage, and they chafe each frozen limb,—

Little Willie has been covered, where is better hope for him.

And the mothers stand there watching, and their tears are falling fast;

Little Willie's eyelids tremble; yes, there's hope for him at last!

See, the warm milk he has swallowed!—see, he sighs a little sigh!

Then he smiles as on his mother he uplifts his large blue eye.

But the little hero, Johnnie—oh! they chafe his limbs in vain!

Never shall his merry laughter echo through the house again;

Faint and fainter comes his breathing, marble white that open brow;

Who would dare to speak of comfort to those stricken watchers now?

"Oh, my Johnnie! Oh, my Johnnie, speak to me one little word!"

Sobbed the mother, but I know not whether Johnnie even heard.

Yet at once, as one awaking with his eyelids open wide,

Just one word he whispered faintly—it was "Willie!" then he died.

In the churchyard Johnnie's sleeping underneath the grassy mold;

No one puts a stone upon it lettered with the tale in gold:—

"Neath this stone a little hero, Johnny Carr, of Bristol lies,
Who to save his little playmate gave his life a sacrifice."

Children, think how, when the nations gather round the mighty throne,
He who gave his life for others will claim Johnnie for His own.

Think how full of strange, sweet wonder will the gracious tidings be,
"What thou didst to little Willie that I count as done to Me."

You have, indeed, chosen a grand subject for your poem, Mabel, and deserve very great praise for the way you have handled it.

Genevieve Armstrong, Hanover, Ont., says she would be glad to correspond with any of the Cornerites. She is eleven years old.

Our other prize poems will be published next week, if all is well.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Humorous.

An Irish magistrate, censuring some boys for loitering in the streets, argued, "If everybody were to stand in the street, how could anybody get by?"

"What made young Lightpayte leave before the guests sat down to supper?"
"The host, who can't see very well without his glasses, told him there was a smudge on his lip."

"And wasn't there?"
"Nothing but his moustache."

"What are you crying for, little boy?" said a kind old gentleman to a small boy crying outside a house.

"Father is p-putting down the c-carpet."

"And does that unpleasant task make you feel sorry for him?"

"No, no,—he h-hit his th-thumb."

"Ah, sympathy for your father's pain—is that what makes you weep?"

"No, no! I l-laughed!"

At Devenport some years ago a soldier was brought before his commanding officer for selling part of his kit, when the following dialogue took place:

Colonel—"Now, Private Murphy, why did you sell your boots?"

Private Murphy—"I wore them for two years, sir, and thought they were my own property."

Colonel—"Nothing of the sort, these boots belong to the Queen."

Private Murphy—"I'm sure I'm sorry, sir, but I didn't know her Majesty took twelves."

SHE DIDN'T TAKE THE CAKE.

There was a young lady naturally somewhat nervous at first, being her first dinner party. But the awkwardness wore away after awhile, and she was soon quite at ease. The dessert was being served, and the stately waiters were passing pretty little pink-frosted cakes to be eaten with the iced creams. A plate of them was held before the young lady, who looked them over, and said, "I don't care for any." The waiter was moving away, when she saw, as she thought, a chocolate cake on the farther side of the plate. She was fond of chocolate. "Yes I will too," she said, reaching over for the little cake. "There is one with chocolate on it." "Beg pardon, Miss," said the waiter, as she tried to pick up the tempting morsel, "but that's my thumb."

Little Sermons.

Be not overanxious.
Fear of the future is in many minds nothing but a bad habit. It is gratification to them to be always complaining, and to conjure up anxieties in connection with every subject.

The sailor rejoices with tranquil mind in the cheerful sunshine.

Would it be better that he should be looking forward to shipwreck, while everything is calm around him?

Trust in God, who is with thee even in the midst of storms. If darkness reigns around thee at present, be comforted; here below misfortune is as little lasting as happiness.

Fear naught if thou hast no reason to fear thyself!

The future is sent by God, but by far the greater number of misfortunes that cloud our lives we bring upon ourselves.

Brace up thy courage, look to God, and He will do the rest.—[Everywhere.

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With the Flowers.

Reproduction of Ferns.

Some time ago, in a paper on "Ferns," we mentioned alluding, on some future occasion, to the peculiar manner in which these plants reproduce themselves. Just now, when the garden flowers are at their best, needing less care than in their earlier stages, and when the house-plants are, for the most part, either resting in preparation for winter-blooming, or giving just as little trouble as they can while helping to beautify some corner of lawn or veranda, may be a good time for this little digression.

Probably very few of the "Farmer's Advocate" readers are likely to make the mistake of the woman who wrote to a floral journal asking what

green color, somewhat heart-shaped in form (the prothallium). On the under side of the prothallium now appear two sets of tiny organs, corresponding to the stamens and carpels of flowering plants, by the union of whose contents the new plant is produced.

It will be distinctly seen, then, that spores are not seeds. While seeds contain within themselves the embryo of the new plant, the spores only succeed in producing an entirely different body which in turn produces the new plant. It is to be remembered also that all ferns do not bear their fruit-dots on the under sides of the "leaves." Some—e.g., the cinnamon fern—produce especial spore-bearing or fertile fronds, in which the pinnules are curled up and massed in the form of curious little globes about the upper



A Moonwort.



Fertile and Sterile Fronds.

sort of disease had striken her ferns, whose under sides had become "covered with little brown spots, which could hardly be washed off." At the same time, it may be news to a few to know that these little brown spots contain the essentials for the reproduction of the plant. They are not seeds, but they contain bodies which, after certain metamorphoses, accomplish the work of seeds. They are, in short, the fruit-dots, or so-called "sori" of the ferns.

These fruit-dots may be round, star-shaped, or long and narrow in form, but under the microscope they all appear composed of tiny round bodies (sporangia), covered, in the early stages, by a sort of membrane. Each sporangium or spore-case has a little ring about it, and is filled with very minute globules, called spores. When these spores are ripe, the ring of the sporangium bursts, and away go the tiny atoms on the wings of the wind, ready to set up a new colony of ferns if a suitable locality be happened upon.

The germination of a spore is very curious, and, indeed, was not fully

stemlets of the frond; while still others, as the moonwort, show fronds in which the lower part is sterile and the upper part fertile.

In fruit, as in form and habit, the fern still preserves its differentiation from nearly all other plants that grow, its peculiar charm which has endeared it to the poet of every age, and recommended it to the superstitious, and which enables each one of us to appreciate more or less, and especially now as the autumn draws on, the sentiments of Thoreau when he said: "It is very pleasant and cheerful nowadays, when the brown and withered leaves strew the ground and almost every plant is fallen, to come upon a patch of Polypody. . . on some rocky hillside in the woods, where, in the midst of dry and rustling leaves, it stands so freshly green and full of life. . . My thoughts are with the Polypody a long time after my body has passed. It survives, at least, as the type of vegetation to remind us of the spring that shall not fail."

FLORA FERNLEAF.

A Lullaby.

Over the river to slumber town,
Blankets of eider and pillows of down;
Angels their watches are keeping above;
Over the river thy pilot is love;
Sleep my little one, sleep my pretty one,
sleep.

Mother birds sing to their young in the nest;
Rose-tinted clouds lie low in the west;
Night winds are crooning a sweet lullaby;
Myriad stars are a-peep in the sky;
Sleep my little one, sleep my pretty one,
sleep.

An Occasional Paper.

I have lately been reading, or, to be more accurate, re-reading that little gem of simple fiction, if fiction it is, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." One has often seen advertised, "Fleasant pellets for pale people." Now, to every fair soul who has grown pale from dwelling always under the shadows of life, from being unable to bask in its sunshine, because it came to them only at rare intervals, I would recommend more particularly is a very pleasant pellet indeed, this delightful little book; but all may read it with profit. Some of the readers of the Home Magazine may have met with it; others may not. To the first mentioned, I will not apologize for calling their attention to it again. If they have read it once, they will probably desire, as I did, to read it once more; whilst for those into whose hands it may not already have fallen, I want to make a few extracts, in case they have no Carnegie or other library close at hand from which they might borrow it. In one of our late issues, I read an article upon "The Blight of Pessimism," pointing out the folly of "looking for trouble, coaxing it, running to meet it, forming the habit of unhappiness, of grumbling over trifles, of looking for shadows." In contradistinction to this let me introduce the better way in the person of Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

The first chapter is headed "Mrs. Wiggs' Philosophy," with the opening rhyme:

"In the mud and scum of things,
Something always, always sings!"

Her first remark tells us the manner of woman she is, and the next few lines give us an insight into her surroundings, which are of a kind to prove that her philosophy is not the mere outcome of a passive endurance, but rather of a Christ-like spirit.

"My, but it's nice an' cold this mornin'," she says. The thermometer's done fell up to zero! Mrs. Wiggs made the statement as cheerfully as if her elbows were not sticking out through the boy's coat that she wore, or her teeth chattering in her head like a pair of castanets. But then Mrs. Wiggs was a philosopher, and the sum and substance of her philosophy lay in keeping the dust off her rose-colored spectacles. When Mr. Wiggs travelled to eternity by the alcohol route, she buried his faults with him, and for want of better virtues to extol, she always laid stress on the fine hand he wrote. It was the same way when their little country home was burned, and she had to come to the city to seek work; her one comment was: "Thank God, it was the pig instead of the baby that was burned!" So this bleak morning in December, she pinned the bed clothes around the children, and made them sit up close to the stove, whilst she pasted brown paper over the broken window-pane, and made sprightly comments on the change in the weather."

Making the best of things had become by precept and practice the habit of the Wiggs family. Between them they had managed to "make stand" at the front end of the side porch, the only door saved from the fire, and they were none the less proud of it, because it opened the wrong way; but it was the tin roof, the only one in the Cabbage Patch, which gave their house its distinction, Jim and Billy having constructed it of old cans, which they had picked up on the Common.

To relieve the congested neighborhood of what had always been a trying time on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Wiggs had conceived the plan of a Sunday school, seating the children upon improvised benches, made of planks resting on the window ledge or the upturned—but, alas! empty—four barrel.

"Mrs. Wiggs with a dilapidated book in her hand says, 'Now, you all hush 'talkin' so we kin sing a hymn. I'll read it over, and then we'll all sing it together,' and most characteristic was her choice of words and cheerful melody. "When upon life's billers you are tempest to's",
When you are discouraged, thinking all is lost,
Count yer many blessin's, name 'em one by one,
An' it will surprise you, what the Lord hath done."

This was sanctified philosophy indeed,

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

for the frugal dinner preceding the gathering of the children is thus described: "I'm goin' to make you some nice Irish pertater soup fer dinner," she had said, but Chris and Pete, from next door smelling the savory smell, had come early to school, with the hope of partaking of it, whereat even the little Wiggs remonstrate. "Why," cries their mother, "that ain't hospitable, and Chris with one leg too. T'ain't no trouble at all; all I got to do is to put a little more water in the soup, an' me an' Jim won't take but one piece of bread." Jim and Billy finding their places at the table taken sit on the floor and drink their soup out of teacups. "Gee!" says Billy, after a third help, "I've drincken so much that when I swallows a piece o' bread, I can hear it splash!"

But here I must leave this contented family, recommending our readers to make their more intimate acquaintance at first hand, as soon as they possibly can. There is a sequel to this book, by the same writer, Miss Alice Caldwell Hegan, called "Lovey Mary"—good too, but not quite so good as her introductory work, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." H. A. B.

The Mission to the Streets.

When Margaret Andrews was twenty-five, she received what she thought was a call to the foreign mission field. Her parents, although they at first tried to dissuade her, put no obstacle in the way of her hopes, and, full of eagerness, she began her training at a school in another city. One day, says the California Advocate, she received a telegram. Her mother had met with an accident, just how serious could not at once be known. Margaret packed her books and took the first train home, expecting to return in a few weeks. Long before the weeks had passed she knew her dream must be given up. Her mother would never be able to do anything again, and Margaret, instead of making her journey to strange lands, saw herself shut in to the duties of housekeeper and nurse.

For a year or two she bore her disappointment in silence; then she went to her pastor with it. The pastor was an old man, who had known Margaret all her life. He looked at her steadily for a moment. Then he said, slowly: "You are living in a city of 200,000 people. Isn't there need enough about you to fill your life?"

"Oh, yes," the girl answered, quickly, "and I could give up the foreign field. It isn't that. But I haven't time to do anything, not even to take a mission class, and to see so much work waiting, and be able to do nothing—"

"Margaret," the old minister said, "come here."

Wonderingly the girl followed him to the next room, where a mirror hung between the windows. Her reflection, pale and unhappy, faced her wearily.

"All up and down the streets, the old minister said, "in the cars, the markets, the stores, there are people starving for the bread of life. The church can not reach them—they will not enter a church. Books can not help them—many of them never open a book. There is but one way that they can ever read the gospel of hope, of joy, of courage, and that is in the faces of men and women."

"Two years ago a woman who has known deep trouble came to me one day, and asked your name. 'I wanted to tell her,' she said, 'how much good her happy face did me, but I was afraid that she would think it presuming on the part of an utter stranger. Some day, perhaps, you will tell her for me.'

"Margaret, my child, look in the glass and tell me if the face you see there has anything to give to the souls that are hungry for joy—and they are more than any of us realize—who, unknown to themselves, are hungering for righteousness. Do you think that woman, if she were to meet you now, would say what she said two years ago?"

The girl gave one glance, and then turned away, her cheeks crimson with shame. It was hard to answer, but she was no coward. She looked up into her old friend's gray eyes.

"Thank you," she said, "I will try to learn my lesson and accept my mission to the streets."—[The Christian



We hear a great deal nowadays about education for farmers' sons—not so much, perhaps, about education for farmers' daughters. Some time ago there was a great furor over education for women, but that was at the time when the emancipation—shall we call it?—of women along educational lines was first accomplished, and women began to take their places as high-school teachers, physicians, etc. Now, it is so common for women to occupy these positions, and they have taken their places so unostentatiously and naturally in college and university halls, that the thing has ceased to be a matter for comment. It has been fully demonstrated that women have brains, and that they can use them.

There is still a good deal of misunderstanding, however, as to what this thing called education really means. To many it signifies simply a cramming of book knowledge, the "learning" of history, grammar, algebra, the languages, and a few "ologies. To others it carries a higher idea, and to this learning of things is added the development of the power to think. Unquestionably, education does develop the power to think, but even when that is added the tale is not told. Ruskin comes very near the true definition when he says: "Education, briefly, is leading human minds and souls to what is right and best. . . . The training which makes men happiest in themselves, also makes them most serviceable to others." Hence, the man who is a mere repository of knowledge, unless he has also developed along spiritual and moral lines as well, is not an educated man. Education means development of the whole nature, the term signifying, from its derivation "e," out, and "duco," to lead, a leading or drawing out of the whole nature, of the very best and highest, both in mind and action, of which one is capable.

To come right home to our farm girls, the really educated girl is she whose mind is bright, alert, supplied with a reasonable amount of facts, and capable of thinking out confronting questions to an issue. Her ideals are high, and her intuitions as to right and wrong quick. In character, she is strong, capable of acting when action is necessary, and of deciding matters for herself; at the same time, she is liberal-minded, always ready to learn from others, and glad to give others credit for what they do. Knowing how great are the possibilities still before her, and realizing how very little she knows as yet of the ocean of things to be learned and experienced, she is never "puffed up" in herself, but is simple in life and manner.

The truly educated girl, also, is not the one who reads French novels in the original when the dishes are waiting to be "done," or plays Chopin's symphonies when there is a washing on hand in the back kitchen. The very fact that she is really "educated" will lead her to understand that no duty which really should be done is low or trifling, and that washing dishes or clothes may be, on some occasions, a much higher type of work than writing a theological essay, or solving a problem in the binomial theorem. It all depends upon what is one's duty at the time. Last, but not least, the spiritual nature of the truly educated girl will be strongly developed. She will have learned the lessons of truth, meekness and charity, of hope and trust—a hard thing you may say, if all this is necessary

to be truly educated. Perhaps so, yet one sometimes thinks that it is not what one knows or is, but how much one realizes that one does not know or that one has not attained to, that counts. We may never reach near the perfect life, but if we strive for it continually, we shall not have lived in vain.

I hope it is clear, then, that education does not all depend upon attending collegiate institutes and universities for eight or ten years of one's life. Immense advantages such a privilege undoubtedly has; yet it would be a pity if college and university girls had the prerogative of being educated. Many girls, especially on farms, are compelled to leave school at an early age. Possibly these girls do not realize that the very self-sacrifice involved in this may be a step in their true education, and yet it is likely to be so. Moreover, the little lessons learned in doing the necessary duties about home, the physical development attained by the wholesome tasks of bedmaking, sweeping, etc., are all factors in the all-round development which makes for education.

Yet, one cannot get over the fact that book-study must come in also, not the reading of trash, but of books which will teach and elevate. History, biography, philosophy, natural history, poetry, household science, books of essays, and a few of the best novels, afford rather a safe bill of fare. Theodore Parker has given a very good rule for the choice of what to read: "The books that help you most, are those that make you think the most." Of course, all desirable books do not keep our minds at a tension, but when we come across one that makes us think, we may know that from that one we are receiving especial benefit. . . . Neither does it seem advisable to read too much along the same lines. One has continually to guard against becoming one-sided. As Locke says: "A taste of every sort of knowledge is necessary to form the mind, and is the only way to give the understanding its due improvement to the full extent of its capacity."

Let the girl who has been compelled to stop school early not lose courage. Let her look upon every duty which comes to her, and which is done in the right spirit, as a step in her education; let her read whenever she has the opportunity, and determine, as far as possible, to know things, remembering, with Goethe, that "Energy will do anything that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a two-legged animal a man without it." Above all, let her remember that education does not stop with girlhood, but that it is a process that may go on all through life; the woman of seventy who is still trying to learn or develop in any way is as truly in course of education as the child of ten who pores over his book in a schoolroom. In fact, it is a question if the work of education may not occupy a very great share of eternity. Let us see to it, then, that we do not rob time of its opportunity. DAME DURDEN.

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

HELPOHABIT AGAIN.

Dear Dame Durden,—I feel I must thank you for your letters of the last two months. House-cleaning was over, and everything in running order for the summer; but work as I would, I could not get half an hour for a walk up our beautiful flats filled with spring beauties, which I saw being borne away every day by gay parties. Up at 5 a. m., it would

be 8.30 p. m. before the supper things could be cleared away, and then it was too late, and I was too tired for a walk. I was fighting off a fit of depression and discontent, which preceded a very painful attack of rheumatism, and was giving myself a good scolding. "You foolish woman," I said, "if you cannot have what you would like, enjoy what you have. There are thousands of worthier women who have not such a pleasant home with such a fine view from every side. Make the best of what you have and don't be repining." And then your letter of May 26th came, and had I not been laid aside from active work for a little while, I might have missed reading it. Your letters have all been so good lately, but my favorites are May 26th and June 16th. I had a trip to Guelph O. A. C. on July 6th. We had a most enjoyable time there. In all my travels, I have not seen such a fine row of sweet peas as we have. The row is 100 feet long and now over 5 feet high. It is a double one, with the wire netting in the middle, which is completely covered. The first bloom appeared about the 24th or 25th of June, and we picked the first bunch on the 28th. Since then we have had abundance. Can any of our Ingle Nook friends beat this?

You asked in the springtime for letters on many subjects: Descriptions of beautiful scenery and legends about our own vicinity. Near our home is a beautiful piece of water named the Grenadier Pond, because at the time of the war of 1812, when a company of Grenadiers were crossing this pond on the ice, the ice broke and the whole of the company were drowned. The pond is supplied by fine springs, and has an outlet into Lake Ontario. There is a fine ice harvest gathered here every winter, not only for home use, but trainloads are sent to keep Uncle Sam cool. The banks of this pond rise from 75 to 100 feet high, and are thickly wooded. It is beautiful in the early summertime, with all the delicate shades of green, beautiful in the full summer, and grandly beautiful when the trees are in their autumn dress. I always think it a great treat to go to the north end of it and gaze on this beautiful view once or twice a year. Some time ago, I read in the Globe a letter from Bishop Sweatman, calling attention to this very spot. He said that many travel to foreign lands for beautiful scenery, when there was not a finer piece of scenery to be had in any foreign land than in our own Canada at our own back door. He was referring to the Torontonians. I felt so pleased that my beautiful view had been noticed. I say "mine" because Bliss Carman, one of our Canadian writers, says, "Nothing is really ours unless we can appreciate and enjoy it." I invite any of the Ingle Nook friends who may come to the Toronto Exhibition this fall, to go and see this beautiful bit of our own Canadian scenery. It is easily reached, being a little west of High Park on Bloor St. Bloor St. runs at the extreme northern end of the Pond. If you have a friend to drive you, so much the better.

HELPOHABIT.

Eyes Increase in Size.

A conversation with a prominent hatter developed the fact that among men of large affairs where decided executive ability and strong mental equipment was requisite, it was common to find an increase in the cranial development. A more detailed investigation among some of the large metropolitan hatters revealed the fact that many of them had, for years, by means of an automatic measuring device, kept records of peculiarities of the cranial outline of many of our prominent men, which had led to the discovery (to which, however, little importance had been attached) that the skull often shows a decided increase in size after middle age.

Thus, if it is a fact that the human eye depends largely upon the surrounding bony structure for its size and proportion, it can readily be seen that, in the case of an eye which presents abnormal visual conditions, due to an inadequate development, the increase in the size of the skull referred to, accompanied as it usually is by generally improved physical conditions, would naturally tend to a corresponding increase in the size of the eyeball, thereby contributing to a possible neutralization of the visual defect.

Run Down and Out of Sorts.

Suffered from Pains and Aches, and was Discouraged and Dependent—Made Strong and Well by

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

When the nervous system becomes exhausted there is suffering of both mind and body.

Even the pains and aches are not so hard to endure as the spells of blues and the gloomy forebodings.

New hope and confidence come with the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. By supplying an abundance of rich red blood it creates new nerve force and instills new vigor into body and mind, permanently overcoming weakness and disease.

Miss Minnie J. Sweet, Collingwood Corner, Cumberland County, N. S., writes: "I used five boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food last winter, and it did me more good than any medicine I ever took. It is difficult to describe my case, but I felt all run down and out of sorts. I had headache and backache and dull pains through the lungs. I was so discouraged that I didn't seem to care what became of me.

"I hadn't finished the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food before I felt a lot better, and it continued to build me up until I became strong and well and was restored to good health and spirits. As I was once cured of a severe case of kidney disease by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I can strongly recommend these two great preparations."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.



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

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

WANTED. COTTAGE IN COUNTRY for light summer housekeeping for several months of year. Must not be too far from London, and must have facilities of easy access to city. Proximity to water of some kind preferred. Address, giving particulars, Box 600, London P. O., Ont.

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

FOR SALE—One new Melotte Cream Separator, listed at \$100; price \$65, cash. Apply to A. E. King, Toronto Junction.

FARM FOR SALE.—North half of lot 9, con. 9, Malahide, containing 121 acres (fifteen acres wood and timber); two-story brick house; good orchard; fine lawn and shade trees; 3/4 mile from cheese factory, railway station and school, and three miles from the town of Aylmer. Apply to W. L. Adams, Aylmer, Ont.

GINSENG ROOTS WANTED for cultivation, \$3 a pound, with good bud. W. E. Saunders, London.

British Columbia Farms

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

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

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

Ensilage Cutter (Thom's) Self-feeder

As good as new, and 30 feet of blower pipe. Works well. Will sell cheap, as am leaving farm. W. G. CHRISTNER, Croton, Ont.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Vegetables.

Under the head of vegetables are properly included cereals. An adequate diet must contain certain proportions of nitrogenous food, for the rebuilding of tissue; carbohydrates, to supply heat and energy; and chemical salts and vegetable acids, to regulate the secretions, aid in digestion, and prevent acidity. These last are supplied chiefly by vegetables of the less nutritive kind—green vegetables. Their action is called antiscorbutic, which means that by preserving the alkalinity of the body fluids they prevent certain disorders of the system, such as scurvy. Those whose properties are of special value in this way are cabbage, tomatoes, lettuce, and all the vegetables used for fresh salad. Tomatoes, however, are not good for persons afflicted with gout or rheumatism, since they contain a certain amount of oxalic acid. Meat furnishes most of the nitrogenous element of food, but it may also be obtained from cereals and other vegetables, especially oatmeal and beans. Peas and beans are of greater value as food when cooked with pork, and they contain some fat themselves. Kidney beans are highly nutritious, but not unless very thoroughly cooked. They must be soaked until swollen and soft before cooking. Lima beans are indigestible when old, and the same may be said of peas, which to be useful must be cooked until quite tender, when their food value is high.

Potatoes are invaluable, and best baked. If they are boiled the skins should not be removed, for besides starch and sugar, they contain chemical elements which are necessary for the body, the escape of which in cooking is largely prevented by the skins. When properly prepared, and in the most favorable condition for digestion, the potato is mealy. New potatoes, therefore, are not so digestible as old ones. Soggy potatoes are extremely indigestible.

Corn, when ground into meal, is very nutritious. As a vegetable, unless very young and tender, it is indigestible. All vegetables which grow above ground are more digestible when young and fresh.

Some vegetables are laxative, on account of their chemical composition, namely, spinach, tomatoes, and most of the green vegetables, if fresh and properly cooked. Others have a laxative action, because of the greater quantity of waste matter left to be expelled after digestion, as corn and cucumbers. The latter are indigestible, on account of the seeds. Cooked cucumbers is a very agreeable dish, of no special value as food.

Young and tender beets are very nourishing, containing both starch and sugar, and a small percentage of nitrogenous material. All green vegetables contain a large percentage of water, and on this account and because of their chemical composition are indispensable to first-rate health.

Carrots, parsnips and turnips are wholesome and digestible, and must be well cooked. Carrots are the most, and turnips the least nutritious of the three. Turnips are not good for sick people, who need the greatest amount of nourishment with the least wear and tear of the digestive organs.

Oyster plant is a good and wholesome vegetable, and easily digested. Barley is a cereal of great value, and could be used more than it is with great advantage. A great many people eat far too much meat, which the average individual does not need more than once during the day. A man doing very hard work can stand more than one who is not called upon for much physical exertion, but less meat and more cereals would be beneficial to a great many people. When so much meat is eaten it is impossible to eat as much as the system requires of vegetable foods, more especially the green vegetables. One naturally thinks of salt in connection with diet, and this is absolutely indispensable to good health. A deficiency of it diminishes certain diges-

tive secretions; an excess also interferes with digestion. The individual taste is a good guide ordinarily, as some persons need more than others.

ALICE G. OWEN.

August 5th, 1904.

NOTE.—In writing of consumption, I mentioned "yellow sputum" as an appearance of which to be especially suspicious. Comments which I have heard, have led me to fear that there may be a misunderstanding on this point, and I therefore wish to emphasize the following remarks:

Consumptive sputum is not always yellow, and may be white.

Persistent expectoration of sputum of ANY color, gives ample reason for alarm, and medical examination of the same, since an early recognition of consumption is one of the essential conditions for its cure.

ALICE G. OWEN.

August 5th, 1904.

Use of Old Papers.

They can be used on pantry shelves. They can be put under the carpet, as they are excellent nonconductors of heat and cold.

The illustrated weeklies may be circulated among friends, and sometimes exchanged with mutual pleasure.

They may be made into picture-books to amuse visiting children. The larger the better, so that a number of children may gather round it.

They may have their pictures tacked on the walls of the cook's room.

They may be sent to hospitals, asylums, reformatories, settlements and the like.

Newspapers may be used to clean windows and kitchen ranges.

They may be cut into bits, moistened and sprinkled over the carpet before sweeping.

They may be laid over ice to retard the melting.

They may be given to children to cut into scallops, and points, and bars, and stars, being far more amusing to most babies than many toys.

They may be used in an emergency on a chilly night like a pair of extra blankets on your bed. Some housekeepers have been known to stitch them in sheets for the purpose, one or two layers deep.

Where is C-Flat?

Richard Strauss, the musician who recently visited this country, told a little anecdote which will be appreciated by musicians, and perhaps by laymen as well.

He was teaching his young son the piano keyboard by the inductive system, and the boy having learned all the notes, both white and black, Strauss began to review the lesson by asking, "And now, Henry, show me A-flat."

Henry soon figured it out.

The next question was: "Where is G-sharp?"

That also proved easy.

After asking the boy several more questions about sharps and flats, Strauss said: "Where do you think we shall find C-flat?"

Henry looked at the keyboard long and curiously, he put his finger on C, and next on B, then he got down close to the piano, and after examining it carefully replied: "I don't know, papa, but I guess it's gone down that crack between B and C."—[N. Y. Tribune.

Scene, a Sunday-school.—Teacher (to best girl in the head class, to whom was accorded the privilege of choosing the hymn to be sung before closing the school): "What hymn would you like, B.?" Scholar: "Please, sir, the hymn about the little she bear." Teacher: "The little she bear? What do you mean?" Scholar: "Please, sir, the hymn that says:

"Can a mother's tender care Cease toward the child she bare?"

GOSSIP

Happy Christmas, a Hereford bull, the property of Mr. A. R. Firkins, Paunton Court, Bishop's Cleeve, Herefordshire, is to cross the Atlantic to be exhibited at St. Louis.

Fairfax—I think our little Mabel will be a seamstress.

Cole—Why so?

Fairfax—Well, we noticed she was pointing. She said her temper was ruffled because there was a stitch in her side, and she wished to be tucked in her little bed.

Mr. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., sailed July 9th with an importation of 114 sheep of all breeds, ten Shorthorn cattle, one Highland bull, and two Welsh ponies. Mr. Miller sailed, himself in charge of the stock, and it may be added that this was his forty-second voyage across the Atlantic.

There are none better known nor more highly respected among breeders of Chester White swine than Daniel De Courcey, of Bornholm, Ont., a few miles north of Mitchell Station, G. T. R. He has been breeding the Chester White hog for several years, and is thoroughly satisfied, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary by parties otherwise interested, that they are one of the best breeds for easy feeding or for crossing purposes. Mr. De Courcey by judicious breeding has produced a lengthy, deep-sided, smooth-shouldered class of pigs of strong constitution and prolific. This herd has been built up by importations from time to time from some of the best breeders in America, and has been very successfully shown at the larger exhibitions for several years. There has lately been added to the breeding herd, the two-year-old boar, Thorndale Enterprise, and the sow, Duchess, and her litter. This pair won second and first prizes, respectively, at the Western Fair, 1903, and had they been in show fit now, it would still take good ones to beat them. Even as they are, any good judge can see that they are the right stamp. They were lately purchased from R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., and may possibly go with Mr. De Courcey's herd to Toronto and London, where he expects to exhibit.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEINS.

Fourteen additional seven-day tests of Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers have been accepted for entry in the Canadian Record of Merit. The most remarkable of these is that of Favorit 5th, a cow sold by R. F. Hicks, of Newton Brook, Ont., to H. A. Moyer, of Syracuse, N. Y. In an official test under the supervision of Prof. Wing, of Cornell University Experiment Station, this cow produced 550.2 lbs. of milk, and 20.84 lbs. of fat, equivalent to 24.31 lbs. of butter containing 85.7 per cent. of fat. All the other tests in the list were made under the supervision of Prof. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

THE JERSEY SALE.

Dairymen and all who want a good family cow, or a heifer promising to grow into a good cow, will do well to bear in mind the dispersion sale, by auction, on Thursday, August 18th, of the entire herd of 31 head of high-class registered Jerseys belonging to Mr. John O'Brien, at his farm, three miles from the city of London, and one and a half miles from Hyde Park Station, G. T. R. The stock bulls, King of Lakeroy and St. Ion of Highfield, are richly bred and from deep-milking and rich butter-producing stock. A number of the young cows are daughters of Benito of St. Lambert. The prizewinning record of this herd is one to be proud of. At the Western Fair in 1900, the first, second and third prizes for cows, the sweepstakes for best female any age, and the first prize for a herd of Jerseys, were won by members of this herd. Several daughters of the champion cow, Spot Cash's Ella, are included in the sale. Tilly of Orgrove of this herd, when giving 42 lbs. milk daily, tested 6.90 per cent. butter-fat (official test), and the herd of 28 milkers, ten pure-breds and the balance grades, tested 6.15 per cent. A number of the cows will be due to calve in the next two months.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

Cheapest and Easiest Power Known

We have both 2
and 3 Horse Level

TREAD POWERS

Band wheels are
changeable to right
or left sides, each
have Speed Reg-
ulators. : : : :



A better and
cheaper power for
the farmer than
gasoline. : : :

LESS EXPENSIVE
NO DANGER
FROM SPARKS,
ETC. : : : :

A 2 H.-P. Level Tread
equals a 4 H.-P. Sweep.

A 3 H.-P. Level Tread
equals a 6 H.-P. Sweep.

"S. & M." LEVEL-TREAD POWER

CHEAPEST—Because no expense beyond original cost—being run by Oxen, Bulls, or Fat Cattle of any description.

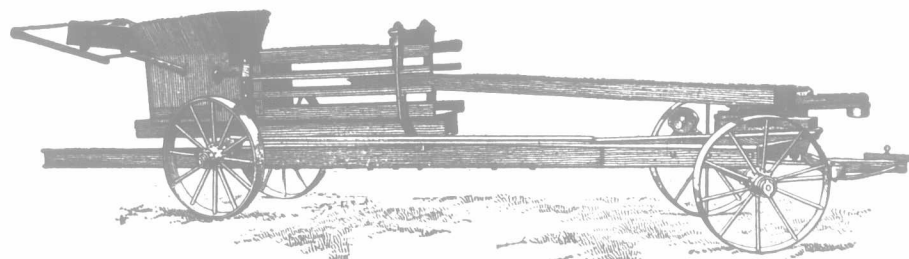
EASIEST—Because Lags are scientifically adjusted on the level, enabling the beast operating to tread practically on the level, instead of uphill, as is the case with other Tread Powers. Bearings are of the latest approved cast-steel roller type, easily available for lubricating.

Send for handsome Catalogue—Engines, Separators, Horse-powers, Portable Sawmills and Road-making Machinery; also handsome Illustrated Booklet with Scenes in and around Hamilton.

Sawyer & Massey Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Canada.

Dain's Pull Power, All-Steel Baling Press

Compound Leverage
Power.
Low Bed Reach.
Large Feed Opening.



Catalogue Mailed on
Request.

Write for Prices
and Terms.

Mention This Paper.

FRED R. SHANTZ

Preston, Ont., Sales Agt. for Can.
DAIN MFG. CO., of Iowa,
Mfrs. of Special Hay Machinery

THE POWER APPLIED TO PLUNGER IS A DIRECT PULL, NO PUSH PITMAN.

For durability, light draft, rapid work and for making smooth and compact bales, we challenge all competition. The press can be set at the center of the stack; therefore, will bale more hay with less labor than other presses. The pneumatic check on power prevents strain or wear from the quick back stroke of the plunger.

Canadian Branch: **DAIN MANUFACTURING CO., Preston, Ont.**

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.

CALF BLOATS.

Pure-bred Shorthorn heifer calf, about six months old, bloats, worse at night than in day. She is running with cow on pasture of natural grass; tied in morning and evening, and fed meal, which she does not eat heartily. READER.

Ans.—Give half-pint dose of raw linseed oil, and repeat two days after, if not purged. After purging ceases, give desertspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a pint of warm water as a drench once a day for three days. Let the meal fed, be ground oats and bran in moderate quantity. The grass wet with dew may cause bloating, and it might be better to keep calf in stable, and feed good hay in moderation.

LIVER DISEASE IN HENS.

My hens get sick one day and die the next. Their heads get a very dark color. I opened one, and the inside was a very dark yellow. Their crops are quite full when they die. P. W. S.

Ans.—This is liver disease, brought on by overfeeding. Correct conditions, and give one of the well-known family liver pills.

ONE OF THE WORST WEEDS.

I am sending a sample of a weed which started in our farm about a year ago. We have cut it off with hoes, and have pulled it, but it does not seem of any use. It grows about two feet high, and runs out any kind of grain. It grows so thick that it is like a mat; its roots run along under the ground, and at every three or four inches another shoot will start up. W. P.

Ans.—Another specimen of perennial sow thistle. Extreme measures should be taken with this weed. By cultivation, keep down growth, and encourage decay of roots; spraying has been recommended and might be given a trial, but we fail to see how such treatment will destroy the roots from which the plant is propagated.

SOME POULTRY QUERIES.

Please tell me through the columns of your journal:

1. If you would advise one to raise White Indian Games for profit as broilers?

2. For general-purpose, what is the best breed, White or Barred P. Rocks?

3. Is the White Orpington as good a layer as the Buff?

4. Can you give the address of reliable breeders of Orpingtons? J. B. B.

Ans.—1. I would not care to advise the raising of White Indian Games as broilers, not because they would not make good broilers, but I think there are other breeds which can be got more easily and at less cost that would probably be as good broilers. The Indian Games we have had, especially the Whites, have a tendency to be longer in the legs than they should be, and are indifferent layers. Personally, I would much prefer the White Wyandottes for broilers.

2. There is more in the individual than in the breed in deciding such a question. The fact that a bird is barred or white is not a guarantee of its usefulness. The Barred Rocks are more popular than the whites, but with careful selection of producers, one can be made as profitable as the other.

3. Regarding White Orpingtons, I cannot say positively that they are as good layers as the Buffs. This is the first season we have ever raised any, and so cannot say anything regarding the laying qualities. Judging from the correspondence I have had with breeders, I would be inclined to believe that they are equal to the Buffs, although I cannot say positively.

W. R. GRAHAM.
4. Breeders of Orpingtons would find it to their interests to list their stock in the "Farmer's Advocate," the journal that circulates with the improvers of stock.

In our next issue will appear the advertisement of an important series of auction sales of pure-bred Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle in England and Scotland, to be held in September and October, including that of the entire famous Shorthorn herd of the late Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, and Mr. Duthie's bull calves to come off October 11th. The first of the series is on September 14th, the dispersion of the Glamis Castle herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle belonging to the Earl of Strathmore. Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser & Co., Perth, Scotland, are the auctioneers.

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

In Scotland and England

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, 13th October, at Mains of Sanquhar, Forres—IMPORTANT SALE of a Select Portion of the FAMED HERD of Choicely-bred SHORTHORNS belonging to Messrs. Law.

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION. Commissions Executed. MACDONALD, FRASER & CO., Ltd. Live-stock Auctioneers. Perth, Scotland.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TWO ROADSIDE WEEDS

Enclosed find samples of two weeds. Please classify, and name habits.

R. G.

Ans.—No. 1 is English plantain (Plantago lanceolata), a common weed in lawns. Flowers are borne in a slender spike like a head of timothy, leaves are oblong, lanceolate, and have from three to five quite distinct ribs. As a weed it does not grow well in cultivated fields, and in grass plots spudding is the best remedy. No. 2 is a specimen of blue weed (Echium vulgare). It is chiefly a roadside weed, and succumbs to vigorous cultivation.

WINDMILL HORSE-POWER.

Are there any formulae relating to the horse-power of windmills? P. W. R.

Ans.—A windmill expert to whom we have referred this query states that approximately a fifteen-foot power windmill in a wind blowing twelve miles per hour would probably develop about five h.p. and raised to fifteen miles would

probably develop about eight h.p. When the wind is above that speed, the mills are regulated so that they will not develop proportionately quite so much power in a wind of eighteen miles per hour as in a wind blowing fifteen miles.

HILLING POTATOES—CHAMPION COW.

Would you kindly tell me if potatoes should be banked or not; also how many pounds butter does the best butter cow make, and what breed is she? W. W.

Ans.—Hilling potatoes covers any that otherwise would be sunburned; apart from this there is nothing to be gained by the practice, and in dry seasons the ridges turn rain away from the roots of the plants. If planted five inches deep, and given plenty of deep cultivation, no hilling is required. This question will never be settled, for the reason that all the milk a cow ever gave would have to be tested and the cream churned before her record would be known. Needless to say this has never been done, and, probably, never will be. Short tests extending over a week, month or even a year are indications of what a cow may do, but cannot fix the championship as a butter-producer upon any particular individual.

SALT FOR WEEDS.

Could you tell me the best means of destroying wild morning glory? About four acres is infested—two main patches, and plants scattered over the remainder. Have not cropped it this summer; but have been sowing salt over it. On account of the roots being so deep in the ground, I am afraid that this method will not destroy it. I am now plowing it to the depth of about eight inches. Would it injure the land to add more salt? On the same piece of ground, there is a small patch of sow thistle. What means would you adopt to destroy it? A. G.

P. Q.

Ans.—Cultivation with the object of preventing the growth of green leaves and to hasten decay is the best method to follow. Salt will not be effective. After plowing give good fall cultivation, and put in with roots or corn next spring. Keep these clean, and follow with oats, seeded heavily to clover, then follow again with a hoed crop. When the weeds are sufficiently reduced, it might be well to dig any stray plants out, or smother them with manure or straw.

WIND-POWER QUERIES.

1. Would it be advisable for me to buy the necessary machinery to do my own chopping: amount of grain to chop, twenty-five to thirty tons per annum, grist-mill four miles distant, charge six cents per cwt., and difficult to get it ground finely? The power would not be needed for pumping, but would do for running straw-cutter, pulper, etc.

2. Which would develop the most power, a three-horse tread-power, or a sixteen-foot windmill?

3. Which power would you recommend, and would you recommend putting up such a large mill?

4. Do the small grinders grind finely? Ans.—1. We would certainly advise having power and grinding outfit at home under such conditions. A good windmill affords an efficient all-round power. To haul grain for chopping four miles over roads often very bad, is a wasteful proceeding.

2. We have not at hand the specific data requisite to answer this question. With a good grinder and fifteen-foot windmill, we have known over fifty bushels per hour of mixed grain to be well ground into chop. Possibly some reader has tested carefully side by side the two styles of power with the same grinder.

3. We prefer a large-sized mill.

4. The small grinders do not grind as finely as those with larger plates. Very fine grinding is not so desirable for cattle or horses.

Dominion Exhibition Prize List.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, four years and over—1, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, Pleasant Prince; 2, A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa., Baron's Gem; 3, C. H. A., Hartney, Hartney-Concord (last year's winner); 4, C. H. A., Napinka, Man., Woodend Gartley; 5, Sir William Van Horne, East Selkirk, Man., Prince Niddrie. Stallion, three years—1, Westwood Horse Company, Man., Trooper; 2, Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Briardale; 3, Thomas Elliott, Regina, Assa., Black Guide; 4, Alex. Galbraith & Son, Reliance. Stallion, two years—1, J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg, Baron William; 2, William Moodie, De Winton, Alta., Sonnie's Best; 3, Tully Elder, Brandon, Chief McGregor. Stallion, yearling—1, James I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont., Royal Macqueen; 2, A. & G. Mutch, Silver King; 3, John A. Turner, Calgary, Solitaire's Matchless; 4, J. B. Thomson, Hamiota, Man., Scottish Standard. Grand sweepstakes stallion—J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg, Baron William. Clydesdale mares—1, A. & G. Mutch, Charming Lassie; 2, T. Elder, Brandon, Nancy McGregor; 3, S. Benson, Neepawa, Princess Sonia; 4, J. I. Davidson, Fair Nellie the Second; 5, A. & G. Mutch, Charming Star; 6, A. Graham, Pomeroy, Cherry Third. Brood mare and her two progeny, three years and under—1, J. A. Turner, Sonnie Lass; 2, T. Elder, Nancy McGregor; 3, A. Graham, Pomeroy, Cherry Third; 4, J. I. Davidson, Fair Nellie the Second. Three-year-old filly—1, J. A. Mitchell, Princess Ethel; 2, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota, Charming May; 3, A. Graham, Cherry Fourth; 4, J. A. Mitchell, Macara's Jewel. Two-year-old filly—1, A. & G. Mutch, Princess McQueen; 2, J. A. Turner, Charming's Best; 3, J. I. Davidson, Boydston Lass; 4, J. I. Davidson, Fair Nellie the Third. Yearling filly—1, M. E. Sutton, Roland, May Darnley; 2, T. Elder, Princess McGregor; 3, Andrew Graham, Cherry Fifth; 4, J. I. Davidson, Oatnbrogie Jewel. Foal—1, A. & G. Mutch; 2, J. I. Davidson; 3, A. Graham; 4, G. & W. Bennie, Castleavery. Mare, any age—1, J. A. Turner, Calgary, Sonnie Lass. Stallion and three of his get—1, A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Baron's Gem; 2, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota. Two colts or fillies, three years or under, foaled the property of exhibitor—1, T. Elder, Brandon, Chief McGregor; 2, J. A. Turner, Calgary, Delectable Lass. Mare or filly, any age—1, J. Turner, Calgary; 2, J. I. Davidson.

SHORTHORNS.—Judges: Walter Lynch, Westbourne, Man.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. Bull, four years and over—1, Spicy Marquis, Sir Wm. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Man.; 2, Scottish Canadian, George Little, Neepawa; 3, Nobleman, J. G. Barron, Carberry; 4, Master of Arts, G. Less Ferguson, Souris, Man. Bull, three years—1, Village Champion, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; 2, Marquis of Longburn, Adamson Bros., Gladstone, Man.; 3, August Archer, J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg; 4, Ahster, John Graham, Carberry, Man. Senior yearling—1, Nonpareil Victor, J. G. Barron; 2, Silver King, W. H. English, Bradwardine; 3, Lord Abbotsburn, Hyslop & Sons, Killarney, Man.; 4, Fairview Prince, J. G. Barron. Bull, two years—1, Ivanhoe, G. & W. Bennie, Castleavery, Man. Bull, junior yearling, calved on or after January 1st, 1903—1, Vain Baron, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2 and 3, Goldie's Pride and Roan Standard, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; 4, Arbitration, Adamson Bros., Gladstone. Senior bull calf—1, Red Champion, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, Topsman's Duke 5th, J. G. Barron; 3, Village Secret, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 4, Adventurer, Adamson Bros. Junior bull calf, calved on or after January 1st, 1904—1, Trout Creek Guard, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, Russell Champion, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, G. & W. Bennie. Senior champion bull, two years and over—1, Village Champion, W. C. Edwards & Co. Junior champion bull, under two years—1, Vain Baron, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Grand champion bull—1, Vain Baron, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Cow, four years and over—1 and 2, Mayflower 3rd and Empress 12th, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 3, Missie 153, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 4, Matchless, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 5, Flora, W. C. Edwards & Co. Cow, three years—1, Proud Sunshine, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, Lester's Pride, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 3, Lily of Pine Grove 2nd, W. C.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FILING. Impossibility to produce scurf or bluish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Totally Eclipsed. That ancient relic, the Washboard, is totally eclipsed and entirely displaced by this up-to-date product of modern labor-saving ingenuity—The New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine. The New Century brings light into many a home that was formerly dark and gloomy on wash days. Booklet giving full description will be mailed on application. Sold by dealers for \$3.00. THE DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. HAMILTON, CANADA.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE. Either sex of the most approved type, for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars write to D. DeCOUREUX, Bornholm P. O., Mitchell Sta. RUPTURED Horses, Colts & Calves CURED. Circulars and Testimonials Free. MOORE BROS., V. S., Albany, N. Y.

Edwards & Co.; 4, Lady Jane, W. H. English. Heifer, two years—1 and 2, Golden Bud and Missie of Pine Grove, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, Mildred 12th, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 4, Louisa Cicely, J. G. Barron; 5, Orange Blossom, W. C. Edwards & Co. Senior yearling heifer—1 and 2, Spicy Wimple and Nonpareil 61st, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 3, Mary Ann, J. G. Barron; 4, Dolly Marquis, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Junior yearling, calved on or after January 1st, 1903—1, Lametta Gem 3rd, J. G. Barron; 2, Missie of Pine Grove 5th, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, Collynie Bashful, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 4, Lady Alice 3rd, H. English. Senior heifer calf—1, Spicy's Duchess, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, Golden Pearl, James I. Davidson, Balsam; 3 and 4, Pine Grove Mildred 6th and Pine Grove Clipper 7th, W. C. Edwards. Junior heifer calf, calved on or after January 1st, 1904—1, (Continued on next page.)

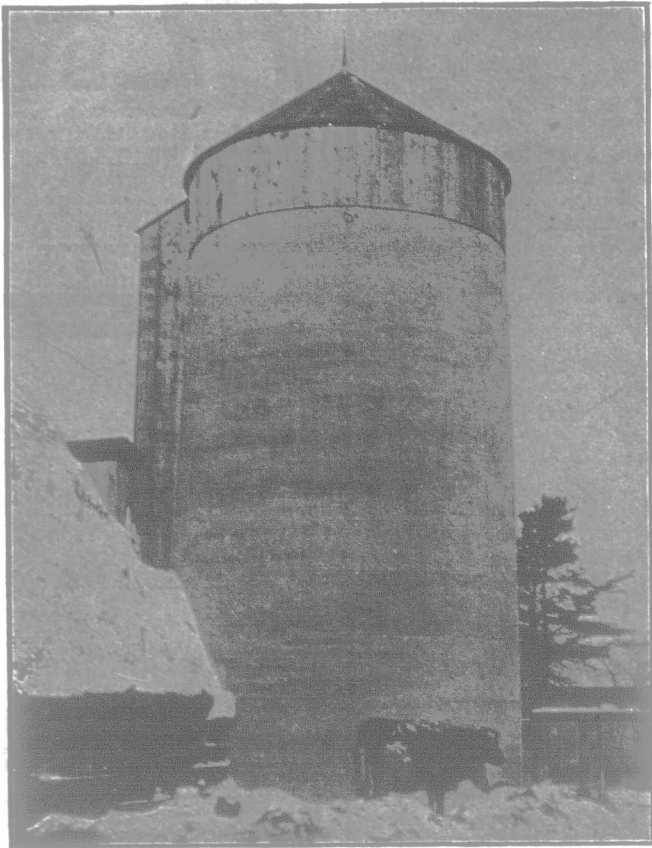
\$50 to California and Return. Via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Line, from Chicago, Aug. 15th to Sept. 10th. Choice of routes going and returning. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Two trains a day from Chicago through without change. Daily and personally-conducted tourist car excursions. Write for itinerary and full particulars regarding special train leaving Chicago Aug. 18th and 25th. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

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, Ont.

WHITMAN'S "WORLDS' VICTORIOUS STANDARD" BALING PRESSES. LARGEST & MOST PERFECT GUARANTEED TO ALSO LARGE LINE FIRST CLASS SEND FOR WHITMAN AGR. CO. HAVE NO EQUAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY CATALOGUE. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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THE MOST MODERN LINE OF
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MANURE SPREADERS,
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CUTTERS, ROOT PULPERS,
WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, ETC.**



CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Having sold all my last importation, I expect another consignment of Clydesdales about the first of September, of the same high-class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have two Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them.

WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

**HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM.
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

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

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Present offerings, young stock, either sex. Sired by King of the Claret's. For particulars write to **W. J. WISE, Clinton, Ont.**

LEICESTER SHEEP FOR SALE

Lambs and yearlings, either sex. For description write to **FAS. SNELL, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires, Hayne Barton Farm, Clinton, Ont.**



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Lyman, Sons & Co.

Agents for Canada. om MONTREAL.

Dominion Exhibition Prize List - Continued.

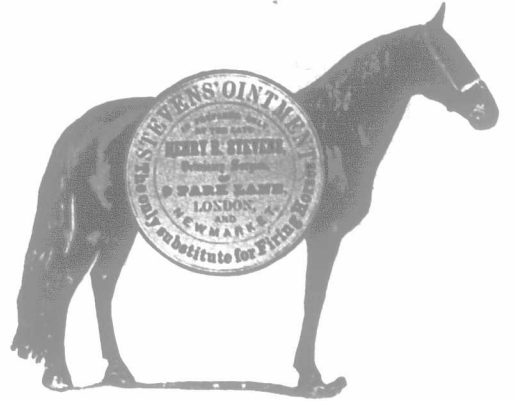
Missie of Pine Grove 6th, W. C. Edwards; 2, Myrtle 2nd, J. G. Barron; 3, G. & W. Bennie; 4, Milliner 22nd, J. G. Barron. Senior champion female, two years and over—1, Mayflower 3rd, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Junior champion female, under two years—1, Spicy's Duchess, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Grand champion female—1, Mayflower 3rd, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Best Shorthorn animal on show, male or female, cup and cash prize by W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, cup to go to breeder and money prize to exhibitor—1, Mayflower 3rd, Sir Wm. Van Horne; reserve, Golden Bud, W. C. Edwards & Co. Herd, bull and four females, any age—1, Vain Baron, Mayflower 3rd, Empress 12th, Spicy Wimple and Spicy's Duchess, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, Village Champion, Missie 153rd, Proud Sunshine, Golden Bud and Missie of Pine Grove, W. C. Edwards; 3, Spicy Marquis, Mildred 12th, Nonpareil, Dolly Marquis, Collynie Bashful, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 4, Nobleman, Louisa, Laura, Louisa Cicely and Lauretta Gem 3rd, J. G. Barron. Herd, bull and three females, all under two years—1, Vain Baron, Spicy Wimple, Nonpareil 61st, Spicy's Duchess, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, Red Champion, Missie of P. G. 5th, Missie of P. G. 3rd, P. G. Mildred 6th, W. C. Edwards; 3, Nonpareil Victor, Mary Ann, Lauretta Gem 3rd, Red Princess of Fairview, J. G. Barron; 4, Trout Creek Guard, Spicy Wimple, Collynie Bashful, Spicy Queen, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Three calves, under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, W. C. Edwards; 3, J. G. Barron; 4, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Bull and two of his get—1, Village Champion, Red Champion, Village Secret, W. C. Edwards; 2, Spicy Marquis, Trout Creek Guard and Spicy's Duchess, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 3, Nobleman, Louisa Cicely, Lauretta Gem 3rd, J. G. Barron; 4, Marquis of Longburn, Adventurer and Audacity, Adamson Bros. Herd and three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull, owned and bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, all get of Marquis of Zenda, W. C. Edwards; 3, get of Nobleman, J. G. Barron; 4, get of Royal Hope, D. Hysop & Son, Killarney. Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor—1, Crimson Rose, Trout Creek Guard, Nonpareil 61st, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, Orange Blossom and Orange Blossom 2nd with their dam, Flora (imp.), W. C. Edwards; 3 and 4, J. G. Barron. Herd, bull and three females, females to be bred in Manitoba, N.-W. T. or B. C.—1, Nobleman, Louisa, Lady Lorne, Laura, J. G. Barron; 2, Silver King, Lady Jane, Daisy Bell, Lady Alice 3rd, W. H. English; 3, Nonpareil Victor, Louisa Cicely, Red Baroness 5th, Lauretta's Gem 3rd, J. G. Barron; 4, Lord Abbotsburn, Ruby Abbotsburn, Primrose 2nd, Queen Abbotsburn, D. Hysop & Son.

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, three years or over—1, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; 2, Robt. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; 3, W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont. Bull, two years—1, R. R. Ness; 2, W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Que.; 3, J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa. Bull, one year—1, W. W. Ogilvie; 2, Robt. Reford; 3, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxwell, Ont. Bull calf—1, R. Hunter; 2, R. Reford; 3, R. R. Ness. Bull calf, of calendar year—1, R. R. Ness; 2, W. W. Ogilvie; 3, R. Hunter. Bull, any age—Silver medal, R. R. Ness. Cow, four years or over—1, W. W. Ogilvie; 2, R. R. Ness; 3, Robt. Reford. Cow, three years—1, W. W. Ogilvie; 2, R. R. Ness; 3, W. M. Smith. Heifer, two years—1, W. W. Ogilvie; 2 and 3, R. R. Ness. Heifer, one year—1, R. R. Ness; 2 and 3, W. W. Ogilvie. Heifer calf—1 and 2, R. R. Ness; 3, W. W. Ogilvie. Heifer calf, of calendar year—1, W. M. Smith. Female, any age, in milk—1, W. W. Ogilvie; 2, R. R. Ness. Herd bull and three females, all under two years—1, R. R. Ness; 2, W. W. Ogilvie; 3, R. Reford. Herd, three animals, bred in Manitoba, N.-W. T. or B. C., any age or sex, the get of one bull—1, S. J. Thompson, St. James, Man. Two calves, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1, R. R. Ness; 2, W. W. Ogilvie.

The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association contributed the following specials: Champion male—R. R. Ness. Champion female in milk—W. W. Ogilvie. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, W. W. Ogilvie; 2, R. R. Ness; 3, R. Reford.

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



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

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

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Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Males and Females ALWAYS ON HAND. Our Mr. Fred Richardson will leave shortly for Scotland to select a fresh importation. Or ders promptly filled.

Smith & Richardson,
Coleribus, Ont.

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

DEATH TO HEAVES
NEWTON'S Hoarse, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.



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

Veterinarians and Stockmen

May differ on some things, but they are agreed that **Carnefac Stock Food** is the best and cheapest tonic on the market. Dr. Bonsteele, V.S., of Frankford, writes us that he has been using it with good success on his farm for HORSES and CALVES.

Thousands are now preparing their animals for exhibition with Carnefac. They will be the winners.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.

WINNIPEG. TORONTO.

GOSSIP.

A man turns 112,000 spadefuls of earth in digging an acre of ground, and the soil he has moved during his work weighs 850 tons.

The Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, has recently visited leading Shropshire flocks in Great Britain, and with the assistance of Mr. Alfred Mansell, made a selection of 49 Shropshire sheep from the following well-known flocks, viz., Messrs. E. Nock, J. Harding, M. Williams, T. S. Minton, Sir Walter Corbet, and Mr. T. A. Buttar. The shipment, a very choice one, comprised show animals of all sexes and ages, and a nice lot of young ewes to add to his old-established flock.

Sheep-dog trials will be a new feature in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition Bench Show, at Toronto, September 6, 7 and 8. Classes have been provided for dogs and bitches—not necessarily pure-bred—that are used for driving sheep, with prizes of \$10 for 1st, and \$5 2nd in each, to be run Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 6th and 7th, and on Thursday the championship will be decided for silver cup. For terms of entry, etc., write Dr. A. W. Bell, Exhibition office, Toronto.

IMPORTED STOCK FOR O. A. C.
Hon. John Dryden, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, and Prof. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, have purchased in Great Britain some typical specimens of cattle and sheep for the education of the college students, including two beautiful Hereford heifers from Mr. John Tudge's world-renowned Hereford herd, three first-class Aberdeen-Angus cattle, consisting of a bull, cow, and calf, from the celebrated herd at Picton-hill belonging to Mr. W. S. Ferguson, who also supplied five high-class Border Leicesters. Shorthorns are represented in the importation by an extra good heifer from Mr. Deane Willis' herd, and Mr. Minton, of Montford, had the honor of supplying the requirements in Shropshire sheep.

TRADE TOPIC.

NORTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE.—The remarkable increase in attendance at the Northern Business College in successful operation in the town of Owen Sound has necessitated the building of additional school-room accommodation. In the school year ending last month about 250 students received instruction at the N. B. C., and during the winter every desk was occupied and additional rooms had to be secured. Last fall tuition fees were paid in November to ensure a place in the college on January 1st, and during April students were enrolled to begin on Sept. 1st, the opening of the fall term. The dimensions of the new addition to the school building are 27 x 50 feet, with two stories and basement. The new building will be ready for occupation on Sept. 1st, and Principal Fleming contemplates organizing still another department of the work, and expects that all the desks in the new building will be occupied next term.—[From Owen Sound Sun.]

CENTRAL CANADA FAIR



AT OTTAWA

Sept. 16th to 24th, 1904

A GREAT EXHIBITION
For the Farmer and Breeder.

MANY NEW FEATURES

Write the Secretary for all information desired.

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

OILS. We sell Cylinder Oils, 650 fire test, made from Pennsylvania stock, dark or amber color, as follows: 4-gallon jacketed can, \$2.50; 8-gallon jacketed can, \$4.00; half-barrel (25 gallons), \$10.50; barrel (50 gallons), \$18.00. We guarantee satisfaction. Anyone not pleased may return oil at our expense and we will return pay for unused portion. Our catalogue on application.
Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

RUPTURE Have you a rupture that all the specialists have failed to hold or to cure? Have you wasted money in a vain pursuit for relief? If so, write me, and I will tell you how to cure yourself. If you have a very bad case, it's for you particularly. Full information free.
F. H. Weese, Specialist, Toronto, Ontario.

"PERKINS'" AMERICAN HERBS

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
is guaranteed to cure Constipation, Rheumatism, Sick Headaches, Nervous Troubles, Kidney Disorder, Liver Complaint, Stomach Troubles, Female Complaints, Neuralgia, and all skin diseases. Price, 50c. and \$1. Write for free booklet and samples. The National Herb Co., Limited, 173 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Can.
AGENTS WANTED.

A SITUATION WANTED
AS MANAGER OF CLYDESDALE STAL LION. Address **ROBT. BRAMWELL**, care of Maurice O'Brien, Douro, Ont.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.
Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to **ANDREW SMYTH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.** 18-27-04

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ECZEMA.

Horse has had skin disease for three years. He scratches hair out of mane, tail, shoulders, etc. A. O.
Ans.—He has eczema. If the hair is long enough, clip him. Give him a thorough washing with warm, strong soft soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush, and rub with cloths until dry. Then dress well twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, twenty-five grains to a quart of water. Give him internally one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily every alternate week as long as necessary. V.

FOUL IN FEET.

Cattle swell between the clouts; get very sore and lame; both fore and hind feet are affected. S. G. G.
Ans.—This is foul in the feet, caused by standing in or walking through some irritating matter, as liquid manure, rushes, twigs, etc. Remove cattle to clean, dry quarters, and apply warm linseed meal poultices to the feet. Change poultices every six or eight hours. If any eruptions appear, dress with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts. If proud flesh appears, apply a little butter of antimony with a feather. V.

SKIN DISEASES.

1. Horse scratches sides of neck and shoulders. There is no roughness, and no hen lice.
2. Two-year-old has lumps on body, principally on shoulders. They resemble stings. They get moist and itchy, dry up, and leave bare spots. There is also some roughness on legs. W. R. S.
Ans.—1, Purge with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences. After bowels become normal, give one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning every alternate week as long as necessary. Wash the parts twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, thirty grains to a quart of water.
2. Treat the same as No. 1, but give only half the doses internally. V.

LUMP JAW.

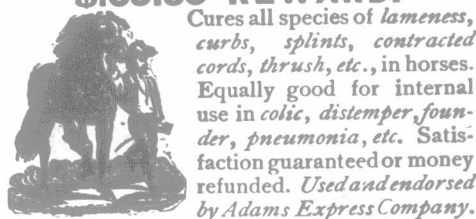
Heifer has lump on jaw, which started last winter. I have given three ounces iodide of potassium, and applied Fleming's lump jaw cure. I lanced it, and it ran matter for a while, and then healed; but the lump appears to be growing. J. W. C.
Ans.—The iodide of potassium treatment has given the best results; but you must give sufficient of the drug to produce what is called iodism, the symptoms of which are: a loss of appetite, and refusal to drink, slavering and a discharge of fluid from the eyes. Commence by giving one dram three times daily, and increase the doses by ten grains daily, until some of the above symptoms are shown. Then discontinue giving the drug for three or four weeks; when, if necessary, repeat treatment. If taken in the early stages, this treatment seldom fails, and is often successful in cases of considerable standing. V.

WEAK FETLOCKS.

Colt knuckles forward on the fore fetlocks. The tendons from knee to foot are swollen. G. S.
Ans.—Keep the colt as quiet as possible. Get your harness-maker to make a pair of bandages out of thick felt, extending from the hoof to the knee, and wide enough to cover the leg and overlap a little at the back. There will require to be at least six straps and buckles attached to each to fasten it on, and, in the front, on the outside, a piece of green wood or whalebone, extending from near the top to an inch below the bottom of felt. When adjusted the inferior projecting piece of wood extends down on the hoof, and prevents the fetlock joint flexing forward. The legs should be covered with batting before the bandages are put on, and they should be removed occasionally and allowed to cool to prevent scarification. Any contrivance that will support the joint and not scarify will give good results. V.

Tuttle's Elixir

\$100.00 REWARD.



Cures all species of lameness, curbs, splints, contracted cords, thrush, etc., in horses. Equally good for internal use in colic, distemper, founder, pneumonia, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Company.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR Cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," Free.
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Beware of so-called Elixirs none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters: they offer only temporary relief if any.
LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS,
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

We have for sale the following choice young stock, which have been bred from imported stock. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the following: 18 young bulls, 25 young heifers, and 15 cows; also Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from choice matings at \$1 per 15. Correspondence invited.
A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

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

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

W. H. HUNTER,
Near Orangeville, Ont. **The Maples P. O.**

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

100 Head.
Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om
H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

No bulls for sale at present. Will sell some females bred to Imp. Klondyke of the Burn.
Drambe Station, om
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from Beauchamp (Imp.) 32053 and Kinellar Stamp, a Golden Drop show bull, and from dams of rich breeding. For price and particulars write to Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P.O., Baden Sta. o

MY IMPORTATIONS OF SHORT-HORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

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

MANITOULIN SHORTHORNS

Edwin Beck, Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island. Breeder of SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE. A few choice animals. o

FOR SALE—1-yearling bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R. o

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

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

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to **T. J. T. O'LEA,** Bowmanville Stn., G. T. R. o **Tyrone P. O.**

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD CLASS DOWN SHEEP
Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to **JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.**

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.
A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. **Scottish Prince (Imp.), Vol. 49,** at head of herd. **Royal Albert (Imp.) 20367,** at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and O. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

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

Famous Royal Show Shires.

To heavy horse lovers who do not study back history it may not be out of place to mention a few celebrated Shire stallions which have been first-prize winners at the Royal Shows of bygone days, and also helped in building up the Shire breed and making it the best and (possibly) soundest breed of draft horses in the world, and certainly the most popular.

It is only within comparatively recent times—since the 1882 show at Reading—that Shires have been recognized as a distinct breed by the R. A. S. E. Until then they were included in "Agricultural Horses, not Clydesdales or Suffolks," but it must not be supposed that mongrels came and took the honors, and true-bred Shires went empty away. On the other hand, weighty, blue-blooded Shires invariably won, and (if it were possible) no better sight could be provided for present-day Shire breeders than a muster at Park Royal of past winners of this breed at the sixty-four shows already held by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Some of them appeared again and again, notably Honest Tom 1105, who accomplished the absolutely unique feat of winning first prize six years in succession, beginning at Bury St. Edmunds in 1867 and ending at Cardiff in 1872, between them coming Leicester, Manchester, Oxford, and Wolverhampton. As well as a show horse, he was a prolific sire, and no sale catalogue can be read without finding his name very frequently. He was bred by Mr. Welcher, Watton, Norfolk, his dam being a third-prize R. A. S. E. winner, and her sire, Emperor 688, won first at the Warwick Royal of 1859. Another horse of exceptional stock-getting ability was Spark 2497, owned by Sir (then Mr.) Walter Gilbey; he won first at Derby in 1881, and second at Reading in 1882, besides being first at the S. H. S. on three occasions and champion twice. It is gratifying to notice that his exhibitor is still one after nearly a quarter of a century has passed.

The late Lord Wantabe's Prince William 3956 is a horse to be remembered, having taken the Queen's Gold Medal at the Great Jubilee Show, Windsor, 1889, and has since become remarkable for being the sire of fifty animals sold at the Lockinge sale of 1894, which averaged over £116 each, no other sire being represented.

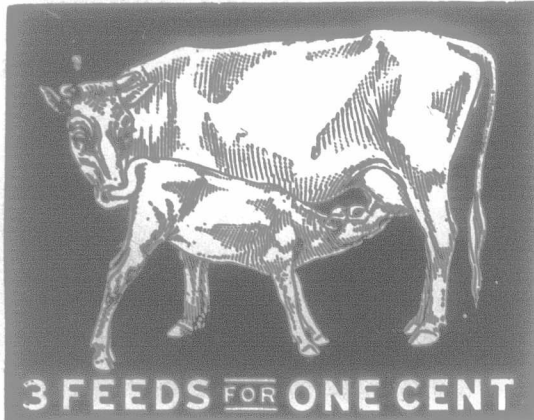
Bury Victor Chief 11105 stands out conspicuously as a winner at three successive Royal Shows, viz., Plymouth, 1890—as a yearling—Doncaster, 1891, and Warwick, 1892, and as a two-year-old he was sold by Mr. Jno. Rowell to Mr. Joseph Wainwright for the sensational sum of 2,500 gs., at which, however, he has proved to be cheap.

Since then the London champion of 1893 (as a yearling) has been a Royal champion, Lord Belper's Rokeby Harold; but space forbids going into further details. Still, enough has been said to prove that the Shire breed has hitherto been worthily represented at the shows of the premier agricultural society of Great Britain.—[Live-stock Journal.]

GOSSIP.

The King's grand three-year-old Shorthorn bull, Ronald (79775), winner of the championship at the Royal and the Highland Society's Shows, this year has been sold to Jose Miguel Benavides, Valparaiso, Chili, S. America, for 1,500 gs. (\$7,875). Ronald was bred by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and is by Prince Victor (73320), out of Rose of Westmoreland II.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: "I have recently sold to Mr. J. W. Monk, of Springford, a very superior young bull to head his herd of Shorthorns, a rich roan, thick-fleshed calf, very deep and smooth, got by Imp. Knuckle Duster, and dam was Imp. Lady Mary, by Denmark. Mr. Monk has strong convictions as to the value of good-milking qualities in his Shorthorns, and has certainly secured what he may hope to produce excellence both at the block and in the dairy. The young bull's dam is a massive, thick-fleshed cow, with a pleasing feminine appearance in her general make-up, especially about the head and neck, the type that are usually good breeders and good milkers."



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

SCIENTIFIC SUMMER FEEDING

UPPER CANARD, Kings Co., N. S.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.
DEAR SIRS—About Feb. 4th I received a 50 cent package of "International Stock Food" from you. I commenced feeding it about Feb. 10th to two Durham calves. I put in their middlings (dry) twice per day. In reference to it I can say "International Stock Food" will make calves (dry) great feeders. It gives them a better appetite; it will prevent and cure scours in calves; it will make calves grow very, very rapidly; it makes them very active and bright. Calves call for it as a make calf does for its milk. There is something in "International Stock Food" that calves like very much. My calves did better while feeding it than they had been doing before, and got the same feed as they did before feeding "International Stock Food." I think "International Stock Food" is just the thing.
Yours respectfully,
FRED. M. DICKEY.

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

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"—3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT—is a purely medicinal, vegetable preparation, composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities, in addition to the regular grain feed, for the purpose of aiding digestion and insuring perfect assimilation. It is entirely harmless, even if taken into the human system, and is prepared by a practical stockman, who is a thorough master of scientific feeding.

Extra Profits are made by feeding "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" to Colts, Calves and Pigs during the Summer Season.

You can secure a greater growth of your pigs, colts and calves in warm weather than any other time, and the use of "International Stock Food" will make you a large extra profit during the Summer season.

It will make your young stock grow rapidly and keep them healthy and vigorous.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

It Contains 183 Large Engravings.

The cover of this book is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six brilliant colors and without any advertising on it. The book is 6 1/2 inches wide by 8 1/2 inches long, and cost our engraving department over \$3000 to produce. It gives history, illustrations and descriptions of the various breeds of horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, goats and poultry. It contains an UP-TO-DATE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, which treats of the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells you how to cure them. This department alone will save you hundreds of dollars.

We will mail you this book, absolutely free, postage prepaid, together with a large colored lithograph of DAN PATCH.

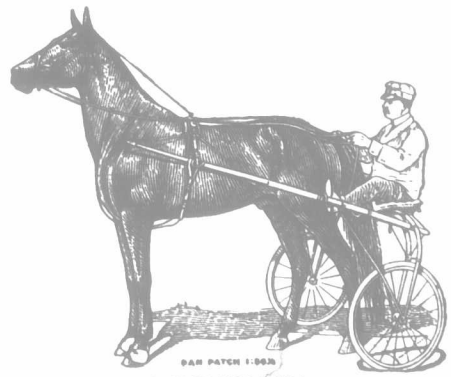
This Dan Patch lithograph is printed in six brilliant colors, and is worthy of a place in any home.

Write us at once and answer the following questions:

1. WHERE DID YOU READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT?
2. HOW MANY HEAD OF STOCK HAVE YOU?

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.

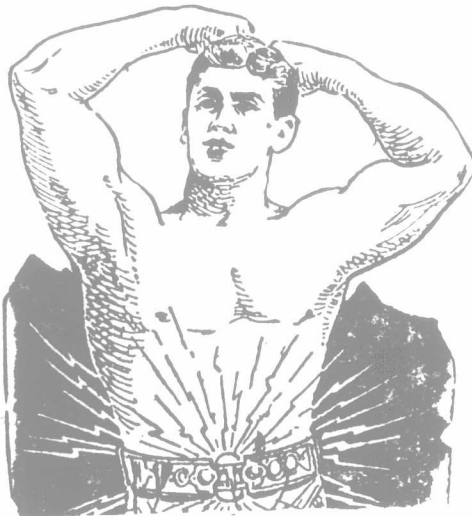
Capital paid in, \$2,000,000. Largest Stock Food Factories in the world.



DAN PATCH 1564, World's Champion Harness Horse. Eats "International Stock Food" every day.

No Cure, No Pay

NOT A CENT TO PAY UNTIL CURED.



PICK OUT THE MEN WHO HAVE worn my Belt. See them with heads erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts, and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I am a man."

And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headache with a tired, stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be?

If so, I can cure you or you need not pay me. What you lack is just what electricity supplies. My Belt will cure you, and if you will come to me you will soon be one of "DR. McLAUGHLIN'S MEN."

I believe that the best evidence is the word of an honest man, who says "YOU CURED ME."

"I am completely restored to health and I am convinced that I owe my recovery to your Belt."—Martin Daly, North Low, Que.

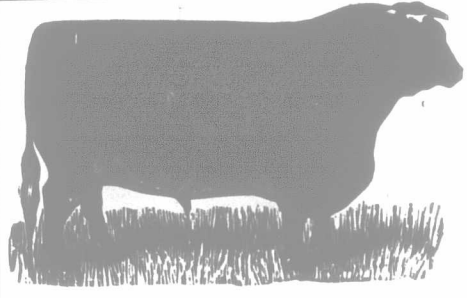
"Your Belt has surprised my expectations. When I got it I had no faith in anything, and had to force myself to commence its use."—Daniel M. McIntosh, Brookland, N.S.

All I ask is that you will secure me that I will receive my pay when the work is done.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

Come and see me if you can, and I'll fix you up, or if you can't call, write to me. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send, sealed, free.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 180 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8:30 p.m.



30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS.

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

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRAATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

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

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

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANOY, Manager. om
H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. **JAMES GIBB,** Brookdale, Ontario.
Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd.
Stock for sale. om



TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING:

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

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

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

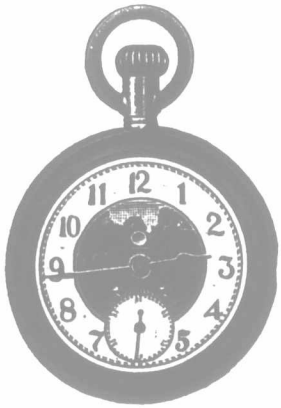
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VALUABLE PREMIUMS Given our old subscribers and agents for securing New Subscribers to the
FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME MAGAZINE
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK.

The Greatest Offer Ever Made by Any Paper in Canada

Every Premium we are giving can be relied upon as being Strictly First-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles.

Lady's Watches



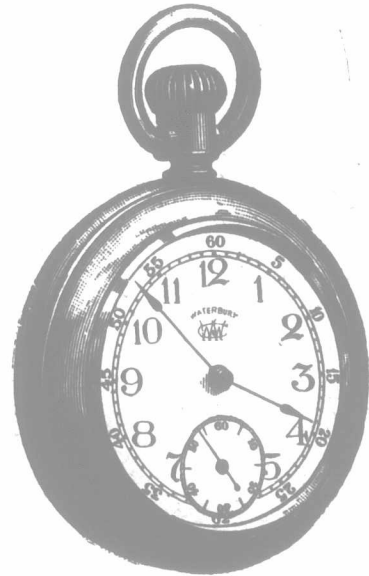
HALF SIZE

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

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



Gent's Watches



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

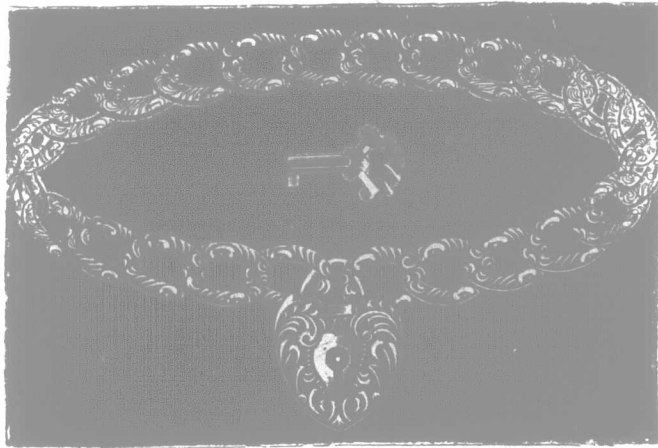
No. 4.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham 7 jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Retail price, \$15.00.

The subscription price of

THE Farmer's Advocate
 AND HOME MAGAZINE

Is Only **\$1.50** Per Year

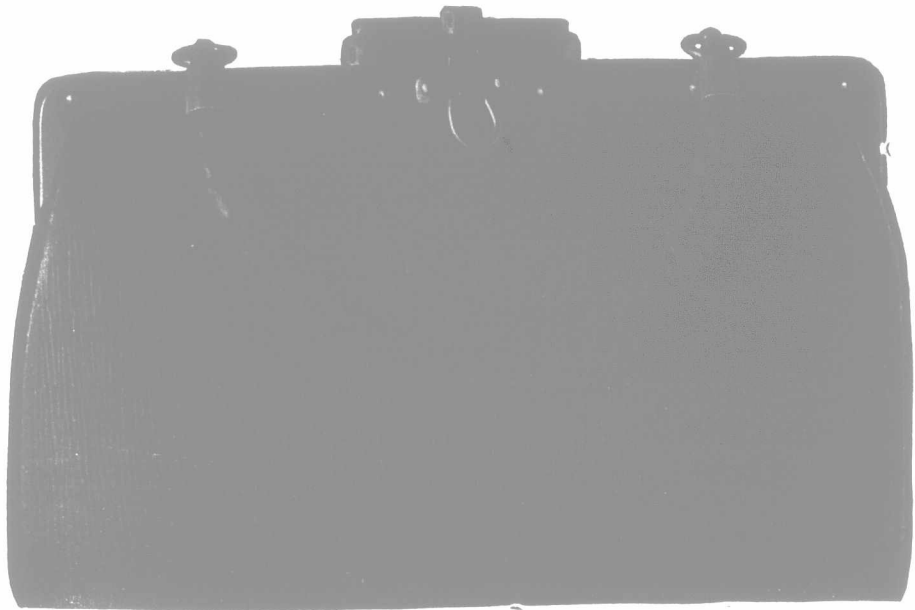
Cash must accompany all subscriptions. Premiums sent immediately upon receiving the new names.



Handsome Curb-link Sterling Silver Bracelet and Two Sterling Silver Friendship Hearts for Two New Subscribers

Remember, the NEW SUBSCRIBER does not get a premium, but these premiums are given our old subscribers or agents for obtaining NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

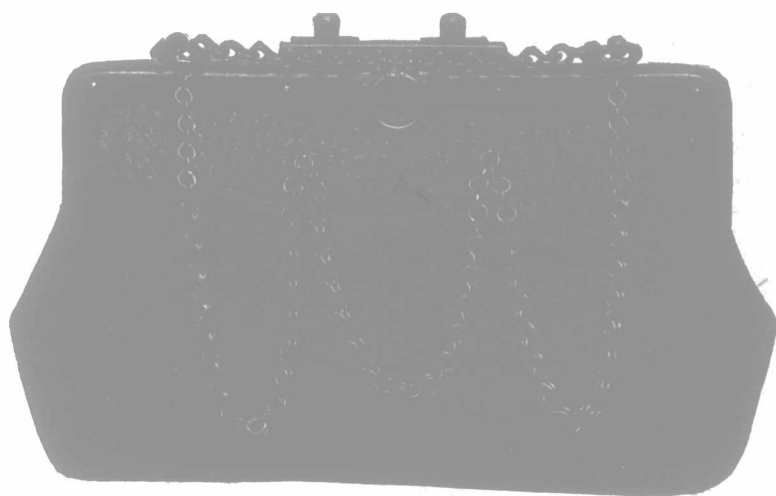
Every NEW SUBSCRIBER sent in must be a farmer (Freeholder or Tenant), not Minors or Employees.



Lady's Hand-bag

SIZE, 4½ x 7½ inches.

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



Lady's Wrist-bag

SIZE, 3½ x 6 inches.

This handsome pebbled-leather Wrist-bag, also leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain, for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER. Retail price, \$1.00.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED, - - London, Ont.

SEE OTHER SIDE.

BEATS ALL BARGAIN DAYS

Premiums given our Old Subscribers and Agents for securing New Subscribers to
The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

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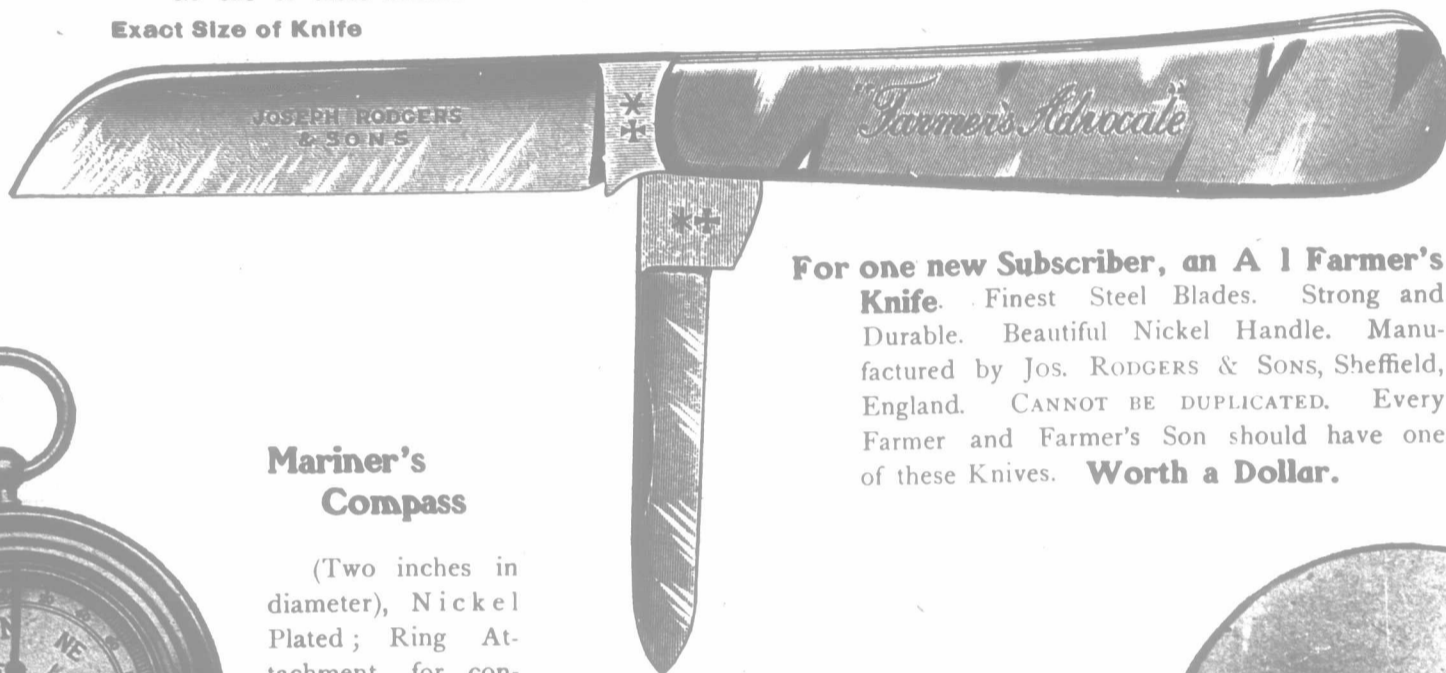
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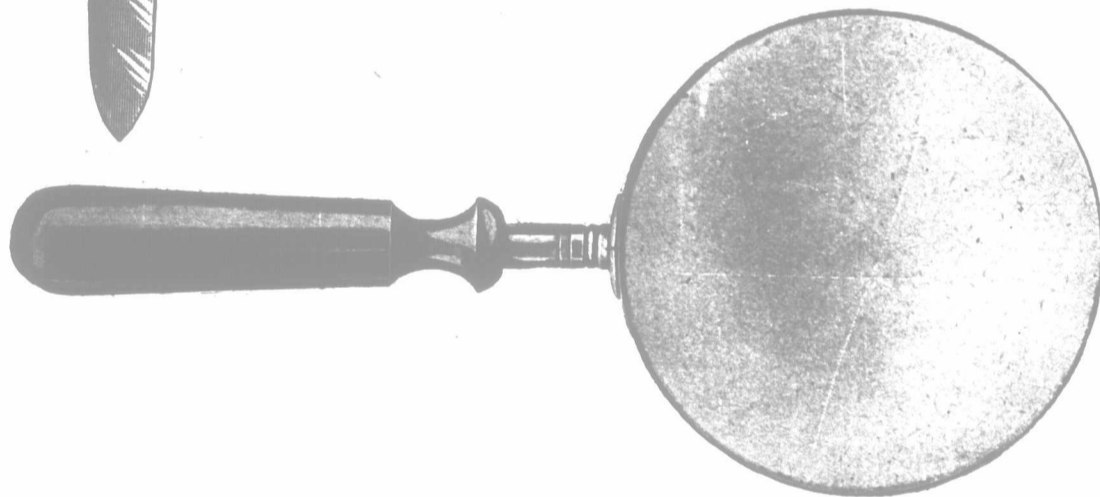


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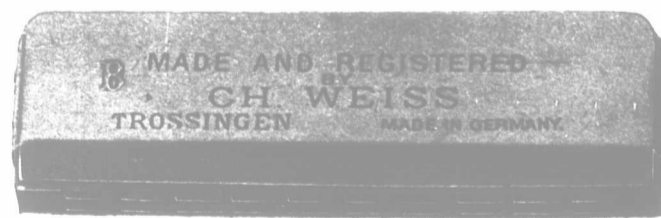
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