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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1866

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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. NOVEMBER 10, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 633

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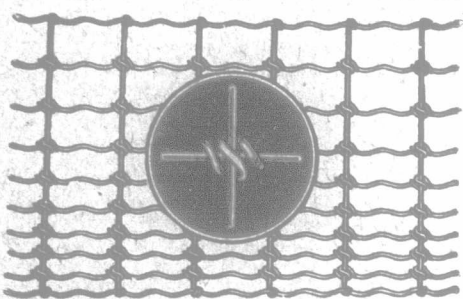
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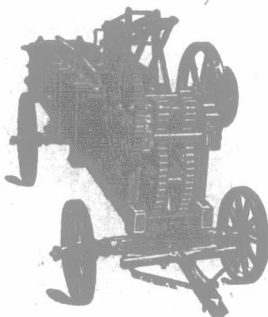
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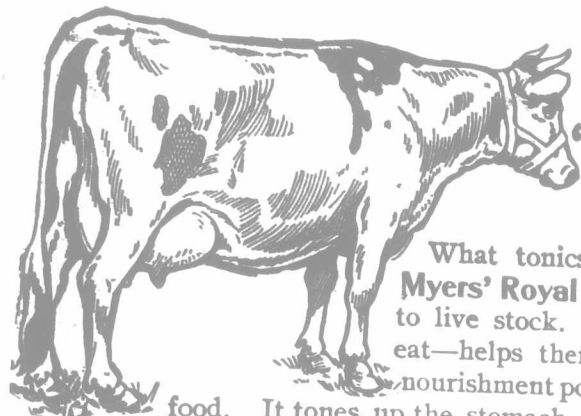
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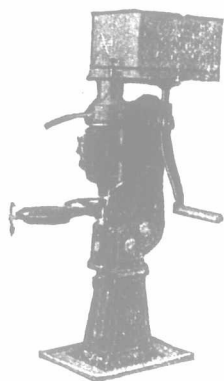
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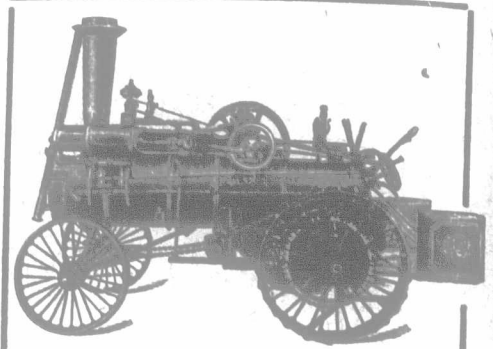


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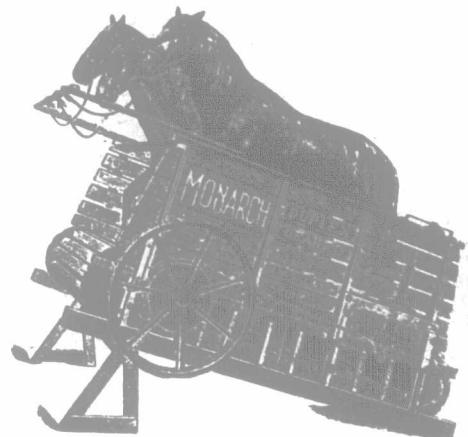
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# The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 10, 1904.

No. 633

## EDITORIAL.

### Letters to a Young Farmer.

A young farmer writes: "I have a bunch of feeding steers that, if well fed this winter, would make good export cattle in the spring. Owing to the difficulty of securing satisfactory help, I have been advised to sell my steers this fall, as prices for feeders are fairly good, and sell the hay and grain they would likely consume, and so lighten my work through the winter. Would you advise this course?" In the average years, and with the average prices for cattle in the spring, and of grain and hay on the market, when the value of the manure is taken into consideration, we are confident it is more profitable to feed the cattle on the farm, especially if they are a good class. The market prices for hay and coarse grains are seldom tempting, and they cannot be marketed without labor that is less congenial than feeding and caring for cattle. We can hardly understand why any man would not rather feed cattle than load and unload hay and grain, team it, often over bad roads, and peddle it around town. He cannot do this without help, and any stock he has at home cannot be regularly fed if they are depending upon him. Taking the prices prevailing for beef cattle, one year with another, we believe a better price may be obtained for these products through the cattle, if judiciously fed, than on the feed market, and, generally speaking, the feeder does not have to seek for buyers, but needs be on his guard lest the drovers, ever alert for bargains, catch him napping, and get his cattle at less than their value. We know it is difficult to figure out a cash profit in feeding beef cattle, when the market price of what they eat is charged up to them, but that is true of many things raised and kept on the farm, and yet most farmers make headway financially. We know a good many who have for twenty years or more made it a rule to feed beef cattle in considerable numbers every winter, buying the cattle when they have not enough of their own raising, and they have made money, paid for farm after farm, setting up their sons in business, and having a comfortable surplus. If some men can do this, there is no valid reason why others cannot. Of course, it requires close attention to details to ensure success in this, as in any other business. It is not the men who potter with fast horses, or go to town every day, and waste time talking politics, or in idle gossip, who turn out a bunch of cattle of which they may feel proud, and which makes them money, but those who attend to the feeding regularly, and watch the condition and appetite of each individual animal, suiting its ration to its requirements, and making all the conditions conducive to the comfort and thrift of the stock. If the feeder realizes but one cent per pound advance on the cost of his cattle, besides the selling price for the added weight accruing during a reasonable feeding term, when he has the feed grown on the farm and stored there, there is profit, as a rule, in the operation, and he has besides a lot of good manure left to add to the fertility of his land, enabling him to grow heavier crops of hay and grain, and so increasing the value of his farm.

Regarding the labor question, does not the difficulty in securing suitable help arise largely from the common practice among farmers in this country of discharging their help when winter approaches, no matter how satisfactory they may have been, turning them adrift, and taking

chances of securing them again in the spring, with the result that, in many instances, the men find employment in the city or town, and are lost to the farmer for good. If farmers would feed cattle, and thus find permanent work for men where they might, from practice and experience, become more perfect in their work, they might, it seems to us, retain such help for a much longer period than they do, and with mutual benefit to employer and employee.

### The Potato the Favorite Crop.

Great Britain has an organization known as the National Potato Society. This Society recently held a show in the Crystal Palace, London, where an immense collection of varieties of the great table tuber were on exhibition. Among the rest were a few varieties that were exceptionally remarkable for their yielding proclivities or disease-resistant powers. In this list was "El-dorado," for a pound of which an English grower recently paid two hundred and fifty pounds (twelve hundred and fifty dollars). Other varieties were on exhibition whose value was placed equally as high. These facts are significant of several things, the most obvious of which is that the potato is coming to be regarded as a great possibility as a moneymaker, and they incidentally show the great importance that is being attached to ability to yield heavily and to resist disease. They also excite the question: What is being done here to improve the potato crop, and what is the status of potato-growing in Canada? In Ontario, according to the last crop report, the average annual market value of the potato crop for the past twenty years has been seven million dollars, and the average yield per acre one hundred and fifteen bushels. This average yield is not high, especially when compared with the reported yields of some of the best varieties tested last year at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. There several varieties yielded over four hundred bushels, and two varieties over five hundred bushels per acre. But even these very creditable yields do not compare with many of those reported by English growers. One variety, for instance, "Discovery," grown by the Suttons this year for the first, gave as high as fifty tubers to the hill, and in one case eighty.

The fact that at the Experimental Farm the best yielding varieties returned over five hundred bushels per acre, and the lightest yielder only nineteen bushels, goes to show that these worthless varieties should be abandoned, and every effort made to secure and propagate the better yielders. We submit that our experimental farms might better employ the land and time devoted to the potato than by making comparative tests with so large a number of varieties, to the exclusion of work calculated to develop heavier yielders and more disease-resistant varieties. In all agricultural work, selection is the keynote of success, and this feature should receive more attention at the hands of our agricultural experimentalists. The ravages of rot is becoming a serious question with our growers, and while it has been demonstrated that spraying with Bordeaux keeps the disease in check, it is also desirable that we should have a variety that is at least partially immune from disease. Work of this kind by the English growers has given to certain varieties a value higher than that of any other fruit of the earth. Has the potato not some ardent friends on this side the sea, who are endeavoring to give it a greater value.

### Horse-breeding as a Business.

Firm, high prices has been the burden of the heavy-horse market reports for the past several years, and the demand for heavy working horses is to-day most encouraging to those who raise this class of stock. Not every farmer is by nature a horse-breeder, but certain it is that every farmer who, by his good judgment, care and successful handling, is able to produce serviceable, salable drafters ought to take advantage of the situation and enlarge his operations. The status of horse-breeding in Canada is peculiar. There does not appear to have been any considerable inclination among breeders to make a business of producing breeding draft stock for improvement purposes, similar to those breeding operations followed by so many cattlemen, and yet there does not appear to be any pronounced reason why such should not be the case, for a comparison of prices of foundation stock discloses the fact that there is little difference between that paid for our best beef-bred matrons and the first cost of a draft mare or filly. But we would not leave the impression that there has not been made good progress in the building up of a splendid class of draft horses. All credit is due those enterprising importers who are engaged in supplying the country with such superior draft stallions, and thus aiding in producing a foundation of horse stock of such a desirable character. We have accomplished great things in this direction, but is it not time for many to take a step further, and lay a foundation in pure blood in order to raise breeding stock to supply the demands of newer countries, such as our own Northwest, the Argentine, South Africa, and other countries, and to meet the tremendously increasing demands of older Canada in the present era of prosperous development? Our conditions are most suitable, our draft stallions as good as any that can be had, and the horsemen of this country are as intelligent as those of any nation under the sun, so that all that remains is for individual breeders to establish an ideal type in mind, and proceed to build up a stud after that type. New breeds of draft horses are not wanted, but, doubtless, the natural conditions existing in Canada would tend to produce a certain type of animal, of whichever breed is exploited. The main requirement in our horse-breeding operations, however, is rigid selection, both in the first stock bred and afterwards in the mares retained for breeding and the sires employed. We can easily afford to part with undersized, ill-formed, cold-blooded or sluggish-moving mares, but we should retain and add to the supply of heavy, clean-boned, active ones, and these, if grades, should be consistently bred to horses of a certain breed, and, if possible, to those of a certain type within that breed, in order that there may be more uniformity in the resultant stock. Operations of this kind lead but in one direction, toward improvement in heavy-horse breeding, must necessarily lead to purity of blood, and, finally, to the production of the best type, namely, that having sufficient weight, without waste, built upon the lines of greatest force, and capable of withstanding the greatest wear.

November, so far, is favoring Canada with charming weather, mild and bright, with little frost and much sunshine, favorable for farm work and for the stock in the fields, all of which is very acceptable, following an unusually cool and cloudy summer.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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## Liked in Australia.

Dear Sirs.—Your paper is much admired by all those subscribers in South Australia of whom we know.  
LINLEY V. G. GORDON,  
College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky., U. S. A.,  
formerly South Australia, October 15th, 1904.

Please find enclosed \$1.50, my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate," which I gladly pay, as I think it is well worth the extra fifty cents to get it weekly.  
Ingersoll, Ont. THOS. A. NIXON.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is always a welcome periodical in our home, and the change to a weekly is fully appreciated.  
Sarny, Ont. WILLIAM WEBB.

## Thanks to Thousands.

During the past year, more than in any other equal period, you, as readers, have endeavored to increase the circulation of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" by sending in new subscriptions, and for your efforts in this direction we take this opportunity of expressing our thanks. Nor is this all we will do to show our appreciation of the goodwill and ready assistance of our readers. As an immediate and tangible evidence of our gratitude, we are having prepared for you one of the most beautiful and interesting Christmas numbers we have been able to produce, and as a continued reminder that the work of the readers of a paper in its behalf is work in their own interest, we will place in thousands of homes during the coming year the best all-round agricultural weekly and farm-home magazine printed in the English language, or any other tongue. It is a source of gratitude to us that our readers realize the value of the weekly "Farmer's Advocate" to such an extent that they help us to swell its circulation. It is work of a mutual nature, and work that we would like to see continued with fresh energy and enthusiasm during the remaining weeks of this year, and the coming months of the new year. We have confidence in our readers that this will be the case, and in anticipation of the same have procured a large supply of new and novel premiums. An opportunity to secure one of these is given on page 1547, and we would also direct attention to the announcement on page 1548. These offers are made to benefit our readers. Kindly accept them.

## The Horrors of War.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has a strong and well-written editorial apropos of the appalling carnage now raging in the Far East. The editor calls up the terrible picture of a battlefield after an engagement: "Dismembered limbs, rigid bodies, with faces white and cold as stone, and glassy eyes staring up at a foreign sky; pools of blood; wagons laden with groaning, quivering masses of human flesh; men annihilated by the fall of a shell in the space of a single second—think of it!—human beings who, but a moment before, were in full possession of health of body and mind, able to till the earth, care for their loved ones, and rejoice in God's sunshine, smashed at one fell blow into a sickening splatter of blood and mangled bones! . . . And these are the glories of war." Our contemporary well asks: "Can humanity, in these dawning years of the twentieth century, hesitate over the question as to whether the prize be worth the horrible cost?" There ought to be but one answer, and yet, alas, humanity is not prepared to give it. But, thank God, it is becoming increasingly difficult for even the most bellicose and truculent of the nations to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war," and every invention and improvement in arms and appliances is hastening the day when war shall be no more. It seems a long way off, truly, but it is not so far off as it seems.—[Christian Guardian.]

## Why Nitragin is Said to Have Failed.

Some time ago our readers will remember that cultures of germs favorable to clover and the gathering of nitrogen were put up in a commercial form, and great expectations arose as to the use of such cultures. Dr. Somerville, a noted British agricultural chemist, has outlined below the reasons for the non-success of soil or seed inoculation with the cultures, and indicates how the handicap is to be overcome:

The nitragin put on the market a few years ago was used in two ways, being either applied directly in the fields, or mixed with water and brought into contact with the seed before sowing. Under the former method of procedure an increase of crop was obtained only when the nitragin was used on land containing much humus. The explanation given for failure under other conditions was that the bacteria artificially introduced perished for want of food before the leguminous seed germinated and produced plants. Failures of the nitragin to effect an improvement in the crop when it was sprinkled on the seed was now believed to be due to the action of secretions produced by the seed in the early stages of germination. This difficulty was found to be got over by moistening the seed, and allowing it to sprout before the nitragin was applied, but, manifestly, such a procedure would always be difficult, and often impossible, to carry out in practice. The object, however, would appear to have been gained in another way, namely, by cultivating the bacteria in a medium that imparted to them the necessary power of resistance. Such nourishment might take various forms, but that which gave the best results consisted of a mixture of skim milk, grape sugar, and pepton, and it was in this medium that the organisms of the nitragin now distributed were cultivated.

## HORSES.

What about clipping or singeing the horses that have heavy coats and must work?

Brush the dust and cobwebs out of the window, and, if necessary, get in new glass.

Always try to have the teams well matched in gait, whether or not they match in color or size.

See that the floor in the stalls is level and free from lumps or knots. It may need a new plank or leveling up to insure dryness.

Much depends upon the treatment and care given the colt's feet when he is growing; flat feet, contracted feet, corns, quartercrack, side-bones, etc., may all be avoided by regularly paring the hoofs to a level surface.

Breechiness is a habit in most horses, and is most generally learned in the fall, when the whole farm is given over to stock to range over. The first lesson is usually taken over a low fence, a foot or two high; then a higher bar is cleared, and so on, until a colt of a venturesome nature will attempt a fence of almost any height, when he then becomes a positive nuisance if allowed in a field. It may be some trouble, but it is the proper thing to do, to not let the young horse stock have an opportunity of trying their first jump. Maintain good fences about the horse pasture at whatever expense, and so avoid the annoyance of a breechy horse, who not only gets into mischief himself, but also teaches other stock his own evil habits.

## The Horse and the Cars.

The horse that is not afraid of the first electric car he meets is a freak. He lacks equine spirit, and displays a woeful want of assertiveness so essential to a truly natural horse disposition. Yet, horses must be brought to know that cars will do them no harm, and that their rumbling noise is no more hurtful than that of the farm wagon. There is one certain way this cannot be done, and this method is so obviously irrational that we were surprised when recently we saw an apparently intelligent horseman practicing it upon an ordinarily well-broken driver. Strange this irrational method is the one most naturally, or, at least, most humanly, employed. Its details are something like this: Electric car approaching, horse otherwise steady becomes more and more animated, begins to look for means of escape; driver tightens reins, seizes whip, gives a domineering command just as the car flies by, horse all in a tumult, begins to realize he is not hurt, and that a car is harmless, when suddenly the whip cuts him across the flank, the bit tears across his mouth, and, to his bewildered senses, the car has suddenly become transformed into an instrument of torture, which attacks him from behind, and from which the only escape is to bound away, irrespective of consequences, but at every bound the whip descends upon the terror-stricken brute, until he either succeeds in getting away or the driver brings him under control, but he has his remembrances of a trolley car, and a horse's memory can generally be depended upon. Thus a horse that is otherwise well-broken becomes absolutely dangerous upon a road where cars are likely to be met, until, by a process of elimination, he has come to discern more clearly between the acts of his driver and those of the car, and even when he has discovered that the car is harmless, he very often learns to regard it as a signal for more punishment. Fortunately, all drivers do not adopt this absurd method of teaching horses the harmlessness of cars. The man or woman who knows the horse nature, first shows the horse there is nothing to fear by being kind and gentle, and by keeping the temper under control. The horse very largely models his behavior according to the example of the driver, and, in time, if not abused when meeting cars or other unfamiliar objects, will soon lose his fear of them.

## The Fast Walker.

The fast-walking horse, all other things being equal, is the most profitable horse for the farmer. There is too little attention paid to the walk in selecting a sire, and just as little when choosing a brood mare. A team of horses with a clean step and a clever gait will cover nearly fifty per cent. more ground in a day than a slow pair. This in comparison means considerable economy in time, and in money as well, when expensive hired help has to be used for driving.

When breaking the young colt to harness it is very important that he should be hitched by the side of a fast walker of good manners. By being induced to step out for some time after first leaning to the collar, the young horse may be to a great extent led to acquire a desirable gait. Slow walking, like other objections to some

horses, is hereditary, and when a colt is found possessed of a very slow gait, the result of bad breeding, the greatest success cannot be expected from careful training. In the same manner too the colt that has been bred to walk may be injured by being broken to harness alongside a slow walker.

## STOCK.

### More About Pictou Disease.

ITS CAUSE INVESTIGATED IN NEW ZEALAND.

Recently, we called the attention of our readers to a serious disease of cattle prevalent in the Pictou district of Nova Scotia, and gave the opinion of Dr. Pethick that the causative agent was ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*). In America, little is known of the disease, but in certain districts of New Zealand it has been known and studied for the past ten years, with results that are quite interesting and suggestive to stockmen. In New Zealand, the disease first made its appearance in the township of Winton, in horses, and was, hence, called Winton disease, but it was not long confined to one district, and so great was the mortality of horses, cattle and sheep, all showing similar symptoms, that careful research was instituted to determine the cause of the disease, and, if possible, suggest a cure.

At the outset of the investigation, observant cattlemen expressed the opinion that ragwort was the cause of the disease, and enquiry and examination disclosed the fact that in such districts, namely Southland and Auckland, N. Z., and Nova Scotia, Canada, where Winton disease prevailed, there ragwort was a most common weed, and this fact pointed to ragwort as being the cause, directly or indirectly, of the diseased condition of the liver, which ultimately caused the death of animals affected with Winton disease, or, as it is called in Canada, Pictou disease. In this one respect alone is there any similarity between the conditions prevailing in Canada and those in New Zealand.

Following up this clue, the veterinary authorities in New Zealand experimented with the feeding of ragwort to different kinds of stock, and in a sufficient number of cases to make the trials conclusive, death was produced as the result of eating the weed. The symptoms of the disease in horses, as given by J. A. Gilruth, M. R. C. V. S., Chief Veterinarian and Bacteriologist for New Zealand, and from whose report we quote the following, are a weak, staggering, swaying gait; when standing, a tendency to stamp with one or both hind feet; twitching of the muscles, an amaurotic condition of the pupils, yellowness of the visible mucous membranes (which may be very pronounced), a clammy condition of the mouth, constipation, irregular and generally weak, intermittent pulse, a depraved appetite, and a normal temperature. The earliest noticeable symptom is drowsiness and general dullness.

There is nearly always a depraved appetite exhibited from the earliest stages, manifested by the eating of any rubbish such as leaves, stable-soiled straw, weeds, etc., which may be convenient. Gradually inability to completely coordinate the muscles asserts itself, and, even when standing still, in advanced stages there seems to be a continuous endeavor to keep from falling, and a patient may be frequently discovered leaning with the head against the end of the stall or wall of a loose box. Soon afterwards the animal exhibits symptoms of what can only be likened to drunkenness. With eyes staring, and staggering, swaying gait, the patient lurches forward, with no evident consciousness of direction. As a rule, he wanders in a more or less direct line, which he will adhere to, unless forcibly turned. Dr. Gilruth says: "I personally observed a case in which the animal burst open the end of the not very stable loose-box in which he had been confined, entered a paddock by breaking down the fence, and finally reached the river, into which he floundered and swam to the other bank, where he was found, the bank being too steep for him to climb."

A frenzied condition may ensue, when the animal exhibits all the symptoms of madness, rushing hither and thither, head held high, and bruising the body heedlessly against any obstacle.

Soon, however, the patient falls, and is unable to rise. Later, unconsciousness occurs, and beyond a spasmodic movement of the head and limbs, no attempt is made to improve the condition. Complete coma results, and death rapidly supervenes.

An almost constant and characteristic symptom is the dark color of the urine and its offensive smell. Constipation, or, at least, an extreme sluggishness of the bowels, is also characteristic, as is the impotency or ordinary purgatives, even in large doses, to procure relief.

#### SYMPTOMS IN CATTLE.

Unfortunately, cows not being so valuable as

horses, we have not had the same opportunity of studying the symptoms exhibited, our attention being only directed to the cases when in the later stages. In dairy cows, the first notable symptom is diminution of the milk supply. Mr. Paterson has called attention to the fact that one of the earliest symptoms observed in dairy cows in milk is the presence of a peculiar odor about the animal's skin, which can be rendered more definite by slight friction. If the skin be rubbed by the hand, this peculiar odor clings to it for some hours afterwards. The same odor can be detected in the milk, particularly if rubbed between the hands. The milk has a peculiar acrid flavor, which renders it absolutely useless for buttermaking. He reports that it is a common occurrence for farmers' wives to observe that this abnormal flavor was the first peculiarity they noticed with a cow sick of this disease.

There is a rapid emaciation, a voracious appetite, or a total absence of any desire for food. Jaundice is more or less pronounced. Ascites (dropsy of the abdomen) is frequently observed while the animal is alive. There is a similar want of co-ordination of the muscles, but this is not so constant as in the horse, and there is always chronic diarrhoea of a most persistent type accompanying the rapid emaciation previously noted.

Feeding cattle, and cows kept for purely breeding purposes, do not exhibit quite the same symptoms. Diarrhoea is not nearly so acute, ascites is not so evident, and whereas in the dairy cow

material, large portions may be readily removed at times by the hands.

The most marked change otherwise is in the liver, which is almost constantly in a state of chronic cirrhosis. The organ is usually smaller than normal, of a dull, mottled, slaty-blue color, frequently pitted, and almost "hobnailed," there being occasionally small dark-blue pitted areas underneath the capsule and throughout the structure. The edges of the liver have lost their sharpness, and are rounder than normal. The capsule strips with difficulty, and where forcibly removed with the forceps it leaves a very irregular surface, portions of the liver structure remaining adherent to the removed capsule, which to the naked eye can be seen to be thickened. To the touch, the resistance is much greater than normal, and the whole tissue has the feel of tough India rubber, it being impossible to break it in pieces as readily as one can normal liver. When cut, the consistence is found to be leathery, and the tissue has almost a gritty feel to the knife. The veins throughout can be seen to be very much distended. In the horse, the cut surface has a distinctly dull-orange mottled appearance, which is very characteristic.

The peritoneal cavity in the ox usually contains a large quantity of straw-colored serous effusion, varying from one to five gallons, while a quantity of similar fluid is very commonly found in the pericardial and pleural cavities. In the horse, ascites is but rarely observed.

The mucous membrane of the stomach of the horse generally shows numbers of petechiæ, and occasionally exhibits slight ulcerations, sometimes partially healed. In the submucosa of the small intestines there may be a considerable collection of clear semi-gelatinous effusion, causing separation of the mucous from the other coats of the bowel for the space of half an inch. This condition of sub-mucous effusion is, however, almost constant in the ox, especially so in the abomasum, where it is not unusual to find the mucous membrane separated from the muscular wall by from one to two inches of this clear effusion, which varies from a watery to a semi-gelatinous consistency. The mucous membrane of the abomasum constantly shows pathological changes, varying from petechiæ and small inflammatory areas to shallow ulcerations.

The lymphatic glands are usually very much enlarged, and when cut exude a large quantity of clear dropsical fluid.

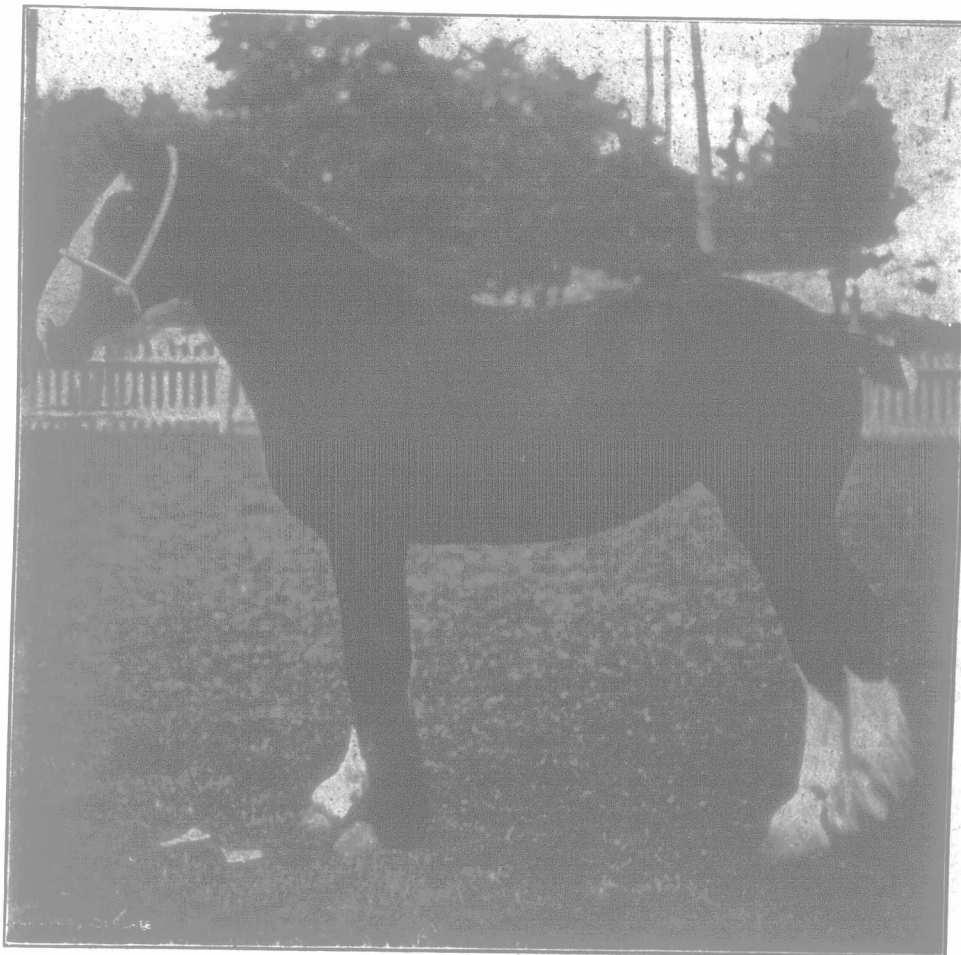
Occasionally large blood-clots are found in the ox between the peritoneal layers of the mesenteries, this phenomenon being particularly observed in the cases which occurred in the Auckland district.

The heart is generally normal, although some of the Auckland cases exhibited sub-epicardial and sub-endocardial hemorrhages. All other organs are normal, though the spleen may be slightly enlarged and the lungs congested.

The stomach of the horse is generally impacted, and the intestines filled with hard ingesta. The contents of the abomasum and intestines of the ox, on the contrary, are usually in a very fluid condition.

#### PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE LIVER AND OTHER ORGANS.

Depending upon the amount of poison absorbed daily into the system, the pathological condition of the liver consists of an inflammation varying from acute and sub-acute to chronic, of Glissons capsule chiefly. In the more chronic cases there is observed an intense increase of fibrous tissue, chiefly interlobular and capsular. This tissue may consist of bands, which, although more pronounced in the interlobular region, send processes into the lobules between the liver-cells, isolating them in groups and even singly. In all instances this is accompanied by (1) extravasa-



Dona Roma (imp.) [6169].

Winner of third prize in the two-year-old Clydesdale filly class, Toronto, 1904. Sired by Woodend Gartly (10663). Imported by Graham Bros. Now the property of Hodgkinson & Fisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

symptoms may be exhibited for even ten days or a fortnight in these cows, death occurs in from two to five days, the animal being in a visible state of excitement almost bordering on frenzy throughout, and it will frequently charge even a man on horseback. That the milk is changed seems evident from the fact that, in breeding cows with calf at foot, the first symptom noted is the cow bellowing for the calf, which pays no attention, and, indeed, is generally not to be seen—evidence that for some days previously a proper supply of milk has not been available.

In dairy cattle, Mr. Paterson has observed in many cases that the patient exhibits complete oblivion to all surroundings. The animal persists in lying, and no effort succeeds in disturbing her. "I have bawled into their ears, switched them with a cane, and even twisted their tails, but they never seemed to mind in the least. They looked as if they did not know I was there."

#### POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES.

The most striking appearance on skinning the animal is the yellow, bile-stained condition of the tissues. The peritoneum, the fat, and the general viscera all exhibit the same appearance, which may vary from a faint tinge to the proverbial "yellow as a guinea."

In cattle, there is frequently a large accumulation of a semi-gelatinous, yellowish-tinged exudate, situated subcutaneously along the inferior borders of the thorax and abdomen. Of this

tions of blood throughout the organ, but more particularly in the intralobular tissue where the hepatic cells are frequently separated by areas of blood-extravasation; (2) distension of the intralobular veins, probably by contraction further on of the larger veins; (3) coalescence and the formation of hepatic giant cells (chiefly in the horse); and (4) particularly in the horse, of the deposit of a brownish-yellow pigment in the liver-cells. As these chronic conditions are the most frequently encountered post-mortem they are rightly considered first.

In the very early stages there is naturally little formation of new fibrous tissue. The chief characteristic is intense portal and hepatic congestion, with an accumulation, particularly in the interlobular tissue, of new connective-tissue cells, some of which are laying down delicate fibrillæ throughout the tissue, and already the tendency to distortion and coalescence of several of the liver-cells can be observed.

In the sub-acute cases a condition which partakes of each of the above phases prevails—that is, there is intense capillary congestion, there is considerable deposit of new fibrous tissue (not so much confined to the interlobular region, however, as in the chronic cases), and a large accumulation of new connective-tissue cells, both inter- and intra-lobular.

In the two last conditions, when a liver section is examined under the microscope, the most notable feature is the almost complete absence of any definite arrangement of the liver-cells. Individual lobules are indistinguishable, and the hepatic cells have often a distorted appearance. Fatty degeneration may be observed in certain cases.

In some instances I have observed the formation in the interlobular new tissue of new bile-ducts or fragments of them, and this phenomenon is difficult to account for, unless it may be that the separation of liver-cells from each other by the blood, and the excessive supply of nutrient material, induces proliferation of some, with the tendency of the new cells to arrange themselves in a tubular fashion. In the chronic condition angiomatous spaces filled with blood are formed, and very frequently these contain a few true liver-cells. That these liver-cells detached from the main tissue may be carried into the circulation we have demonstrated by observing them, in one instance, in the distended blood vessels of the kidneys.

The brain and the kidney, at death, are usually congested, the capillaries being frequently distended to many times their normal diameter, and occasionally areas of blood-extravasation are present, due to rupture of the smaller vessels. In the brain of a certain horse, who exhibited marked cerebral symptoms before death, the peripheral capillaries of the cerebrum were extremely engorged, and here and there areas of extravasation could be observed on section. Also, in the kidneys there is acute catarrh of the urinary tubules, while the urine contains enormous numbers of shed epithelial cells and epithelial casts.

The ulcerations of the mucous membrane of the stomach of the horse, and abomasum of cattle, are difficult to account for. They are almost entirely confined to the mucosa. They are not constant, and to them the symptoms exhibited before death cannot be in any way attributed, for they may be found completely healed, only a faint cicatrix remaining. It may be they are caused by the intense distension of the sub-mucosa by fluid interfering with the circulation of certain areas.

The cases of ulcerative stomatitis in the horse recorded by Mr. Paterson are worthy of note. I have not had an opportunity of observing instances of this, but no doubt such ulcerations are also due to interference in some way with the blood supply.

The time required for the disease to develop and prove fatal after stock begin to eat ragwort was found to be from four to six months. The conclusions of Dr. Gilruth, after careful and prolonged investigations, are: "That the *Senecio jacobæa* is the cause of the disease. In this, as in so many other matters, what now seems to have been the obvious was ignored; not without reason. That this common plant was known to exist, and had been known to exist without detriment, so far as was apparent, or, at least, recognized, to stock; that sheep ate the weed with apparent fondness and evident impunity; that no one could ever say he had observed horses or cattle partake of the plant when growing naturally; that it was patent to the most casual observer these animals avoided its ingestion, even when it was almost impossible to do so; and that Mr. Park's experiment in Southland, so far as it went, resulted negatively (although slaughter and post-mortem was never made): all these facts tended to divert the mind from the true cause. In addition, when it is considered that the most experienced and highly-trained pathologists in Canada had decided that ragwort was not the cause of the Pictou disease—identical with that known as Winton disease in New Zealand—it was but natural to look for causes more obscure, and withal offering more in-

terest to the investigator. Yet when I had, as I believe, exhausted the possible means of demonstrating the cause to be a living organism, I was forced to again turn my attention to the herbage and to the common weed, which alone, as I have shown, was the one point of uniformity in three localities so widely divergent in every other respect as Nova Scotia and the two extremities of the Colony of New Zealand. That the plant *Senecio jacobæa*—commonly known as "ragwort," "ragweed," "stinking Willie," etc.—contains an active principle capable of producing inflammation, more or less chronic, according to the dose, in the liver of the horse and the ox is, I venture to submit, definitely proved by the experiments recorded. The fact that this weed was known in the days of Culpeper in certain parts by the terms "staggerwort" and "stammerwort" is extremely interesting.

A remedy found beneficial for horses by Dr. Gilruth was, first, to purge with aloes or Epsom salts, and to give powders containing iron, gentian, and three-fourth grain of strychnine, once daily. About the tenth day, the method of treatment with strychnine was changed—the first day one-twelfth grain was given hypodermically, and, for the following twenty days, one-eighth grain twice daily was hypodermically administered. After this, a bolus containing one-half drachm of ipecac and one-half grain of strychnine was given in the morning, and in the evening one containing ten grains of quinine and two grains of arsenic. This treatment was continued until recovery was reached.



Portion of Stems of Ragwort, Showing Flowers, Buds and Stem Leaves.

From Report of New Zealand Department of Agriculture, Veterinarian Division.

### Short or Long Keep Steers.

An Oxford County, Ontario, reader raises the never-answered question: Is it better to finish cattle weighing 1,150 to 1,300 pounds, in good condition for feeding, as soon as possible, or run them over and finish on grass?

The disposition a man makes of a bunch of steers as described above is a pretty fair criterion of his ability as a feeder. It requires a very nice discernment to tell accurately whether a steer is in good enough flesh to rush on to a finish, or so low that it would be best to bring him along gradually, taking from four to six months to finish him. Most feeders in the good cattle-feeding districts of Huron County, Ontario, sort up their cattle, and put those of good weight and fair flesh onto fairly heavy feed, and finish them up in from sixty to ninety days, while those of lighter weights and in lower flesh are carried forward on from one and a half to two pounds of grain per day, until the last month of feeding, when the grain ration is gradually increased to from three to five pounds. Most feeders, however, prefer the short-keep steers, as with them they can turn money over faster, and, generally, when a steer comes through the summer having laid on flesh, it is a good sign that he will stand crowding for a few weeks in the stall. The question of finishing on grass is problematical. Much depends upon the character of the cattle and nature of the grass. Easy-feeding, good-tempered steers, on rich pastures, no doubt will make good use of their time, but with the average steer, on average pasture, in June, when the grass is soft, it is often disappointing to try to round out a winter's feeding.

With steers of the weights named, we would hesitate long before running them through on light feed to finish on grass. Only in case we had loose stalls, plenty of roughage, easily fed, and a good acreage of capital pasture grass, would we want to try the experiment.

### Prof. Curtiss on the World's Fair Shropshires.

Prof. Curtiss, of Iowa, who judged Shropshires at St. Louis, offers the following comments, in the American Sheep-breeder, upon the exhibit:

I shall not attempt to describe the exhibit in detail. The judge's task is arduous and exacting enough without undertaking a critical review. It is more fitting that the judge devote himself to silent, careful study, and leave others to do the talking.

The Shropshires made a clean exhibit of high character and genuine excellence. Mediocrity did not characterize the show at any point. Stale and overdone specimens were not in evidence. Coarse and otherwise "off-type" sheep were the exception. It was a clean contest for supremacy, with scarcely a "foul tackle" anywhere on the line. The shepherds had their charges fit, and did clever work.

There were some fleeces that gave evidence of more maturity than was essential or desirable. No animal in the show gained any advantage from this condition, however. A mutton sheep carrying from two to four months' extra fleece in the American show-ring is never the gainer thereby. On the contrary, it is almost invariably a distinct handicap in an autumn show. The added fleece is always carried at the expense of mutton, which many can ill afford. There may be an advantage in the extra wool for the Royal and other shows in June, but this does not hold in the intense heat of the American circuit from August to October. Importers who purchase sheep in full fleece at the British shows in June would do well to clip them at once, rather than send them on in this condition.

Much is said about Shropshire type, and about adherence to type in judging. This, within reasonable bounds, is entirely proper and for the best interests of the breed. No breeder ever attained marked success without adherence to type. No breed of domestic animals has ever made substantial progress while admitting of wide divergence of type. It is likewise true that the man who becomes over-contentious for a narrow or inflexible type stands in his own light. There is some senseless clamoring for a too rigid adherence to type in judging. What is Shropshire type? I fancy that a score of our best breeders who have helped to give the prestige and popularity, are ready to answer. But will there be unanimity on the part of these breeders in defining Shropshire type? Not by any means. A close observer may visit the flocks of Mansel, Buttar, Minton, Farmer and Harding, and distinguish a majority of the sheep from each flock as they come into the American show-yards. Whose type should constitute the standard? Should one be chosen and the others left? Are there not good sheep in all? The type will vary in each one of these flocks, though the best flocks admit of the least variation. Shropshire character is more clearly defined and less flexible than type. Character has to do with the expression, animation and individuality of the animal. Type pertains more to form conformation and outline. You look into the face and countenance for character. You look at the back, spring of rib, length and fullness of leg for type.

Adherence to type should always receive due consideration. It should not be used as a justification, however, for placing an animal above one of another type that is better when both are within the realm of approved type. Is it not better that there be a little variation in type, just as there is in, and between, the best flocks, than a blind adherence to type that will place a superior animal below one that is manifestly inferior?

There are some things of more importance than too rigid adherence to type. The animal that does not meet you well with a good head and bold front has lost half the vantage ground of battle in the show-ring. The animal that does not stand squarely on good underpinning has lost the other half; and the animal that lacks heartgirth and constitution has lost all.

There is always more or less speculation as to what the judge will do in groups and flocks after the class ribbons are tied. Sometimes the boys in the barn have it all settled in advance. There is no cocksure mathematical basis for the group and flock awards, without assuming that all rings are of equal strength and all animals of equal importance in the rating. This would be fallacy. Other things being equal, the head of the herd or flock is entitled to more consideration than any other place. Likewise, the upper end is entitled to more consideration than the lower end. Then the strength of some rings is

notably greater and better sustained than others. A case in point occurred in one of the rings at St. Louis. An exhibitor whose flock ranked 1, 2, 4, 5 and 3, aggregating 15, could have substituted an animal ranking second in another ring for the one that stood fifth, thus reducing his total to twelve, but he considered his flock stronger with the fifth-prize animal than with the second. This is evidence that the exhibitors themselves do not rate their flocks purely on a mathematical basis.

### Leicester Sheep.

The Leicesters are among the oldest of the English breeds. The breed originated in the county of Leicestershire, and its improvement was commenced in 1755 by Robert Bakewell, of Dishley, near Loughboro, in that county. At that time, and for many years after, it was commonly spoken of as the Old Dishley breed. Bakewell was a genius in his way, and is rightly credited with being the first to adopt a system of breeding live stock by which a distinct type might be evolved, embodying the ideal character with the power to reproduce its type with reasonable uniformity. It remained for him to demonstrate to the stock-breeders of his century that in the concentration of the blood of animals possessing desired characteristics a method was provided whereby results could be quickly and definitely attained. Incestuous or in-and-inbreeding of animals closely related in blood, was up to that time held in abhorrence, and when Bakewell began the breeding of long-woolled sheep, Lancashire long-horned cattle and draft horses from close affinities he was considered by his neighbors little short of insane. In effecting the desired improvement, he invariably chose animals for breeding which possessed in the highest degree the qualities and approximating the type he sought to establish, and his work, at least in so far as sheep are concerned, proved signally successful. His example may also rightly be credited with the origin of the Shorthorn breed of cattle, as it was during his lifetime that Charles Colling, Sr., and his sons and successors, Charles and Robert, observing Bakewell's work, made a study of the theory and practice of in-and-inbreeding, and set about improving their cattle on the same principle. The improved qualities sought by Bakewell were greater symmetry of form, earlier maturity, a reduction of bone and offal, and he succeeded so well that within fifty years from the establishment of the new Leicester breed it had superseded nearly all the long-woolled breeds in England at that time, and was later used in the improvement and evolution of nearly all the other breeds, whether of the long-woolled or the middle-woolled classes. Leicesters were first imported to Canada about 1800 by Rev. Mr. Poofy, of Quebec, and before 1850 were quite numerous in Ontario, and were the leading breed in numbers and importance in these Provinces long after that time. Owing to their early introduction into this country, the number of grades of this breed is relatively much greater in proportion to the pure-breds than with other breeds.

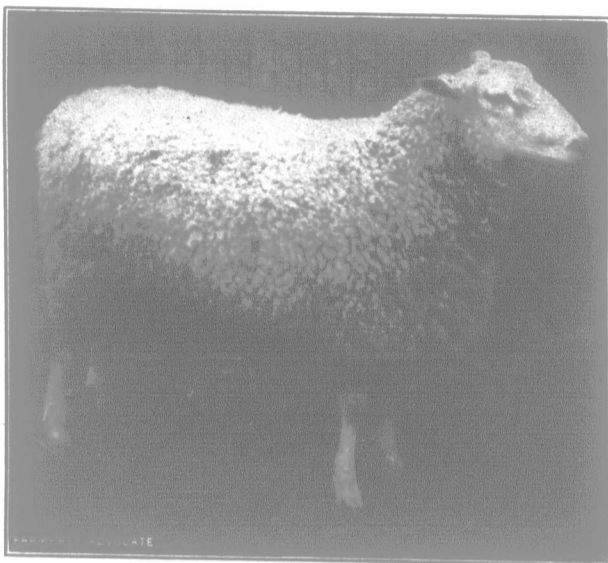
The American Leicester Breeders' Association was formed in 1888, and a pedigree registry instituted soon after, of which Mr. A. J. Temple, Cameron, Illinois, is editor, and of which four volumes have been published, containing the pedigrees of 7,000 animals, the number of owners being 440, of which about 400 are residents of Canada. These figures by no means represent the number of breeders of Leicesters in Canada, as there are hundreds of flocks whose owners have not availed themselves of the privileges of membership or registration. Leicesters are still popular with a large proportion of Canadian farmers for easy-keeping qualities and for crossing with other breeds and with common stock, and large numbers are taken every year by United States breeders and rangemen, where they are highly thought of for crossing purposes.

The Border Leicesters, a later production, differ from the Bakewell or English type, in being larger, longer and more rangy, with clear white legs and head, and a slightly Roman nose, while the English type is shorter, has a bluish-white face, a tendency to grow a little tuft of wool on the forehead, and is woolled on the shanks. It is said that the Border Leicester breed was created by crossing the Dishley type with the Teeswater breed, which was in high favor in the eighteenth century. The two types of Leicesters became so different that in 1869 the Royal Agricultural Society made distinct classes for them, a classification which has been continued to the present time. The Border Leicesters have been most in favor in late years with Canadian breeders, and they sell for very high prices at the Scottish ram sales.

The early-maturing qualities of the Leicesters is a marked characteristic of the breed. They are easy keepers, and the lambs can be marketed early. The quality of their meat is juicy and plentiful, and the offal light. Their wool is perhaps the finest of the long-woolled breeds, is of even quality, and a well-kept flock should shear,

on an average, from ten to twelve pounds of unwashed wool. They are not so heavy, as a rule, as the Lincolns or Cotswolds, but weigh more than any of the middle-woolled breeds, except the Oxford and Hampshires.

The average weight of a mature Leicester ram in good condition may be put at 225 to 250 pounds, and of a ewe at 175 to 200 pounds. Show sheep highly fitted, of course, weigh much heavier. Leicesters are well adapted to the climate of all the Canadian Provinces, and all the Eastern, Middle and Western States. In general appearance, they are among the handsomest of the breeds, stylish, symmetrical, breezy looking, plumply developed, and, when in good condition, a really beautiful animal.



Leicester Ram.

Winner of first in ag'd ram class, Western Fair, London, 1904. Owned by Frank Kelly, Aylmer, Ont.

### Character and Breed Character in Live Stock.

A short time ago, a novice in cattle lore and breeding queried us re the above terms, which are used so glibly by some live-stock breeders. Our explanation or opinion was that the term "breed character" was erroneous, and was intended to mean "breed type," and that the term, "lots of character," as applied to a male, indicated that he was masculine in appearance, virile, and that he possessed the needed sex characteristics in a marked degree. In order to clear away any clouds of doubt, we referred the matter to the eminent Canadian live-stock educationist, Prof. G. E. Day, for his opinion, which is given below:

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 15th inst., asking me to give my understanding of the terms "character" and "breed character" when applied to live stock. It seems to me that in almost every case when the term "character" is used as applied to pure-bred stock, "breed character" is included under the term. If we were to separate the two terms, then I should say the term "character" would appeal mainly to the peculiarities possessed by the different sexes; that is to say—a male animal would possess in his general make-up all those things which properly belong to the sex. We frequently speak of "masculine character" to indicate those things. In the same way, the female should possess, in a marked degree, the characteristic conformation and "character" of the female. Perhaps the most marked differences are to be seen in connection with the carriage, bone, head, neck and fore-quarters, and, in some classes of live stock, the conformation of the hind quarters as well.

When we speak of "breed character," we usually include all that has already been stated, but along with that we require, in a marked degree, those peculiarities which distinguish the breed in question from other breeds. Take, for instance, the case of sheep—a Shropshire and a Leicester may both possess "breed character," but they are very different. If they are males, both should give indication of strong masculine character, and in this respect they are similar, but, as you will readily understand, in order to possess "breed character," the requirements for the two are entirely different. For my own part, I may say I seldom use the term "breed character," but prefer the term "breed type," and even with this use of terms, it is difficult to draw a clear line of distinction between them. When we say an animal possesses "character," we naturally imply that it conforms to the recognized type of that breed, but an animal may conform fairly closely to type, and still lack something of character. According to this understanding of the terms, "character" is a somewhat broader term than "type," and, in fact, practically includes type. I may be wrong, but

I would prefer to discard the term "breed character," and, as I said before, use, in preference, the terms "character" and "breed type."

It is a very difficult matter to express in words all that is meant by "character," and yet it is a very necessary thing that a judge of stock should be able to recognize "character" when he sees it.

G. E. DAY.

### Soiling Cows.

A correspondent in Waterloo County, Ontario, asks these questions:

1. What is your opinion of soiling cows during the summer on a farm where twenty or twenty-five are to be kept, and the land is all workable?

2. How much land per head would be required for six months' soiling?

3. Would cows do better soiled, or on good fair pasture?

4. Would extra manure pay for extra work?

Soiling cows for six months of the year is one of the phases of what is called intensive farming. It is usually associated with high-priced land, somewhat limited in extent, high taxes, long prices for products, and a fairly convenient market. With these conditions, soiling and intensive farming not only pays, but is practically compulsory. It is sometimes followed, however, where all these conditions do not obtain, as, for instance, where one wishes to make the labor of a large family on a small farm profitable. In the farming communities of Canada more remote from the large cities, we doubt the advisability of extremely intensive methods, but, to a certain degree, soiling of dairy cows and the growing of fall pasture crops should be practiced, not so much, however, for the better handling of the manure, though that is by no means an unimportant point, but rather because it is a more economical and less speculative method of feeding than to trust to pasture alone to carry the cows through. If we were to undertake to keep from twenty to twenty-five cows on the average Ontario farm (100 acres) we would like to have at least twenty acres in good pasture of blue grass, orchard grass, alfalfa, red clover and timothy, and to supplement this we would like to have from five to ten acres available for soiling crops. This we would sow to different crops. On one plot we would sow fall rye and fall wheat for early feeding; on another peas, oats and tares, sown at different intervals; on another, corn, sown quite thickly; on another mangolds, sown early. On the first plot could be sown alfalfa seed, after this crop had been cut, and on the second, rape, kale or other crop, for young cattle or sheep, so that the land would be occupied all season. With these crops and good pasture, cows could be kept milking during the period of dry pastures, generally beginning about July 1st, until the silo was filled in the fall, when ensilage could be used. Where more intensive methods are preferred, we would suggest and advise putting up ensilage enough to last over summer, to be fed with the green crops. In fact, it is almost certain that ensilage is the cheapest fodder to be had, and is a very popular feed in many places, even when pastures are fairly good. This degree of intensity in farming is, we believe, about what conditions in Ontario demand to-day, but if our correspondent has several boys, or a good market for dairy products, it might be advisable to keep less land in pasture and more in green fodder crops or ensilage corn. Certain it is that pasture yields a very poor return per acre, as compared with other crops, and one must direct his operations accordingly.

### Care of Fall Pigs.

Those who have bred for fall pigs have been fortunate if they have had the litters come in September or early in October, as early fall pigs, if given freedom to run out for exercise, get strength of bone and muscle, which serves them to good purpose in tiding over the term of confinement during the winter months, when, if snow is deep, it is difficult to get them out for exercise. Pigs born in November and December are liable to miss the benefit of free exercise in their early life, and it should be made a point to give them license to run out on all the fine days, in order that they may profit by the exercise and the grass and grit, which seems to be essential to their best health and the strengthening of their constitution. In cases where it is not practical to let them out they should be encouraged to exercise in the pens as far as possible. A shovelful or two of gravel or sods with grass on them, thrown on the floor of the pen, helps to keep them working, and serves as a tonic to their stomach. In the absence of this, or in connection with it, a low box, in which ashes and cinders and salt mixed is kept, will also be helpful in keeping them healthy. Before weaning, the pigs should have a separate trough from the sow, low-sided and flat, in which warm milk is given them at the same time or before the sow is fed, in order that they may be encouraged to

take this, instead of sharing the cold feed given the sow, which is liable to cause indigestion and scours in the youngsters. When weaned, it is well to continue warmed milk for a time, even if the warming is done by adding hot water. A little ground oats, with the hulls sifted out, makes the best grain feed for young pigs, which as they grow older may be mixed with shorts and ground barley and the best of the kitchen swill and scraps. When cold weather comes it is well to give less sloppy feed, especially if the swill is cold. Some successful feeders give the meal feed in one trough and the drink in a separate trough, claiming that by this plan the feed is more thoroughly mixed with the saliva of the mouth, which aids digestion, while too much cold, sloppy feed is liable to cause indigestion. The health of the pigs depends largely upon a dry bed. The sleeping place should be raised a few inches above the floor of the pen, and thus kept dry. Lying in a bed of damp straw causes rheumatism, and going out in the cold from a bed of damp straw, heated by the heat of their bodies, the pigs are liable to take cold, affecting their lungs and upsetting their general health.

**The Farmer and the Terminal Elevator.**

Where the Western Farmers' Wheat is Stored at the Head of Interior Navigation.

By E. Cora Hind.

There is no question that has been so fully discussed in the Canadian West as that of the storage of wheat in terminal elevators, and the possibility of its suffering deterioration of grade through undue mixing. A great deal has been said on public platforms and endless newspaper articles have been written on this all-important topic. Boards of Trade have passed resolutions, legislative bodies have been petitioned; in fact, heaven and earth have been moved that the wheat grown on the Western prairie may reach the British miller uncontaminated. And after all this fuss and feathers, the Western farmer is absolutely convinced, in his own mind, that once his wheat passes from his own hands anything is liable to happen to it, and "mixing grades" is the chief business of the elevators at the Lake Front.

As a matter of fact, there is no business carried on in the world that is so safeguarded as that of handling farmers' wheat. The men who inspect the wheat are Government-appointed officials of proven integrity. They can be neither richer nor poorer by grading wheat well or ill; being human, they are liable to errors of judgment, but the errors are very few, as is shown by the number of times their decisions are sustained by the Survey Board.

During a recent visit to Fort William and Port Arthur, it occurred to me that the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway would be doing themselves a great good, and, incidentally, do good to the entire grain trade, if, during the month of November, they were to run a series of cheap excursions to the lake front to carry farmers down there, that they might see for themselves the manner in which their grain is handled. Failing this, a description of the grain-handling system in vogue at the head of the lakes may be of interest to the "Farmer's Advocate" readers.

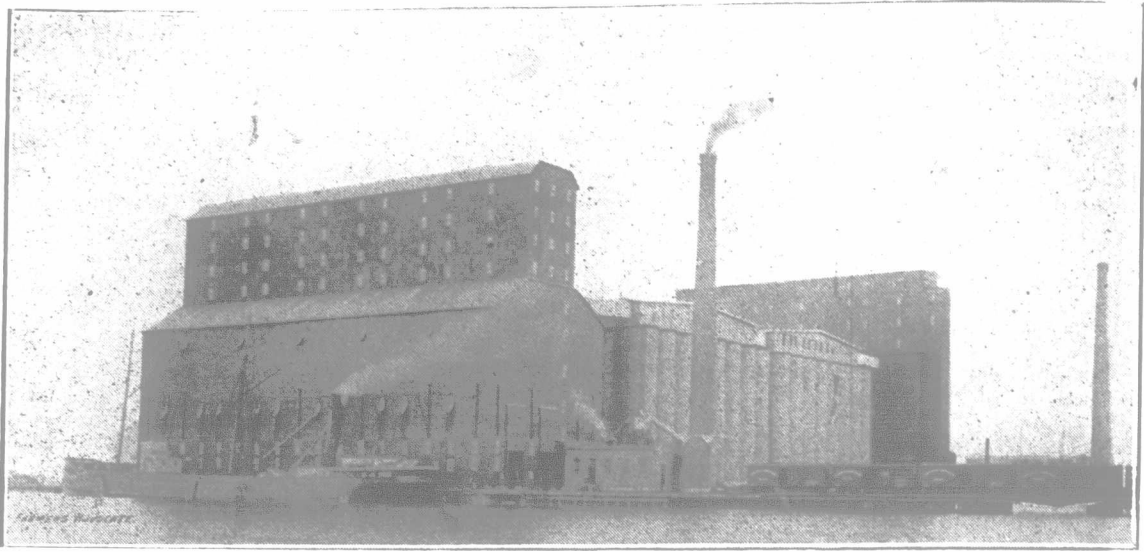
At the head of Canadian inland navigation there is to-day storage for just about eighteen million bushels of wheat, and it is just twenty years since the piles were driven for the first of the Canadian Pacific elevators.

Elevator "A," as this building was called, was considered a giant in those days, and, indeed, after twenty years of continuous service it is an elevator of which any railway system may be proud. It is the old type of wooden elevator, metal clad, and, having been recently remodeled, it has a storage capacity of one million two hundred and fifty thousand bushels. There are two hundred and five bins sixty feet deep, eleven loading spouts, and nine legs for uploading from cars. It can load into vessels 50,000 bushels per hour, and can unload twelve cars per hour, or between 12,000 and 15,000 bushels. It has hardly ever been out of commission, and its fifteen sets of scales have weighed many million of bushels. It stands right on the bank of the Kaministiquia, about half way between the mouth of the river and West Fort William. Immediately to the east of elevator "A" is elevator "C," which was erected in 1901, as an annex to "A," and has a capacity of 1,300,000 bushels. A rubber belt forty inches wide and eight hundred feet long, travelling in a wooden gallery, carries the wheat from "A" to "C," and "C" can load 20,000 bush. per hour. It is 300 feet long, and 150 feet high. To the west of "A," elevator "B" is being erected. It will be remembered that the old elevator "B" was burned last spring, and the Canadian Pacific Railway are replacing it with the first square steel-bin elevator that has ever been erected on the Canadian side. It is built on a cement basement; all the floors and frame are of iron. It will have fifty-five bins, and a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. Elevator "B" is the working-house of elevator "E," which is the second steel-

tank elevator that was erected at the lake front, and which has a capacity of 2,200,000 bushels.

When elevator "B" was burned last spring, it immediately put elevator "E" out of commission, although at the time it was full of wheat. A temporary electric operating plant had to be erected in order to get the wheat out, and the Company resolved that in building the new elevator "B," they would make it as nearly as possible fireproof. As a working-house for "E," it will load into boats 50,000 bush. per hour, and

the other elevators in Fort William were to go on strike, elevator "D" could handle an enormous amount of business entirely by itself. Being specially designed as a storage elevator, it has a very fine cleaning plant, and an excellent system of cross-conveyer belts, so that grain may be moved very rapidly from one tank to another, being cleaned in transit, if so desired. This completes the Canadian Pacific system of elevators at Fort William, they having a total storage capacity of 10,000,000 bushels.



Canadian Northern Railway Terminal Elevators, Port Arthur, on Lake Superior.

Storage capacity, 7,000,000 bushels. (See article.)

will have an unloading capacity of 100 cars in every ten hours.

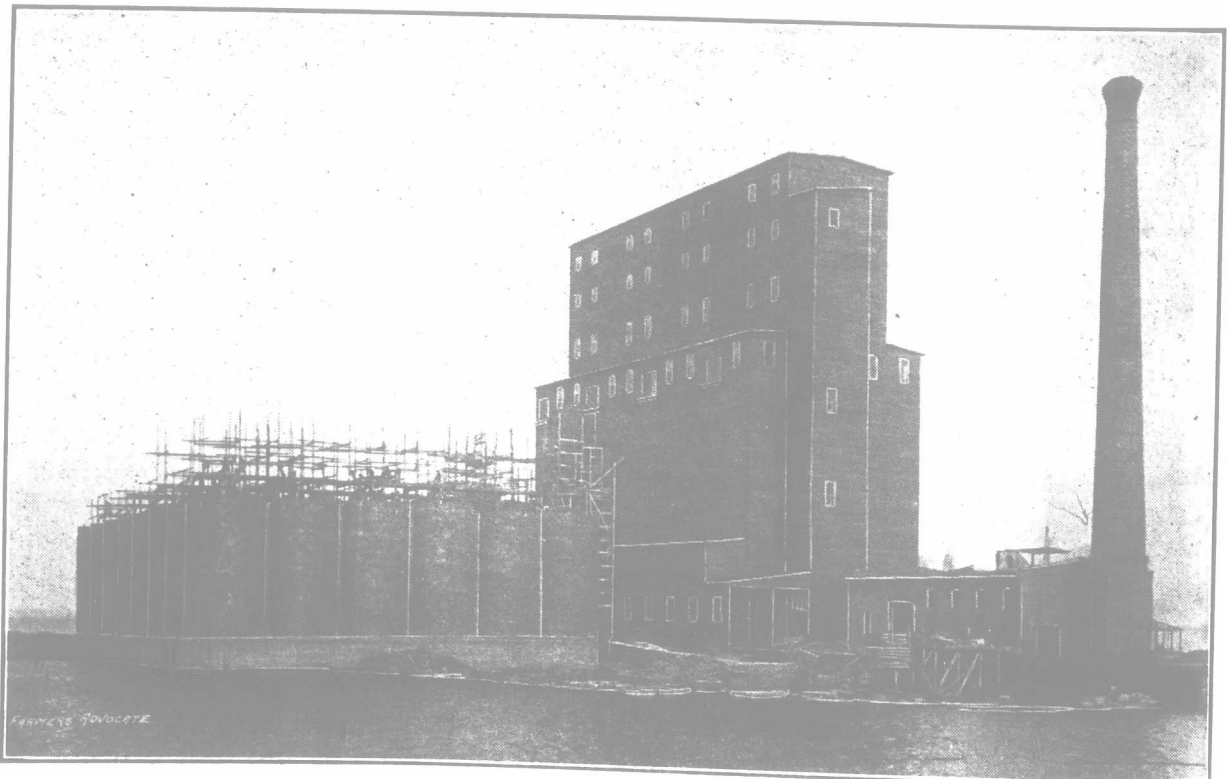
Elevator "E" has 80 large and 30 small tanks. They are 80 feet high, and the large ones 30 feet in diameter. Elevators "A," "C," "B" and "E" are all operated by electricity from the C. P. R.'s great central power plant. This operation is carried on by a system of induction motors. A mile further west along the river is elevator "D," with one exception, the largest elevator on the lake front. It has a depth of 600 feet from the railway track to the river front, and is 170 feet high. It differs materially from any other of the tank elevators so far erected, because 8 of its tanks are 60 feet high and 60 feet in diameter; 16 are the same height, but only 16 feet in diameter; 32 tanks are 80 feet high, and 29 feet in diameter, and 21 interstice tanks have a capacity of only 11,000 bushels each. This grouping of irregular tanks between the high wooden working-house on the track and the new steel working-house on the river front produces a very comical effect. The two working-houses are connected by two belt galleries running over the bins. These belts are a yard wide and 600 feet long, and there are two belts in each gallery. The record loading capacity to boats is 230,000 bushels in 14 hours. The unloading capacity is 85 cars in 10 hours. The total capacity of the elevator is 3,300,000 bushels.

Elevator "D" is complete within itself. It has its own steam plant, pumping station, fire protection, and lighting dynamo, so that if all

The Empire Elevator Company was formed last spring, being made up of a number of Winnipeg's most prominent grain men. Immediately after its inauguration it let the contract for the erection of a tile tank elevator at Fort William with a capacity of 1,800,000 bushels. The site chosen for this elevator is eastward from the C. P. R. system, and almost at the mouth of Kaministiquia. The elevator is 800 feet from the shore, and is approached by car tracks laid on tiles. This elevator is of the most modern construction in every particular, and will be complete for operation in December. The working-house is the usual wooden, metal-clad building, and is just about opening for business. The tanks of this elevator are 85 feet high. The working-house has 68 bins, with four receiving and four shipping legs; eight shipping bins, eight shipping spouts, four legs for taking the grain from the cleaners and one for removing screenings, and is designed for the most rapid handling of grain, both in and out.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. have also in course of construction a steel-tank elevator, with a capacity of three-quarters of a million. This elevator is to be used for storage for their big new mill. This completes the list of storage elevators at Fort William.

At Port Arthur is situated the Canadian Northern elevator with a capacity of 6,400,000 bushels. This elevator has two working-houses, and the tile tanks are grouped between. The first working-house has a capacity of 1,100,000 bushels, and the second working-house 800,000 bushels.



The Empire Elevator, Fort William.

Tanks in course of construction. (See article.)



There are 160 tanks with 98 interstices, and the tanks are 85 feet high. This elevator was the first tile tank erected in Canada, and is planned not only to hold an enormous quantity of wheat in store, but for the very rapid loading and unloading of grain. It can unload 500 cars in a day, and put 200,000 bushels per hour into the boats. Tile tank elevators differ materially from the steel tank, in that there is a steel house built over the entire system of planks which are left open at the top. In this steel house are light iron galleries, along which the belts travel. On every belt there is an adjustable tripper, and when wheat is to be stored in any particular bin the tripper is placed under the big belt, and the sight is witnessed of a stream of wheat, probably six inches deep, travelling uphill at an angle of 45 degrees. The big belt drops from underneath the wheat immediately behind the tripper, but the velocity is so great that the stream shoots into the spout that has been placed over the tripper without a grain falling to the floor. At the other end, the golden stream can be seen pouring into one of the great tanks.

At Port Arthur, also, is situated a King's cleaning and drying elevator, and, in connection with it, the first cement-tank elevator erected in Canada. It has a capacity of 500,000 bushels, and will be added to next year. Throughout all these elevators the same system prevails in the matter of receiving and discharging wheat. No elevator can take in a car or load out a bushel without a Government inspector and the Government weighmaster on the premises. When cars of wheat arrive at Fort William or Port Arthur, they have already been inspected in Winnipeg, and the inspector at the lake knows the grade of each car and what it should contain. As soon as the car arrives in the yards, the deputy-inspector visits it, notes the height of wheat in the car, observes whether there are any leaks, and takes a sample. Following him comes the inspector of the elevator company, who does exactly the same thing. The car is then placed for unloading, and the man who has inspected it for the elevator makes a little slip. This has on it the date, the number of the car, the height of the wheat in the car, the number of the scale on which it is to be weighed, and the number of bin in which it is to be stored. Now, the system of all elevators, be they great or small, is first of all to drop the wheat down to the depth, and then elevate it to the highest heights. A car run in on the track, the door is opened, a man with an immense wooden shovel—operated by either electricity or steam—goes to each end of the car, and the grain is literally plowed out, and falls through an iron grating into a bin in the basement. As soon as the car begins to unload, a leg, which is really a leather belt with little metal buckets on it, begins to revolve and carry the wheat up to the very top of the working-house, where the garner bins are situated. These bins are immediately over the weigh bins, which are situated on the floor below. As soon as the car is unloaded and the last of the wheat on its way to the garner bin, a signal is sounded and the weighmaster shuts off the garner bin, which is again filled with the next car. Having got his car of wheat in the weigh bin, he knows what car it is, its capacity, and into what bin the wheat is to go when it is weighed. The Government weighmaster, who stands beside him, knows the same thing. The Government weighmaster has inspected the bin, every lever, rod, checkrod, and the like, about the scales. He has seen that the proper spout is placed over the bin mentioned in the shunting slip. When the scale balances with the wheat, each man takes the record from the beam for himself in absolute silence. The elevator weighmaster then slips a small ticket into the scale, pulls the level, and on this ticket is recorded the exact number of pounds of wheat in that car. The ticket also shows the number of the car, the date on which it was

weighed, and the bin in which it is stored. These tickets are all filed, so that if at any time a question is raised about the weight of any car, it is possible to turn it up at once. There are, therefore, three complete records of the weight and condition of every car of wheat received. When it comes to the loading out into vessels, exactly the same precautions are taken in the matter of weight, and an inspector moves constantly from one unloading spout to another, checking the grade. It will be seen from this that anything like unjust manipulation, if not absolutely impossible, is certainly highly improbable.

There is no more fascinating spot than one of these great terminal elevators, and the precision enforced by the Government officials and the owners of the elevators on their employees furnishes an object lesson that many scores of slovenly farmers in the West would do well to lay to heart.

This sketch is very brief and very imperfect, but it will, perhaps, serve to suggest to the farmer who always suspects every grain man, elevator man and Government official of combining to cheat him in the matter of the grade of his wheat, that there are a few other honest people in the world besides himself. Elevator men are too busy, and Government officials are prevented by the rules of the service from rushing into print, else they might tell many and startling tales of plugged cars, and of the extreme surprise of the innocent and honest farmer to find that a car which he expected to go No. 1 northern has fifty or one hundred bushels of mighty poor feed wheat in the middle of it. He shakes his head, and says someone must have tampered with the car. These are cases of weekly, indeed, almost daily, occurrence in the wheat season, and indicate that some, at least, of the farmers who are so fond of accusing grain men and elevator officials of dishonesty, themselves need watching, and might, with profit, amend their ways.

#### Restrict the Automobile.

Henry Price, in the Lafayette Journal, says: "The auto is a thing of a class and always will be, as the poor and average man can not own one. And now to make a long story short, woe unto the legislature next winter that will not knock out this go-evil that has no business on the streets. If they want to run, let them get their right of way and build their own roads, and not run us off our own roads and confront us at every turn and corner while we are pursuing our legitimate business vocations. In these days, when labor is so scarce, we have to send to town after necessities, and when mother and children want to go for a pleasure drive, we do not propose that they shall take their lives in their hands. Neither do I propose to take my horses to have them trained to face an auto."

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.

M. J. SANFORD.

Summerville, Ont.

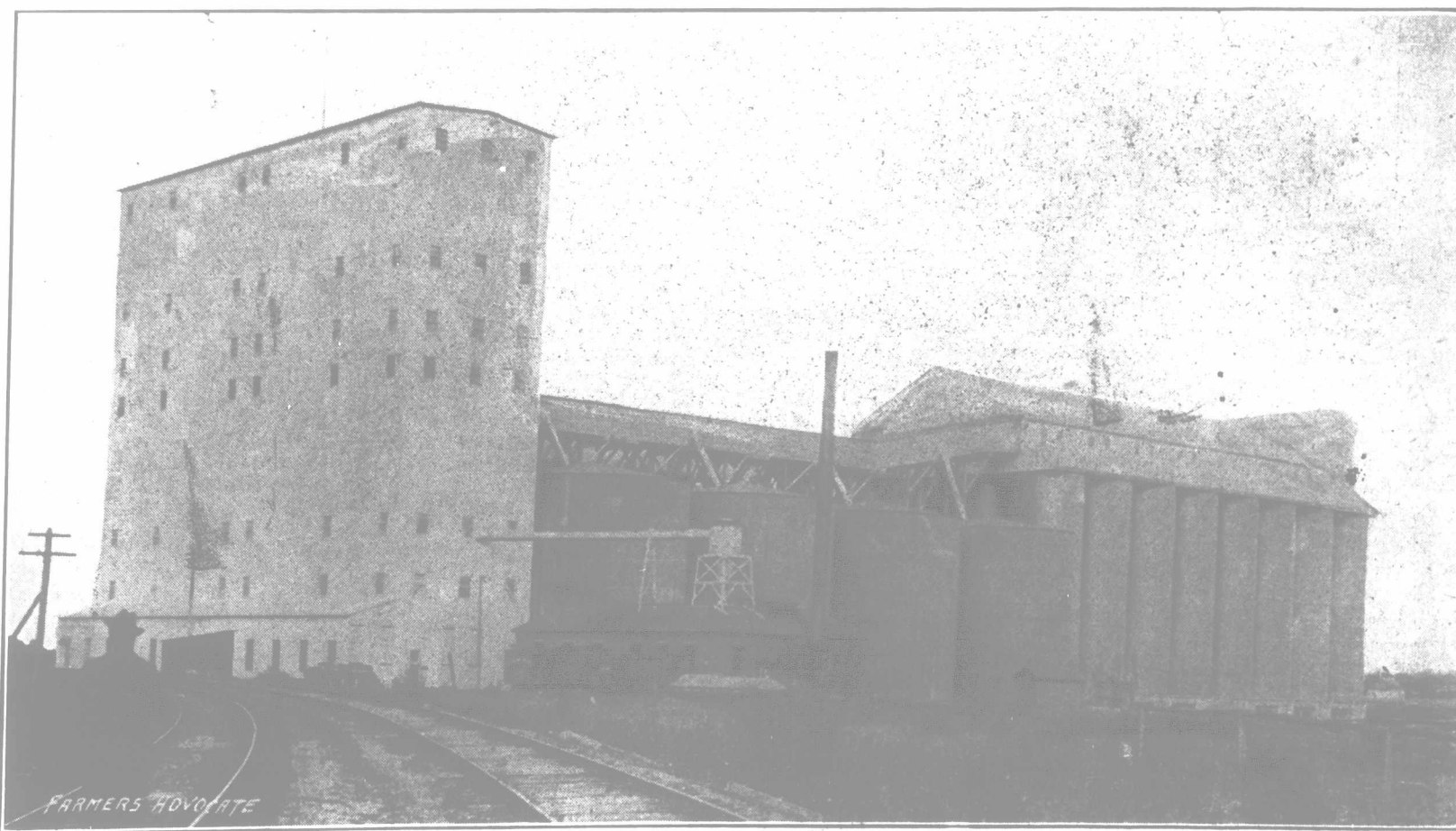
#### B. C. Experimental Farm.

Situated in the valley of the Fraser river, on the main line of the C. P. R., and within three hours' run of the coast, lies at Agassiz the Experimental Farm of British Columbia. The location has often been criticised, owing to the light and gravelly nature of the soil, and the fact that farming in no other important district of the Province has to be carried on under similar climatic and soil conditions. In fact, an experimental farm at Agassiz has but little to commend it, save the fact that it may be easily reached by travellers, and that anything that may be got to grow on its shallow soil may be safely depended upon to produce elsewhere. But all the Agassiz district is, fortunately, not so unfavorably situated in regard to poor soil, for, on the contrary, much, and, in fact, a great deal of it, is very fertile and highly productive.

Nevertheless, the Dominion Farm in B. C. has been very productive under its superintendent, T. A. Sharpe, whose skill and foresight as an agriculturist have won for him a high position in the estimation of tillers of the soil in the Province down by the western sea. Having inherited those faculties which are possessed by the true experimentalist, he early realized the great value of clover-growing on soil deficient in humus, and of only limited depth and cohesiveness. From the beginning good results were forthcoming from the growth of this valuable legume, and to-day he is loud in proclaiming red clover the great sheet-anchor of B. C. farmers. In all grain crops he recommends sowing it at the rate of from ten to twelve pounds per acre. Even on land that is to be plowed for a grain crop the succeeding year he believes the amount of nitrogen obtained from the young clover repays the cost of seed many, many times.

When we visited this Experimental Farm beneath Cheam, that towering, snow-capped peak that rises more than a mile above sea level, during the second week in October, we found clover growing almost everywhere. One of the most remarkable places was a small field that had just produced a crop of fodder corn. The latter was sown on May 20th, and in August, after the work of the scuffler as a weed destroyer was well nigh done, six pounds of red clover were sown, and later a kind of wooden homemade smoother was passed over the drills to assist in covering the seed. The corn was all cut by Sept. 10th, and when seen by the writer the field presented a good catch. This merely goes to show how easily clover may be grown by B. C. farmers if they will but give it attention. When a farm becomes well seeded with clover the reign of the weed king becomes more difficult; and in any country where vegetation is luxuriant, where the fern is seen to grow ten feet and higher, weeds present a great deal of difficulty, especially in wet weather. In an ordinarily humid summer it must cost considerable to hold the weeds which rise up around the experimental plots sufficiently in check to enable the farm to be presentable to visitors, many of whom find their way each season to this seat of agricultural discovery, and most of whom expect to find it a model as to cleanliness.

Under cultivation there are about three hundred



C. P. R. Elevator "D" at Fort William. (See article.)

and twenty acres at present, at least ninety of which are devoted to horticulture. Since the farm was established about sixteen years ago many hundreds of varieties of apples and other fruits have been tested. At present on the farm there are more than one hundred and fifty varieties of apples bearing, but of these only a small number are recommended by Mr. Sharpe as suitable to be grown by the horticulturists of B. C. The seven best may be said to be Northern Spy, Wagner, Gravenstein, Wealthy, Spitzenberg, Grimes Golden, and Jonathan. Probably the greatest drawback to fruit-growing in B. C. has been the planting of unsuitable and unproductive varieties upon the recommendation of oily-tongued and unreliable tree peddlers. But the palmy day of the latter is past, and the wise fruit-grower will plant only trees known and recommended by reliable authorities as good. In plums, Mr. Sharpe recommends the following, beginning in order of earliness: Clyman, Bradshaw, Bittern, Belgian Purple, Mallard, Blue Egg, Blue Apricot, Grand Duke, Monarch, and Belle of Stephen.

In general, fruit was a good crop this year, although the season was an unusually dry one. One hundred varieties of grapes produced the heaviest crop seen so far in the vineyard at Agassiz. Other small fruits also gave an abundant yield.

Although none of our Western experimental farms are paying anything like enough attention to pure-bred live stock, the B. C. Farm is, perhaps, the least deserving of censure. In cattle there is a small herd of Shorthorns, which includes a few fair specimens. A fair-sized flock of Dorset Horn sheep are kept, of which a number of individuals would take a good place at the best show in Canada. The mating in the flock has been evidently well managed during recent years, until a flock worthy of such an institution is to be found.

There is a great deal that B. C. farmers should gain by a trip to the Experimental Farm, and undoubtedly much to be learned by a talk with its genial and well-informed superintendent.

### Debating Clubs for Young Farmers.

Every country town situated in a district in which there are a number of young people ought to have a literary society or debating club. The long evenings of winter have come again, and some time for recreation and study may be enjoyed by most persons who care to take it. The fact that a comparatively small percentage of our members of Parliament are farmers is often deplored at agricultural conventions and meetings. The chief reason is because a much smaller percentage of farmers than of men in some other occupations are capable of expressing in public their views upon any question of public concern. They are not accustomed to hearing their own voices in public or joining in debate in an argumentative style.

It is while a person is young that he should cultivate his debating powers. When the years have crept on it is not so easy making a start. From the age of fifteen to twenty-five or thirty is about the best time, and there is no better place than in a little country literary society or debating club. Some of the greatest public men of Canada and the United States to-day trace their success to a beginning in some little hall or schoolhouse out in the country, where they were first induced to take part in a simple debate or discussion upon some topic of universal interest.

Throughout the country there are thousands of young farmers who would be benefited by a live debating society in their village or town. They could not only improve their education, cultivate a taste for debating, spend many evenings enjoyably, as well as profitably, but they would be doing a lasting benefit to their companions by affording some entertainment other than that to be found in public houses where intoxicating liquors are kept for sale. Unfortunately, in too many smaller towns the only place that is open to the entrance of young men who go out from their own homes appears to be the hotel. Why should there not be more reading-rooms available to those who are passing the age at which character is being moulded and the future life of a nation being established.

Upon those who have some knowledge of the benefits to be derived from a debating club or literary society, the "Farmer's Advocate" calls to take some steps in this matter. Several churches have young people's organizations doing good work in a religious way, but a non-sectarian, non-political organization of the young people of any community will do much to add to its enlightenment, and, in time, lead to its being distinguished for its intellectual and enterprising young people.

### Making Things Convenient.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

There were two articles in the last number of the "Farmer's Advocate" that struck me as being along a line in which farmers and their wives might add to the interest of the paper, and make it still more helpful to each other. I refer to the article on improving the condition of the barnyard, and that on "mutual helpfulness." If more of your readers would give an account of their experience, not only of successes, but also of their mistakes and failures, it would, it seems to me, prove a very interesting feature of the paper, and mutually helpful.

I could relate a similar experience to that of "Northerner," with regard to improving the barn-yard. We had the common conditions, the rain from the barn and shed roofs pouring into the yard for want of eavestrough, mudholes in the yards, and when straw was scarce a plunge through mud nearly to the boot-tops. One fall after the plowing was stopped by hard frost, we concluded to make an effort to improve things, so we hauled gravel, first with wagon and later with sleighs, covering the yard to a depth of eight inches, raking the stones and coarser gravel into the bottom, and finishing with fine gravel on the surface. This bottom has kept solid and satisfactory for twenty years, and has given us great comfort and satisfaction. In our case, the stables were a considerable distance from the house, and often the lane was very muddy and disagreeable to walk on, so we gravelled that the next year, which made a great improvement, and encouraged us later to make a gravel sidewalk to the barns. But a gate had to be opened and shut every time we went to the barns, and when one was carrying two pails of milk for the calves from house or from the stables to the house, the pails had to be set down, often in mud, and picked up again every time we passed through. We got over that difficulty by making a stile of three steps in the yard fence, so that we could walk over it without setting down the pails. Still, we had to walk through the barn-yard to get to the stables, and even with a gravelled yard, where manure is stored, there are times in spring and fall when the walking is far from pleasant. There was no entrance door to the stables from the side next the house, a solid wall being commonly considered the only proper thing for the back side of a barn. In our case, that side was nearest the house, and although we had only a few years previously raised the barn and put a stone basement under it for stabling, the thought never occurred to us to put an entrance door on that side for convenience and comfort of the men and women going to the stables. We thought only of the comfort of the cattle, and made the stable as nearly air-tight as we could, with the result that on winter morning the walls and ceilings were often covered with hoarfrost, which, when a mild spell came, dripped, and made the place damp. We saw later that an entrance door from the back would be a great convenience, but it was a stone wall, and who could think of making a hole through a stone wall for a door. It was too serious an undertaking, and we went on for years in the old way, trudging through barn-yard, till one day, thinking of how little business men in the city think of tearing down a good brick building to build a more convenient structure, or taking out the front of a store to put in plate-glass windows, the resolve was made to punch a hole through that stable wall. A door-frame was ordered, at a carpenter shop, a temporary scaffold erected, and with a crowbar and hammer, in two or three hours, beginning, of course, at the top, one man had made the necessary opening. A load of sand and a few bushels of lime, a few hours' work for a mason, and we have our doorway where we wanted it, and now, with a gravel walk from the house, we can go to the stables in our slippers, and have made a saving of time in doing our work that will amount to a good deal in a lifetime. Later, when so much appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate" about the benefit to the health of cattle of plenty of light and sunshine in the stables, we got out of all conceit of ours because the windows were low and narrow, and we went at them with the crowbar, punched out the frames, had larger ones made, and felt happier, the cost when figured up being a mere bagatelle compared with the satisfaction afforded.

Our house and outbuildings were a considerable distance back from the public road, and, like most farmers, we had a gate at the road, at the head of the lane. Every time we went to town or any place away from home with a rig, we had, of course, to get down and open the gate, lead the horses through, then walk back to shut the gate, which, especially when roads were muddy, was not pleasant, and we had a couple of runaways in our time, causing considerable damage, the horses failing to obey the call to halt. The thought occurred to us, why not have the gate at the barns, instead of the road, and we made the change, to our great comfort, so that when once in the wagon we need not get out till we reached our destination, and on coming home

could drive to the door before getting out. What a saving of time, and what an addition to comfort of a family in a lifetime. We built a buggy stand, a good-sized one, near the gate of the dooryard, just the height of a wagon-bottom, which we found a great convenience for getting into a rig, and for holding baskets and parcels when returning from town or market. Some farmers, we find, have not even a tie-post at the gate. It costs but little, and is a great convenience. We have two, one at each end of the stand, so that in going away we tie the horses to the one nearest the road, and the wagon is at the stand, handy for loading. When we come home we tie to the other post, and the wagon is at the stand for unloading. It costs but little, and it pays a hundredfold in time, convenience and comfort. Now, when I drive out and see people getting out of the wagons to open and shut the lane gate I feel sorry for them. We can trust our little children to drive to the post office for the mail, or to town on errands; they don't have to leave the buggy till they reach their destination. When I see new barns built with basement walls, and no entrance door on the side next the dwelling, I pity the farmer and his family who have to go around the barn and through the barn-yard every time they go to the stable. And now that basements are so commonly built of cement concrete, the situation is the more pitiable, for it is a serious proposition to punch a hole through a cement wall. Why not do a little more thinking and planning when placing new buildings or remodelling old ones, and have things convenient. It is often possible, even with the old buildings, or, where one cannot afford to go to the expense of remodelling them, to make some changes, such as I have suggested, with very little expense, and a good deal of satisfaction. I have mentioned only a few things that I have met in my experience that were improved upon at a cost that almost any farmer could stand without feeling it, and I now give the floor to any others who may feel moved by the spirit to give their experience.

Peel Co., Ont.

GREYBEARD.

### Plowing Matches.

The South Grimsby, Ont., Plowing Association held their third annual contest on the farm of A. G. Stewart, on Saturday, 29th October. Owing to the match this year taking place earlier in the season than the others in this district there were no plowmen from a distance; there were, however, eighteen contestants. The work done was good, although the ground was very dry. There were five classes, and the following were the successful prizewinners: First class, long plows, for men who have taken first prize before, the order of awards, E. Snyder, S. Parker, Second class, long plows—G. Whitwell, J. Merritt, R. Johnson. Third class, for men with jointer plows, who have taken first prize before—E. Hildreth, A. Tweedle, I. Nelson, W. Bradt. Fourth class, jointer plows—R. Jeffries, S. Young, M. Bradt, W. Johnson. Fifth class, for boys under eighteen years—B. Althouse, J. Stewart, A. Huether, W. Stapely. Judges on long plows—Messrs. E. Cornan, J. Young; on jointer work, T. Bush, H. Lee. Specials for best finish and strike went to the first-prize ones in each class, except second jointer.

A few weeks ago a subscriber wrote in "Farmer's Advocate," asking for information about plowing matches. Perhaps if the prize-lists of some matches were published he would get the desired information. The way the above society is conducted is after the usual mode, having a board of directors, with president, secretary and treasurer. Two of the directors are appointed to solicit merchants, township councillors, county councillors, members of parliament and would-be members, for aid, and this year is the bumper one in that respect. Two others are appointed to get as many members to join the association as possible, the fee being placed at fifty cents. This does not, however, entitle them to plow; every one who plows pays an entrance fee of one dollar. The County of Lincoln gives a grant of twenty dollars, and the township a like amount; so with the aid of manufacturers, merchants and others, prizes to the amount of over one hundred dollars are competed for. DAVID JACKSON, Wentworth Co., Ont.

### Travelling Instruction.

The Missouri Agricultural College has originated and this winter put into operation a new method of agricultural instruction. In cooperation with the State Board of Agriculture and the Missouri Pacific Railway, the College has fitted out a special car with charts, diagrams, lantern slides, best varieties of grains, forage plants, orchard trees and small fruit. This car is in charge of lecturers from the college, who, at the towns where it stops, show the exhibits and explain to the visiting farmers the best methods of growing all varieties of farm and garden plants. The plan is proving popular. At Doniphan, Mo., over two thousand persons passed through the car in one day.

## Thanksgiving Day Reflections.

[Thursday, Nov. 17th, 1904.]

It is a hard matter to write a thanksgiving article. At first sight what could seem easier? In a land overflowing with plenty, with peace on our borders and prosperity in our homes, what more natural than to run over with the thanksgiving spirit? Yet when we consider that one must address all conditions and temperaments of people, the complication deepens. There are those who seem built by nature to look on the dark side of things; those who make life a continual hair-shirt wearing through worry; those whose definite purpose in life seems confronted by insurmountable obstacles; and, last of all, those who have come through bitter trouble, or even through disaster, such as it would seem impossible for mortal flesh and spirit to bear. To the first three classes—and among the troubled ones these, thank heaven, are in the overwhelming majority—it is comparatively easy to speak.

Regarding the first: We have not solved the whole of the strange question of heredity, and it is, perhaps, hard for those of us who have come into the world with a reasonably happy and hopeful spirit to understand or realize the terrible handicap under which he suffers who has been born with a pessimistic temperament, or with the strange vagaries of a jealous or uncertain mind. We do know, however, that that man may leave much of these behind who has "found his work," some useful work for which he is adapted, and that the stirrings of high ideals and a noble object in life may metamorphose the most pessimistic disposition. As Goldwin Smith says, "I character is the end of history (and he contends that it is), and moral effort the necessary means to that end, optimism may not, after all, be as stupid as some philosophers suppose." There is no sense in looking at the world through indigo glasses. "Despondency," says Fenelon, "is not a state of humanity. On the contrary it is the vexation and despair of a cowardly pride; nothing is worse. Whether we stumble or fall, we must only think of rising again and going on in our course." Common sense, in fact, cries out against this species of chronic melancholia, pronounces it a hindrance to work and a curse to happiness. The naturally pessimistic man should endeavor to realize this, and should, at this Thanksgiving, be thankful in his heart of hearts if he can only manage to see the whole foolishness of his pessimism. To see is the first step. To take hold of one's self with the firm determination that this thing shall be no more, is the second. To pray continually for the gift of common sense is the compass which will set many a wandering tendency aright.

To the second class belong those people not naturally "blue," whom circumstances have gradually drawn into a habit of continual worrying, and who have become so hedged about by petty thorns in the flesh as to preclude all possibility of the genuine thankfulness which should be a feature, not only of Thanksgiving Day, but of every day. To the habitual worrier might apply all that has been said to the pessimist. In fact, the only difference between the two is that while the pessimist views all the world as a grand mistake, the worrier concentrates his mind on a few little nagging things to such an extent that he forgets to number his blessings. Instead of getting beyond the rim of his own little affairs, and so becoming a whole-souled member of the great, warm, human circle, he becomes a dried-up fossil, likely either to bore all about him by the recital of his little often imagined woes, or to distract by the look of his self-centred face, grown old before its time. The word "imagined" is used advisedly, for, as a matter of fact, so invariably are the things about which one worries of comparatively small moment, and so generally do they vanish into thin air as one approaches them, that, were they not so real to those who suffer because of them, they would be ridiculous. As Lubbock says, "We often magnify troubles and difficulties and look at them until they seem much greater than they really are. Some of our troubles are, no doubt, real enough, but yet they are no evils. Foresight is very wise, but foresorrow is very foolish." Let us, then, be thankful that our little troubles are no worse, and look less at them, and more toward the thousands of bright and beneficent things that crowd upon us practically every day of our lives, remembering, as Emerson has it, that "Everything good is on the highway."

To him who has to face seemingly insuperable obstacles, if he have the brave heart, but little need be said. He will not fear, but will know that "the block of granite which is an obstacle in the pathway of the weak becomes a stepping-stone in the pathway of the strong," and no matter how hard the struggle he will, if he face the question fully, be convinced that "this world which is plainly enough so arranged as to force man to the utmost possible amount of effort may well be regarded as the best of all conditions."

When one comes to the last class, it is harder, infinitely harder, to speak, than to any of these. There are the deep troubles, of death, of loss of

fortune, etc., which are common to nearly all mankind: I must face these troubles, and they are bitter to-day. In a year, or in five years, or in ten years, they may seem to me to have been for the best. As for me, do I come through them purer, sweeter, nobler than before? Does every suffering leave me more filled with that great sympathy which makes me brother to every man that lives? Then may I still be thankful. Have these experiences, on the other hand, soured me—made me hateful, hard, grasping, or bitter? And do I realize, upon this Thanksgiving Day, that this is so? Then may I be thankful yet that the scales have fallen from my eyes, and that I see myself as I am.

Upon the whole, however, the deeper we look into this question of catastrophe, the more clearly we must see that it is for those things which are not material rather than for those which are, that our deepest thanks should be reserved. Material things pass. To-day I am free from war and the horrors of it, yet who can say that in some to-morrow I may not be lying in a ditch somewhere, torn in limb and wracked of nerve, with the scourge of the icy November wind upon me, looking up with bitter heart-ache to the pitiless stars of a wintry sky? Am I better than my brother in Manchuria? To-day I gulp, at every breath, the pure, fresh air of heaven; who can say that to-morrow, in some Sarnia tunnel, that breath of heaven may not, so far as I am concerned, be blotted out from this earth forever? We know that these things happen, and happen to the best of us. We cannot say why, and the utmost of our philosophy can only bid us "trust that somehow good will be the final goal of ill." Some day the mystery must surely be cleared, for now "we see as through a glass dimly," but then it shall be "face to face." And so on this Thanksgiving Day, may we, whatever our lot, be willing to be thankful.

It is both beautiful and fitting that our Government should each year dedicate one especial day for offering thanksgiving to the Great Invisible who has made all good—the temporal good and the Great Good—possible. In thinking of it one can see two pictures. The one is of a church through whose stained windows the light falls, in purple and crimson and gold, upon the heads of the throngs of people within; and as one looks, the hymn of thanksgiving swells from chancel and organ-loft and nave. The other is of a bare hill far away. Above it the clouds scurry darkly, and beneath it and away, stretch still, leafless forests, the winding of a black brook, and long reaches of dun-colored land. Upon the hill stands an old man with his dog. Then as the wind begins to stir the tops of the trees below, and comes murmuring up the slope, the old man looks up to the dome of the heavens, and lifts his old hat from his thin locks in reverence—two temples, and in the one as in the other, may the true spirit of the thanksgiving season be not missed.

## Winter Manuring.

I will give my reasons for being in favor of winter manuring: Firstly, I think manure can be applied cheaper in the winter, as most farmers are not very busy at this time of the year, consequently their time is not as valuable as it is in the spring, when he ought to be rushing in his crop. Secondly, I think when the manure is applied in the winter, it gives the spring rains a chance to soak the decomposed manure into the soil, instead of washing it away, as some writers think, and also helps rot the coarse manure that is left, so by the time the land is ready to work it does not gather under the plow-beam or clog the cultivator teeth, as it does when applied in the spring. Lastly, I think, and a large number of our best farmers, I believe, are of the same opinion, that the fresher manure is applied, the more valuable it is, for when it is placed in a large heap to rot, part of it will be almost useless by the time all of the heap is rotted. The reason why some of it is spoiled is this, the large heap generates so much heat that the bottom and middle of the heap is burnt until there is but very little fertilizing matter left in it. Manure, properly applied, we all know, is very beneficial to the soil, inasmuch as it supplies much of its lost fertility, but manure can be so applied as to be any injury instead of a benefit. Always try to apply your coarse manure to clay soils, as they need something to keep them porous, as well as to fertilize. Do not apply coarse manure to loamy soil, as it keeps it too open, and it will, consequently, dry out. For two years we have applied, as soon as possible after the ground froze up, a light coat of manure to our winter wheat. It keeps the snow from being all blown off, leaving it exposed, and also protects it in the early spring, as well as fertilizing it.

When a manure spreader is used, the manure will have to be applied after it freezes up in the fall, and before the snow comes.

LARK.

Enclosed find my renewal for the "Farmer's Advocate." It is one of the best papers for the money that I ever read.

WM. WILSON.

Demorestville, Ont.

## DAIRY.

## The St. Louis Cow Demonstration.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Details of the performance of the dairy cows at St. Louis have been given the public in columns of figures that to many may have been confusing and to many others a nuisance. What the average busy cow owner wants is the concise truth brought out by the St. Louis tests, and he is as a rule quite willing to let someone else do the thinking for him, provided the "other fellow" lays prejudice aside when he begins thinking. The writer believes in "every tub standing on its own bottom," and with the determination that the Jersey cow must "deliver the goods" in this event or take a secondary place to some other cow, he has done some thinking on the results, and his deductions may be acceptable to the cow owner referred to.

## THE JERSEY COW'S POSITION.

The returns from St. Louis reaffirm her place at the top as an economical producer of butter-fat. They vindicate the claim of her admirers that she is the largest producer of butter-fat. (The "accident" of one Holstein leading by 32-100 of a pound of butter is disposed of further on.) As she led the Guernseys and Shorthorns at Chicago ten years ago, so she led the Holsteins, Shorthorns and Brown Swiss at St. Louis. The Holstein herd is second to the Jersey herd at St. Louis. Twenty-five Jerseys made more butter-fat per cow than the fifteen Holsteins, and did it at a greater profit. The lowest fifteen Jerseys beat the fifteen Holsteins.

This backs up the oft-repeated claim that "there are more of the right kind of dairy cows among the Jersey breed than among the others." The fifteen highest yielding cows in estimated butter are eleven Jerseys and four Holsteins. When net profit is figured up the showing will be even more favorable to the Jerseys, for it is conceded that their food cost per pound of butter-fat was lower than the other breeds.

It proved that the Jersey is not a small milker, some of the cows having milked as high as 60 lbs. in one day, eighteen of the 25 averaging from 40 to 47.7 lbs. daily for four months, and the whole herd averaging 41.5 lbs. for the entire period of the test.

It proved the Jerseys' persistency in keeping up a normal flow of milk, in the fact that their average for the entire period was within 2.3 lbs. per day of their yield for the first ten days of the test, and that the average for the last ten days was within 6.3 lbs. per day of the average for the first ten days. During the first ten days they averaged 43.8 lbs. per day, during the last ten days 37.5 lbs.

It proved in a measure the claim that the Jersey is a five per cent. breed or over, on the average. I say "in a measure" because the test was not of long enough duration to get the average for an entire milking period. They started with an average for the herd of 4.2 per cent. fat in their milk, gradually growing richer until the last day they averaged 5.1 per cent., and averaging for the whole period 4.8 per cent. Let the Babcock be put to them for the rest of their milking period and see if this herd of representative deep milking Jerseys will not average nearer six per cent. on the year.

## WHAT IT MEANS TO THE BREED.

The practical results should add to the popularity of Jersey cattle and stimulate the demand for Jersey blood. If, as has been claimed, there are those who have not been convinced of the Jersey's superiority by previous performances, both private and public, they have in this demonstration "official" evidence of just what can be expected of representative Jerseys, regardless of family, strain, or nativity. While the Chicago record was the cause of a revival in Jersey interest, the St. Louis one is so far ahead in milk, in per cent. of fat, in pounds of fat, and, consequently, in net profit, that it gives the careful breeder of Jerseys a fresh and stronger claim upon the patronage of high-class dairymen.

The St. Louis records come nearer supporting the larger private tests than any public event has previously done. Here a herd of 25 Jerseys developed a twenty-pound cow, two nineteen-pound cows, an eighteen-pound cow, seven seventeen-pound cows, and the whole herd averaged nearly 16 lbs. every week of the test. If this is possible with twenty-five cows, why should not a hundred thousand cows turn out the much smaller proportion of twenty-pound cows that have been developed in home tests? At St. Louis no attempt was made to push any cow for a large week's performance, and it is probable that many of these cows could have been forced for seven days, just as a horse is forced for a two-minute sprint, and equalled some of the highest home records. But the criticisms which would follow, that "she couldn't do it for a year," is about as pertinent as to say the horse could not go a two-minute clip all day.

Briefly, the most important thing to the Jersey breed and breeders, the St. Louis records have verified about every representation made in regard to the Jersey breed.

## THE HOLSTEIN COW'S POSITION.

She stands second among the four breeds competing at St. Louis. She proved her claimed ability to produce large quantities of milk at flush. With fifteen picked cows they went fresh into the test milking an average of 64.1 lbs. per day, and by the end of the test had fallen off 15.6 lbs. per cow for a day. The

milk tested 3.3 lbs. first day and 3.8 the last day. They averaged 12½ lbs. fat less per cow than the 25 Jerseys did, and 15 lbs. less estimated butter. The fifteen Holsteins made 29 lbs. less butter-fat per cow than the fifteen best Jerseys did. Only four of the Holsteins finished among the fifteen best cows in the test, in yield of estimated butter, and the cost of production will probably reduce that number.

One Holstein cow led the highest Jersey by 32-100 of a pound in 120 days, with the Jersey gaining on her every day after a feeder in the Holstein barn had been discharged for irregularities in feeding. But suppose this high testing Holstein (which fell off from something like 72 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk to about 60 lbs. of 3.2 milk immediately the feeder left) did not gain an unfair lead in the start? Suppose we grant her early work was fairly accomplished? Where would she have stood in the year? One more milking and the Jersey would have passed her in gross product, and actually does lead her in net profit. The fifteen lowest Jerseys lead the fifteen Holsteins in butter-fat and net profit in producing it.

When the cost of production is counted it will be still more apparent that even for the flush period of this test the Holstein stands second to the Jersey. And the way she was falling off, compared with the Jersey's persistence at the close, makes it certain the Holstein would be away in the rear on a year's work. And this does not show the superior quality of the Jersey butter when churned, as the test was in estimated butter alone; though in estimating the butter Professor Farrington recognizes that the fat in Holstein milk is less of it available than is that in Jersey milk. He knows that the richer the milk, the larger percentage of its butter-fat is recoverable in the churn, and in his method of estimating butter from the Babcock test he has a sliding scale for overrun that gives Jersey butter a greater gain than the lower testing breeds.

In gross product of butter-fat, in net profit on butter-fat, and in persistency in flow of milk, the position of the Holstein is second to the Jersey, as shown by the St. Louis test.

#### BROWN SWISS AND SHORTHORNS.

Neither of these breeds has made any pretensions as rivals of the Jersey as strictly dairy cows, though some claim has been made as to the profitability of their combined dairy and beef features. The dual-purpose business, however, has so limited a field where it is profitable, that it is hardly worthy of consideration by people who make dairying the end of profit from their farms. Very few dairymen care anything about the beef feature of the cows they milk, and I think it will be just as well for the dairy business if none of them did.

In the St. Louis test the five Brown Swiss cows gave an average of 43.8 lbs. milk for 120 days, 1.58 lbs. butter-fat, and 1.84 lbs. estimated butter, per cow per day. They milked an average of 50.6 lbs. at beginning of test and 39.5 lbs. the last day, their yield of fat for corresponding days being 1.681 lbs. and 1.59 lbs. per cow.

Twenty-five Shorthorns went into the test milking 37.7 lbs. average, and on the last day 24 cows averaged 31.9 lbs. They averaged 1.36 lbs. fat the first day and 1.28 lbs. per cow the last day. Their average yield per cow daily, for the entire period of the test, was 40.33 lbs. milk, showing a much larger yield between the first and last days of the test.

#### WHAT IT MEANS TO THE DAIRY FARMER.

A prominent dairy paper recently said: "The mind of the dairy farmer must be constantly on the alert in these days to see and adapt, as it is being developed, the dairy truth to his use."

If the dairy farmer could not see the truth before, he certainly can see it in the St. Louis dairy demonstration records. Here have been tried out a sufficient number of representative cows, of the four breeds, for him to decide just what to expect of fair representatives of each under proper conditions of handling and feed.

He finds the Jersey a deeper milker than he ever thought she was, and as rich a milker as she has ever been represented.

He finds her persistent, keeping close to her flush yield when six, seven and eight months after calving.

He finds her the most economical producer of butter-fat, as well as the largest producer of that most valuable constituent in milk, and finds enough assurance in the four months of her trial to convince him that she will keep up that profitable yield for a longer period than the other breeds.

He finds the Holsteins yielding milk of an average richness that will not pass the standards set by some State and municipal authorities, rendering the seller liable to arrest and fine.

He finds the Holstein losing an average of 15 lbs. milk a day per cow after they have been in the test four months, beginning practically fresh.

He finds that, instead of 70 to 80 lbs. milk a day, they average for the four months of their flush period only 53½ lbs., and test about 3.4 per cent. fat.

There is no need for further quibbling. "The best cow" is an established fact. She has been for fifty years in the minds of tens of thousands who are using her in profitable practical dairy work, and the St. Louis reports will convince those who have not tried her. The good Jersey is that cow, and there is no reason, that we can now see, why any intelligent cow owner should not buy, build and breed up a herd of as uniformly high producers as the twenty-five Jerseys

at St. Louis. There is nothing wonderful about it. Jersey blood, weeding out of low testing cows, with good care and feed, will do it.

This is the dairy truth that has been demonstrated at St. Louis for dairy farmers, and they should "adapt it to their use."  
HARRY JENKINS.  
Indianapolis, Ind.

#### Holstein Cows Score.

The remarkable performance of certain Holstein cows in the demonstration at St. Louis is causing much favorable comment. Shadybrook Gerben led all cows of all breeds. In one hundred and twenty days she produced 8,101 pounds of milk, containing over 282 pounds of butter-fat and over 620 pounds of other solids. This performance defeated the best Jersey cow, Loretta D., by 2.43 pounds of fat and 97.63 pounds total solids, and has greatly aroused the dairy public, and many inquiries for breeding stock are the result. The fourteen best Holsteins at St. Louis, during the first ninety days of the test produced 2,342.12 pounds of butter, or 312.02 pounds less than the fourteen best Jerseys, which produced 2,654.14 pounds.

The average production per cow was 189.58 pounds for the Jerseys, and 167.29 pounds for the Holsteins, a difference of 22.28 pounds. The best Holstein produced 21,848 pounds, or 11.17 pounds more than the best Jersey.

In solids not fat, for the first one hundred days, the average production per cow of the Holsteins was 433.1, against 375.3 for Jerseys, a difference of 57.8 pounds in favor of the Holsteins.

In milk production during the first one hundred days the Holsteins exceeded the Jerseys by an average per cow of 1,196.5 pounds, or about 598 quarts.—[Holstein-Friesian Register.

#### Keep the Cows Comfortable.

Of course, the milking cows are being stabled at night now, since frosty nights are common at this season. The cows becoming chilled, the milk flow shrinks rapidly, and is difficult, if not impossible, to regain, even with liberal feeding. Cows in milk are much like machines, giving out about in proportion to what goes in. But they differ from machines in that they have life and feeling, and are susceptible to changes in the weather and to uncomfortable conditions. The quantity of milk depends largely on the quantity and quality of feed consumed, and also largely upon the comfort of the cow and the free circulation of her blood. If the circulation becomes slow as the result of chilling winds or drafty quarters, the milk supply quickly falls off, and the profit from the food consumed falls off in proportion. Many farmers, while stabling their cows comfortably at night, make the mistake of leaving them out too late in the afternoon in these late fall days, and their humped backs and staring coats are a signal of distress that the owner cannot afford to neglect, as it surely means a shortening yield of milk, and a daily monetary loss. Regularity of feeding and milking also tells on the quantity of milk secured. The cows should be brought in at the same hour, fed at the same hour, and milked by the same person and at the same hour each day, then there will be no fretting or feeling of uneasiness, and if liberally fed they will do their best, and will pay a profit on what they eat—a larger profit by far than if these points are not attended to.

#### Premiums Giving Satisfaction.

The knife received all right. I am well satisfied with it.  
DANIEL GRAHAM,  
Elgin, Ont.

I received the premiums, knife and harmonica. I will wait for the compass till you will have them in stock. I am well satisfied with the knife. It is a splendid premium for the trouble of getting one subscriber.  
GORDON WILEY,  
Grey, Ont.

I received my premium (knife), and think as much of it as father does of the "Farmer's Advocate." It's all right.  
WILFRID KNEAL,  
Oxford, Ont.

I beg to thank you for your punctuality in forwarding my premium, which pleases me well. I will try for more subscribers.  
Huron, Ont. GILBERT McDONALD.

#### An Opinion from the O. A. C.

I find the "Farmer's Advocate" indispensable. No other agricultural paper in Canada is equal to it for thorough and up-to-date knowledge of all the different departments of farm work.  
W. J. THOMPSON,  
O. A. C., Guelph.

## POULTRY.

### Poultry Notes.

Winter is almost here, and people should select their stock for winter.

Don't forget the leaves for litter, or the sand or grit, this fall before it is too late.

Don't keep hens that have not moulted before the 15th of November.

Milk and wheat is good to help the poultry over their moult.

Clean out your drinking vessels and feeding pans each morning.

Keep fresh water and lots of grit before your fowls at all times.

Make your hens keep you, not you keep them.

Have neat, convenient houses and pure-bred stock, if you want to go into the poultry business to stay.

The world has no place for the man who feels sorry for himself. Grit is valued by others than fowls.

A warm cooked mash is very good for your poultry in the morning, and hard feed at night to keep them warm.

When starting to raise poultry, if a failure comes to you don't be discouraged.

Some people think because poultry don't lay dollars they don't pay, but try and find out for yourself.

The hen that lays is the hen that pays.

Renfrew Co., Ont. E. L. D.

### The Parasites of Poultry.

The presence of parasites is one of the primary causes of unprofitableness and disease in a flock of poultry. The fowls are rarely examined, and the reason of their poor condition is not discovered or even considered. It will pay every poultryman to examine his birds carefully before they go into winter quarters, as their health and comfort during the next six months depend largely upon their freedom from vermin. There are three distinct groups of parasites preying upon the domestic fowl—fleas, lice and mites.

Only one species of flea, the bird flea, lives upon the fowl. This flea is provided with a sharp, piercing mouth; it attacks the fowls at night, and through causing constant irritation and loss of blood does much harm. The mouth of the louse differs from the mouth of the flea, in that it is not sharp and used for piercing, but simply for biting. Lice bite sharply and cause considerable pain.

The most injurious of the mites is the red fowl mite. This is yellowish-white to dark-red in color, according to the quantity of blood it contains. The blood is drawn from the fowls at night, and during the day the mite hides in the cracks and crevices of the house. When the chickens appear in poor health they should be examined at night, and if mites are found treatment should be resorted to.

If the poultry-house is old and contains many crevices, all the nests, roosts and other fixtures should be removed from it, and the walls and ceiling covered with heavy building paper and limewash. The latter should be applied hot and fairly liquid, so as to enter every crevice in the building. Its quality will be improved by adding to every gallon of the wash one-quarter pound of soft soap previously dissolved in boiling water; also a small quantity of salt. The material taken from the house should be burned, and new roosting quarters and inside fittings put in. These fittings should be simple in construction and easily removable, so that the vermin can be destroyed.

Before the fowls return to the house they should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder or sulphur. By dusting each fowl over a box or paper, the powder can be well rubbed among the quills of the feathers, and the excess will not be wasted. The coal-tar treatment for the destruction of the gape worm can be effectively used to rid fowls of vermin. The fowls are placed in a barrel, the inside of which is coated with a mixture of coal tar and coal oil of the consistency of paint, and the top of the barrel is covered. The lice are overcome by the coal tar fumes and fall to the bottom of the barrel. A paper should be placed to catch the vermin when they fall, so that they may be destroyed.

It is necessary to regularly examine young chicks for head lice. If present, the lice will be found in the down or feathers on the chick's head. If not destroyed, they will so weaken the chick

that it will die from loss of blood. The lice can be removed by smearing the chick's head with grease or sweet oil, to which a few drops of carbolic acid have been added.

Scaly leg is a disease quite prevalent in flocks of neglected poultry, and is due to a species of mite. The scales of the legs and feet become raised and separated, and a chalk-like excretion accumulates between and over them; rough lumpy crusts are formed, and under these the mites live and breed.

The diseased legs and feet of the chickens should be well washed with a small, stiff brush, warm water and soap. The crusts should then be removed and a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and lard rubbed into the affected parts. After three or four days the legs of the chickens that were treated should be cleansed with soap and warm water.

W. A. CLEMONS.

### St. Louis Poultry Show.

The Poultry Show at the World's Fair, St. Louis, is over, and the birds by this time will be home. Many large shows of poultry have been held of late years, but the aggregation at St. Louis was never before equalled. No fewer than 10,000 birds were shown. The number of varieties of chickens alone for which prizes were offered and birds exhibited was, standard, 96; non-standard, 34. In some of the fancy breeds there were only a few shown, but the utility breeds, particularly Rocks and Wyandottes, were out in large numbers. In the White Wyandotte pullet class, for instance, 147 birds competed. The live-stock buildings, from which the cattle and other stock had gone, were used to house the poultry, the association providing coops.

Canada—that is, Ontario—made a great showing as usual. The U. S. chicken men rather dread the Canadians. Only one State, Missouri, exceeded Ontario in the number of entries; that State, the home one, having 1,100, and Ontario 1,000.

This exhibit from Ontario was made by 29 men, those leading in number of entries being Wm. McNeill, London; M. Burns, Tilsonburg; H. B. Donovan, Toronto; Richard Oke, London, and G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy.

There were \$22,081 offered in prizes in the poultry, pigeons and pet stock department, including \$6,499 offered as special prizes by the different Poultry Associations of the United States. Mr. Wm. McNeill, of London ("Uncle Billy," as he is familiarly called by the boys), a veteran who has won the sweepstakes at American poultry shows before, came out first this time also. His winnings in prize money amounted to about \$700.00. The Canadian exhibitors, as a whole, are very well satisfied with their success. With their 1,000 birds they captured \$3,000 in prizes—\$3.00 per bird. The American exhibitors, with 9,000 birds, received the remaining \$19,000, a fraction over \$2.00 per bird. The showing for the Canadians would have been even more favorable if they had been eligible to compete for all the special prizes. But as our Government gives an amount equal to what they win in prizes, and as they have done so well, they have no reason to complain, and are not complaining.

The prizetakers, as copied from the official catalogue, are: First, Wm. McNeill, London, with 51 first prizes, 29 seconds, 11 thirds, and 19 others; Rich. Oke, London, 44 firsts, 24 seconds, 9 thirds, and 13 other prizes; M. T. Burns, Tilsonburg, 36 first prizes, 34 seconds, 21 thirds, and 18 others; H. B. Donovan, Toronto, 20 firsts, 20 seconds, 19 thirds, and 9 others; G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy, 20 firsts, 17 seconds, 3 thirds, and 1 fourth; Wm. H. Barber, Toronto, 11 firsts, 6 seconds, 4 thirds, and 1 fourth; J. H. Warrington, Cornwall, 9 first prizes, 4 seconds, 2 thirds and 1 seventh. Others who helped to swell the list of prizetakers, but who won fewer prizes than those above, are: Geo. Colwell, Paris; H. H. Wallace, London (whose specialty is ducks); Thos. Sherlock, London; H. A. Hoffman, Ridgeway; R. Rogers, Hamilton; Doidge & McNeill, London; J. H. Minshall, Brantford; Henry Dunne, Toronto; N. K. Cornwall, Thamesville; Geo. G. Henderson, Hamilton; Chas. La Rose, Cornwall, Newton Cosh, Port Dover; D. Urquhart, Hamilton; S. H. Breek, Kingston; J. J. Hare, Whitby; G. A. Lossy, Hamilton; J. J. Pickard, Drumbo; G. A. Inson, Ingersoll; J. R. Boyce, London; Jas. Arthur, London; L. C. Sage, London; and W. H. Reid, Kingston.

The Canadians sent only three pigeons, and no guinea pigs, rabbits or pheasants. The prizes they won were in the classes of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea fowl. In these classes, with 1,000 entries, they secured 566 prizes, 56 per cent. Entries in these classes from U. S. breeders, 5,550; on which prizes to the number of 2,137 were won; proportion of prizes to entries, 38 per cent. Canadians may well feel proud of the showing their poultrymen have made, both in entries and prizes.

### As to Yarding Fowl.

By E. H. Benjamin, Ottawa.

Among the most modern ideas of the improvement of fowl is the fast-growing—I may say fast becoming popular—method of yarding fowl. From time's earliest date in the care of poultry we were taught to let our stock run at large. It was considered the only way to treat poultry, and this familiar method was coupled with the universal system of letting fowl shift entirely for themselves. By letting them have free range they necessarily had free access to whatever they could find. The farmers seldom fed them, or, in fact, knew whether they had the same number at night that wandered off in the morning. The scraps and refuse from the kitchen are generally thrown out on the ground, and if the fowl found it they were so much ahead. And yet, with such happy-go-lucky methods of care, the poor, half-starved fowl were supposed to lay eggs.

I can say that the methods of farmers have improved since these early days, and some of them are generous enough to provide a sort of coop, and throw their fowl, not oftener than once a day, a little whole corn. They still adhere to the free-range idea, and I am convinced that it is not purely because they think it necessary, but it saves feed and other bother. It has been estimated that a flock of common dunghill hens, such as are seen on the average farm, lay in a year less than one hundred eggs each—the figures given are eighty or ninety. Farmers who have become breeders, and who thus give the hens decidedly more consideration, and still adhere to the free-range system, have increased their egg-yield to one hundred and fifty or better. Breeders who are following the strictly up-to-date methods, and have yarded their layers, have obtained an average of one hundred and seventy-five eggs, and some have even reached the two hundred mark.

Please note that I say fowl or hens, and I do not mean this to include growing chicks. The line must be distinctly drawn between the two. The range cannot be too extended for growing stock. What we strive for in growing chicks is frame, on which we intend to put flesh later. This frame can only be built by food, and plenty of it, converted into bone and muscle by exercise. After the chick has made the frame, we can safely yard her, and put on the flesh, and thus convert her into a moneymaking machine.

The advantages gained by yarding stock are manifold. First of all, by confining stock to certain space we are sure they eat the food provided, and in the quantity we mean them to have. Feeding layers to produce eggs is becoming every year a more delicate operation. Formula after formula is tried by different breeders as an experiment, with the hope of increasing the egg-yield. If we can force each hen to lay ten eggs a year more it means a considerable increase in the total of the flock, and a better return in dollars and cents to the breeder. Yarding stock is a means towards this end. The food fed is converted, as we mean it to be, into eggs, and not into muscle.

It is decidedly more troublesome to care for stock in this way, and necessitates additional labor and expense, but we are looking for the increase all the time, and are thus continually hoping to be compensated for the extra trouble.

Fowl in yards must be supplied with everything they require, which means all they would naturally seek if they were running at large. This includes, besides the grain we feed by formula, green food, meat, a scratching place, dusting spot, grit, and water. Of these, I consider green food the most necessary, and the one thing to be impressed upon the mind, because it is the one thing too often forgotten. Green food of any variety is acceptable. The ideal yarding of fowl is what is known as double yarding—a house in the middle, and a yard on each side. These yards can be sown with rye or oats, and attended so that the fowl have a constant green run as long as the rye or oats will grow, which is until frost. Failing in the double-yard system, green food may be supplied by lawn clippings, whole cabbage, mangels, turnips or any vegetable fed whole in the warm weather, and boiled and mixed in mash in cold weather. Meat can be fed in a variety of ways. Turning up the ground of the yards with a cultivator, or by plowing, will bring the bugs and worms within reach, or sheep's heads cut open and fed raw can be thrown in, and this is an ideal meat feed. Ground beef scraps softened may be mixed in mash, and lastly, and probably the best, cut green bone.

Yarded fowl need exercise. It must not be understood that because they are confined they do not get exercise or as much as if let run at large. The yards should be at least one hundred and fifty yards long, if they are the width of the average coop, which is 10 or 12 feet. Some breeds are decidedly more active than others; for instance, the Leghorns as compared to the Cochins or Brahas. This does not affect the health of the fowl particularly. A Leghorn is no healthier because of her activity than a Cochin is. It is simply the difference in their natures, but because

of the activity of one breed over the other, the one must have more room than the other. The Leghorn stands the confinement of a small coop ten by twelve feet in winter, provided she can be kept actively hunting for her food, but the same bird would mope and become out of condition if confined too long in an exhibition coop in the show-room. On the other hand, a Cochin, being of a larger nature, forages slowly, and wanders quietly over her yard, takes things easy in the winter coop, and stands the confinement of the exhibition coop excellently.

## GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

### Fight the Scale.

In an article discussion of the relaxation of efforts to stamp out the St. Jose scale in that locality, the Times, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, says: "Many old orchards were left to die a natural death, as spraying them was too expensive for the owners. Young trees were treated, and these are the only trees bearing fruit now. Had all old orchards been taken out and new stock planted we would now have abundance of peaches, and the country would have presented a different appearance to tourists from what it does, and the value of land have been kept up. Niagara possesses too fine a climate and soil for agricultural farming. We can grow the finest peaches of any locality on the continent. Why not do so? Every week persons are saying to us that they would like to grow fruit for their own use in their gardens, but that it is useless planting out trees when gardens on every side of them are so badly infested. Old plum trees dying a natural death. It seems to us that the town should take up this matter. If the Board of Health cannot deal with the subject, the council should. These old trees are valueless. Order their removal at once. Let us start out next spring with clean gardens. Peach trees grow rapidly, and besides being valuable are ornamental. In a few years we can have pretty gardens where now are unsightly infested trees."

### Canadian Fruit at St. Louis.

In the course of an interesting sketch to the Halifax Herald of his visit to the St. Louis World's Fair, Mr. W. C. Archibald, of Wolfville, makes the following comments on the horticultural exhibits: "The palace of horticulture exhibits by States and countries from all of North America. California presents her orchards in landscape scenery, representing thousands of acres on slopes and plains under irrigation. Details of the system are illustrated by streams of water running down the trenches from the reservoir. Her show of plate fruits and in acids is most varied and commanding. Missouri naturally sought the palm, and in rich variety and volume leads the States. Her Wolf River apples measure 21 inches in circumference and weigh 33 ozs. The commercial apples of this middle west are Jonathan, Stark, Gano, Ben Davis, Arkansas, Black, M. B. Luig, etc. The color of these run into dark mahogany, a general characteristic. Their origin, values and markets is exceedingly instructive. The exhibits of New York and Michigan brought me nearer home. Here were the Baldwins, Spies, Kings, Gravensteins, beautifully splashed in bright reds. Canada's area in the building is much like that of New York, and I found a feeling of pardonable pride in her display. In color and quality she is abreast. For future markets she has greater hopes. Nova Scotia fruits are merged in the general Canadian show. The exhibit of plums by Canada and New York in color, size and quality, equal those at the Wolfville fair, but are no better."

### Shipping Immature Fruit Condemned.

A Montreal fruit inspector says: In examining the fruit being shipped to the Old Country from Montreal, I notice a large number of barrels of Stark and Ben Davis apples and other late winter varieties. I do not think there is as much excuse for shipping Stark or Ben Davis in October as there is for shipping Northern Spy in August, and the practice should be recognized as distinctly detrimental to the fruit trade. These apples will not be fit for consumption for three months, and yet if shipped now they go direct to the consumer, who will find them scarcely more palatable than a Swede turnip. When the question of shipping immature fruit is being discussed, it should not be forgotten that to ship late winter varieties as early as this is quite as reprehensible as shipping fall varieties in August and September.

W. A. CLEMONS.

I will hereby let you know that I am taking the "Farmer's Advocate" since Sept. 1st, and I would not be without it under any consideration. I think it is a great help to the farmer. I hereby send you \$1.50 for a new subscriber. Please send me the knife as a premium.

Waterloo, Ont.

AARON EIDT.

**Apples and Cider in England.**

W. A. MacKinnon, the recently appointed Canadian Commercial Agent at Bristol, in his first report to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, says that cider is one of the most popular beverages consumed in Great Britain, and at four cents per pint, retail, the demand for it is practically unlimited. It would appear that here is a splendid opportunity for some experimental work to determine the practicability of using the thousands of barrels of summer and fall apples that so frequently go to waste in Ontario orchards. Probably such a business will develop when co-operative packing, shipping and storage has become more of an established industry.

**At the Convention Next Week.**

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the Flower, Fruit and Honey Show in connection with the annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association in Toronto next week. The Granite Rink, on Church street, will be completely filled with exhibits of fruits from the experimental farms, agricultural societies, and private individuals. In connection with this exhibit there will be demonstrations in packing fruit for shipment, and in cooking different fruits.

In conference with acting Commissioner of Agriculture Cumiskey and Secretary Ready, Rev. Father Burke and other members of the executive of the F.-G. A., urged the Government to commence work on a permanent exhibit of the fruits of this Province, to be put up in bottles and exhibited in the Provincial Library. It will comprise samples of grain, roots, fruits, plants, woods, etc., and, ultimately, may comprehend the fishes, birds, soils and insects. "It were infinitely better to be showing visitors specimens of our fruits, woods, etc., and thereby giving them an accurate idea of what we can produce, than in bothering our heads in the comparatively useless task of pointing out the rocks and minerals of other lands locked up in a cabinet. Let us commence with the practical, the other must take the inferior place." Thus spoke Father Burke, and the collection is now to be commenced.—[Charlottetown Guardian, P. E. I.]

**NEWS OF THE DAY.**

Russia has floated a loan of \$270,000,000 with the Rothschilds, of Paris.

The Anglo-Russian Commission on the North Sea affair will meet in Paris on November 10th.

The degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon Mr. John Morley at Toronto University on October 31st.

The pay of the permanent corps of the militia has been increased from 25 per cent. to 90 per cent. all round.

Farmyards about Wilkesbarre, Pa., have been raided by wildcats, which are unusually numerous in that vicinity this season.

A despatch from Mukden states that the Japanese in Northern Manchuria are using dogs to locate the positions of the Russian sentinels and outposts.

One hundred lives have been lost by the sinking of the French steamer Gironde, as the result of a collision with another French vessel in the Mediterranean Sea.

The Japanese losses at Port Arthur during the last three months aggregate nearly 40,000. The Russian losses are not known, but must have been appalling.

Mrs. Massey Treble is erecting a new building for the teaching of Household Science and Art in connection with Toronto University. The building will cost \$80,000.

Mount Vesuvius is again active, and such columns of dust from the volcano have been driven westward that at Torre and Portier the use of umbrellas is necessary.

By a unanimous vote, the congregation of the Wesley Methodist Church, Toronto, has decided that in future women shall remove their hats during the Sunday evening service.

Lord Lansdowne has informed a British ship-owning firm that it is not permissible for British owners to charter their vessels for the purpose of following the Russian fleet with coal.

The act imposing \$500 upon every Chinaman entering Canada has had a prohibitive effect. Since January no Celestials have come to this country, with the exception of two who escaped from steamships.

The Canadian Westinghouse Company, of Hamilton, have closed a contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific

Company to equip their rolling stock with air brakes. The amount of the contract is about \$700,000.

Since Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky became Minister of the Interior for Russia, a propaganda for the education of the masses has been set afoot, and is being actively endorsed by the leading Russian newspapers.

A portion of the railway approach to the King wheat cleaning elevator at Port Arthur, Ont., collapsed on October 31st, precipitating sixteen cars loaded with wheat into the lake. The dock was built twenty years ago and has been in constant use.

Professor Wilmot, Director of the Government Geological Survey, who assayed a sample of corundum from a deposit in Peterboro Co., Ont., pronounces it to be very rich. The value of the metal is placed at \$390 per ton, while the felspar in which the corundum is found is also very valuable.

The Railway Commission, in following up a complaint made by the British Columbia Shingle and Manufacturers' Association, has made an order upon the C. P. R. to stop its discrimination against cedar lumber in British Columbia, and fix the same rate for it as for pine, spruce, and other kinds of lumber.

The body of former President Kruger was removed from the cemetery at The Hague on October 31st, and placed on board the Batavier, to be taken to South Africa for burial. The remains will lie in state at Cape Town for a week, and will then be conveyed by special train to Pretoria, the final interment taking place on December 16th. The final ceremony will be of a semi-military character, and funeral orations will be delivered by Mr. Botha and other Boer leaders.

The Free Churchers, now known as the "Wee Kirkers" of Scotland, owing to their paucity of numbers, have taken steps to put in operation the decision of the House of Lords, giving them control of the Free Church property. They have served the trustees of the United Free Church with a notice to hand over all the church property, including assembly hall, three colleges, all the missions abroad, and the churches and manse in Scotland, numbering 1,100, and valued at \$55,000,000.

The ancient ecclesiastical cope which was stolen from the Cathedral of Ascoli, Italy, two years ago, and later purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan, has been presented by Mr. Morgan to the Italian Government. The cope is a French work of the thirteenth century, and is very valuable. The most careful investigation has never disclosed by whom it was stolen, although an Italian photographer who was charged with the crime, and who subsequently committed suicide, left a note asserting that the perpetrator of the theft was one high in Italian circles.

The Japanese still continue their attack upon Port Arthur, and are still meeting with the most stubborn resistance. Steadily, however, the little islanders are making through the formidable defences, having gained possession of several of the forts in the north-eastern portion of the lines, and sunk three of the vessels in the harbor; hence, it would seem that the fall of the town must follow before many days pass. . . . In the north operations are for the time completely suspended. Close enough to be within sight of each other the two armies stand, both, apparently, absorbed in the terrible struggle at Port Arthur, which, now that the Baltic squadron is actually on the way, means so much to both sides. The Russians, evidently, are in no position to make a further effort to reach the distressed town, and were they strong enough numerically, the attempt would meet with terrible resistance, for the Japanese have succeeded in finishing formidable fortifications along their whole line, and are now busily entrenching along the Hun river to the west. . . . Of the Baltic fleet nothing is known, beyond the fact that it has left Tangier, going westward. It has been estimated by the Russians that it should reach Vladivostok early in March, but much allowance must be made for the vicissitudes of war.

**Results of the Elections.**

The large majority by which the Government was returned on the 3rd was a surprise to even the most sanguine supporter. Once before, in 1872, the Liberals had sixty of a majority, and in 1878 and 1882 the Conservatives had sixty-eight and sixty-seven respectively. After the last general election the Government majority was fifty-one. The standing now is:

	Government.	Opposition.
Ontario .....	39	47
Quebec .....	54	11
Nova Scotia .....	18	
New Brunswick .....	7	6
P. E. Island .....	1	3
Manitoba .....	6	3
Northwest Territories .....	6	2
British Columbia .....	5	
	136	72

Government majority, 64.  
To be held, 7.  
In doubt, Alberta, 1.

**THE FARM BULLETIN.**

"A farmer must first hear or read much, then experiment much to learn a little."—[Journal of Agriculture.]

"Thought may be the basis of power, but thought combined with action is power itself, and must be the farmer's greatest need."—[N. Y. Tribune Farmer.]

"The same frosts that make the green food scarce make the insects scarce also, hence ground bone and meat scraps become all the more necessary for the poultry."—[Ex.]

"Sheep on a farm will come nearer being clear profit than other stock. They will eat what other animals reject, and will clean out all the fence corners and waste places on the farm."—[Twentieth Century Farmer.]

"The live-stock industry is one that is not at all likely to be overdone, but the market is much more fastidious than it was several years ago, and demands a better grade of stock and better finished."—[Up-to-date Farming.]

"No one need bemoan his lack of educational advantages. Knowledge is the easiest thing to be obtained and almost the cheapest. A half hour's application to a subject daily will work wonders."—[American Cheesemaker.]

"Don't let October and November pass without a thorough cleaning up of the stables, barn and barnyard. Every shovelful of manure is worth money if you get it to the right place—on orchard, garden and field."—[Up-to-date Farming.]

"Asparagus can be successfully grown under grape-vines, as it will, because of its early habit, make a large share of its growth before the hardy grape will have produced a shade dense enough to interfere with the young tender shoots."—[Journal of Agriculture.]

The recent elections in Newfoundland resulted in a complete victory for the Government under Premier Bond. All the ministers were re-elected, and the standing of the parties is now: Government, twenty-nine seats; Opposition, five; with two constituencies to hear from.

By the new Scotch system of cleaning herring, introduced with such good results by the Dominion Government in Guysboro, the price of our Nova Scotia herring has been doubled. These fish bring now in New York \$11 a barrel, just double what they were before cured by the new method.

In feeding hogs, nothing has yet been found which fills the bill so well as a ration of which the basis is skim milk in conjunction with finely-ground oats or barley and shorts. All these are flesh-formers. Corn is a fat-former. Little corn should be fed till the pigs are three months old. By this treatment, coupled with plenty of exercise, they develop good, healthy frames.

Manure is often sold at auction in our country, and brings \$2 or more per load, depending on the shape it is in, says Rural New Yorker. A farmer who would give it away or sell it for 25 cents a load to get rid of it would not farm very long. Yet many farmers throw away the best part of the manure by letting the rain leach through it. We have known farmers to do this and then buy fertilizers to make their crops.

"The poultry-house should be given a thorough overhauling before winter sets in. It may have places in which are concealed mites that later will make a good deal of trouble. . . . When bones can be purchased for almost nothing, there is no reason why the fowls should not have all the ground bone they care to eat. A good bone mill will pay its cost many times over in the course of a year, with a fair-sized flock."—[Farmers' Review.]

It is a disgrace to see a poor, crippled, inferior team on a farm, says Colman's Rural World. . . . The work teams of the farm should be the best of animals, and provided with the first and best of the produce of the fields. When the farmer commences to realize that the horse is his best friend, and commences to manifest this appreciation by providing better care, better stables, better harness, and better treatment generally, there will be a decided improvement noticeable in agriculture on the farm, and the farm profits will be increased.

It is a foolish notion to suppose that the ringing of bells or "tanging" of tin pans will cause a swarm of bees to settle. The real origin of this custom dates back to the reign of Alfred the Great, who, in order to prevent disputes regarding the ownership of a swarm, ordered that the owner should always ring a bell when his bees swarmed; and, ever since then, the good farmer's wife has been rushing out with ringing bells whenever the bees swarmed, and the fact that they settled verified, in her own mind, the belief that the bell did it.—[Country Life in America.]

A writer in the New England Farmer gives the following extract from an address delivered by a well-known horse breeder to a party of agricultural students: "Boys, I suppose a good many of you expect to be farmers. Let me give you some advice from my own experience. When you start farming, no matter if you are a renter, get two fine mares, two fine cows, two fine sows, and two of the best hens you can buy. They will cost a good deal more than scrubs, but the difference in a few years will be immense. Sell their male progeny, and keep the female. The male progeny will bring you as much as the whole product of cheaper stock, and in a few years the female portion will produce enough to buy you a farm, and then another farm. . . . Don't start your farming with scrubs. . . . Buy the best you can."

**Our English Letter.**

**ARGENTINE'S BIG SHIPMENT OF CORN.**

The initial show of the National Potato Society, held at the Crystal Palace last week, was a remarkable one, and gave promise of the exhibition becoming one of the notable annual events of the agricultural world. How numerous and valuable the tubers shown were may be judged when it is stated that one competent authority put the value of the potatoes shown at one million dollars. There were classes and prizes, and these attracted a goodly entry, but it was not these that particularly came in for special attention, but rather the stands of the various seed-growers, who had forwarded a really wonderful display.

Messrs. W. W. Johnson & Son, Ltd., Boston (Lincs.), secured a silver medal for their show, which included The Diamond and The Pearl, both of which have added to the reputation of the firm. The former, a late sort, is a noble-looking tuber, with very shallow eyes, and has produced prodigious crops this season in all classes of soil. The Pearl is quite another class of potato, and it is claimed for it that no other early potato has ever created such a sensation. It has already been sold at the rate of \$130,000.00 per ton, and it is stated Messrs. Johnston have already sold a portion of their 1905 crop at \$10,000.00 per ton. This potato is distinct in appearance from others—true kidney shape, with very fine skin, and eyes scarcely noticeable—an ideal potato for growers catering for the early markets. Some unnamed seedlings were on view, securely protected under a glass dome, which have recently been sold at \$25.00 per tuber.

The most important incident, from an agricultural point of view, at the Brewers' Exhibition this week, was the award of the world's champion prize for the best sample of barley exhibited to a foreign one grown in Bohemia. Just ten years ago is it that a similar defeat of British growers happened, which are the only two occasions of the champion prize going out of England. The grain of the Bohemian specimen is one of the most delicate and brightest of skins, combined with very even plumpness and true size. It was entered without any particulars as to variety or how grown.

The progress made with wheat sowing is almost beyond precedent for the date, and if the farmers who grow this cereal are now a small army, decimated by the hard encounters of foreign competition, they are also a select number able to make the most of opportunities. The general condition of the wheat market has been one of dullness, owing to the very large shipments from Russia and the present liberal supplies. Somewhat doubtful crop reports from Argentina and the report that the Australian crop would be at least thirty per cent. less than last year, fail to revive buyers, who seem to be disposed to wait definite news with regard to the La Plata (Argentine) crop, which is destined to play probably a very important part in the fixing of values later in the present season. At Mark Lane, \$9.30, ex quay, is paid for No. 1 N. Manitoba; for No. 2, ex ship, \$9.00 is asked.

The flour trade is extremely quiet, and prices have a drooping tendency. American flour is very irregular, and the prices asked are so generally resisted by bakers that business remains almost nominal. Canadian flour at Mark Lane is quoted \$7.45 to \$7.70 per sack.

Corn has a better demand, and prices have improved. The Argentine shipments continue large enough for practically the whole of the European requirements. Since May 1st they have sent us 16,845,000 qrs., against 6,786,000 qrs. last year, thus exceeding all previous records. Price, \$5.00, landed.

The live cattle trade has been decidedly better at Deptford during the last fortnight, and prices are consequently better. Supplies have been large, and the quality has been of a higher standard. The best Yankee beasts have made up to 13c., and Canadians up to 12½c.; second grades from 11½c. per lb.

The demand for sheep has dropped off a bit, and it was with difficulty 12c. per lb. was realized for 480 Canadian sheep on Monday, while on Wednesday 11½c. was the figure for 1,225, also from the Dominion. At Deptford to-day (Saturday) there were on offer 1,057 States cattle, and 517 Canadians. Trade was slow, the Yankee beasts making 11½c. to 12½c., and the Canadians 11½c. to 12c. per lb.

The warm, muggy weather which prevailed in the early part of the week tended to increase the general depression of the Smithfield meat market. Beef of really choice quality continues scarce, but prices for home sides are maintained with difficulty. N. American chilled hinds still make up to 12½c. and 13c. per lb. for the best, but secondary quality is more plentiful, and sells cheaply. Fores are making up to 7½c. and 8c.

Argentine chilled beef is coming to hand of very nice quality, and sells freely at 9c. for hinds and 6c. for fores.

Bacon.—A fair enquiry is passing for Canadian selections, and prices this week have been maintained. Danish bacon has been in short

supply, which has helped to steady the market. All Davies' bacon is quoted 11½c. to 11¾c. per lb.

Hams are very quiet, and prices are nominal. Cheese.—A better tone prevails, and prices are stiffer, but it can hardly be said that the amount of business actually done is up to expectations. For best white and colored Canadian, the present price is 9½c. to 10c. per lb.

Butter.—This department remains dull. Orders are of the "hand-to-mouth" character, with no immediate prospects of improvement. Canadian shares in the general dullness, but prices are well maintained. The first quality makes from 20½c. to 21½c. per lb.

London, October 22nd, 1904.

**Rape on Stubble.**

A correspondent who has been doing some intelligent thinking upon a scheme for fall pasture for lambs asks the following questions:

"Might I reasonably expect to have a good rape crop by disking wheat and barley land as soon as crop is removed and sowing in drills? Part of land has been heavily top dressed and remainder clover stubble. Would it be ready to pasture by end of September? How many lambs per acre would it feed until two or three weeks before Christmas? What might I expect as daily gain on lambs weighing at start 80 to 90 pounds?"

"ONTARIO." The possibility of growing more than one crop in a season on a piece of land is not as generally realized as it might be. If people on small farms would set to work to make their land produce the most it is capable of, the revenue of many farms would not be so limited as it is at present. With regard to growing rape on stubble land, there is no obvious reason why, on the land described, it should not succeed, and furnish valuable fall pasture, not only for lambs, but for hogs and cattle. Methods of preparing the land might differ, but the crop should be none the less sure. In average seasons, rape sown immediately after barley is harvested would be ready for pasture in about eight weeks. In some districts, earlier crops are secured by sowing rape seed in the barley crop, and covering it by rolling or a light harrowing, and we see no reason why it should not be sown when the grain is a few inches high, and harrowed in. Rape sown in the barley crop in this way is generally ready for pasture very soon after the grain is off, but it sometimes grows so high as to be a nuisance by making too much green stuff in the butt of the sheaves, thus preventing them drying out. We much prefer sowing the rape alone in drills, and cultivating it. We would strongly advise those who are anxious to make their land produce more forage to try some scheme for getting a crop of rape after grain for fall pasture. In fact, there are few farms upon which a field of rape would not be found of considerable value for stock. There are wonderful possibilities in an acre of rape for sheep fattening. If a fair crop, an acre of rape for pasture, with a little grain besides, should produce a gain of from a quarter to a half a pound each per day in from twenty-five to thirty lambs.

**Brighten Home Life.**

The North Star, of Parry Sound, sparkles out with the following good advice to the farm readers:

"The time to do a thing is now; not to-morrow. Keep all the tools housed when not in use. Every one represents a cash outlay and must be taken care of. Feed all stock liberally and they will pay you back. Paint and oil tools at least once a year, and grease harness several times. Meet your obligations promptly, if you have to borrow money and pay interest to do it. Sell for cash and buy for cash. Credit is a curse to everybody. Stable your stock at least seven months in the year, and use plenty of absorbents. Clean all stock in winter. Follow intensified rather than extensive farming. One acre properly managed will produce more than four poorly tilled. Don't spend four dollars' worth of time marketing one dollar's worth of produce. Name your farm, and have your stationery printed. Show the world you are a business man, and that you can produce the best of everything. When you go to town dress neatly. See that your family do likewise. Do not let your wife have to ask for money. Give it to her, or else give her a chance to make it. Remember the morning is the best part of the day to hustle. Quit the field at 11.30 and 5 p.m. Keep plenty of reading matter, papers, magazines, games and instruments, and also a light wagon for the boys and girls. Give them a day off once in a while. Too much work and no play will discourage them and make them dull. Have flowers and swings. Remember and make the home happy and attractive, and should the boys and girls want to leave, or by circumstances be compelled to do so, they will look back to the old home with sweet recollections and forward with pleasure to occasional visits."

**An Energetic Politician.**

Dr. Fisher, father of Hon. Sydney Fisher, although close on ninety years of age, on November 3rd registered four votes. In order to do so he had to stay over night in Adamsville, voting for his son in Brome. He then took train for Montreal, and registered two votes, afterwards taking train again and casting his final vote in Jacques Cartier.

**Kindly Treatment.**

Every now and again we read in some paper of the action of the Humane Society in fining those who treat animals with cruelty. In one before us now we read of ——— being fined \$10 for "striking a horse on the flank with a shovel and kicking it in the ribs." The only pity is that a Humane Society does not exist whose vigilance should extend to the farthest corner of the farthest inhabited backwoods. A man who can act cruelly toward an animal, whose inferior intelligence keeps it from knowing when it has done wrong, only shows himself to be a brute of the lowest order, incapable of self-control, and unworthy of respect. No one can ever again think much of either man or woman whom he has once seen abusing an animal. The age of brutality died out with the middle ages, and to-day only he can be respected or loved who shows kindness and consideration for all of God's creatures.

"He liveth best who loveth best  
All things both great and small,  
For the dear Lord who loveth us  
He made and loveth all."

—Coleridge.

**Forthcoming Stock Sales.**

The following auction sales of pure-bred stock are advertised in this paper:

- Nov. 15th—J. & E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., Cotswold sheep.
- Nov. 16th—Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., Shropshire sheep.
- Nov. 16th—Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont., Oxford Down sheep.
- Nov. 16th—John Bright, Myrtle, Ont., Clydesdale fillies and Shorthorns.
- Nov. 22nd—Burns & Sheppard, at The Repository, Toronto, imported Shires.
- Nov. 23rd—W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies.
- Nov. 25th—Joseph McMillan, Snakespeare, Ont., Shorthorns.
- Nov. 29th to Dec. 2nd—Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns, Herefords, at Chicago.

**Coming Events.**

**SHOWS, CONVENTIONS, ETC.**

- Nov. 15th to 19th—Ontario Fruit-growers' Association annual meeting, Toronto.
- Nov. 15th to 19th—Flower, Fruit and Honey Show, and annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, Toronto.
- Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd—International Live-stock Show, Chicago.
- Dec. 5th to 9th—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair and Poultry Show, at Guelph.
- Dec. 7th and 8th—Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association convention, at Windsor, N. S.
- Dec. 12th to 15th—Maritime Winter Fair, at Amherst, N. S.
- Dec. 21st and 22nd—Prince Edward Island annual convention of Farmers and Fruit-growers, at Charlottetown.
- March 6th to 10th, 1905—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

**Native Melodies.**

The little volume of poems, "War-time Melodies and Other Songs," by Mr. M. L. Swart, Dorchester, Ont., appears at an opportune moment, when Canada with all the world is interested in topics of war. "Only a Soldier True" is especially to be recommended among the "melodies"; while "Two Views," "At Eventide," and "Will the Lamps be White?" show merit in other lines. The book has an introductory note by W. H. Withrow, D. D., F. R. S. C., who commends many of Mr. Swart's poems as a valuable addition to our native literature. The volume is attractively published.

**Hon. Thos. Greenway.**

The return of Hon. Thos. Greenway as M. P. for the constituency of Lisgar, Man., widely known as a successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle and other pure-bred stock on his farm at Crystal City, ranks among the noteworthy events of the recent general election, and brings an influential and impressive member to the Canadian Parliament, where he began his legislative career many years ago. Subsequently for a lengthy period he was Premier and Minister of Agriculture in the Government of Manitoba. As a representative of the agricultural and live-stock interests he will be a great acquisition to the Agricultural Committee and the House of Commons.

**Commercial Turnip Growing.**

Turnip growing for commercial purposes has come to be quite a staple industry in the Counties of Waterloo and Wellington in Ontario. Buyers are taking this year's crop at about seven cents per bushel, and send them as far away as Georgia. It is estimated that from some of the stations this year there will be shipped in the neighborhood of five hundred cars.

**Preserve the Moose.**

A protest is being made against the indiscriminate slaughter of moose in Nova Scotia, which if not checked will soon rid the forests of this lordly game, which is so attractive a feature to tourists and others. Various restrictive suggestions are being offered, such as forbidding the shooting of more than one in a season, no one allowed to hunt except with a licensed guide, no cow moose to be shot, and no moose meat to be sold.

MARKETS.

Trade has just begun to recover from the stagnation accompanying the general elections. Last week the run of cattle at Toronto was light, and everything was cleaned up; but it is expected that now there will be larger supplies, and the prices may possibly decline for the common grades, but exporters and best butchers' are wanted. Feeding steers can be bought as low as \$3.50, and will possibly go lower. Hog values seem to have taken another big slump in response to the English cable reports. Last week Montreal commission men took a stampede after cheese, with the result, prices throughout the country went up a little.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto Market.

**Export Cattle**—The market is nominal. Extra choice are quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.75; good to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.40; good cows, \$3.25 to \$4.  
**Butcher Cattle**—The few rough cattle offering are slow of sale, and prices obtained for them easy in tone. Good to choice are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.25 to \$3.75; mixed lots, medium, \$2.75 to \$3.25; do, common, \$1.75 to \$2; cows, \$2 to \$2.25.  
**Stockers and Feeders**—The market is quoted about steady. Stockers are \$2 to \$3.25; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50; feeders, \$2 to \$4 per cwt.  
**Milch Cows**—The range of prices offering is \$30 to \$60 each.  
**Calves**—About steady at 3c. to 5c. per pound, and \$2 to \$10 each.  
**Sheep and Lambs**—Trade quiet; export ewes are quoted at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt.; bucks, \$2.50 to \$2.75; culls at \$2 to \$3. Lambs are steady at \$4 to \$4.50.  
**Hogs**—The market continues weak at \$4.80 per cwt. for selects, and \$4.60 for lights and fats. Dealers say the prospects are for still lower prices.  
**Maybe & Wilson** quote in their week-end letter last Saturday: Exporters—Good weight, well finished, \$4.60 to \$4.80; mediums, \$4.30 to \$4.40; cows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; bulls, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Butchers—Best steers and heifers, \$4.15 to \$4.25; good mixed loads, part cows, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Feeders—Good, 1,000 lbs. up, \$3.25 to \$3.75; good, 350 to 950 lbs., \$3 to \$3.25; light stockers, common to good, \$1.80 to \$2.75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

**Wheat**—Ontario red and white are quoted at \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 2 goose, 89c. to 90c., and spring, 98c. east, outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.03; No. 2, \$1; No. 3, 95c.; Georgian Bay ports, 6c. more, grinding in transit.  
**Milfeed**—Bran is quoted at \$14 to \$14.50, in bulk, and shorts, \$17.50, east or west. Manitoba millfeed, \$20 to \$21 for shorts, and \$19 for bran, export.  
**Barley**—There is a fair inquiry at 45c. to 46c. for No. 2; 42c. to 44c. for No. 3, extra, and 42c. for No. 3, malting, outside; 1c. less for sacks included, Toronto freights.  
**Rye**—74c. to 75c., outside, for No. 2.  
**Corn**—There is a good demand, and the market is firm at 63c. for No. 2 American yellow, and 62c. for No. 3, mixed, on track, Toronto. Canadian nominal at 53c. to 55c., west.  
**Oats**—No. 1 new white, 32c. to 32c.; No. 2 new white, 31c., low freights, and 31c., north and west.  
**Peas**—Are in good demand at 64c. to 65c. for No. 2, west or east.  
**Buckwheat**—Is nominally quoted at 53c. to 54c. at outside points.  
**Beans**—Continue firm in tone. Quotations are \$1.50 to \$1.55 for hand-picked, \$1.35 to \$1.40 for prime, and \$1.10 to \$1.25 for under-grades.  
**Baled Hay**—The market is steady and quoted at \$8 per ton for car lots, on track here.  
**Baled Straw**—Car lots, on track here, \$5.75 to \$6 per ton.  
**Potatoes**—The market is fairly steady, and is unchanged. Ontario stock is quoted at 60c. to 65c., on track, and 75c. out of store. Eastern stock, 70c. to 75c., on track, and 85c. to 90c., out of store.  
**Poultry**—Are offering more freely, and the market is easier in tone. Dressed poultry are quoted as follows: Spring chickens, 7c. to 9c.; old, 6c. to 7c.; turkeys, 12c. to 12c.; ducks, 8c. to 9c.; geese, 8c. to 9c.  
**Butter**—Trade is quiet, although the de-

mand for the better grades is active. Quotations all round are unchanged.

Creamery prints .....	19c. to 20c.
do, solids .....	19c.
Dairy tubs, good to choice.....	14c. to 15c.
do, inferior grades .....	10c. to 13c.
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice .....	16c. to 17c.
do, medium .....	14c. to 15c.
Cheese—Cheese is quoted at 9c. per lb. for large, and 10c. for twins.	
Eggs—Quotations here are 20c. to 21c. per dozen for new-laid, and 19c. to 20c. for storage.	
Honey—There is a fair demand at 7c. to 7c. per lb. for strained, and \$1.50 to \$2 for frame.	
Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.	
Wheat, white .....	\$ 1 00 to \$ 1 05
do, red .....	1 05
do, goose .....	91
do, spring .....	1 02
do, cereal .....	1 12½
Peas .....	67
Oats .....	37
Barley .....	50 to 51
Rye .....	78
Buckwheat .....	50
Hay, No. 1 timothy.....	10 00 to 11 50
do, clover or mixed.....	8 00 to 9 00
Dressed hogs, light, cwt. ....	6 75
do, heavy .....	6 25
Butter .....	20 to 23
Eggs .....	29 to 30
Old chickens, dressed, per lb. ....	7
Spring do, per lb. ....	10
Turkeys, per lb. do. ....	11
Spring ducks, lb. do. ....	9
Geese .....	8½
Potatoes, per bag .....	75 to 1 00

Cheese Markets.

**London, Ont., Oct. 29.**—One thousand and twenty-five boxes colored cheese offered at to-day's cheese market. Bidding at 8c. No sales.  
**Cornwall, Oct. 29.**—At the Cornwall Cheese Board to-day 974 cheese were boarded, 316 white and 658 colored. All sold at 9c.  
**Bellville, Oct. 29.**—At the meeting of the Cheese Board held here to-day there were offered 3,300 white October cheese. Sales were 600 at 9c., 500 at 9 5-16c.  
**Cowansville, Que., Oct. 29.**—At the weekly meeting of the Eastern Dairymen's Association here to-day 20 creameries offered 939 boxes of butter, and 16 factories offered 619 boxes of cheese. Butter sales: Three hundred and seventy-two boxes of butter at 19c.; 325 at 19c., 170 at 19c. Cheese sales: Two hundred and ninety-nine at 9c.; 24 at 9 3-16c.; 223 at 9c., and 22 at 9 1-16c. Butter all sold, and 49 boxes of cheese held over.  
**Campbellford, Nov. 1.**—At the Cheese Board meeting 1,549 boxes were boarded, all sold at 9 3-16c.  
**Perth, Nov. 4.**—To-day 1,540 boxes of cheese were brought into the Perth cheese market; 1,300 white and 240 colored. All sold. Ruling price, 9c.  
**Napanee, Nov. 4.**—This afternoon there were boarded 710 colored and 355 white. Sold 915 at 9c.  
**Ottawa, Nov. 4.**—The closing meeting of the Ottawa Cheese Board for the season was held to-day, with 459 white and 533 colored. The white sold at 9c., and colored at 9c.  
**Brantford, Nov. 4.**—Offerings, 1,715. Sales, 1,315, viz., 110 at 9c., 975 at 9c., 230 at 9 9-16c.  
**Belleville, Nov. 5.**—To-day there were offered 2,000 white October cheese. Sales: 700 at 10c.; 50 at 10 1-16c.  
**London, Ont., Nov. 5.**—Offerings were 2,099 boxes, colored; no sales; bids, 9c. and 9c. Next market, Nov. 12.

Chicago Markets.

**Chicago.**—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$6 to \$6.90; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.80; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.15; Texas-fed steers, \$3.25 to \$5; Western steers, \$2.90 to \$5.40.  
**Hogs**—Mixed and butchers', \$4.85 to \$5.15; good to choice, heavy, \$5.05 to \$5.20.  
**Sheep**—Good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.60; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.10; native lambs, \$4 to \$5.65.  
 During the week of the Shorthorn sales in Scotland last month, 367 head of Shorthorns sold for an average of £97 2s. 7d., or a trifle over \$485 each, which indicates that the breed is holding its own fairly well.

Montreal Markets.

Wholesale Prices.

**Grain**—The market for Manitoba wheat holds firm and fairly steady, notwithstanding the frequent fluctuations of the outside markets. No. 1 northern, spot, sold at 97c., Fort William; this being much the same as a week ago.  
**Oats**—Oats are not in very active demand, though there is a fair enquiry for them, mostly from the lumber camps. No. 2 oats, in car lots, 39c., store; No. 3 being valued about a cent less; No. 3, Western inspected are offering at 36c., track, without finding buyers.  
**No. 2 peas** are quoted for export at 75c. to 76c., afloat; No. 2 barley, 54c. to 55c.; No. 3, extra, 53c. to 54c., and No. 3 at 52c. to 53c., afloat.  
**Milfeed**—The demand for bran is still dragging, owing, doubtless, to the belief that it will not pay to feed the cattle until prices of dairy products show considerable improvement. Shorts are steady and in demand, stocks being very light. Manitoba bran, in bags, is unchanged, at \$18 to \$19 per ton; shorts being \$21 per ton. Ontario bran, in bulk, per ton, \$17 to \$17.50, and shorts, \$18 to \$20. These are extremely scarce.  
**Hay**—The market for hay is dull and a little on the easy side. There is a fair amount of export going on, dealers say at unremunerative prices; and there is some demand from the Maritime Provinces. Local trade is steady at \$8.50 to \$9 for No. 1; \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2, and \$6.50 to \$7 for clover and clover mixed.  
**Potatoes**—The market has held fairly steady during the past week. Dealers are paying 55c. to 60c. per 90-lb. bag, for good to fine stock, Quebecs, carloads, on track, and they are securing all they want at those figures. There has been a dickering between dealers and Ontario holders, but so far as known no business has resulted. Quebec stock is offering in liberal quantities at the prices mentioned. Trade last week having been heavy, local merchants are selling, in broken lots, from store, at 70c. for finest stock, inferior ranging below that figure.  
**Beans**—The demand from abroad has fallen off slightly, but there is still a good demand from local merchants. Old beans are now all disposed of, and only new stock is offering. This is turning out to be very good quality, and there is a good sale for it at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel, for primes, according to quality.  
**Cheese**—Holders have begun to ask 10c. per pound for finest cheese from almost any section. There is no chance, so far as can be learned, of them realizing that there is still a very considerable quantity of cheese held here in store, which would give a very nice profit at 9c. The general view of prices now is 9c. to 9c. for Ontarios; 9c. to 9c. for townships, and 9c. to 9c. for Quebecs. The market is considerably excited, and there are a good many buying orders in at prices just a little under what holders are demanding. Exports last week were 47,000 boxes, or 5,000 more than those of the same week last year, the total this season being 1,838,000, against 2,174,000 last year.  
**Butter**—Somewhat contrary to expectations, a recent cable from England quoted Danish butter ¼c. down, after the arrival of which purchases of choicest creamery could be made at 19c. It is unlikely that the market will go much lower than that figure from this forward, as the make is light, choice goods scarce, and the local consumption sufficient to absorb a very large proportion of the stocks. Choice creamery may be quoted at 19c.; fair to good, 18c. to 19c.; medium, 17c. to 18c.  
**Eggs**—The egg market is holding firm, demand being active both for local and export trade, and stocks being unusually light for this time of year. In the country, dealers are paying 19c. to 20c. for straight gathered; these sell here at 21c. to 22c. Selects bring 23c. to 25c. and picked and No. 1 cold storage are being put out at 20c.; No. 2 being 18c. Small eggs are 15c. to 16c.  
**Live Stock**—London cables prices down about ¼c.; best Canadian cattle being 11c. per lb., and best States, 12c. The decline has now reached fully a cent from recent high prices, and is said to be due to unfavorable weather in England as well as to heavy offerings of inferior stock. All the freight space on steamers sailing from here for the balance of the season has been taken. The local market showed very little change. Offerings somewhat lighter, but prices

steady in most lines. Choice cattle, 5c. to 5c., and butchers' cattle, 3c. to 4c.; good, 3c. to 3c.; medium, 2c. to 3c.; common, 2c. to 2c.; milch cows, \$80 to \$55 each, and calves, \$3 to \$10 each. Export sheep, 3c.; butchers' sheep 2c. to 3c., and lambs, 4 to 4c. Heavy hogs, 4c. to 5c.; mixed, \$5.10 to \$5.25.  
**Horses**—The horse market shows little change, so far as prices are concerned; but it is somewhat more active, owing to the demand from lumbering camps as well as from transport companies and coal carters. Heavy draft horses at \$200 to \$250 each, and express horses, \$150 to \$200 each. Coal-cart horses, weighing from 1,350 to 1,450 lbs., are \$175 to \$200, and fine carriage horses, \$200 to \$500. Cheap animals may be had from \$150 down to about \$100.

Buffalo Markets.

**East Buffalo.**—Hogs—Heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.50; mixed, \$5.35 to \$5.45; Yorkers, \$5.20 to \$5.40; pigs, \$5.10 to \$5.20.  
**Sheep and Lambs**—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.75; Canadian Lambs, \$5 to \$5.65.

British Markets.

**London.**—Live cattle are quoted at 9c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, at 9c. to 9c. per lb. Sheep, 10c. to 11c. per lb.

GOSSIP.

An Irishman was called upon to give evidence in a shooting affray. "Did you see the shot fired?" asked the Magistrate. "No, sir; but I heard it," replied the witness. "That is not satisfactory. Step down." As the Irishman turned to go he laughed, and was rebuked by the Magistrate, who told him it was contempt of court. "Did yez see me laugh?" "No; but I heard you." "That is not satisfactory." And then the court laughed.

An old-time darkey preacher was called upon to deliver the funeral sermon over one of his flock. "Bredren an' sistern," said he, "de deceased we all knowd mor'n forty long years. En' durin' dat time he wuz always mighty slack in his pussional conduct. He'd git drunk, he'd lie, an' he'd cuss. He'd steal, an' he'd been in de jail lots o' times. He wuz too lazy to wuk, an' his wife had to earn de clo'es an' de vittals, and when de vittals didn't taste right he useter beat de woman. All dem things we knows he wuz, but spite'n all nary one can say he eveh loss his 'ligion'."

WATCH YOUR WALK.

Never allow your physical standard to drop. Keep up your energy; walk as if you were somebody and were going to do something worth while in the world, so that even a stranger will note your bearing and mark your superiority. If you have fallen into a habit of walking in a listless, indolent way, turn right about face at once and make a change. You don't want to shuffle along like the failures we often see sitting around on park benches, or lolling about the streets, with their hands in their pockets, or haunting intelligence offices and wondering why fate has been so hard with them. You don't want to give people the impression that you are discouraged or that you are already falling to the rear. Straighten up, then! Stand erect! Be a man! You are a child of the Infinite King. You have royal blood in your veins. Emphasize it by your bearing. A man who is conscious of the kingship with God and of his power, and who believes thoroughly in himself, walks with a firm, vigorous step, with his head erect, his chin in, his shoulders thrown back and down; and his chest well projected in order to give a large lung capacity; he is the man who does things. You cannot aspire, or accomplish great or noble things so long as you assume the attitude and bearing of a coward or weakling. If you would be noble and do noble things, you must look up. You were made to look upward and to walk upright, not to look down or to shamble along in a semi-horizontal position. Put character, dignity, nobility into your walk.



GOSSIP.

Simplify your wants and increase your pleasures.

Trickery, trucking and treachery lead to trouble.

To be content means that you think you are doing the best you can.

Better to admit and recognize your limitations than to become overcome by ignoring them.

To be always discontented begets a spirit of unrest that deprives life of all joy.

One who will be treacherous to a friend to gain money or position, is entitled to all the pleasure he gets out of either.

If it is going to take money and position beyond your present means to make you happy, you have set out upon a very long road of unhappiness.

Did it ever occur to you that there might be a seamy side to the gaiety in the lives of those we sometimes, in our weakness, feel like envying?

No matter whether your diet is corn beef and cabbage, or nuts and raisins, your meal will taste better for a reasonable amount of good hard work.

Emerson says he would have everybody rich so that all might know the hollowness of riches. Most of us believe in object lessons when it comes to that sort of learning.

Just peg along. Keep busy, never mind what "they say" if you know you are right, eat three good meals, avoid anxious thought and be glad you are alive, for you will be a long time dead.

Confidence, cordiality, consideration, comradery, conscience and above and below and through all, common sense. These qualities make happy homes, and give those who possess them courage to keep erect and be calm no matter what fickle fate may have in store.

The first half of a man's life is spent hunting a "job"—the second half hunting a home. With a woman the order is reversed. It's a pity they couldn't both search together. Then, if they didn't realize fully, they might still hold hands and be happy.

Procrastination is not only the thief of time, but is also the embezzler of energy—the robber of efficiency—the burglar of success. It is not only a very bad habit, but it tends toward flabbiness of will, and without will man is nothing but a plant.

Squire (to rural lad—Now, my boy, tell me how do you know an old partridge from a young one.  
Boy—By the teeth, sir.  
"Nonsense, you ought to know better. A partridge hasn't got any teeth."  
"No, sir; but I have."

TOMMY'S THEORY.

"Tommy," said the teacher to a pupil in the juvenile class, "what is syntax?"  
"I guess it must be the tax on whiskey," replied the little fellow.  
And the teacher thought he was entitled to a credit of 100 per cent.

To be one's self, to realize in one's natural place the kind of beauty which is fitting there—this is the ideal. How the mission of woman broadens and deepens in significance when it is summed up in this: To put a soul into the inanimate, and to give to this gracious spirit of things those subtle and winsome outward manifestations to which the most brutish of human beings is sensible. Is not this better than to covet what one has not, and to give one's self up to longings for a poor imitation of other's finery?

Love, the rascal, knows neither argument, logic, arithmetic nor book-keeping. He is the spendthrift who is always overdrawing his bank account. He is the only true optimist. He believes he can find a way through any wilderness. So he is willing to take all the chances—to plunge against the odds, to speculate on the narrowest margins, to march blindly into the future without caring for the lamp of experience or any of the lights of the past. And if he be chided his reply is that it has been his way since the ringing of the first wedding bells.

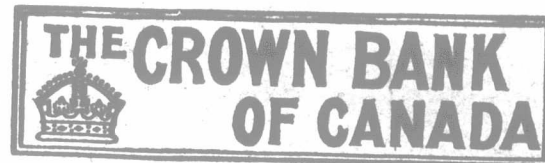
Cultivate cheerfulness; it is a power for health, a blessing to all the world. We are here to learn, to dawdle, getting its results; to work, getting its results, to live for only our own pleasure, until we clasp emptiness to our cheated breasts. We are to come up to tight places and problems and to solve them; we are not to get low-spirited and despondent, and think our lot a hard one. Sooner or later all pass through the same experiences, both bitter and sweet ones. God has no favorites in his great school-room nor on his playground.

GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., announces in our advertising columns an important auction sale to be held at the Stock-yards, Hamilton, on Nov. 23rd, of 50 choice imported registered Clydesdale fillies, yearlings and two-year-olds and three-year-olds, carefully selected during his late trip to Scotland, and which are expected to arrive at Hamilton about Nov. 12th. The time being short, the catalogue now in course of preparation may not be out before the 16th of November; but horsemen and farmers generally who know anything of Mr. Flatt's way of doing business know that his motto is, "not how cheap, but how good," and will be assured that the stock he has brought out will be up to a high standard in quality and breeding, and when he states they are of "the best that Scotland can produce" we may set it down that they are no ordinary lot.

The demand and the prices for good heavy horses never was better than today, and everything indicates that this will continue for many years. The thousands of settlers going into the Northwest must all have horses. The building of the new transcontinental and other railways, and the settling of the new country through which the roads are built, will require many thousands of horses. The export trade is steadily calling for good heavy horses at big prices, and Canadian farmers are not ready to supply what is wanted. The good mares were mostly sold during the depression of ten years ago, and have not yet been replaced, and the need of the fillies that are being brought out by Mr. Flatt and others is felt all through the country.

Few farmers realize how far short we come of supplying the horses required in Canada. The trade returns show that last year we purchased work horses and mares from the United States to the value of \$29,598, and in the last three years we purchased from the United States pedigreed breeding stallions and mares, principally stallions, valued at \$786,400. The new customs regulations respecting the importation of horses are calculated to check the bringing in of scrub stock from the States, and will be to some extent a protection to Canadian breeders against such competition, so that the probability is that fewer horses will come in from that source. But if this country is to become what it is well fitted to become, the breeding ground for the supply of breeding stock for the States, and of high-selling geldings and mares for the export trade, we must have more good breeding mares. Nearly every farmer could well keep at least two breeding mares to raise foals, and accomplish his farm work as well as he does now, as it has been proven that brood mares kept at work make the surest and safest breeders, and as on most farms some of the horses are idle part of the time in winter, those might as well be breeding mares which are productive. There is certainly a great field open for horse-breeding in Canada, and farmers will fail of their privilege if they do not go in and possess it.



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Better than ever will be the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for 1905. Quality, both in matter and illustrations, will be the watchword. We are aiming at the very best, and will not be satisfied with anything short of it.

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"How foolish is the pessimist,  
Despondent and forlorn,  
Who always, when he gets a rose,  
Goes hunting for the thorn!"

## THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

### CHAPTER IX. A Discovery.

Miss Leavenworth shrank from my side the moment she found we were left comparatively alone, and, retiring to a distant corner, gave herself up to grief. Turning my attention, therefore, in the direction of Mr. Gryce, I found that person busily engaged in counting his own fingers with a troubled expression upon his countenance, which may, or may not, have been the result of that arduous employment.

"Well," said I, "you had a right to do as you thought best, but how had you the heart? Was she not sufficiently compromised without your bringing out that wretched handkerchief, which she may or may not have dropped in her room, but whose presence there, soiled though it was with pistol grease, is certainly no proof that she herself was connected with this murder?"

"Mr. Raymond," replied he, "I have been detailed as police officer and detective to look after this case, and I propose to do it."

"Of course," I hastened to reply, "I am the last man to wish you to shirk your duty; but you cannot have the temerity to declare that this young and tender creature can by any possibility be considered as at all likely to be implicated in a crime so monstrous and unnatural. The mere assertion of another woman's suspicions on the subject ought not—"

But here Mr. Gryce interrupted me: You talk when your attention should be directed to more important matters. That other woman, as you are pleased to designate the fairest ornament of New York society, sits over there in tears; go and comfort her."

Looking at him in amazement, I hesitated to comply, but, seeing he was in earnest, crossed to Mary Leavenworth and sat down by her side. She was weeping, but in a slow, unconscious way, as if grief had been mastered by fear. The fear was too undisguised and the grief too natural for me to doubt the genuineness of either.

"Miss Leavenworth," said I, "any attempt at consolation on the part of a stranger must seem at a time like this the most bitter of mockeries, but do try and consider that circumstantial evidence is not always absolute proof."

Starting like one caught back from the verge of a precipice, just as destruction seemed inevitable, she turned her eyes upon me with a slow, comprehensive gaze wonderful to see in orbs so tender and womanly.

"No," murmured she, "circumstantial evidence is not absolute proof, but Eleanore does not know this. She is so intense; she cannot see but one thing at a time. She has been running her head into a noose, and oh—" Pausing, she clutched my arm with a passionate grasp: "Do you think there is any danger? Will they—?" She could not go on.

"Miss Leavenworth," whispered I, with a warning look toward the detective, "what do you mean?"

Like a flash her glance followed mine,

an instant change taking place in her bearing.

"Your cousin may be intense," I went on, as if nothing had occurred, "but I do not know to what you refer when you say that she has been running her head into a noose."

"I mean this," returned she firmly; "that, wittingly or unwittingly, she has so parried and met the questions which have been put to her in this room, that anyone listening to her would give her the credit of knowing more than she ought to of this horrible affair. She acts," Mary whispered, but not so low but that every word could be distinctly heard in all quarters of the room, "as if she were anxious to conceal something. But she is not, I am sure she is not. Eleanore and I are not good friends, but all the world could never make me believe that she has any more knowledge of this murder than I have. Won't somebody tell her then—won't you—that her manner is a mistake, that it is calculated to arouse suspicion, that it has already done so? And, oh, tell her from me"—she went on, her voice sinking to a low whisper now—"what you have just said, that circumstantial evidence is not always absolute proof."

I surveyed her with great astonishment. What an actress this woman is!

"You request me to tell her this," said I; "wouldn't it be better for you to speak to her yourself?"

"Eleanore and I hold little or no confidential communication," replied she.

I could easily believe that, and yet I was puzzled. Indeed, there was something incomprehensible in her whole manner. Not knowing what else to say, I remarked: "That is unfortunate. She ought to be told that the straightforward course is the best by all means."

Mary Leavenworth only wept; "Oh, why has this awful trouble come to me who have always been so happy before!"

"Perhaps for the very reason that you have always been so happy."

"It was not enough that dear uncle should die in this horrible manner; but she, my own cousin, had to—"

I touched her arm, and the action seemed to recall her to herself. Stopping short, she bit her lip.

"Miss Leavenworth," I whispered, "you should hope for the best. Besides, I honestly believe that you are disturbing yourself unnecessarily. If nothing fresh transpires, a mere prevarication or so of your cousin's will not suffice to injure her."

I said this to see if she had any reason to doubt the future. I was amply rewarded.

"Anything fresh? How could there be anything fresh when she is perfectly innocent?"

Suddenly a thought seemed to strike her.

"Mr. Raymond," said she, wheeling round in her seat, "why didn't they ask me more questions? I could have told them Eleanore never left her room last night."

"You could?" What was I to think of this woman.

"Yes; my room is nearer the head of the stairs than hers; to have gone down, she would have been obliged to pass my door. I should have heard her, don't you see?"

"That does not follow," I answered, sadly. "Can you give no other reason?"

"I would say whatever was necessary," she whispered.

I started back. Yes, this woman would lie now to save her cousin, had lied during the inquest, but then I felt grateful, and now I was simply horrified.

"Miss Leavenworth," said I, "nothing can justify one in violating the dictates of one's own conscience, not even the safety of one we do not altogether love."

"No?" returned she; and her lip took a tremulous curve, the lovely bosom heaved, and she softly looked away.

If Eleanore's beauty had made one jot less of an impression on my fancy, or her frightful situation awakened one iota less of anxiety in my breast, I should have been a lost man from that moment. "I did not mean to do anything very wrong," murmured she; "do not think too badly of me."

"No, no," said I; and there is not a man living who would not have said the same in my place.

What more might have passed between us on this subject I cannot say, for just then the door opened and a man entered, whom I recognized as the one who had followed Eleanore Leavenworth out a short time before.

"Mr. Gryce," said he, pausing just inside the door, "a word if you please."

The detective nodded, but did not hasten toward him; instead of that, walked deliberately away to the other end of the room, where he lifted the lid of an inkstand he saw there, muttered some unintelligible words into it, and speedily shut it again.

Immediately the uncanny fancy seized me that if I should leap to that inkstand, open it and peer in, I should surprise and capture the bit of confidence he had entrusted to it. But I restrained my foolish impulse, and contented myself with noting the subdued look of respect with which the gaunt subordinate watched the approach of his superior.

"Well?" inquired the latter as he reached him, "what now?"

The man shrugged his shoulders and drew his principal through the open door. Once in the hall their voices sank to a whisper, and as their backs only were visible, I turned to look at my companion. She was pale but composed.

"Has he come from Eleanore?"

"I do not know; I fear so. Miss Leavenworth," said I, "can it be possible that your cousin has anything in her possession that she desires to conceal?"

"Then you think she is trying to conceal something?"

"I do not say so. But there was considerable talk about a paper—"

"They will never find any paper or anything else suspicious in Eleanore's possession," interrupted she. "In the first place, there was no paper of importance enough—I saw Mr. Gryce's form suddenly stiffen—for anyone to think of concealment. Don't I know? Was I not my uncle's confidante?"

"I do not suppose there was," suggested I, "as far as your knowledge goes. But could she not have been acquainted with something—"

She drew back coldly. "There was nothing to be acquainted with, Mr. Raymond. We lived the most methodical and domestic of lives. I cannot understand, for my part, why so much should be made out of this. My uncle undoubtedly came to his death by the hand of some intended burglar. That nothing was stolen from the house is no proof that a burglar never entered it. As for the doors and windows being locked, will you take the word of an Irish servant as infallible upon such a point as that? I cannot. I believe the assassin to be one of a gang who make their living by breaking into houses, and if you cannot honestly agree with me, do try and consider such an explanation as possible, if not for the sake of the family credit,

why then"—and she turned her face with all its fair beauty upon mine, eyes, cheeks, mouth, all so exquisite and winsome—"why then for mine."

Instantly Mr. Gryce turned toward us. "Mr. Raymond, will you be kind enough to step this way?"

Glad to escape from my present position, I hastily obeyed.

"What has happened?" I inquired.

"We propose to take you into our confidence," murmured Mr. Gryce, easily. "Excuse me, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Fobbs." I bowed to the man I saw before me, and stood uneasily waiting. Anxious as I was to know what we really had to fear, I still intuitively shrank from any communication with one whom I looked upon as a spy.

"It is not necessary for me to remind you that it is in confidence, is it?" continued Mr. Gryce.

"No."

"I thought not. Mr. Fobbs, you may proceed."

Instantly the whole appearance of the man Fobbs changed. Assuming an expression of lofty importance, he laid his large hand outspread upon his heart and commenced.

"Detailed by Mr. Gryce to watch the movements of Miss Eleanore Leavenworth, I left this room upon her departure from it, and followed her and the two servants who conducted her, upstairs to her own apartment. Once there—"

Mr. Gryce interrupted him. "Once there? Where?"

"Her own room, sir."

"Where situated?"

"At the head of the stairs."

"That is not her room. Go on."

"Not her room? Then it was the fire she was after," cried he, clapping himself on the knee.

"The fire?"

"Excuse me, I am ahead of my story. She did not appear to notice me much, though I was right behind her. It was not until she had reached the door of this room—which was not her room," he interpolated dramatically, "and turned to dismiss her servants, that she seemed conscious that she was followed. Looking at me then with an air of great dignity, quickly eclipsed, however, by an expression of patient endurance, she walked in, leaving the door open behind her in a courteous way that I cannot sufficiently commend. Not seeing any other way of keeping her under my eye, and thus performing my duty creditably, except by entering her room, I followed her in and took a seat in a remote corner. She flashed one look at me as I did so, and commenced pacing the room in a restless kind of way. At last she stopped abruptly, right in the middle of the room. 'Get me a glass of water,' she gasped; 'I'm faint again—quick! on the stand in the corner.' Now, in order to get that glass of water, it was necessary for me to pass behind a dressing mirror that reached almost to the ceiling, and I naturally hesitated. But she turned and looked at me, and—well, gentlemen, I think either of you would have hastened to do what she asked. I stepped out of sight then, for a moment, but it seemed long enough for her purpose, for when I emerged, glass in hand, she was kneeling at the grate full five feet from the spot where she had been standing, and was fumbling with the waist of her dress in a way that convinced me she had something concealed there which she was anxious to dispose of. I eyed her pretty closely as I handed her the glass of water, but she was gazing into the grate with a look on her face such as I don't remember ever seeing before. Drinking

barely a drop, she gave it back, and in another moment was holding out her hands over the fire. "Oh, I am so cold," murmured she, "so cold!" And I verily believe she was. At any rate she shivered most naturally. But there were a few dying embers in the grate, and when I saw her thrust her hand again into the folds of her dress, I became distrustful of her intentions, and, drawing a step nearer, looked over her shoulder, when I distinctly saw her drop something into the grate that clinked as it fell. Suspecting what it was, I was about to interfere, when she sprang to her feet, seized the scuttle of coal that was upon the hearth, and with one move emptied the whole upon the dying embers. "I want a fire," she cried, "a fire!" "That is hardly the way to make one," I returned, carefully taking the coal out with my hands, piece by piece, and putting it back into the scuttle, till—

"Till what?" I asked, seeing him and Mr. Gryce exchanging a hurried look. "Till I found this," opening his large hand and showing me a broken-handled key.

(To be continued.)

### My Cousin from the City.

My Cousin Reggie, what was born'd  
Same year as me, he says  
Th' city's jest th' place t' live;  
But when th' summer days  
Come 'round, you bet he's glad t' pack  
His little trunk with clothes,  
An' come down on th' farm an' stay  
A while with me an' Mose!

There never was a city dog  
What's half as smart as Mose.  
Jest mention swimmin'-hole t' him,  
An' up he gits, an' goes.  
All city dogs kin do is ride  
A kerridge 'round th' park,  
An' sit up on the ladies' laps,  
An' wag their tails, an' bark.

But Mose kin fetch th' cows, an' dig  
A ground-hog out, an' shake  
Th' fightin' out of him, an' dive  
Fer stones, an' kill a snake.  
Th' only thing that Mose can't do—  
He's jest so smart an' strong—  
Is bear t' see me start away,  
An' him not come along.

An' Reggie says they have a church—  
Oh, I fergit how high—  
But wait'll he sees our poplar trees,  
A-stickin' in th' sky!  
Church steeples don't have blossoms on,  
Nor leaves—they wouldn't suit  
A feller with an appetite  
Fer robin eggs an' fruit.

An' Reggie's always talkin' 'bout  
Th' crowds what's on th' street,  
I'll take him down th' marshes, where  
Th' red-winged blackbirds meet.  
When they git scared, an' rise above  
His head, jest like a cloud,  
I'll bet he'll change his mind about  
Th' city an' the crowd!

He told me 'bout the fountains there—  
Why, you can't drop a hook  
Without some big policeman comes  
An' gives you seech a look!  
No wonder Cousin Reggie don't  
Know how t' ketch a fish—  
Th' only time he ever sees  
A trout it's on th' dish!

I don't see why he always says  
Th' city is th' best.  
He never gits t' hunt fer nuts,  
Or find a robin's nest.  
Jest think! He never gits t' build  
A dam across a brook,  
Or dig fer wrigglin' angleworms,  
An' string 'em on a hook!

I do believe he's just too proud  
T' say what he'd do  
If he could stay in town, or come  
An' live with me—don't you?  
'Cause now he's mighty glad t' pack  
His little trunk with clothes,  
An' come down on th' farm, an' stay  
A while with me an' Mose.

"George," she said in a nervous whisper, "you must give me time—you must give me time." "How long?" he hoarsely asked: "a day, a week, a month, a year?" "No—no, George," and she quickly scanned the sky; "only until the moon gets behind a cloud."



### Insects on the House Plants.

You will sometimes hear the wonder expressed that house plants are so frequently infested by insect pests during the winter, while during the summer they are comparatively free from them. The solution of the mystery is, however, not difficult. During the summer months the whole insect world is in a state of predation, larger enemies preying on smaller, these on smaller ones still, etc., and in the great chain of destruction the plant lice, which infest our flowering plants, come in for their share of being victimized. Birds, toads, and larger insects beset them on every side; fungous diseases fasten upon them, and parasitic foes obtain entrance to their bodies and deposit within them eggs, which hatch and develop into mature living creatures, to the destruction of the hapless plant lice. Now, it may be readily seen that these small pests, in the face of such odds, cannot well succeed in overrunning our plants in the summer time; in the winter, however, when shut off from such counteracting influences, there can be no

or foliage as potato beetles do. The great majority damage by piercing the stems and sucking the sap; their mouth-parts being especially formed for that purpose; hence, it may be readily seen that poison which touches only the surface of the plants can have no effect on these insects. They must, on the contrary, be done away with by something that will kill them by merely coming in contact with their bodies, or by closing up the many mouths through which they breathe so that they are suffocated. Of all the preparations which have been invented to accomplish these ends, solutions of sulpho-tobacco soap have been found among the most efficacious. When this cannot be conveniently procured, tobacco water may be used, or soap suds to which has been added a very little coal oil, two tablespoons to the gallon. Washes of whale-oil soap have also been highly recommended, or free dusting with pyrethrum powder, whose peculiar action is to paralyze the breathing mouths of the insects so that they cannot open them. In dealing with scale insects, it is necessary to brush the insects off the stems and wash the plants well with soapy water. Mealy bugs are often found on velvety plants—the coleus, for example—which are damaged by too much



Thoroughbred.

check upon them whatever, and in the hot, artificial air of the house they are at liberty to multiply with the rapidity which characterizes them.

In dealing with these insects, we must, at the very start, understand the way in which they attack our plants, otherwise our warfare is likely to be of small avail. Very few of the pests found in the house ever destroy plants by biting the stems

washing, and should, in such cases, be picked off carefully or touched with alcohol.

For other pests which do not belong to the plant-louse order, various methods have been recommended. Red spider, which appears as a myriad of tiny, rusty specks on the under sides of the leaves, may be kept in check by vigorous spraying with clear water. Fungous diseases

should be treated with copperdine; while worms in the pots may be eradicated by soaking the soil thoroughly with lime water, repeating the treatment if necessary.

Finally, if any of these pests have once appeared on one's plants, it must be remembered that eternal vigilance is the price of success. They may reappear at any time, and in a very short period manage to do an astonishing amount of damage. Hence, look the plants over frequently, and be ready to take the proper measures at the very first reappearance of the enemy.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

### The Comma Decided It.

Once a country school trustee, while visiting the school during a recitation, strongly criticised the teacher for wasting what he considered too much time on explaining to the class the use of so unimportant a thing as a comma. The teacher had one of the likeliest of the pupils write upon the blackboard a short sentence containing no comma. The boy wrote: "The director says the teacher is a donkey." This contained the sentiment of the director's complaint, and he was greatly pleased to have the pupil illustrate it so well. "Now, Johnnie," said the teacher, "give the class an example of the proper use of the comma." Johnnie did not write a new example, but merely inserted two commas in the one already on the board, making it read: "The director, says the teacher, is a donkey."

### Where Children Live.

If you live in a house with children, remember these things:

Learn to govern yourself before you try to govern them.

Never correct them when you are angry yourself.

Have reason to respect yourself before expecting them to respect you.

Don't say in their hearing what you would not like to hear them say.

Do not suspect them of evil. Expect goodness, and let them feel that you do.

Pay not the slightest attention to tale-bearing.

They will learn politeness and kindness and gentleness a thousand times better from your daily example than from years of precept.

### The Plodder's Petition.

Lord, let me not be too content  
With life in trifling service spent—

Make me aspire!

When days with petty cases are filled,  
Let me with thrilling thought be thrilled

Of something higher.

Help me to long for mental grace  
To struggle with the commonplace

I daily find.

May little deeds not bring to fruit  
A crop of little thoughts to suit

A shrivelled mind.

I do not ask for place among  
Great thinkers who have taught and sung,

And scorned to bend

Under the trifles of the hour—  
I only would not lose the power

To comprehend.

### Some Lessons of Life.

The coward is most friendless of men.  
The past of a man's life never dies; it only sleeps.

Only he who owes no debt can be at peace with all men.

There are times when the one is wisest who knows the least.

Moral courage is the surest key to the heart of a pure woman.

No man ever conquered who began a struggle with his eyes shut.

There is always sunshine on the other side of every cloud.

Genuine extravagance is appreciated only by the very poor.

Life is a tragedy or a comedy, according to one's own interpretation.

It is a clever man can obtain information without asking questions.

Treat every man as a gentleman and you will be regarded as one yourself.

Act as if you thought other men were curs, and some day you will be treated like a yellow dog.

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It is unquestionably Canada's Greatest Business School. No other school gets such RESULTS. It is now current talk throughout the country that the student who wants the best training and a good position when graduated must attend this school.

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300	do	do	do	1902
375	do	do	do	1903

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Supplied in any shade. It's a regular \$4.00 waist. It is lined, has a box pleat in centre and a box pleat on each side, small tucks between, tucked back, new sleeve, collar and cuffs. Waist trimmed in fancy buttons. Same waist in Black Taffeta Silk \$2.95

All other shades, \$3.50; all shades Lustre, \$1.50; all shades French Flannel, \$1.75; Black Satin 95c. Any shade Velvet \$1.95. Add 15 cents for Postage. Give Bust Size. Send to-day.

**SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., LONDON, CAN.**  
120 KING ST.



Do Your Own Business.

"And that ye study to be quiet, and to do your own business, and to work with your own hands, as we commanded you."—1 Thess., iv.: 11.

"Be strong! We are not here to play,—to dream,—to drift; We have hard work to do, and loads to lift; Shun not the struggle—Face it, 'tis God's gift."

St. Paul advises us to "study" to do our own business, and it is folly to put off from year to year that most important study. Certainly we have some business in the world, and it is very possible that many who are constantly busy are yet neglecting their own special business. Of course, it is not very polite to say, "Mind your own business!" And yet that seems to be the plain English of St. Paul's sensible advice. We may, then, be very busy and yet be utterly neglecting the particular work God wants us to do. Dickens shows this very plainly in his immortal "Christmas Carol," which is the best Christmas story I ever expect to read. Scrooge tries to comfort the unhappy spirit of his dead partner by saying:

"But you were always a good man of business, Jacob."

"Business!" cried the Ghost, wringing its hands again. "Mankind was my business. The common welfare was my business: Charity, mercy, forbearance, and benevolence were all my business. The dealings of my trade were but a drop of water in the comprehensive ocean of my business!" Oh, don't let us wait until death opens our eyes to what is really important work, and what is unimportant, before we recognize the fact that our business in this world is not to heap up money, nor to seek our own happiness in this world or the next. Like our Master, we must be about our Father's business, from earliest youth until we step out into the higher life of joyful service beyond the gate of death. To care only—or even principally—about the salvation of our souls, is certainly not to follow in His steps. He did not come into this world in order to save Himself, and He fights the fire of love in the hearts of men, not that they may selfishly keep it to themselves, but that they may help to enlighten the darkness of others. "For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself."

It is a grand thought that God not only gives each person his own special work, but also especially fits the worker for that position. No two people are exactly alike in character or environment, any more than they are exactly alike in appearance. God wants us to do our "own" business, not to copy somebody else. He is the Great Architect of the Heavenly Temple; and we are not only living stones, each one exactly cut and shaped to fit into his own particular niche, but we are also laborers—day-laborers—doing each day's duty without any certain knowledge of the great Plan, which He holds in His own hands. How important it is, then, that we should really do "our own" business, so that our bit of wall may exactly fit into the next bit. When Nehemiah built up the wall of Jerusalem, he accomplished the difficult task in fifty-two days. How was it done so rapidly in the midst of foes who tried to pull it down as fast as it was built? If you have patience to wade through the long list of names in the third chapter of Nehemiah you may begin to understand. Each man had his special post, and each man attended to his own business, and so the wall was built "and joined together unto the half thereof: for the people had a mind to work."

If Marley's Ghost was right in saying that the common welfare of mankind was his business, then probably it is our business too; and we may bitterly repent our wasted time, if we are too busy with other things to attend to that business. Terrible, indeed, it will be

some day, if we are compelled to confess: "Mine own vineyard have I not kept." It will be but poor comfort in that day to remember that we have been made by other men, "the keeper of the vineyards."

Don't let us rest satisfied with a small ambition. Carey, the great pioneer missionary to India, sent out a ringing call, which has still power to wake careless souls to earnest activity. He exclaimed: "Undertake great things for God; expect great things from God!" And he practiced what he preached. Like his Master, he worked at a humble trade, and when he gave up shoemaking, and tried to convert the heathen, his work at first seemed barren and fruitless. After seven years of labor only one Brahmin was converted, and yet his life was a grand success, and the ex-shoemaker received high honor from men, which, surely, in his case, was the reflection of God's praise. When he died, the universities of England, Germany and America went into mourning, and his one convert was the first fruit of countless thousands.

Doing great things for God does not always mean going out to teach the heathen; but it does always mean doing the work God gives us to do. I am given the grand opportunity of speaking to thousands every week, but I have also the special business of caring for an invalid mother. If there was only time for one of these duties, I should not hesitate a moment which to choose. The homework is by far the most important, because it is the work which God has placed in my hands, and which no one else is so well fitted for. Surely St. John did not think his special work of caring for a poor, lonely, heart-sick woman was of less importance than the world-wide vocation of the great apostle to the Gentiles. So if God has put homework into our hands, work which He plainly intends us to do, it is disobedient disloyalty to drop that in order to undertake what the world considers "great" business. If a soldier were told to guard a quiet pass, would he please his comander if he left that easy post in order to plunge into the thick of the battle? The greatest work the Master could give to his favored disciple was the care of a mother, and shall we dare to think that our work is poor and small, if the days slip by in a monotonous round of trifling duties done for love's sake? If you are quite sure you are doing your "own" business—the special work God has appointed for you—and doing it gladly as His servants, then he is very sure that you are undertaking "great" things for God; although, like Carey, you may not see any swift return for all your labors. There are always plenty of people willing to do the grand, showy work; but a great many hands are needed for the everyday chores, which seem so commonplace and yet are so necessary for the common welfare of mankind.

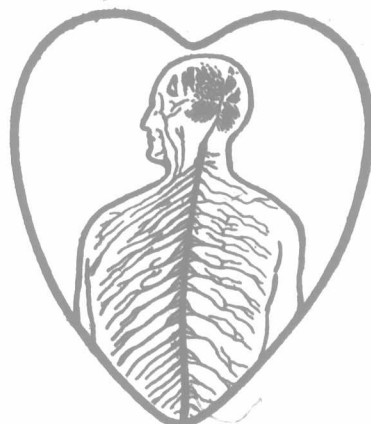
An Irish tramp once offered to do anything in the way of odd jobs for his breakfast. When asked to chop some wood, he objected, explaining that he wanted to do "odd" jobs, and "there ain't nothin' more common an' ordinary than choppin' wood."

Let us be content to leave the "odd" jobs for other people, and go on with the common, ordinary work that lies close at hand.

"To me There seems something nobler than genius, to be In that dull, patient labor no genius relieves, That absence of all joy which yet never grieves; The Humility of it! the grandeur withal! The sublimity of it! and yet, should you call The man's own very slow apprehension to this, He would ask, with a stare, what sublimity is! His work is the duty to which he was born."

HOPE.

MILBURN'S  
Heart and Nerve  
Pills.



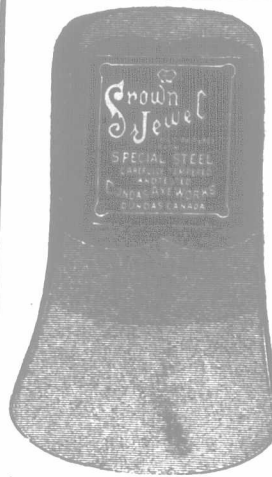
Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious breakdown of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pain through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

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Waists, fall styles, any color, China silk, \$2.25. Best taffeta, \$2.95. Luster, \$1.50. Velvet \$1.95.

Jackets, fall styles, light back half tight front, cape, any color wool, freeze, hip length \$3.50. Knee length \$1.95. Rain Coats (cravenette) same style and price as jackets.



Southcott Suit Co., LONDON, CAN.  
120 KING ST.

No advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**THE CHILDREN'S CORNER**

**September Puzzle Competition**

The winners in the Puzzle Competition for September are: Class I., Birdie Robb ("Brownie"), Kazubazua, Que. (aged 15); Class II., Evalena Price, Mountain Grove, Ont. (aged 14); Class III., Pearl Jose, Rossmore, Ont. (aged 9).

Edna Ruston, Lloyd MacHardy, J. B. Powell and J. Russell deserve very honorable mention.

The answers to the puzzles and riddles are as follows:

I.

"Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

Flea, Auburn, Road, Much, Echo, Rim, Seine, Alum, Dora, Venturing, Opera, Coz, Alibi, Thorn, Eagle.

II.

The Pirate, Waverly, Ivanhoe, The Monastery, The Abbot, The Antiquary, Castle Dangerous, Red Gauntlet, The Betrothed, Guy Mannering.

III.

Grain-bag or Corn-sack.

IV.

Esther viii., 9.

V.

Because the train always runs over sleepers.

VI.

Near, Eve, Levi, Sharp, Onega, Nun. Initials and finals—Nelson, Napier.

VII.

Chair, Hair, Air.

VIII.

Just before Christmas, my sister, Sue, began to make us a plum pudding. Of course she got some suet and considerably less than a ton of fruit to put in it, carefully removing all the stones therefrom, and as there were ten of us to sit to it, why, of course, it had to be a good size. She put it before the fire to warm, when, lo! a quantity of soot fell upon it and spoiled it, so that it was not fit to eat, but we had plenty of fruit and nuts to eat after dinner, so we did not mind very much. Name of Roman General—Suetonius.

IX.

Often. Of-ten.

X.

Because they shrink from washing.

XI.

One makes a-corns, the other makes corns ache.

XII.

An egg.

XIII.

Night-inn-gale. Nightingale.

XIV.

Because they are grand, upright and square.

XV.

Because it only follows him in sunshine.

XVI.

Pantry (Pan-Try.)

XVII.

Mattress.

It was in a country school, and I was hearing my little Second Reader class. The lesson that day was a story about flies, their curious ways and habits. Among other things the story said that flies always kept their faces clean, and then went on to tell how they rubbed their feet over their heads, as could often be seen by watching them. The last thing in the lesson was the question:

"What lessons can boys and girls learn from the flies?"

I asked the children to answer the question. Only one small boy ventured an answer, and that was:

"To wash our faces with our feet."

**The Tribulations of Tom and Amanda.**

No. 2.

Amanda was interested in the poultry business on her father's farm. Several of her hens had large families, yet so young that they required her undivided attention. At least they always received great care at her hands. She always had a spite against a huge pig that seemed to think its presence was required in the hen pen too, despite the fact that she always objected when she found it there, and was in the habit of giving it a reminder of her objection by way of a broom-handle, which she always left in a convenient place beside the door.

The pig was of the long, razor-back type, had considerable speed in its make-up, and took the utmost delight in wickedness of every kind. It soon became accustomed to the intrusions of Amanda, and used to give a volcanic snort and then bolt through the door on the appearance of the proprietor. On one occasion, instead of being stationed on one side of the door, she stood right before the opening and waited for her sweet revenge. The pig began to hum and haw and think big thoughts. At last it bolted, hooked its snout in Amanda's skirts, and its persecutor was on its back doing a circus act—riding backward. The pig, now blindfolded, bounded hither and thither through the fields. This was opportune for Amanda, and she clubbed away vigorously, though she herself was screaming for help. Tom was "changing work" with his prospective father-in-law, and he and our heroine's father were busy fencing a short distance away. He was so boastful over the affair and laughed so uproariously that when Amanda dismounted near him she poured some very uncomplimentary epithets upon him.

"Say, Mandy," said Tom, "you could train that pig to the saddle much quicker if you hadn't it blindfolded."

"I am not in the pig-training business," she replied, "but some good trainer ought to train you to draw a distinction between a tragedy and a comedy. I consider him no gentleman," she went on, "who is so ready to laugh at a girl's misfortunes." Amanda could hardly suppress a smile as she said this. She was keenly sensitive of the ridiculousness of her ride.

"I beg your pardon, Mandy," he said; "I really thought to rejoice over your good fortune, but if the pig did not go in the direction required, wait until evening and I will get a halter on it; then you may have a satisfactory ride." Amanda turned, "That cabbage laugh has put an end to our friendship, anyway," she said, "you and I are not speaking from this out."

Tom was left alone at his work for awhile. A rail being, by nature, a crooked one, would not lie still, and it was instantly demolished.

He was in hopes the storm would abate by night. But, no; her father referred to her ride, and she seemed more vexed than ever. Tom's heart beat in loud and awkward thumps. After supper, he went about fixing a good door on her chicken pen so that the rude old pig could give her no more trouble. Amanda saw what he was about and was glad, yet she still retained her mortified look. At length the work was completed. Tom was fearful lest his work would not bring about the reconciliation. But, with faltering steps, he again approached the house. "Mandy," he said, calling her out, "I have cheated the pig out of his farce now—that of parading in the sanctuary of your chickens. Won't you come and see the door I have made?" Tom was a wee bit stubborn yet, just enough to keep him from getting serious; but Amanda consented to go, as she was deeply interested in that same work. She felt satisfied, and yet the way she leaned on his arm indicated her repentance. She approved of the door on her hen pen, and they went on down the lane for the cows.

Feverham. HERVEY PERIGO.

**"DOCTORS SAY"** that habitual Japan tea drinkers can never be really well.

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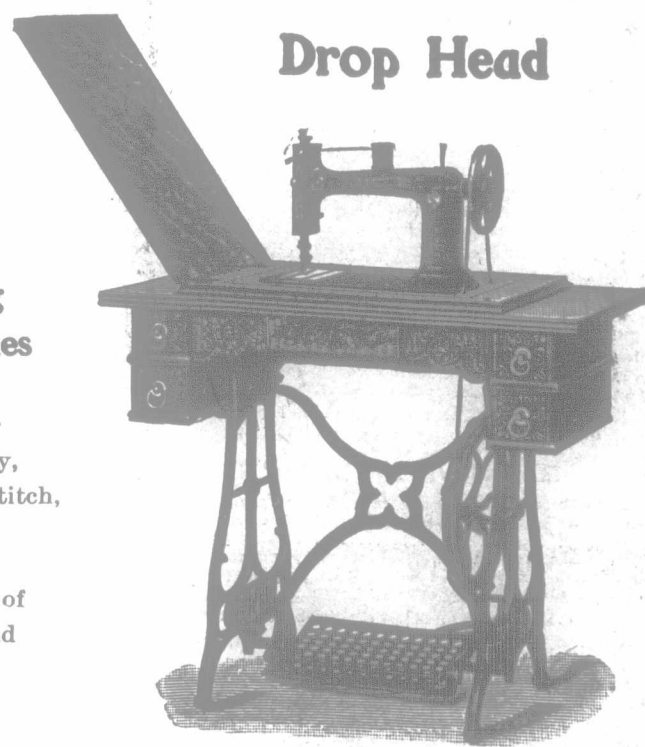
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2. **Stoddard**, carved-leg square, rosewood case, octagon legs, 6½ octaves, very good practice piano ..... **60 00**
3. **Dominion Square**, 7½ octaves, over-strung scale, carved legs and lyre and in A1 condition ..... **109 00**
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12. **Steinway & Sons, New York**, carved leg square piano, 4 round corners, 7½ octaves, over-strung scale, carved legs and lyre. Regular price, \$700. Special at ..... **165 00**

### BARGAINS IN UPRIGHT PIANOS.

13. **Mason & Eisch**, rosewood case upright piano, with a nicely-decorated top door, over-strung scale, 7 octaves; Boudoir size; a very good upright piano. Regular price, \$350. Special at ..... **210 00**
14. **Dominion**, upright piano, walnut case, 7 octaves, 2 carved panels in top door, an elegant toned piano and in A1 condition; regular price, \$350. Special at ..... **225 00**
15. **Jennys & Sons**, upright piano, ebonized case, 7½ octaves, cabinet grand, nicely decorated top door, in first-class condition; regular price, \$425. Special at ..... **235 00**
16. **Standard, Toronto**, upright, cabinet grand, beautifully decorated top door, Boston fall, continuous music rack, 3 pedals, 7½ octaves, regular price, \$385. Special at ..... **238 00**
17. **Dominion**, upright piano, walnut case, cabinet grand size, 7½ octaves, carved beautifully on top door, extensive music rack, in the best possible condition; practically as good as new; regular price, \$450. Special at ..... **250 00**
18. **Prince, Toronto**, cabinet grand upright piano, with Boston fall, continuous music rack, nicely decorated top door, 3 pedals, 7½ octaves, used less than three months; regular price, \$375. Special at ..... **255 00**
19. **Ennis & Co, Hamilton**, elegant upright piano, beautiful walnut case, cabinet grand, with continuous music rack, Boston fall, beautifully decorated top door, 7½ octaves, 3 pedals, practically brand-new; regular price, \$400. Special at ..... **275 00**
20. **Wormwith & Co., Kingston**, upright walnut case, cabinet grand, with continuous music rack, Boston fall, beautifully decorated top door, 7½ octaves, 3 pedals; practically brand-new; one with mandolin attachment, susceptible of banjo, mandolin or harp effect ..... **285 00**
21. **Heintzman & Co.**, upright, with Boston fall, continuous music rack, beautifully decorated top door, 7½ octaves, 3 pedals; an instrument that would be a credit to any drawing-room, and a pleasure to the musician. Almost as good as new. Regular price, \$475. Special at ..... **325 00**
22. **Weber & Co., New York**, beautiful mahogany case with 3 carved panels in top door, 3 pedals, 7½ octaves, made by one of the best manufacturers in the United States; regular price, \$650.00. Special at ..... **335 00**

### BARGAINS IN PIANO PLAYERS

- One Beautiful Piano Player, regular price \$275.00, special at ..... **225 00**
- One Beautiful Piano Player, regular price \$275.00, special at ..... **200 00**
- One Beautiful Piano Player, regular price \$275.00, special at ..... **185 00**

\$10.00 worth of music goes with each machine. Anybody desiring to purchase a Piano Player will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

#### TERMS OF PAYMENT

These pianos are sold under the following conditions:—Pianos under \$100, \$5 cash, balance \$3 per month. Pianos over \$100 to \$150, \$10 cash, balance \$3.00 per month. Upright pianos over \$250, \$15 cash and \$7 per month. Quarterly and half-yearly payments arranged, if desired.

YE OLDE FIRME OF  
**HEINTZMAN & CO., Limited**  
115-117 KING STREET WEST - - - TORONTO, CAN.



**WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS**  
FOR WAGONS.

Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.



**OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**

with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

**DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.**  
ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.  
H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."



### Books for the Home Library.

The following list, it must be understood, does not claim to be a comprehensive enumeration of all the books which have become classic as "Good Literature." It has been necessary to make the catalogue as short as possible, hence, unavoidably, the names of scores of books, poems, etc., quite as worthy of being classified among the best in literature as those here enumerated, have been omitted. Of those given, however, it may be said that all are of unquestioned standing as to literary quality. A great number have been chosen from Sir John Lubbock's carefully compiled list of one hundred "best" books; some have been taken from an address by Goldwin Smith, on the "Choice of Books"; others from the little volume "Books, A Guide to Good Reading," by John Millar, B. A., Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario, and the remainder have been recommended by the consensus of opinion of other literary critics well fitted to pass judgment as to what constitutes good literature. In order to suit all tastes it has been necessary to make the selection as varied as possible. In a few cases a single poem, e. g., "Cotter's Saturday Night," has been specified, although such may be found, possibly, only among a collection of other works by the same author; but when this has been done the idea has been to draw particular attention to an especial poem or essay which is likely to commend itself immediately to the reader, and so serve as an introduction to other works by the same writer. Strictly utilitarian books, on agriculture, etc., and technical works on nature study have not been included, but these will be given a place of their own at some future date. We shall also hope to add to the list as given to-day at some other time.

In the meantime, we shall be glad if the present selection may serve to help some one in laying out a course of reading for the long evenings of the coming winter, even though that course should only consist of three or four books, or two or three poems. . . . Once more may we repeat, do not attempt to read too much—not more than you can assimilate properly. It is much better, for example, to select a single play of Shakespeare's and make a thorough study of it than to rush through half a dozen superficially. Only by thorough study can you ever hope to fully grasp and enjoy the thought of the truly great in literature. This, however, is a matter which may safely be left to the judgment of all who read with the earnest desire of self-improvement, ever remembering that reading is not for recreation alone, but that, as Matthew Arnold says of all true study, its peculiar office should be "to enhance the excellence of the nature, and to render an intelligent being yet more intelligent in order that he may leave the world better and happier than he found it."

Just a word more: Do not be afraid that the expense of buying a few books will be too great. Millar's observation that "the writings of first-class authors are generally less expensive than the light, ephemeral works which satisfy so many readers," is very true, and if you once begin buying you will probably be astonished to find that, although you may be asked as much as a dollar and a half for cloth-bound volumes of the "latest novels," you will be able to procure veritable little gems from the very best standard authors for the very modest sum of twenty-five cents. Truly, in seeing

them one can but exclaim, "Who need be without books!"

#### LIST OF BOOKS.

- Fiction:—"Vanity Fair,"—Thackeray; "Adam Bede," "Silas Marner,"—George Eliot; "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth,"—Scott; "David Copperfield," "Bleak House,"—Dickens; "Les Miserables," "Toilers of the Sea,"—Hugo; "Vicar of Wakefield,"—Goldsmith; "Last Days of Pompeii,"—Lytton; "Emma,"—Miss Austen; "Lorna Doone,"—Blackmore; "Kidnapped," "Treasure Island,"—Stevenson; "Prue and I,"—Curtis; "Scarlet Letter," "House of Seven Gables,"—Hawthorne; "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush,"—MacLaren; "Seats of the Mighty,"—Parker; "Prince and the Pauper,"—Twain; "Kentucky Cardinal,"—Allen; "Heart of the Ancient Wood,"—Roberts; "Cranford,"—Mrs. Gaskell; "An Island Fisherman,"—Pierre Loti; "Westward, Ho!"—Kingsley; "My Summer in a Garden,"—Warner; "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."
- Poems:—"Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "Hamlet," "King Lear,"—Shakespeare; "Divinia Commedia,"—Dante; "Paradise Lost," "Lycidas,"—Milton; "Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Lady of the Lake,"—Scott; "Essay on Man,"—Pope; "Excursion,"—Wordsworth; "In Memoriam," "Idylls of the King,"—Tennyson; "Faust,"—Goethe; "Elegy in a Country Churchyard,"—Gray; "Cotter's Saturday Night,"—Burns; "Childe Harold,"—Byron; "Rime of an Ancient Mariner,"—Coleridge; "Deserted Village,"—Goldsmith; "Evangeline,"—Longfellow; "Saul,"—Browning; "Light of Asia,"—Arnold.
- Essays, etc.:—"Enchiridion,"—Epictetus; "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius," Aristotle's "Politics," "Conduct of the Understanding,"—Locke; Keble's "Christian Year," "Imitation of Christ,"—Thomas A. Kempis; "Past and Present," "Hero Worship,"—Carlyle; Essays of Emerson, Macaulay, Bacon, Ruskin, Irving and Burroughs; "Pleasures of Life," "Use of Life,"—Sir John Lubbock; Smiley's "Self-Help"; "Walden,"—Thoreau; "Thoughts from Fenelon"; "Lectures on the Study of English,"—Goldwin Smith; "Letters of a Self-made Merchant to His Son"; "The Simple Life,"—Wagner.
- History, Biography, Travel, etc.:—Boswell's "Life of Johnson"; Carlyle's "Frederick the Great"; Green's "Short History of the English People"; Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe"; McCarty's "History of Our Own Times"; Quick's "History of Education"; "Cook's Voyages"; "Humboldt's Travels"; Darwin's "Naturalist's Journal"; Addison's "Sir Roger de Coverley"; Morley's "Life of Gladstone"; "Napoleon—Last Phases," Lord Rosebery; Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Bronte."

#### A TIMELY LETTER.

The following part of a delightful letter from "Desire to Help," is so particularly appropriate to our subject in hand this week that I must let you have it, although the greater part of the contribution must be withheld until a later date. She says:

"I am especially fond of reading. I do not like to put in a day without getting in a few minutes at least for reading, and I thoroughly enjoy the Home Departments of the 'Farmer's Advocate.' I so often wish we were nearer a library. We are eight miles from our nearest one, and cannot get to it regularly at all—sometimes not for weeks. Do you know, I cannot understand how some women do without reading. One told me not long ago that she never got time to read except on Sundays, and then they usually had 'company.' When asked how she spent her evenings she said 'sewing.' I

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

think it's dreadful to work all day and sew all evening, day in and day out. But then I don't believe in piecing quilts, hooking rugs, etc., in all of one's leisure moments."

A GRIST OF RECIPES FOR GIG-LAMPS.

Soft Gingerbread.—One egg, three-quarters of a cup brown sugar, one cup best molasses, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon ginger, half a teaspoon cloves, three-quarters of a cup sour milk (a small one), one teaspoon soda, flour enough for a stiff batter. This gingerbread I can recommend. DESIRE-TO-HELP.

"Delicious" Gingerbread.—Cream together one cup butter and one cup sugar; add two well-beaten eggs, one cup of sour milk, one cup molasses, one tablespoon ginger, two teaspoons cinnamon, four cups flour; stir all together, and before putting in the pan, stir in two teaspoons soda, dissolved in two tablespoons of water. This is a splendid recipe; the cake is moist and keeps for some time. BUSYBODY.

Busybody wishes me to thank Gig-Lamps for the Icing Recipe, and goes on to say:

What a funny name that is—Gig-Lamps. I think the rest all write far more chatty home-like letters than I do; mine seem very formal affairs to me, not cosy like the rest, if you know what I mean. When I read them, I want to know the writers.

That's a compliment for our Ingle correspondents, isn't it? Now you all know what Busybody thinks of you.

Dear Dame Durden,—In response to the request of Gig-Lamps for a good gingerbread recipe, I send one which I have used for years, and the "men folk," who are supposed to be good judges, pronounce it to be first-class: One cup molasses, one cup brown sugar, one cup butter. Put all on stove; heat till the butter melts. When cold add one cup buttermilk, four eggs beaten separately, four cups sifted flour, one teaspoon soda mixed in flour. Spread in a bread-pan, and cook in a moderately hot oven. CHEERY.

Some very interesting letters are held over, but will appear soon. In the meantime, thanks to everybody. DAME DURDEN.

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

Indian Summer.

(By Robert Elliott.)

"Sweet Summer, flying to the South, afraid Of hasting Autumn, said a sad farewell To all the flowers that bloomed within the dell, To all the trees that grew within the vale— That time in flush of beauty, sweet-arranged. The weeping flowers their sorrows then 'gan tell, The trees bemoaned that on their leaves now fell The wrath of Autumn; sadly Summer stayed Her flight; returning to her weary Love She fought with Autumn in the mazy mood; To stay the tyrant's arm she wildly strove. A truce was called; both back returned and blood Stained wide the flowers below—the leaves above— And Indian Summer reigned in quietude."

The fifty-thousand-dollar schoolhouse had just gone up in smoke, and the taxpayers in the crowd looked at one another, and groaned, for the building was insufficiently insured. A small boy gazing upon the smouldering ruin suddenly burst into uproarious grief.

"Why, my little man," exclaimed a sympathetic bystander, "you must have been very fond of your school!"

"Tisn't that," howled the boy; "but I left a nickel in my desk, and I'll never be able to find it in that mess!"

HEALTH IN THE HOME. By a Trained Nurse

Croup, and Its Treatment.

One of the most dreaded of children's troubles is croup. Older children and old people have it occasionally also. A croupy child should be carefully fed, and have his lightest meal at night. He should be kept comfortably warm, and sudden changes of temperature should be avoided, not by shutting the windows, but by looking after the fire and clothing. The child's bowels should receive attention, and a thorough movement be secured every day. Any tendency to breathe through the nose should be examined into by the physician. Ordinary or spasmodic croup is due to irritation of the mucous membrane of the larynx. Membranous croup is accompanied by a growth of membrane in the throat. Croup comes on suddenly, the child usually waking in the night with a hoarse cough and difficult breathing. An emetic should be given immediately. Ten drops of wine of ipecac in a little water every fifteen minutes, until vomiting occurs. If this is not available, goose grease, or anything that is harmless and nauseating, or if there is nothing at hand, put a finger or feather down the back of the throat to irritate and cause vomiting. This relieves the spasm, and if there is membrane, detaches it. A kettle of water should be kept constantly boiling in the room, to moisten the air, placed as close to the bed as safety permits, with the spout turned towards the child, so as to pass over the bed without puffing directly into his face. A three-sided tent may be made over the bed with sheets and sticks or chairs, and the spout of the boiling kettle introduced at the foot and directed towards the child. The object of this is not to shut out air, but to shut in steam to moisten the air a little more. A cloth spread with vaseline or lard, and sprinkled with red pepper, may be placed on the throat, or capsicum vaseline, which can be obtained at a drug store, may be spread and used alone. Wine of ipecac should always be at hand in a house where there are children, and where there is a croupy child, boiling water and all the means of relief should be ready for immediate use at all times. After a bad attack it is wise to keep the child in bed the next day, and give very light nourishing food. If these measures do not bring prompt relief, send for the physician, and keep on with them till he comes.

MEANS OF PREVENTION.

If the child appears at all hoarse at bed-time, wring out one end of a towel in cold water, and wrap it around his neck, winding the dry part over that again until it is all covered, and his feet can be soaked for ten or fifteen minutes in hot water. The boiling kettle is always an advantage. I have seen excellent results from the administration of half a teaspoonful of coal oil, with a little granulated sugar in it as a preventive to a child over six years old. This can be repeated after about four hours if the hoarseness has not disappeared. It has the recommendation of being at hand at all times in every household. I have not seen it given to a child younger than six years. The cold compress above described is very efficacious as a preventive, and is extremely useful in all cases of hoarseness and relaxed throat, to restore the voice and relieve irritation.

Croup in older people is treated in the same way, except that a mustard paste may be used instead of pepper. Mustard is too strong for

a child. It is impossible to keep it on long enough to do much good. An older person, too, can be persuaded to sip very hot water slowly, and this will also bring relief. A. G. OWEN.

Domestic Economy.

TO REMOVE TAR STAINS.

Rub the marks with lard and then leave for a few hours that the tar may soften; sponging with spirits of turpentine will then remove the stain.

SWEET PICKLES.

Seven pounds of fruit, three and one-half of sugar, and a pint of vinegar is the standard proportion for all manner of sweet pickling. The spicing may be varied to suit the taste.

In pickling and preserving, use only graniteware or porcelain-lined kettles. All metals are liable to be dangerously attacked by acids.

JUMBLES.

Cream together two cups of sugar and one of butter, add three well-beaten eggs and six tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, flavor to taste; flour enough to make into a soft dough; do not roll it on the paste board, but break off pieces of dough the size of a walnut, and make into rings by rolling out rolls as large as your finger and joining the ends; lay them on tins to bake, an inch apart, as it rises and spreads; bake in a moderate oven. These jumbles are very delicate and will keep a long time.

POTATO FRITTERS.

One pound of potatoes, half a cup of flour, two eggs, a little salt, half a pint of milk, two ounces of butter. Boil the potatoes, then mash them with butter, add the flour, salt and eggs well beaten, make the whole into a thick batter; if too thick add some milk; put it by dessert spoonfuls into a pan of boiling lard; fry until golden brown; drain on blotting paper, and serve.

SOME USES OF AMMONIA.

Mildew stains on woollen fabrics may be removed by rubbing with ammonia and water; the solution as generally supplied by chemists answers, the pure being too strong.

Spirits of ammonia inhaled will sometimes cure a bad headache. Persons with greasy-looking skins should put a few drops of ammonia in the water in which they wash.

Fair-haired people will find that a little ammonia in the water when they wash their hair will brighten the tints wonderfully, as well as cleanse most effectually.

Ammonia added to a bath will have a very refreshing effect, and give tone and vigor to the skin.

In washing laces and muslin, a few drops of ammonia in the water helps the whitening process greatly.

Ammonia is also a capital thing for removing spots of tar if used in the following way: First heat an iron and hold it under the spots until they are thoroughly warm and soft, then wipe off with soft paper and sponge quickly with warm water to which ammonia has been added.

For general housecleaning, ammonia removes dirt, grease, smoke, etc., most effectively.

Grease may be taken from a carpet by putting one tablespoonful of ammonia and two of ox-gall into a pint of warm water, and sponging the spot thoroughly.

Rinse repeatedly with pure alcohol, and wipe with a piece of woollen cloth till nearly dry. If the spot is of long standing this may need to be repeated several times.

New Vigor FOR THE Nerves.

NEW POWER AND STRENGTH FOR EVERY ORGAN OF THE BODY IN THE USE OF

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Good digestion, ruddy complexion, splendid circulation, clear brain, steady nerves, sound, restful sleep, better health and greater strength of mind and body is what you may expect from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Not in any mysterious way, but from the hard fact that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is composed of the elements of nature which go to form new, red corpuscles in the blood, or, in other words, make the blood rich in the nutritive principle which creates nerve force—the power which runs the machinery of the body.

WITH THE VITALITY OF THE BODY THUS BROUGHT TO HIGH-WATER MARK WEAKNESS AND DISEASE GIVE PLACE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Impaired digestion, irregular action of the feminine organism, weakness of heart, lungs or other bodily organs, pains and aches and all the annoying consequences of weak nerves and blood disappear because the cause of their existence is removed.

By noting your increase in weight you can prove that new, firm flesh and tissue are being added by this great restorative.

MRS. H. A. LOYNES, Nurse, Phillipsburg, Que., writes: "I was all run down and could not do my own work. Everything I ate made me sick. In nursing others I had seen the good results of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and resolved to try it. As a result of this treatment I have gained ten pounds, do my own work alone and feel like an entirely different person. I have received so much benefit from this medicine that I am glad to recommend it to others I have a copy of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book and would not part with it for \$50, if I could not get another."

Test the extraordinary upbuilding power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

\$4.50 WOMAN'S SUITS. And up to \$12. Also Skirts, Jackets and Waists. Send for cloth samples and new styles. Southcott Suit Co., London, Can. Dept. A



CUT OF "IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL.

Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by

GOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited, Brantford, Canada.

TO SECURE RESULTS ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

*Time is the most important thing in human life.*  
**ELGIN WATCHES**  
 the most accurate of timekeepers.  
 An illustrated history of the watch sent free.  
 Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill.

varieties of strawberries? The object of the article was not to expose any particular person, but to emphasize by an actual illustration the importance of knowing what one wants, the price to pay for it, of dealing with reliable people, and of knowing what is contained upon a page to which the signature is attached.

Messrs. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., whose advertisement of a dispersion sale of 100 Shropshire sheep, on November 16th, appears in this paper, desires to call attention to the fact that on account of the Thanksgiving holiday coming on the 17th, there will be excursion rates of a single fare on all railroads in Canada from 16th to 21st of November, which will be to the advantage of parties attending the sale.

Attention is again called to the advertisement of the great sale by auction, on November 16th, of the entire flock of 180 pure-bred Oxford Down sheep, ewes, ewe lambs and ram lambs, belonging to Mr. Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, Ont., at his farm near Teeswater, on the Orangeville, Wingham and Teeswater branch of the C. P. R. This is one of the oldest and largest flocks of Oxford Downs in Canada, and is being sold owing to Mr. Arkell retiring from farming. Single fare on all railroads from 16th to 21st of November.

**Melotte**  
 CREAM SEPARATORS

Generate less friction than others  
**THAT'S WHY** { They need a brake.  
 They have one.  
 Others have none.  
 WRITE US FOR BOOKLET.

**R. A. LISTER & Co., LTD.**  
 MONTREAL.

**ONTARIO PROVINCIAL**

**WINTER FAIR**

Guelph, Ont.,  
 Dec. 5th to 9th, 1904.

The greatest educational show in Ontario for farmers and stockmen.

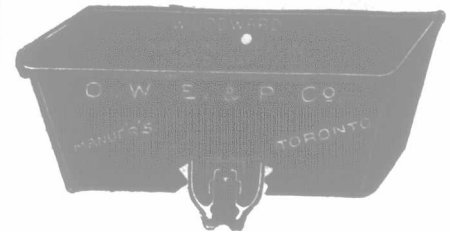
ENTRIES CLOSE NOV. 19th.

RAILWAY RATES—Single Fare from all Ontario points.

For programmes, etc., apply to

A. W. Smith, President.  
 A. P. Westervelt, Secretary,  
 Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ont.

**Water Basins**



Not the cheapest, but the BEST on the market. Note the name,

**WOODWARD**

They CASH, by increased milk.  
 Save TIME, working automatically.  
 LABOR, of owner and hired man.  
 Write us for full particulars.

Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.  
 TORONTO, CANADA.

Dehorned Cattle  
 rest easy and shorter milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the  
**KEYSTONE DEHORNER.**  
 Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horn. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed.  
 P. A. MCKENNA, V. S.  
 PICTON, Ont.

The East Elgin Percheron Breeders' Association, of Aylmer, Ont., have recently purchased from Messrs. J. Crouch & Son, London, Ont., and Lafayette, Int., the three-year-old Percheron stallion, Roband 40024, first prize at Indiana State Fair this year.

**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.

**Veterinary.**

**RINGBONE.**

Having a valuable year-old colt that has ringbone, I would be grateful for a recipe through your valuable paper?

A READER.

Ans.—Veterinarians treat ringbone with a strong blister, and if this is not effective in checking the development of the enlargement and in curing lameness, follow up with firing, and we would recommend you to have your veterinarian undertake the case.

**Miscellaneous.**

**PREVENTING ROT IN POTATOES—BUILDING CELLAR.**

1. Will lime scattered on potatoes prevent them from rotting in the cellar? If so, will it injure them for table use, or for seed? If any bad effects should occur, how long after application?

2. How should a cement cellar wall be built? Should there be an air space left? G. R.

Ans.—1. No; it will not prevent rot, but may possibly delay the disease. It would not injure them if spread on lightly. It would be a good plan to pick the potatoes over carefully and store the sound ones by themselves.

2. Just fill the space between the curbing with a mixture of gravel and cement, and ram it down thoroughly; then, when partly hardened, move up the shoring. There is no need of an air space, if most of the wall is underground.

**A DISTANT SCHOOL.**

A owns a farm, said to be in a school section (four miles square), situated in the north-west corner of said section. He appealed against the assessment, but council did not strike him off. There is no road to his lot within two miles.

1. Can he be compelled to pay special school rates?

2. Can he pay his taxes and deduct special school rate from his tax bill?

He is more than three miles away from the school; in fact, five miles by the roadway. J. E. M. Ont.

Ans.—1. Yes, unless same have been remitted by the trustees of the school section.

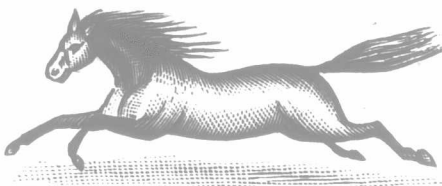
2. Not without there has been remission of same. We would refer him to sections 95 and 96 of The Public Schools Act (Ontario Statutes, 1901, chapter 39), as suggesting and providing for a suitable arrangement, and one that might possibly be open to him to take advantage of in the circumstances of his particular case.

**AN AGENT'S QUESTION.**

A reader asks for the name of the dishonest agent referred to in a recent editorial. Why did he not ask for the names of the purchasers who were so lacking in diligence as to sign such an order, or pay such a price for untried

**THE REPOSITORY**

BURNS & SHEPPARD,  
 Proprietors.



Cor. Simcoe & Nelson Sts., Toronto.

**GREAT SPECIAL AUCTION SALE IMPORTED SHIRES**  
 Tuesday, November 22nd, 1904

By instructions from MR. J. CHAMBERS, Holdenby, Northampton, England, we will sell, without reserve, on the above date, the following valuable collection, of his own breeding: 3 yearling fillies, 3 two-year-old fillies in foal, 6 three-year-old fillies in foal, 3 four-year-old mares in foal, 5 five-year-old mares in foal, 5 stallions. All of the choicest breeding and registered. The shipment sailed per S.S. Ottoman on Wednesday last.

CATALOGUES WILL BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK.

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Proprietors.

**DISPERSION SALE**

OF REGISTERED

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

ON Friday, November 25, 1904, at Shakespeare Station, G. T. R.

Consisting of 23 head, 17 females and 6 bulls, at my farm, two miles from Shakespeare Station, G. T. R. Some of these females are in calf to Scottish Hero (imported) = 36102-, and some to Nonpareil Fame (imported) Vol. 49, E. H. B. Some of the sires that have been used in the herd are Nobleman 13130, 10th Crown Jewel 16607, Wild Robin 25445, Capt. Watt 26141, British Sailor 31875, Capt. Mayfly (imp.) 28858, Scottish Hero (imp.), Nonpareil Fame (imp.)

SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Terms—10 months' credit on approved joint notes. Five per cent. per annum off for cash. THOS. TROW, Auctioneer. JOSEPH MCMILLAN, PROP., SHAKESPEARE, ONT.

**Employment**

Without special preparation for the work, whether on the farm or in the office, is out of the question. The

**Forest City Business & Shorthand College, of London,**

Y. M. C. A. Building, makes a specialty of preparing students for Teachers in Business or Shorthand Schools, as well as for Bookkeepers and Stenographers in wholesale, retail and financial institutions. Remember there are colleges and colleges; you will save time and money by attending the F. C. B. C. Are you interested? Particulars for a postal.

J. W. Westervelt, Principal.

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



# CARNEFAC

FED TO THE BEST BY THE BEST

## WHY?

Because the best feeders make an accurate study of their feeds, and of their animals, Hence their testimonials are worthy of implicit confidence. Mr. Clemo's report is only a sample of hundreds we receive equally as good.

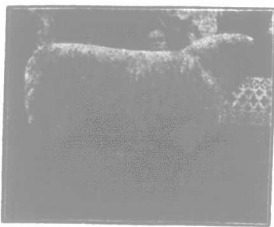
Welland, Ont., Nov. 11th, 1903.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In July I started feeding Carnefac to a pair of pigs. They gained 10 lbs. each per week until I started feeding to fatten, then the first week, on strong food in moderation, they gained 12½ lbs. each, the following 14½ lbs. each, and the following week 16½ lbs. each, and the week ending Nov. 8th, 20 lbs. each, weighing 510 lbs. combined, and being just 29 weeks old. (Signed) S. M. CLEMO.

YOUR hogs will do equally as well if you feed them CARNEFAC, because they will digest all the food they eat. They will not cripple nor become stunted, but will grow and fatten evenly and quickly. It costs but a trifle to prove this for yourself. Patronize your own dealer, if he has got CARNEFAC; if not, write direct.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.  
WINNIPEG TORONTO



### Unreserved Dispersion Sale

of my entire stock of **OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**

By auction at **SUMMIT HILL FARM**, 2½ miles from Teeswater,

ON

**NOVEMBER 16, 1904.** Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp

Consisting of 65 young ewes from imp. stock, bred to imp. (Reading) rams; 30 ewe lambs by imported sires, 35 ram lambs by imported sires. Also the

#### STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS

necessary to run a 300-acre farm. As I am giving up farming, everything will positively be sold without reserve.

12 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved notes. 6% discount for cash.

JOHN PURVIS, Auctioneer.

PETER ARKELL, PROP.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

#### GOSSIP.

Recipe for bringing up children to be patient, polite, kind, considerate, gentle and courteous: Be patient, polite, kind, considerate, gentle and courteous.

Remember the auction sale, on November 16th, of 12 Clydesdale fillies and 35 head of Shorthorns, property of John Bright, Myrtle, Ont., near Myrtle Stations, C. F. R. and G. T. R., and 7 miles north of Oshawa, G. T. R. Conveyances will meet morning trains at the two Myrtle Stations. See references to the offerings in this sale in the "Farmer's Advocate" for October 13th and 20th, pages 1399 and 1438. Single fare on all railways, 16th to 21st.

Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ont. (a station on the Toronto and Guelph branch of the C. P. R., and five miles from the city of Guelph), noted importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep, whose flock has made such a grand prizewinning record, heads his new advertisement in this paper with a cut of one of his first-prize rams at the World's Fair, at St. Louis, where his flock made such a splendid record.

By far the most meritorious Aberdeen-Angus auction to be held this season will occur at Chicago, Dec. 1st, during the International Exposition, and under the auspices of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, as advertised in this paper. These International Angus sales have always proven great attractions, but this one is expected to outdo any of its predecessors, since it is the only auction of the breed to be held at Chicago this fall, and breeders have been reserving their best animals for it. Ninety head are catalogued from herds of the most noted breeders, presenting the best opportunity of the season to secure high-class herd headers and superior show and breeding cows and heifers. W. C. McGavock, who is manager of the sale, offers \$200 in herd prizes, and these will be awarded on Wednesday, Nov. 30th, the day before the sale.

Single Fare on all Railroads in Canada from November 16 to 18.

### UNRESERVED SALE

OF

### 100 SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Imported and Canadian-bred, also all the

#### STOCK and IMPLEMENTS

(12 months' credit), on November 16th, 1904, at Burford, on the Grand Trunk Ry. Sale at 9.30. Lunch at noon. Write for catalogue. One of the firm quitting farming, and all will be sold. This is one of the best flocks ever offered in Canada by auction. Do not miss this sale.

Messrs. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.  
W. ALMAS, Auctioneer.



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.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 acres, lot 13, second con., Whitechurch, one mile east of Aurora, will be sold en bloc, or in lots of one hundred acres each, or one hundred and fifty acres, and fifty acres—to suit purchaser—at \$50 per acre. Apply: A. Love, Aurora, Ont., or J. O. Orr, Exhibition Office, Toronto.

WANTED to purchase, a second-hand horse-power in good order. Apply to the Bureau, Asylum, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Scotch collie puppies, parents good stock drivers, good heifers. Particulars, Fred. Medd, Millbrook, Ont.

PEDIGREE Old English Sheep Dog (bob-tail) puppies from registered imported stock, for sale. Price \$10. Apply T. H. Simpson, Onslow Station, Nova Scotia.

The persistent recital of crime by the newspapers begets crime to an extent that no man can compute.

# IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

OF

## 50 Imported Clydesdale Fillies

I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE

Stock-yards, Hamilton, Ontario, on

### Wednesday, November 23rd, 1904

50 Registered Clydesdale Fillies, 22 yearlings, 23 two-year-olds and 3 three-year olds, carefully selected, of choicest breeding, and the best that Scotland can produce.

**SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 p.m.**

For further particulars and for catalogue (which will be ready on November 16th), apply to

Auctioneers: Capt. T. E. Robson, Thos. Ingram.

W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.

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

GOSSIP.

The Toronto exhibitors of harness, saddle and hunter horses, Geo. Pepper and Crow & Murray, have been doing the horse shows in the central Western States, and have been able to attach some of the best colors going. Creighton Indian, Little Creighton, Daisy Dean, Empress, Sporting Duchess, Myopia and others that figure in the Canadian shows are maintaining their reputations and incidentally adding glory to their stables upon the American tanbark.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

The International Live-stock Show, at Chicago, to be held this year, Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, taking the breeding classes of heavy draft, Hackney and German and French Coach horses, beef breeds of cattle, sheep of all the breeds, and fat cattle, sheep and hogs, in individual, herd, group and carload lots, will be unquestionably the greatest show in these lines ever seen in America. The best of the breeding stock that figured at the St. Louis Fair will be at Chicago, with thousands of animals that were not at St. Louis, and, in many classes, will outshine those that were there. The International sets the pace for stock shows. It leads the procession, and puts up an aggregation of the highest-class breeders' and butchers' stock of any event of its kind in the wide world. It is an education and an inspiration for young stockmen unequalled. The show comes at a season when farm work is not pressing, and the favorable railway rates arranged reduces the expense to such an extent that no one need miss the show on that account, and to those especially who have not seen Chicago and the Union Stockyards and packing plants, these alone are worth all the trip costs. There are great sales of pure-bred cattle and sheep slated for the afternoons of four of the days of the show, as advertised in these columns; and the carload cattle competitions are unequalled in all the world. Parties contemplating going should early enquire of their station agent for rates, and if the agent has not received instructions for reduced rates, write at once to Mr. W. E. Skinner, Union Stockyards, Chicago, manager of the show, who will see that instructions are promptly forwarded.

THE WORLD'S CATTLE SUPPLY.

It is estimated that there are 318,747,540 cattle in the more highly-civilized countries of the world, and, strange to say, the three countries having the largest number per capita of population are in South America. Probably this in part explains why the South Americans are both able and willing to pay such long prices for British Shorthorns. In total number of cattle, British India leads, with United States second. Canada, however, exceeds the U. S. in number of cattle per capita.

The following table shows the total number of cattle and the number per capita for the different countries, as given in official census returns:

Country.	No. of Cattle.	Total.	Per cap.
Uruguay .....	6,827,428	7.078	
Paraguay .....	3,506,000	6.535	
Argentina .....	22,000,000	4.495	
Australia .....	10,128,496	2.325	
Bosnia .....	1,416,000	.815	
Canada .....	4,120,586	.767	
Denmark .....	1,749,313	.714	
United States .....	61,424,599	.707	
Sweden .....	2,582,555	.499	
Cape Colony .....	1,077,044	.443	
Norway .....	950,201	.428	
Roumania .....	2,589,040	.426	
Switzerland .....	1,340,375	.403	
France .....	14,673,810	.377	
Servia .....	942,087	.371	
Austria .....	9,507,626	.364	
Hungary .....	6,738,006	.350	
European Russia .....	35,916,857	.349	
Germany .....	18,939,692	.324	
Netherlands .....	1,655,600	.314	
British India .....	87,188,923	.295	
Gt. Britain and Ireland .....	11,477,824	.276	
Belgium .....	1,675,000	.250	
Algeria .....	992,551	.207	
Italy .....	5,000,000	.154	
Spain .....	2,218,000	.119	
Portugal .....	625,000	.115	
Japan .....	1,490,883	.031	
Total .....	318,747,540	.382	

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

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD



St. Louis World's Fair Winners.

READ OUR RECORD AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR:

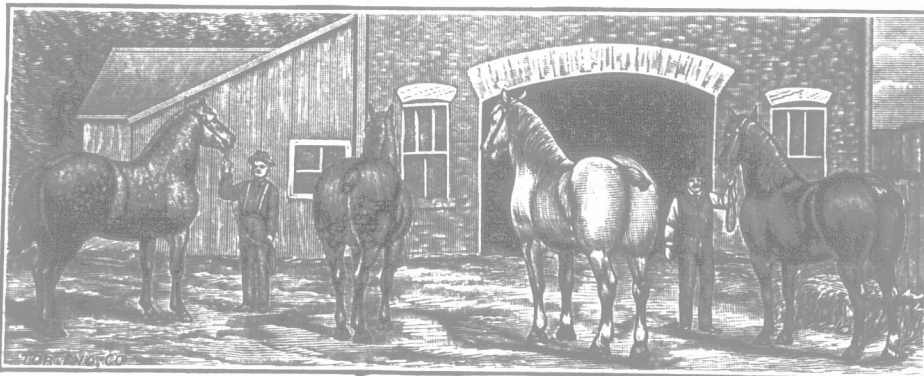
Premier Championship.	Grand Championship.
Reserve Grand Championships.	Two Championships.
Three Reserve Championships.	Five Diplomas.
Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals.	Nine First Premiums.
Six Second Premiums.	Six Third Premiums.
Three Fourth Premiums.	Two Fifth Premiums.

Eight importations within past year. Carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont., stables, for sale. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new Catalogue Q.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm  
BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

Address  
H. W. TRUMAN,  
Manager, London, Ont., Branch.

J. H. TRUMAN,  
Whittlesea, England.

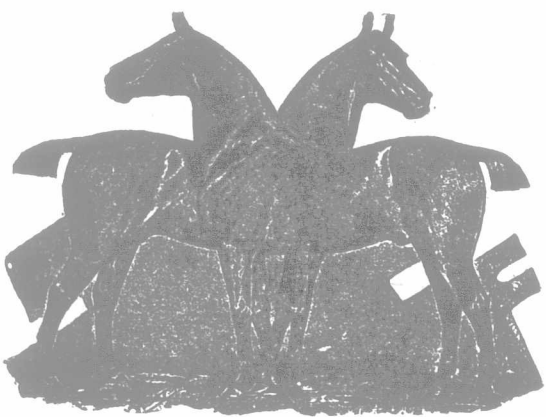


22 - PERCHERONS - 22

Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons and prize-winners in France, and Toronto, London and Ottawa, Ont., and from the best breeders in France. They are descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique, Romulus. Our horses are all in fine shape, considering the superior quality of our horses. Have personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good, sound, serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. Colors, black and dark dapple grays; they are large and blocky fellows, 2 to 4 years old, weighing from 1,600 lbs to 2,000 lbs., with the right kind of feet and legs. We have a few choice GERMAN COACHES, HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES, that are also for sale. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere, inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchaser. HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, SIMCOE, ONT. 82 miles south-west of Toronto, on the G. T. R.

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

J. Crouch & Son, the Great Importers, of Lafayette, Indiana,



and the largest importers in the world of  
GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON  
and BELGIAN STALLIONS.

have started a branch in London, Canada, and have just received at their new sale barns QUEEN'S HOTEL, one car of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions. All imported from France, Belgium and Germany, and are the largest prizewinners of 1904. We exhibited 100 head at the St. Louis World's Fair, and we have won more prizes in 1904 than all others combined. We guarantee every horse to be satisfactory, sure breeders, and back them up by a responsible guarantee. We sell nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers good.

MESSRS. U. V. O'DANIEL and R. P. WATERS, managers and salesmen, London, Ont.

ADDRESS: J. CROUCH & SON, LONDON, ONT.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SHETLAND.

The Shetland pony of to-day is a little fellow distinctly apart from his namesake of popular penchant some years ago. Then his was a squat little individuality of chubby, muscular development, almost shapeless in its roly-poly character, and set low on stout but shaggy little legs, that gave him the appearance of Lilliput's drafter. He patted along over the ground in a regular dog trot, with a patience and energy that offset the fact that he only lifted his feet high enough to get them off the ground and displayed about as much grace in his locomotion as "the sheep in the pasture, the cow in the corn." Such was the blocky, sturdy little breadwinner of his native Shetland isles transplanted to American soil. Year by year, however, his gentleness and endurance popularized his demand until his use became common and his defects began to storm the eye of the pony breeder. Today the Shetland is a miniature jewel in conformation—the best of them—with all the elegancies of type of a show horse. Careful breeding has produced clean, well-turned feet and fetlocks, little legs that are muscular without being stocky, close-coupled little bodies, supple, well-set little necks that carry proud little heads as boldly as your gig type. He is gaining action, too, slowly but truly; picking his feet up in a brisk, clean manner he did not know before; in fact, some of our best Shetlands display quite remarkable knee action of a modest sort and fold their feet under them with the sharp precision of a veteran high-stepper. They are gaining snap and spirit without losing the qualities making them famous. In fact, the Shetland of to-day is sloughing off his crudities that passed unnoticed among the foothills of his bleak island home of earlier days. He is being refined by careful breeding to meet modern exigencies, and the demand of a market that wants these characteristics. The horse show has implanted a desire for smartness of type, even among the children's pet and plaything, and those breeders who recognize this fact the most forcibly are the material gainers in the end. The Shetland pony is past the point where he was an experiment. His legitimate position is assured, just as the definite usefulness of the larger pony is growing with the growing appreciation of his capabilities. —[Rider and Driver.

TRADE TOPICS.

THE TREAD POWER has many advantages as a power for operating farm machinery. They are rapidly becoming more popular, and are capable of saving much time and energy. They are advertised in this issue by McGill, of Chatsworth. See the announcement, and enquire for terms.

NORTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

A term in any of the departments of the Northern Business College will place your services in greater demand. Four complete courses of study: business, shorthand and typewriting, telegraphy and preparatory. There is no time like the present to enter. This institution has unexcelled equipment, a full staff of competent and painstaking teachers. Hundreds who were just able to spend a few winter months with us are now filling first-class positions. For full particulars address, C. A. Fleming, Principal, Owen Sound, Ont.

The officials of the United States Department of Agriculture were recently much amused by a letter sent the department by an occasional correspondent in Virginia.

Among other things, the writer hastened to advise Secretary Wilson to this effect:

"My wife had a Tame cat that dyd. Being a Tortureshell and a Grate favorit, we had the same berred in the Gardin, and for the enrichment of the soil I had the Carkis deposited under the roots of a Gooseberry Bush. (The Frute being up to then of the smooth variety.) But the next Season's Frute, after the Cat was berred, the Gooseberrys was all Hairy—and more Remarkable, the Caterpillers of the Same Bush was All of said Hairy description."

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. S. R. Beck, South Cayuga, Ont., breeder of high-class Holstein cattle, whose advertisement appears in this issue, has a herd numbering 35 head, comprising representatives of some of the heaviest milking families of this great breed of dairy cattle, which have made such splendid records in the dairy competitions in Canada, and at the World's Fair at St. Louis this year, and is in such great demand as evidenced by recent reports of public sales. The stock bull is Prince Zozo De Kol's Netherland 1616, by Netherland De Kol's Perfection, whose dam, Netherland De Kol, has a two-year-old butter record of 20 lbs. 5 ozs. in seven days, and her sister, De Kol 2nd's Queen, has a record of 28 lbs. 7 ozs. in seven days, dam Princess Zozo, by Netherland's Rupert, whose sire's dam, Lady Foy, has a butter record of 32 lbs. 3 1/2 ozs. in seven days. A number of the females were imported from the U. S., and have milk records of from 55 to 70 lbs. a day. In young stock, Mr. Beck is offering for sale two young bulls, seven months old, five heifer calves from six to seven months old, three one-year-old heifers, four two-year-old heifers, two three-year-old heifers, all very strong in the blood of Netherland and De Kol strains. There are also for sale several older females, in which the Clothilde and Pietertje blood predominates. Parties looking for the best class of Holsteins should correspond with him. His nearest station is Dunville, on the G. T. R.

**MAPLE LODGE LEICESTER WINNINGS AT ST. LOUIS.**

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: The following are the first prizes I won at the World's Fair, St. Louis, with my Leicester sheep: First for ram, 2 years or over; first for ram over 12 and under 18 months; first for ram lamb under 6 months; first for shearing ewe; first for ewe lamb, 6 and under 12 months; first for four, any age or sex, got by one ram (third also in this section—all by Stanley); first for two any age or sex, the produce of one ewe (second also in this section—all by Stanley); first for ram and 3 ewes over 18 months, all by Stanley; first for ram and 3 ewes under 18 months (second also in this section, all but one by Stanley); first for ram and 3 ewes, all bred by exhibitor. This was the most valuable and valued prize in the class—all by Stanley. Champion ram over 12 months; champion ram under 12 months; grand championship for ram any age; champion ewe over 12 months; reserve champion under 12 months; grand championship for ewe any age. Also, premier championship for breeder—a diploma and gold medal for the best showing of Leicester sheep bred by one breeder; premier championship for exhibitor—a diploma and gold medal for the best showing of Leicester sheep, determined by the aggregate amount awarded to one exhibitor for sheep owned by him.

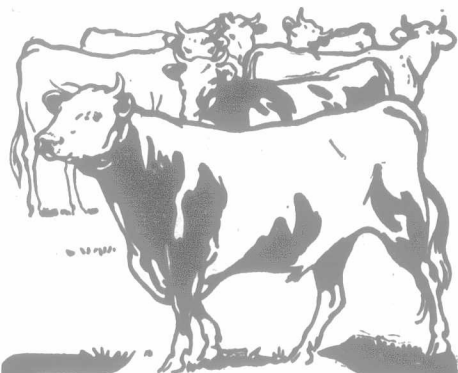
Besides those first prizes mentioned, I was awarded six second premiums, three thirds and eight fourths. I had two sheep competing in each section.

The above were all won in the breeding class. I got a large number of prizes in the class for wethers as well.

A noticeable fact about my winnings is that the sheep I showed were nearly all by my old stock ram, "Stanley." I have a handsome lot of ram lambs by him and imported Winchester, and ewe lambs as well, and ewes sired by Stanley and bred to Winchester and some of my other rams.

**California.**

The Chicago & North Western Ry. has issued a new publication entitled "California." It contains a beautiful colored map of the State, a list of hotels at California tourist resorts, with their capacity and rates; and a most interesting series of pictures, showing California's resources and attractions. The prospective visitor and settler should be in possession of a copy of this profusely illustrated folder. Sent to any address on receipt of two cents in stamps. Low rates from all points. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.



**A Hess Fed Steer**

It is easy to pick out a steer that has been well fed and conditioned on Dr. Hess Stock Food—one that has been taken care of in a proper manner from a weanling.

**DR. HESS STOCK FOOD**

is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), which aids in the development of bone, muscle and flesh by promoting sharper appetite and greater assimilation, and in keeping the animal immune from the commoner forms of disease or debility.

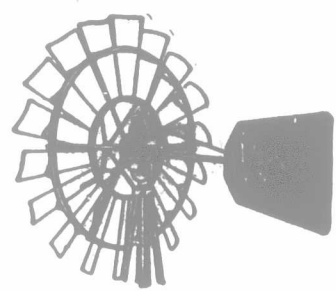
Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25-lb. pail \$2.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

**DR. HESS & CLARK,**  
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.  
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

**Keep in the Front.**

To do it you must have the best, and the BEST WINDMILLS are the

**WOODSTOCK STEEL MILLS**

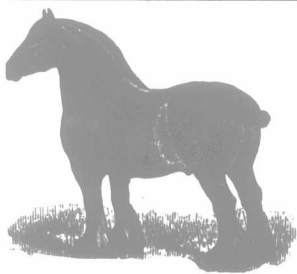


when fitted with GRAPHITE bearings. They run without oil; no more CLIMBING TOWERS TO OIL BEARINGS.

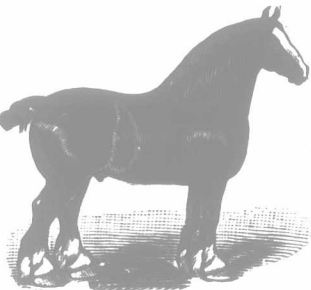
Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, and Saw Benches

**Woodstock Wind-Motor Co.,**  
Limited,  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

**Advertise in the Advocate**



**JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.**



**SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM**

**CLYDESDALES**

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prize-winners in our lot.

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE**  
BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm,  
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

**SAWS** ANY WOOD IN ANY POSITION ON ANY GROUND 4 in. to 6 ft through

MAN with a FOLDING SAWING MACHINE BEATS 2 MEN with a Cross-Cut Saw 5 to 9 cords daily in the usual average for one man.

NO BACKACHE weight only 41 lbs. EASY TO TAKE EASY TO TAKE EASY TO TAKE

Our 1904 Model Machine saws faster, runs easier and will last longer than ever. Adjusted in a minute to suit a 12-year-old boy or the strongest man. Send for Catalog showing latest IMPROVEMENTS. First order gets agency. Manufactured in Canada. NO DUTY TO PAY.

Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 16 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

**ZENOLEUM**

Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip.

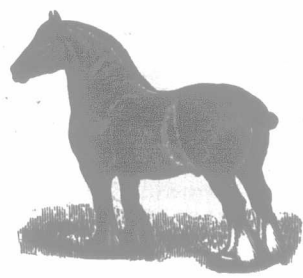
For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies' Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All drugists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.25.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

**FONTHILL STOCK FARM**

**50 SHIRE HORSES**

AND MARES to choose from.



**MORRIS & WELLINGTON,**

FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

**CAIRNBROGIE**

**CLYDESDALES**



OUR NEW IMPORTATION includes the best stallions and fillies that we were able to secure in Scotland, and we were first on the ground this year to make our selections.

Our object is not to import large numbers, but high-quality stock. We shall be pleased to show our horses to visitors at the big fairs. Don't fail to see them.

**GRAHAM BROS.,**  
Claremont, Ontario.

**CLYDE STALLIONS and FILLIES**

1, 2 and 3 years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Apply

**ROBT. DAVIES, Toronto, Thorncliffe Farm.**

**INTERNATIONAL JACK BARN**

The only importer of Spanish Jacks in America. Write to-day for prices and why you should raise mules.

**Edward R. Hogate**  
Troy, Ohio, U.S.A.

**EIGHT HEREFORD BULLS**

for sale at a bargain if taken soon. For particulars apply to

**R. J. Mackie, Springdale Farm, Oshawa, Ont.**

**CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY STALLIONS**

Our second consignment since Toronto Fair, consisting of extra good Clydesdale and Hackney stallions, sailed from Glasgow on the 8th, per S.S. Marina, and should reach our stables in London, Ont., the end of October, and includes several prizewinners. This is the best consignment we ever shipped. Come and see, or write. Address all correspondence to

Mr. Hugh Thomson, St. Mary's, Ont., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, in ordering change of advertisement, writes: I have for sale two red bull calves of good promise, one a Golden Drop and the other an English Lady, sired by W. B. Watt's Sons' Imp. Scottish Beau.

**OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS.**

From Sept. 1st to Oct. 27th records of forty-seven cows were approved. Only one of this number commenced eight months after freshening. It was made by a five-year-old cow that dropped her calf Oct. 30th, 1903. Commencing her record July 14th, 1904, two hundred and fifty-eight days after calving, she produced in fourteen days 20.687 lbs. fat, an average of 2.281 lbs. per day. Two thirty-day records were approved, the largest of which was made by a four-year-old cow. She produced 66.921 lbs. fat, an average of 2.231 lbs. per day.

Of the seven-day records eight cows averaged age 7 years 4 months 6 days, days from calving 16, milk 440 lbs., fat 14.457 lbs.; twelve four-year-olds averaged age 4 years 4 months 27 days, days from calving 15, milk 395.3 lbs., fat 13.321 lbs.; seven three-year-olds averaged age 3 years 3 months 26 days, days from calving 28, milk 312.8 lbs., fat 11.656 lbs.; twelve two-year-olds averaged age 2 years 3 months 18 days, days from calving 24, milk 283.9 lbs., fat 9.321 lbs.

Perhaps the most remarkable record in the list was that of a heifer that dropped her calf at 2 years 12 days old. She produced 46.369 lbs. fat in thirty days, an average of 1.545 lbs. fat per day. Her average for the best seven days was 1.642 lbs. fat. S. HOXIE, Supt.

**A SHORTHORN DISPERSION.**

On Friday, November 25th, as advertised on another page in this issue, Mr. Joseph McMillan, Shakespeare, Ont., will sell at auction his herd of 23 head of registered Shorthorn cattle, 17 females and 6 bulls. The bulk of the females in the herd are of the Roan Duchess family, tracing to Roan Duchess, imported by Mr. R. R. Bown, of Bow Park, Brantford, in 1857, and winner of first prize at the Provincial Fair in that year. She was a grand cow, and bred a splendid class of cattle, which went into the hands of Hon. Geo. Brown when he purchased Bow Park Farm. The family is noted for its good milking matrons, a quality which it has maintained unabated, some of the cows in Mr. McMillan's herd nursing two calves, and doing well for them. The list of sires used in the herd shows that good judgment and discrimination has been used in their selection, as they were richly bred and also excellent individuals. Among these we notice Nobleman, bred by the Russells of Richmond Hill, a superbly-bred bull of the Miss Ramsden family; Wild Robin, bred by Messrs. Cargill, by Imp. Rantin Robin, and of the favorite Strathallan family; Captain Watt, bred by the Watts of Salem, sired by Imp. Royal Sailor, and of the Marr Beauty tribe; British Sailor, bred by the Watts, sired by Royal Sailor (imp.), and of the Scotch Crimson Flower tribe; Captain Mayfly (imp.), winner of first prize at Toronto and London, sired by Captain of the Guard, bred by Amos Cruickshank, and of his Cicely tribe. Scottish Hero (imp.), by Count Amaranth, and of the Kinellar Claret tribe, and Nonpareil Fame (imp.), bred by Alex. Campbell, Deyston, got by Golden Fame (76786), and of the Kinellar Nonpareil family. With top crosses of Scotch-bred bulls such as these, and most of the females bred to the two imported bulls last named, and the stock well cared for though not pampered, it is not strange that the cows are a strong, vigorous, good milking lot, carrying well-shaped udders, and the heifers and young bulls fleshy, thrifty, well haired, of good type, and promising to grow into good useful cattle. Some reference to the females and young bulls may be looked for in our next issue. In the meantime it will be well for parties interested to keep in mind the date of sale, Nov. 25th.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.

BEANS.

1. Kindly identify enclosed beans. They grow about ten inches high, have very few leaves, and yield exceedingly well.

2. What distance would you advise putting drills, and how many sow per acre? F. H. W.

Ans.—1. This variety is known as Pea bean, Tree bean, White Wonder, Thousand to One, and possibly by other names. It is the favorite variety on the Boston market, and is being quite largely grown in Essex, Kent and Elgin Counties in Ontario.

2. Would make drills about twenty-eight inches apart and sow about one bushel to the acre.

CURED CORN FOR SILAGE.

Will you please give me your opinion in the next issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," re putting corn that has been cut and shocked several weeks into a silo? I intended putting up a silo in time to put the green corn into it, but through unseen circumstances I was not able to do so. However, I could cut it in now if it would be advisable. E. M.

Ans.—If the corn is well wet as it goes into the silo we believe it will keep in good condition, but if put in without wetting we should expect it to mold and prove useless for feeding purposes. Where carriers are used to elevate the cut corn a barrel of water with a spile or spigot near the bottom, placed where the water would be sprinkled on the cut corn as it fell from the ensilage cutter has been quite satisfactorily used for this purpose. We do not know whether this could be operated successfully where blowers are used, but no doubt a plan can in that case be devised to suit the purpose.

DAIRY QUESTIONS.


What breed of cattle would you recommend for cream and butter production alone? Which would pay best, making butter at twenty cents per pound, or selling whole milk at ten cents per gallon, considering skim milk left as feed in former case? How many pounds of cream of average richness does it take to make a pound of butter?

"SCOTTIE."

Ans.—Jerseys, but, of course, there are strains and individuals in other breeds that would do as well as many Jerseys. One should always remember that breed is not a guarantee of efficiency. One of our eminent agricultural educationists has said that by selling butter from the farm, nothing but condensed sunlight is sold, and this is about true, but circumstances alter cases. It would certainly be most economical of fertility to make butter, but that would necessitate more help to handle the butter, feed the milk, and care for the stock to which the milk is fed. Taking simply the cash received for the milk disposed of by each, means the advantage would lie with the practice of selling the whole milk, which, under average conditions, and at a very rough estimate, would be equal to from twenty-five to thirty cents per pound for butter. The average per cent. of fat in cream has been estimated at about twenty-two per cent., and fat comprises about eighty-four per cent. of butter. Roughly speaking, therefore, it would require about four pounds of cream to make a pound of butter.

BURN THE RUBBISH.

The insect pests have grown so numerous that only safe management for the vine crops at least, is to dry and burn them as soon as the crops are secured. They afford winter shelter for various destructive pests, and the ashes are far safer than the vines. In fact, it is the only safeguard against some of the insects that are becoming troublesome. If weeds have gotten the start, as they sometimes will, and have matured their seed, gather them while damp, pile loosely so that they will dry out, and then burn them also. They are not safe even on the compost heap, unless they can remain there until it is certain that all the seed has decomposed beyond the power of germination.—[EX.]



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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

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Puffs, Tumors, Thorough-Pin, Capped Hock, Swellings,

etc., without laying the horse up or removing the hair. Strengthens strained and weak tendons, restores the circulation, allays all inflammation. Cures tumors, hernia, weeping sinew, etc., of human family. Price, \$2 per bottle. Circulars with testimonials free.

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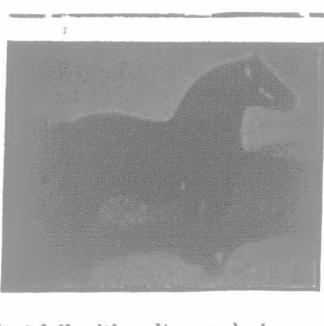
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stallions on hand. Inspection cordially invited.  
ALF. GALBRAITH & SON,  
Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.

PERCHERONS



We have a choice lot of pure bred Percherons for sale, ranging from 4 year-olds, with size and quality, colt not yet weighed, 1,600 lbs. He won 3rd place at Chicago last fall with colts nearly 4 mos. older. Other prizewinners in our bunch. Prices right; terms easy. All horses guaranteed. Come and see us or write. Address: I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Kingsville, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

One three-year-old stallion, prize winner at Toronto last spring; one two-year-old stallion; one one-year-old stallion; 5 foals, four of them stallions and one filly; and two year-old fillies. These animals are gilt edged, both in breeding and individuality. For description see Gossip, this issue. Will sell cheap for quick sale.

DAVID CARSTAIRS,  
BOMANTON P. O. COBBOURG STATION

IMPORTED  
Clydesdale Stallions

For sale, reasonable. Come and see them or write to  
Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.

KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM  
Clydesdales, Shor horns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Special offering at present for young stock. Cotswolds of all ages and Berkshire pigs. J. I. BALSDON, Box 64, Markham P. O. & Stn., Ont.

For Sale—Two extra choice imported  
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,  
both in size, color, style, quality and breeding; five years old; sure getters of choice stock.  
W. M., Box 33, Russell, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.

INJURY TO EYE.

Colt got struck in the eye three days ago. It is blind, and the eye is blue, except a little spot on the sight.

W. S.

Ans.—If the eyeball was not punctured deeply, it should recover. Keep in a partially-darkened, comfortable stall, excluded from drafts; feed lightly on hay, bran and roots. Bathe the eye well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing put a few drops of the following lotion into it with a feather or a dropper, viz., nitrate of silver, 8 grams; distilled water, 2 ozs. You must have patience and continue treatment, probably for five or six weeks, and the eye will gradually clear up. V.

COLT NEEDS TONIC.

I have heavy colt three years old; eats heartily, but doesn't seem to do well. I work him every day, and not too hard; takes sick spells. After working will get quite wet. Sickness gradually wears off. Has been this way for two or three weeks. Please give cause and remedy. C. J.

Ans.—Make sure his teeth are in good shape, then, after fasting him for about twelve hours, give a purgative ball of from six to eight drams of ground aloe and two grains of ginger. Follow this up with doses consisting of three ounces of gentian, three ounces of ginger, three ounces of catechu and six ounces of bicarbonate of soda, divided into twenty-four powders, giving one night and morning in soft feed, either boiled oats or barley, or bran mash. Feed good hay and ground grain.

SPECIFIC OPHTHALMIA.

A twelve-year-old and a three-year-old mare get sore eyes occasionally. They first run water, then a little matter, turn whitish and cause blindness. They get better for a time and then bad again. H. S.

Ans.—This is a constitutional disease, and its recurrence cannot be prevented. It is an inherited predisposition, and if the old mare is the dam of the young one the appearance of the disease in the filly is not remarkable, as either sires or dams afflicted with the disease are very liable to produce young that will also suffer. Whether or not these mares are related, there is no doubt some ancestor of each more or less remote was afflicted. In all probability the attacks will terminate in cataract and permanent blindness sooner or later. All that you can do is to treat each attack, by placing the animal in a comfortable, partially-darkened stall; feed lightly, and bathe the eyes with hot water three times daily, and put a few drops of the following lotion in the eyes after bathing, viz: Sulphate of atropia, 10 grams; distilled water, 2 ozs. V.

CURE AND TUMOR.

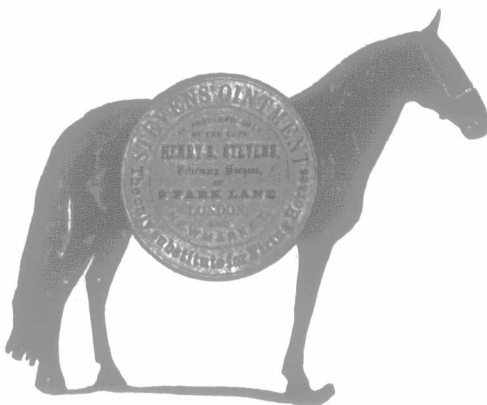
1. Three-year-old horse has had a small curb for three months.  
2. Same horse has lump on shoulder. It is quite small and hard when horse is idle, but swells when he is worked. It feels firm. G. M. W.

Ans.—1. Get him shod three-quarters of an inch higher at the heel than at the toe. Blister once every month until the enlargement disappears. Take 14 drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off the part, rub well with the blister; tie so that he cannot bite the part. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let his head loose now and oil every day. The curb will not cause lameness, but if you want to remove the lump you must blister repeatedly, and it will be better if you allow him to rest.

2. This is a fibrous tumor, and should be dissected out, the skin stitched with silk or catgut sutures, and dressed daily with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. External applications will do no good. V.

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For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and o remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

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Clydesdales



My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Caruchan (8151), Moncreiffe Marquis (9963) and others noted for their individual quality.

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Two importations in last six months.  
Stallions, Mares, Fillies  
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for sale. For prices and description write to  
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**GOSSIP.**

**GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED REGISTERED SHIRE HORSES.**

The Shire horse has for many years been one of the most important factors in paying rent and expenses with English farmers, having asserted without fear of contradiction its equality of any other breed owing to its great size and weight as well as its powers of endurance and willingness to draw. These properties have caused geldings of this breed to make prices varying from £60 to £70 for three-year-olds up to £150 for matured and seasoned horses. It is these prices that have caused breeding Shires to be so sought after. The animals which are the subject of these notes are the property of one of the best known English breeders, Mr. John Chambers, of Holdenby, Northampton, England, who has decided to consign 21 mares, fillies and stallions to Mr. Walter Harland Smith, for sale at The Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson Streets, Toronto, on Tuesday, Nov. 22nd. This will be the first consignment of Shires ever offered in America direct from their breeder, and comprising, as it does, some of the finest animals and of the best breeding extant, will give breeders in the Dominion an opportunity of becoming possessed of this valuable blood without their having been passed through many hands, which is not to the benefit of the horses in any way, and adds very much to their cost.

A brief review of the lots to be offered will show Canadian breeders the class of animals that will be placed in their hands. There are three stallions, the first of which is Thornton Tip Top 15396. This is a well-built, short-backed horse, with a great deal of substance with quality, and has proved himself a certain and good sire. He was bred in one of the best Shire districts in England, and was sired by Thornton Wonder 13705, his dam Star 4454, by Great Rocks 982. (The names and figures given refer to the English Shire Horse Stud-book. Extended pedigree given in catalogue.) The next stallion is Pinder 2nd 20805, a dark brown three-year-old, by Duke of Anglesey 19555. His dam, by Storm Signal 13622, and his pedigree goes a long way back. He is a charming colt, a smart mover with lots of quality and put together properly. Storm Signal, the sire of his dam, was a first-prize winner at several of the English shows, as was also the next sire, Hempton Honest Tom 2583, so that he is, in all respects, a fortune maker. The third stallion is Alake 2nd, a black two-year-old, by Duke of Anglesey 19555; his dam is Sophonisba 33968, by Cheadle Jumbo 3024. This is a great colt to buy for going on with a real Shire, shape correctly, with famous back and good feather. Cheadle Jumbo was a great prizewinner at the leading shows in the north of England and Cheshire, and his sire gives him the famous "What's Wanted" blood.

Of the females, the first is Nicaeus, by Vulean of Worsley 5th 12601; his dam, Rheless Stout, by Gatertop Samson 5063. She is a big, level mare, with quality and limbs, and bred and brought up a splendid foal this year, so that she is a very desirable purchase, and she is the dam of Belle of Holdenby, a first-prize and champion cup winner at the Oxfordshire shows and who is included in the catalogue. She is in foal to the famous sire, Rokeby Phitus, so that intending purchasers must not forget that they are buying two valuable lives. Leda is a five-year-old mare, by Harold's Plot 11564, out of Lepper, by Vulcan 7th 14400, and is in foal to Rokeby Phitus. She is a very thick, square mare, standing well on her points, and is the dam of two fillies in the catalogue that have been prizewinners this year. Vulcan 7th, her dam's sire, is one of the finest Shire stallions in England, and one of the best blood. He won first at the great London Shire Horse Show in 1900, as well as other prizes in his intermediate time. Caria is another two-year-old, by Cathorpe Disraeli 13952, a sweet mare of perfect build and captivating type, the



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The Pandora Reservoir is oval shaped, stamped in one piece from the best sheet steel—no seams, grooves, bolt heads or square corners to collect dirt—every square inch is easily cleaned.

Enamelled pure white, has a smooth, glossy, marble-like surface, easily and thoroughly cleansed—is so impossible to stain or taint that it can be used for boiling fruit ketchup, sauces, or any other preserving-time work, as well as for heating water.

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- To Those Who Have Drugged in Vain;
- To Those Who Have Been Robbed by Quacks;
- To Those Who Have Lost Faith in Everything;

To you who are weak and debilitated, not only from the effects of a drain upon the vitality, but from excessive drugging, from ruining the organs of the body with poisonous chemicals, and whose faith in doctors and remedies of all kinds has been destroyed by the failure of every remedy that has been tried—to all who are sick of medicines which never cure, I say:

**STOP DRUGGING. STOP DOSING YOURSELF.**

**My Belt Saved His Life, He Claims.**

**Dr. McLaughlin,**

Dear Sir: In reference to your Belt, which I purchased two years ago, I may say that it proved very satisfactory, and that I am a well man, and the Belt is as good as the day I received it. I am to-day eighteen pounds heavier than ever I was in my life. If there is anything I can do in praising your appliance I will do so. You can use this testimony any way you wish. I do not believe I would be living to-day only for your Belt. I remain, yours respectfully, J. Marshall, Point Tupper, B.C.

Nature calls for new strength, and you will never be cured until you supply that strength. This is not found in drugs, all of which are temporary stimulants. The real strength of the nerves and vital organs is electricity. That is what the body has lost, and what it must get back. My

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supplies this. It is an absolutely positive cure for all forms of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Varicocele, Stricture, Weak Stomach, Constipation and all of those physical and vital Weaknesses, Confusion of Ideas, Kidney and allied complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc., etc. It has cured thousands every year after every other known remedy has failed. It will cure you.

If you are a sick man and discouraged with drugging your system in search for relief with no result, try my Belt. If it fails to cure you, it costs you nothing. Reasonable security is all I ask. Remember—my terms are

**PAY WHEN CURED.**

**Free Book.** Write me to-day for my beautiful illustrated book, with cuts showing how my Belt is applied, full of good reading matter for men who want to be "The Noblest Work of God"—A MAN. I will send this book, sealed, free.

**CALL TO-DAY**—If you can, call and see me, and I will show you how you can be cured and give you free test of my Belt. **CONSULTATION FREE.**

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dam of one of the first-class fillies, and is in foal again. Gwen, by Duke of Anglesey, out of Corwen, by Old England 5246, is another five-year-old, a grand mare, well-ribbed, wide and with beautiful quarters, short-legged, and with plenty of weight as well as activity and famous feet. Dorcas is another five-year-old that will please the most fastidious, with beautiful quality of bone, straight feather, big, and with correct joints. She is by Vulcan of Worsley 5th 12601. Her dam is Parisian, by England's Wonder 3630, who was a great prizewinner. Besor is also a five-year-old, by Cathorpe Disraeli 13952. She has famous top-quarters, with a capital clean set of legs under her, and is in foal to Rokeby Phitus. Mininenoa is a four-year-old, by Marquis 14162, her dam by Blossom Fear None 4394. This mare has a famous blend of blood, Royal Albert prevailing, and in herself is a splendid class of mare, very big and well shaped, and full of muscle, with good bone and feet and correct feather, and is in foal to Rokeby Phitus. Holdenby Anna is a three-year-old, by Iceland 16734, dam Bonney, by Cathorpe Disraeli 13952, a big, good filly, standing capably on the ground, with rare build and quality; one of the best of them, and she is in foal to Rokeby Phitus. The other three-year-olds are: Molly of Holdenby, a grand, weighty red-roan, by Molochus 18938, and is in foal to Rokeby Phitus. Her dam, Tulla, was by the show stallion, Derbyshire Pride 7105. Abigail of Holdenby, by the same sire as the last, out of Parisian 17162, is another well-shaped filly for breeding purposes, and is in foal to Rokeby Phitus. Susan of Holdenby, by Molo, dam Angerona, by Felieus, is a wide, squarely-built filly, with splendid legs, big hocks and knees, and the best of feather. The last of the three-year-olds is Alice of Holdenby, by Cathorpe Irving 14555, a great prizewinner. Alice is altogether a charming one of the kind they would gladly keep in England. Her quality and style are superb, and she is in foal to Rokeby Phitus. The two-year-olds and yearlings are entered in Vol. 26, but are not yet numbered. Like the mares and three-year-olds, they are a beautiful lot. These are Eadie of Holdenby, a short-legged bay, by Molo 18932, out of Leda. She is a fine class of filly to breed from, and is in foal to Rokeby Phitus. Holdenby Belle is by Harold's Pilot, out of Nicaeus, and was winner of first and champion prizes at the Oxfordshire Show at Bicester, altogether a grand filly. Indy of Holdenby is by Winchelsea 14439. She was a first-prize winner at Peterboro, and fifth at the London Shire Horse Show, a straight, big and good filly, and out of Caria, by Cathorpe Disraeli. Holdenby Sall, the last of these, is by Duke of Anglesey, out of Besor, and is a weighty and deep filly, with good legs and character. The two yearling fillies may fairly be considered two of the gems of the sale. These are Mandie of Holdenby, by Rokeby Phitus, out of Dorcas and Flower of Holdenby, by the same sire, out of Leda, two big and valuable fillies, correct in every way, and would be a well-matched pair for anyone to buy, and like several of the older fillies, they will be pretty safe prizewinners at next year's shows. Rokeby Phitus, to whom most of the mares and fillies are in foal, was got by Caston Harold or Caston Salisbury, and is a weighty and capital getter. Extended pedigrees and further particulars will be found in the catalogue, for which please write at once, and see to it that you do not miss this splendid opportunity of obtaining direct the very best class of English Shire horses placed close at your door and with all sea risks over.

Two hundred Cotswold sheep, property of J. & E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., are advertised to be sold by auction, on November 15th, at their farm near Burgessville Station, on the Stratford to Port Dover branch of the G. T. R., and 10 miles from Woodstock, C. P. R. and G. T. R. The demand for sheep is steadily on the up grade now, and the prospect is bright for a good trade in sheep for some time to come. The Cotswolds are holding their own well in America, and the demand for them from the U. S. for crossing on fine-wooled sheep is very brisk. See Gossip notes of this flock and its winning record in the "Farmer's Advocate" of October 27th, page 1463.

**GOSSIP.**

Wm. Mock, of Ellendale, N. D., aged 83, was at the Chicago Stock-yards last week with cattle. He has 16 sons and 6 daughters—22 in all—and 182 grand and great-grand children, with one son 66 years old. He was in Chicago in 1846 when Chicago was a baby and he was 25.

**INTERNATIONAL SHORTHORN SALE.**

The year 1904 has had many notable live stock shows, and at the beginning of its last month the aspirants for show-yard honors will meet for the final contest. At all the leading state and national shows the display of Shorthorns has been larger and better than in former years, and friends of the breed have rejoiced. That this prestige will be maintained at the great International show at Chicago, Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, need only be asserted to be believed. One important event of this week of attractions will be the sale of high-class Shorthorns that will be made Wednesday, Nov. 30th, at 1 p. m. The sale will include fifty-five head of good, useful cattle, ten head of which were imported from Scotland. This will afford breeders an opportunity to make profitable additions to their herds. Among the bulls included in the sale are some that have great excellence in breeding and rare merit in form, and are suitable for herd bulls; others are just what farmers need to produce high-class beef steers that command the best price in the markets. The following breeders have consigned to this sale: D. R. Hanna, who will sell Nonpareil of Clover Blossom; C. L. Gerlaugh, C. Hintz & Sons, Abram Renick, William Warfield, W. F. Christian & Son, J. F. & J. W. Prather, S. E. Prather & Co., Ross & Carpenter, F. W. Cotton, W. H. Dunwoody, T. J. Wornall, George Bothwell, Purdy Bros., E. W. Bowen, Joseph Duncan, Dr. Lathrop, E. C. Holland, Thomas F. Mercer, N. W. Wagner, and others.

The sale will be held under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and a certified pedigree will be furnished for each lot sold. For catalogues write B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary, 17 Exchange avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**FRANCE TO INVEST MONEY IN CANADA.**

Public confidence in France having been disturbed by the religious troubles which are agitating the republic, there is a likelihood of large investments of French capital in Canada, according to a representative of one of the leading banking institutions of Paris, who is in Ottawa. Although Canada has attracted much outside capital in recent years, little of it has come from France.

"I have bought some Canadian railway securities for my clients at home, and a good deal of Hudson's Bay paper," said the banker. "I am here now on investing business. The fact is that there is a good deal of French money available for investment at the present time. A good many Russian securities have been bought in the past, but the appetite of the French people for these securities has been pretty well satisfied."

"It is not so much on account of the Russian reverses in the war in the East as the indications that Germany and Russia are drawing together that has produced a feeling of uneasiness and distrust in France. After all the money we have invested in Russia it would be a serious thing for France if she should be replaced in the Russian alliance by Germany."

"The principal cause, however, for the demand of new outside securities has been the action of the authorities at home in enforcing the Societies Act. In attacking the religious organizations and confiscating property the Government has not stopped at the property owned by the church, but has confiscated what has really been private property loaned by owners to the church for its use. This is discouraging domestic investments and driving capital out of the country, where there are now millions on deposit at one per cent. interest, and in some cases at no interest at all. Much French money will come to Canada, which has a great future before it. Many Parisian banks are now looking to Canada as a field for investment.—[Ex.]

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IS THE COST OF

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" 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 ration, to promote digestion and aid assimilation. It is sold on a positive guarantee to save you money over the ordinary way of feeding. It is in use by over 1,000,000 farmers and stockmen. Our arguments boiled down show that "International Stock Food makes Stock raising Profitable"

The cover of the Stock-book is a beautiful live-stock picture without any advertising on it. The book is 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches and cost over \$3,000 to produce. It gives history, illustrations and descriptions of various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and poultry. It contains an up-to-date Veterinary Department which will save farmers and stockmen hundreds of dollars, as it treats of all ordinary diseases and tells how to cure them. The colored picture of "Dan Patch" 1.56, the world's champion harness horse, is 22x28 inches, 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 much stock have you?

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,

TORONTO, CANADA.

Capital Paid in \$2,000,000.00. Largest Stock Food Factories in the World.

**THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS**

headed by imp. Onward, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 13 months old, a high-class herd-head. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. Inpection invited.

O'NEIL BROS., Stratford, Ont., Luanan Station G.T.R.; Iderton or Denfield on L.H. & B.

**MAITLAND BANK STOCK FARM**

High-bred Scotch Shorthorns

Present offerings 6 young bulls from imp. sire one of them from imp. dam. Also a few good Leicester Rams. I am anxious to sell to make room for the younger ones.

DAVID MILNE, - Ethel Sta. & P. O.

**WE ARE OFFERING FOUR YOUNG BULLS**

One imp. and one from imp. sire and ram; also heifers and young cows in calf or with calves at foot, of best Scotch families. Also a fine litter of young Berkshires ready to wean. Prices reasonable.

J. WATT & SON, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**A. EDWARD MEYER**

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

Breeder of High-class Scotch Shorthorns

Princess Royals, Bravith Buda, Villages, Nonpareils, Minas, Bessie, Claretts, Urys and others. Herd bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (7215), 145417, = 32076-, Lovely Prince = 50757-. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

**Ridgewood Stock Farm.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO,

Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. o James Bowes, Strathgairn P.O., Meaford Sta.

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

FOREST VIEW FARM 4 bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from Herefords, several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale. o JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

**SPRINGBROOK SHORTHORNS**

Present offerings 2 young bulls from imp. sire and dam, 2 young bulls from imp. sire. For price and particulars write to Amos Smith Trowbridge, Listowel, Sta. & Tel.

**SHORTHORN COWS and HEIFERS FOR SALE**

I have sold all my bulls advertised, but still have some good females for sale. All ages. Two with red bull calves at foot, one a Golden Drop and one an English Lady, calf sired by Imp. Scottish Beau.

Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

**WANTED, HERDSMAN FOR SHORTHORNS**

Married man, wife to board 2 or 3 men. Good house, garden, etc. Send references.

W. H. GIBSON, Huntlywood Farm, Beaconsfield, P. O.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. 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 Sts., G.T.R.

**MANITOULIN SHORTHORNS**

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

**W. B. Watt's Sons**

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Herd headed by Scottish Beau (Imp), Valasco 40th and Aberdeen Chief. Choice animals of all ages for sale.

Elora Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R. Salem P. O. Telephone Connection.

**The late John B. Felton, one of the**

brainiest and wittiest lawyers California ever has known, was once examining a witness—an illiterate man with a shock of red hair. He reiterated the expression, "I done it," with irritating frequency. Finally, Felton leaned forward and startled the witness by exclaiming:

"Shake not thy gory locks at me; Thou canst not say I did it."

Publication Suspended.—Office of the Backville Progress. Editor resting outside, smoking a corn-cob. "Howdy, Mister Editor? Going to get your paper out this week?" "Not likely, neighbor." "Why not?" "Wall, my wife wanted the paste-pot to put labels on her tamatty cans, an' her mother wanted the editorial shears to cut our boy out a pair of jean breeches."

A man was taken on as a laborer in one of the large shipbuilding yards on the Clyde. The first job he had to do was to carry some rather heavy planks. He had been about an hour carrying them, when he went up to the foreman and said: "Did Ah tell you ma name whin Ah started?" "Aye," said the foreman. "You said it was Tamson." "Oh, that's a' richt," replied the man, looking over at the pile of planks he had yet to carry. "Ah wis wunnerin' if you thocht Ah said it wis Samson."

The wife of a minister in the Bay of Quinte Conference relates this incident of a little girl she had known. The small girl in question had attended a church service, and upon returning was questioned by one of the members of the family as to how she enjoyed the service. She answered that she liked it all right, but they sang about a "consecrated cross-eyed bear." The answer caused a hearty laugh upon the part of the family, who remembered a line of one of the hymns sung, "The consecrated cross I'd bear."

Oscar S. Straus, of New York, formerly Minister of Turkey, tells this story of Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago:

One day, in a crowded street car, the rabbi arose to give his seat to a woman who had just entered. Much to the Jewish divine's disgust, a young man scrambled into the seat before the lady could avail herself of it. For some moments the rabbi glared at the offender in a way that clearly showed his displeasure; but he said nothing.

Finally, the rude young man, growing restive under the keen glance of the Hebrew, said:

"Wot are yer starin' at me for? Look as if you'd like to eat me!"

"I am forbidden to do that," quietly responded Rabbi Hirsch; "I am a Jew!"

**13 First-class Young Bulls**

and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON**

GREENWOOD, ONT.

Having striven for many years, and spared no necessary expense, to build up a superi herd of SHORTHORNS, both in breeding and individuality, we feel that the time has arrived when we are justified in establishing an annual sale of our young bulls. We therefore decide to make the venture, and desire now to announce that we will offer at public auction, in the covered sale pavilion on our farm here, early in January next, our entire 1904 crop of young bulls, also a draft of our heifer calves of the same season's crop, and possibly a few older heifers and cows. Catalogues will be issued shortly and the exact date of the sale announced.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,**

STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

35 Shorthorns to select from. Present offerings: 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

**BELL BROS.,** Cedar Stock Farm, BRADFORD, ONT.

Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires. Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages, for sale. Also a number of Shropshire ram lambs for sale.

**Present Offering**

3 YOUNG BULLS fit for service, sired by Scottish Hero (imp.) and out of imp. dams.

JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

**OAK LANE STOCK FARM.**

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**GOODFELLOW BROS.,** MAQUILLE, ONT.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865-, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ontario.

**SHORTHORNS**

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager.

H. CARGILL & SON, OARGILL, - ONTARIO.

Shorthorns Oxfords and Berkshires Herd bull, Imp. Royal Prince = 45223-. Young stock of both sexes, imported and home-bred, for sale. Oxford ewes and ram lambs, also Berkshire swine, at reasonable prices.

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

**GOSSIP.**

"Jones, do you happen to know one who has a horse for sale?" inquired Brown. "I have reasons for believing that Green has," replied Jones. "Why do you think so?" "Because I sold him one yesterday."

"I hear you want to sell your dog, Pat. They tell me he has a pedigree." "Sure, an' Oi niver noticed it, sor. Anyhow, he's nothin' but a puppy yit, an' Oi'm thinkin' he'll be afther out-growin' it, sor."

A countryman from Fife was attracted to the public clock at the east end of Princess St., Edinburgh. This clock, like many others in the British Isles, is electrically controlled, and all other time-pieces in the city play second fiddle to it.

The man from Fife pulled out a watch of terrible proportions and gravely compared notes. "Faith, she's only lower minutes oot," he remarked to a man who was trying to squint at the clock over his shoulder. "Well, that's easy put right," said the other, pleasantly. "Oh, I wadna dae that," replied the countryman, quickly; it's no for the likes o' us to meddle wit' their clocks."

**SHEEP IN HISTORY.**

Of all domesticated animals the sheep has, from time immemorial, been most closely associated with mankind, says Henry R. Rew, in *Outing* for November. An erudite author sixty years ago, having laboriously collated an assortment of allusions to sheep, made by sacred and profane writers, concluded that "the history of these animals is so interwoven with the history of man that they never existed in a wild state at all." Biblical history from the time of Abel is full of allusions to the flocks, which formed the chief possessions of the Jewish people and their neighbors. The spoils of war and the tribute of vassal kings largely consisted of sheep. Thus we read that Mesha, King of Moab, was a sheepmaster, and rendered unto the King of Israel an hundred thousand rams with the wool. Moses after his victory over the Midianites obtained as loot no less than 675,000 sheep, and long before the Christian era sheep were cultivated in western Europe. Spain and Italy possessed them from an unknown period, although long after Rome was founded the inhabitants had not learned to shear the fleece; and, until the time of Pliny, the practice of plucking it from the skin was not wholly abandoned.

**Shorthorn Cattle**

Young Bulls for sale; by Imp. Lord Mount Stephen. Prices reasonable.

**JAS. A. COCHRANE,**  
Hillhurst P. O. o Compton Co., P. Q.

**Shorthorns**

Extra young bull, Scotch breeding, and got by Imp. Royal Prince =36092=. Also cows and heifers for sale.

**H. SMITH, - EXETER, ONTARIO.**

**SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES FOR SALE**

Just ready to wean, Berkshire sow and two boars. Also one bull calf and one two-year-old heifer from good milking strain. Write or call

**GLENAVON STOCK FARM**

**W. B. ROBERTS,**  
Sta., St. Thomas. o Sparta P. O.

**High-class Shorthorns**—Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavina and Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to **BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Onono P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R.**

**Rose Cottage Stock Farm SHORTHORNS** Royal Prince =31241= at the head, assisted by Sir Taiton Sykes =49402=, Royal Prince, the sire of Fair Queen, winner over all beef breeds at Chicago International Fat-stock Show, 1903. We have 6 heifers and 4 bulls for sale. o **H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.**

**PROSPECT High-class SHORTHORNS WILL FARM**

FOR SALE: 4 bulls, from 7 to 12 months old; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 2 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers bred to Wandering Count.

**J. R. McALLUM & SON, Iona Sta., Ont.**

**GREEN GROVE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

Rose of Autumn, Isabellas, Floras, Urys, Villages and Fairy Queens, both sexes and all ages, for sale. Something extra good in young bulls and heifers; nothing reserved.

**W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Sta.**

**Forest Hill Stock Farm**

Scotch Shorthorns, young cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. For particulars apply to

**G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park.**

**Shorthorns, either sex; also Oxford rams.**

For prices and particulars write to **RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS**

Present offerings: Roan Robin 28976, a Watt bull; Prince Charlie 50412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write to

**W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mount Forest, Ont.**

At a combination sale by auction of Holstein cattle, held at Syracuse, N. Y., sixty-seven females sold for an average of \$130 each. The highest price, \$380, was realized for Stevens Bros.' four-year-old cow, Hengervek De Kol, and the second highest, \$250, for H. L. Bronson's two-year-old A. & G. Burke De Kol Cornelia.

Mr. Robert Davies, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Toronto, advertises Clydesdale stallions and fillies of up-to-date breeding and quality. This establishment is conveniently situated for access by visitors to City of Toronto, and the stud of horses found at Thorncliffe has made for itself a first-class reputation.

The Loudon Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont., write: "We are informed that we have received the first grand prize and gold medal on hay tools and stable equipments, also the highest award and gold medal on barn-door hangers, and a gold medal on our feed and litter carrier, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held at St. Louis. You will thus see that we have made a complete sweep of everything in our line." See their advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate."

At a sale of imported and home-bred Guernseys at Broad Axe, Pa., on Oct. 19th, ninety animals were sold, for an average of \$224.11. Twenty-two bulls sold for \$2,935, an average of \$133.41, a choice yearling bringing \$500. Thirty-six heifers brought an average of \$187.92. One yearling brought \$700; four others \$300 or over each, and ten others between \$200 and \$300 each. Thirty-two cows brought an average of \$327.19. Individual cows sold for \$1,000, \$800, \$750, \$625, \$600, \$540, \$450, \$425, \$419, and fifteen between \$200 and \$300.

A private letter from Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., contains the following: "Our young Shorthorn bulls have grown splendidly since their return from the shows. 'Eden Prince,' the first-prize yearling bull at Toronto, has especially thickened out, and shows the true Scotch type, now so much in demand in Great Britain. Grass has been abundant, and our Shropshire sheep are happy and contented. The lot advertised for sale comprise: two imported ewes, five years old; four yearlings, one two-year-old, one three-year-old, and two six-year-olds. All except the yearlings produced lambs this year. They are all well bred, and will make a good foundation for a flock."

**A PIG'S EAR.**

Did you ever take note of the things you can read on a pig's ear? From the time when old Nick put such a mark on the pig's ears that they drowned themselves for very shame, up to the present when a handsome Dana label is proudly carried as the guarantee of kingly ancestry, volumes have been written on the pig's ear. As a very small boy, in the then wilds of Indiana, it became necessary to become acquainted with hog-ear lore. It was a special privilege (?) to be delegated to keep an eye on the corn-field about roasting ear time and learn whether the crop was being destroyed by the old spotted sow with a big hole in her left ear (Josh Bebout's mark) or the one with three slits in her right ear (Ike Shroyer's mark), and to trot through two miles of woods to Josh's or Ike's to report the trouble, all the while in trembling fear of the big boar with no ears at all, the monarch of the woods that acknowledged no ownership and killed half the dogs in the country. An ear was a mighty important thing to a hog in those days. It was a sign of ownership and a handy thing to hold to. If he didn't have a sign on his ear he was anybody's meat. The hog's ear is a pretty good sign yet. A big, flappy ear is handy to hide behind, to conceal the disgust he must show from being the property of Happy Dick, who can't never do nothing with hogs nohow. A neat, tippy ear that permits a clear view and shows a proud and happy countenance and an evidence of good breeding and good keeping denotes that he belongs to Mr. Whitehouse on a good farm. Times change, and while as yet no one has reversed the old problem and made a silk purse from a pig's ear, the ear is quite often an indication of how to find filching for the silk purse.—[Twentieth Century Farmer.

**THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT**

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

**Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.**

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS**

FREEBMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

**Scotch Shorthorns**

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 70 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

Burlington Jet. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

**Queenston Heights Shorthorns**

FOR SALE.

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

**HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and GLYDESDALES**

Young stock of either sex from Imp. sires and dams, for sale. For prices, etc., write to

**JOHN HILL, Wellesley Stock Farm, Wellesley P. O. Waterloo Co.**

**SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS**

An offering young bulls and heifers from imp. sires, and the dams of the best Scotch families.

**LEICESTERS**

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

**FOR SALE: STOCK BULL**

Captain Bruce, quiet, active and sure. Also four young bulls, three roans and one red, from 10 to 18 months, of the low-down, thick-fleshed sort. Anyone wanting a first-class animal should come and see them, or write for prices.

**WM. McDERMOTT, Living Springs, Ont., Fergus Station.**

**VALLEY HOME**

**Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine**

For sale, 10 choice young bulls, some out of imported sires and dams, and some nice young young Berkshire boars and sows.

Sta. Meadowdale and Streetsville Jct., C.P.R., and Brampton, G.T.R. Visitors welcome. o **S. J. FRASER, SON & CO., Meadowdale P. O. & Tel., Ont.**

**Shorthorns & Dorsets for Sale**

Young stock both sexes from imp. stock of best blood. Special 12 months' old red bull, dam Britannia 41st 26706, sire Christopher (imp.) 28859. Prices reasonable.

**D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.**

FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable.

**CLARENCE P. O. and O. P. R. Sta.**

**SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.**

Bulls and heifers of the most approved breeding and quality. Clyde Fillies, imported and Canadian-bred. Shearling and Ram Lambs, imported Mansell stock. Prices moderate.

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

**Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.**

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs.

**ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Five young bulls by imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, also a few selected heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, compose our present offering.

**RICHARD OKE, Alvinston, Ont.**

**FREE 2 Handsome Bisque DOLLS**  
also a beautiful **GOLD-FINISHED JEWELLED RING** and a lovely set of **TOY FURNITURE**

**GIRLS!** Do you want to receive **FREE** beautiful Dolls? We have them for you. Our large handsome Dolls will sit down, fold their arms, turn their heads, shut their eyes and go to sleep just like real babies, the best kind of Dolls and nearly

**18 INCHES TALL**

with long curly hair, handsome turning Bisque Head, Full jointed body, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes that open and shut, very stylishly dressed, fancy dress underwear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc., dressed completely from head to shoes. **GIRLS!** do you desire to secure **FREE** 2 Lovely Dolls, also a handsome Gold-finished Jewelled Ring and a lovely set of Toy Furniture for a few hours' work after school, if so, write to us at once and agree to sell only 50 of our handsome Jewellery novelties at 10c each. We trust you and will send goods by mail postpaid. Each customer who buys from you is entitled to a handsome present from us. You can sell them very quickly. When sold return us the money, \$2.00, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to your address 2 Lovely Dolls, the handsome Gold-finished Jewelled Ring and the lovely set of Toy Furniture. We arrange to pay all charges on these presents right to your address. Don't delay, if you write to us at once and sell the goods and return the money quickly we will give you an extra present of a handsome Chatelaine and Pendant, simulating a \$20 Gold Watch, American made (warranted) besides the 2 Dolls, the Jewelled Ring and set of Elegant Toy Furniture. Order the 2 Handsome Jewelled novelties at once and you can have all these beautiful presents in a few days. Address

**The Mutual Credit Co.**  
Dept. 161 Colborne St.  
Toronto, Ont.

**DOLLY WIDE AWAKE**

Moving Head, Eyes, Feet and Arms

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

GOSSIP.

Good big jacks, suitable for getting large-sized heavy working mules, are advertised in this issue by E. R. Hogate, of Troy, Ohio. Read his announcement, and, if interested, correspond with him.

Tourist (in a remote corner of Scotland)—“You get no newspapers here? Good gracious! You never know what's going on in London.” Canny Scot: Aweel, and what about it? The folk in Lunnon are nae better aff; they dinna ken what's gaun on here.”

Mr. H. E. Williams, Knowlton, Que., breeder of Shropshires, Jersey cattle and Tamworth pigs, has found good demand for the two latter breeds, has made numerous sales, and has yet some good things for sale. The demand for Jerseys, which has been somewhat slow in the last year or two, is improving, and will grow as the record of the breed in the result of the World's Fair dairy test becomes more widely known. Mr. Williams has a good class of Jerseys, and is prepared to supply foundation stock for a herd, or single animals, as required.

How much better to use some of the good things of life as we go along—to make our humble homes as cheery and bright as possible now, instead of waiting for a better house. Don't starve today, either body, mind or soul, thinking that you will riot to-morrow. Don't hoard and scrimp through all the best years of your life, that you may be generous in your will. Life is uncertain, and it is better to make your children happy while they are under their home—to call to that home every agency which will make their lives sweeter and better—than to deny them these that you may leave them a large bank account when you are gone.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHROPSHIRE.

Messrs. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., write: “The demand for Shropshires this year has been good, especially for rams. There are scarcely any shearings to be had in this country. They have all been shipped west, and orders have been refused for several carloads of rams, because they could not be found. Now is a good time to buy, and one of the best chances will be at our sale on November 16th, 1904, when over one hundred imported and Canadian-bred Shropshires will be sold without reserve, as one of the firm has sold his farm. The stock and implements will be sold. Also, the imported shearing ram Tanner, who was sired by Best Man, a Royal winner, his dam by Chester Royal, and his g-dam by Blue Blood. Blue Blood's stock won well at the World's Fair, Chicago. This is one of the best shearing rams in Canada. He won first at London, and has since won six firsts. The imported Tanner ewes are sired by Royal winners, and are very choice. The seventy breeding ewes are a strong, prolific lot, mostly sired by imported rams, and are being bred to the Mansell ram. The shearing ewes by Marauder are a lot which show in a marked degree the type and quality of their sire, and are hard to beat, any of them good enough to show. The shearing rams by Marauder are full of quality, and should give good results wherever they go. The thirty rams and ewe lambs sired by the Tanner ram, Troublesome, who won the silver medal last year at Toronto, and the only ram in Canada that was sired by the Royal winner, Lord Cardiff, who was sold for \$2,000, the highest price ever paid for a Shropshire. This is a good chance to get new blood into the breeders' flocks at their own prices. As we had the misfortune to lose Troublesome this spring, it will be the only chance to get lambs sired by him. The flock have won at nine shows, including Toronto and London, one championship, thirty-eight first prizes, twenty-four seconds, and fourteen third prizes, against some of the oldest established flocks of Ontario. If you want to buy a few Shrops., do not miss this sale. Twelve months' credit. If not convenient for you to come to the sale, send the description and bids to Lloyd-Jones Bros., or to Welby Almas, Esq., auctioneer, Brantford. Brantford is on a branch of the G. T. R., eight miles west of the City of Brantford.

**Fruit-a-lives**  
or Fruit Liver Tablets

are the concentrated extracts of fresh, ripe fruits in tablet form. The natural cure for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. At your druggist. 50 cents a box.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

**8 Shorthorn Bulls**

Our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 7 bulls of his get from imported or home-bred Scotch cows. Also

**40 SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS**

belonging to the most popular families and of the up-to-date type, mostly bred to Imp. Greengill Victor.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,  
Nelson, Ontario, Burlington Junction Sta.

**FLETCHER SHORTHORNS**

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

**BARREN COW CURE**

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. SELLER, Merrisburg, 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.

**Wm. Grainger & Son**  
Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.

Aberdeen Hero (Imp.) at head of herd. Present offerings 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Lonsdale St. & 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.

**SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES**

Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Baff (Imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale fully foals by Pride of Glassnick (Imp.). Prices low, considering quality. DAVID HILL, Staffa, Ont.

**JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.**

Established 1855. Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Rostrocian of Dalmeny = 45220 = heads my herd. Young stock for sale.

**IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES**

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

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

**FOR SALE JERSEY BULL**, 2 years, Rushton Lord Gratton, by the pure St. Lambert bull, Lucy's Liegar of St. Anne's, out of Lady Grafton of Lee Farm, a 42 lb. cow. This bull has won this season, 1st Sherbrooke, 2nd Quebec, and 1st St. Johnsbury, Vt. Price \$75.00. F. S. WETHERALL, Cookshire, Que.

**Jerseys**—10 bulls fit for service; a number of bull calves for immediate sale. They are a very superior lot. Must be sold to make stable room. Also cows and heifers, all ages, and a few unregistered family cows. See fair reports for our winnings, and write at once to B. H. BULL & SONS, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68

**JERSEYS**  
For sale: Yearling bull, dam gave 6,000 lbs. milk with first calf; 9-months bull calf, dam gave 10,000 lbs. milk and 500 lbs. butter last year; bull calf, from 1st-prize three-year-old heifer, Toronto, 1903; also a fine lot of heifers. WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

We are offering for sale **Holstein Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls**, heavy milkers and bred on producing lines. S. E. BECK, South Cayuga, P. O.

GOSSIP.

A managing editor out in Allentown, Pa., sent a new reporter to the track the day Prince Alert equalled the half-mile record of 2.034. The scribe became very poetic in his excitement, and gave vent to his feelings thus: “Prince Alert paced smoothly and steadily, his hoofs striking the clayey course with rhythmic regularity. Seen through the fence palings, his feet twinkled like the stars at night or as the shimmering moonbeams dance on rippling waters. It was the very poetry of motion.”

It happened, so the story is told, in one of the Scotch congregations of Western Ontario that the men had the habit of using this smokeless tobacco, which in certain quarters and with certain people is likely to be a joy forever. Accordingly, at the annual meeting, it was suggested that the congregation should be furnished with cuspidores. Now, this is a comparatively new word, and not found in the vocabulary of the average Highlander. So one of the older members of the meeting, believing that the name designated a new and necessary office in the church like the “managers,” “deacons” or “elders,” arose and said: “Maister Chairman, A will move that Dougal Cameron an' Laughlan McTavish be the cuspidores of the congregation.”

“I'm in a hurry,” called the doctor, “and can't stop to see you, but it's all right—you haven't got it.”

“Haven't got what?” demanded the astonished artist.

“Whatever it is you think you've got. Not a symptom of it. Good-by.” And he drove away.

“Well, now,” said Levering, turning to a lamp-post as the only witness of the scene, “that's the time he's mistaken. I have got it—ten dollars in my pocket to pay his last bill; but if he's sure I haven't I'll try to get in line with his diagnosis.” And he went around to the nearest junk shop and invested the money in a pair of brass candlesticks and a copper kettle.

GALLOWAY SALE AT CHICAGO.

Mr. O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Illinois, importer and breeder of Galloway cattle, who was very successful in prize-winning at the World's Fair at St. Louis, will contribute a grand lot of cattle to the Galloway sale at the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, on Nov. 29th. He writes: I have just bought the tops of the Hope Farm herd of Galloways of William Martin, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. I got virtually all his imported cattle and the best of his home-bred ones, and will put the bulk of them into the Chicago sale during the International. All Galloway breeders remember the fine heifers Mr. Martin brought over two years ago, besides the top ones he has bought at the sales, he having been a liberal purchaser of the best. The two Hensol heifers and Lady Stanley 12th of Chapelton were shown at the International of 1902, and two of the trio were in the money. They are now four years old, and have calves at foot. Many other plums are included, such as have never been for sale before. It is only because Mr. Martin has sold Hope Farm and is contemplating closing out his herd that I was able to secure this bargain, and am now going to offer the bulk of those purchased to my fellow breeders at their own price. Besides some fourteen of these cattle, I will put into this sale some twelve head from my home farm, including bulls, cows and heifers. Among the bulls are: Scottish Standard of Durhamhill, a fine, large, breeding bull, with as perfect a head as ever was seen on a Galloway. His breeding is of the best, and altogether a most desirable herd bull. Scottish Samson, second at World's Fair, and third at Kansas City Royal, is a general favorite. Two bulls—yearlings coming two-bred at Thornhill, one with a McDougall dam, are included, and two others by the great bull, MacKenzie of Kiquhanity, first at Illinois, Missouri and Iowa State Fairs, and a close second at the World's Fair and Kansas City Royal. Altogether this is the finest lot of cattle I have ever offered at public sale. For catalogues and further information concerning this sale, address Chas. Gray, 17 Exchange Ave., Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill.

**Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS**



**Only Bowl With Proper Bearing**

All “bucket bowl” separators have incorrect bearings. The bowl is set upon the spindle and held upright by rigid bearings. Such bowls are top heavy, inclined to wobble, sure to bind.

Tubular bowls, only, are properly supported, being suspended from and turning upon a single ball bearing. A breath almost turns them. They cannot wobble or bind. Catalog L-193 tells all about them.

Canadian Transfer Points  
Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec,  
St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

The Sharple Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharple West Chester, Pa.

FOR SALE:

**HOLSTEIN BULLS**

from 1 to 9 months, and a few HEIFER CALVES

that are bred right, and feed right to obtain the highest development of dairy qualities—from GREAT SIREs and GRAND COWS. (All improved breeds have been made so by improved methods of breeding and feeding, and to attain progress the breeders must keep pushing.) We have every facility for breeding and developing stock at Annandale, and can sell YOU stock that will give you results. Write for just what you want, and do it now.

GEO. RJOE,  
Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

**HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE**

26 months old, sired by Lady Waldorf's De Kol, whose dam has an official 7-day butter record of 22 lbs. 5 oz. This young bull's dam gave 584 lbs. of milk daily at 3 years old. Her sire has three daughters in Advance Registry and Record of Merit. A number of bull calves for sale.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

**Riverside Holsteins**

80 head to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Imp. Victor de Kol Pieterje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad.

MATT. HUBBARD & SON,  
Haldimand Co., Caledonia P. O., Ont.

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

J. YULL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

**Maple Glen Stock Farm** offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are sired by sweetstake show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM**

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

**Holsteins Dorset Horns and Chester Whites**

See in last issue the record of our Holsteins at Toronto Exhibition. Several young bulls, a few heifers, ram lambs and pigs of both sexes for sale.

W. H. SIMMONS,  
New Durham, Ont.

**3 Holstein Bulls** for sale—General Korn-dyke Burke De Kol, calved March 29, 1904; Sir Mercedes Burke De Kol, calved June 15, 1904; Sir Claxton De Kol, calved May 17, 1904. Prices reasonable. Will furnish extended pedigree on application.

J. A. CARKEY, Madoc, Ont.

**Holsteins and Jerseys** for sale—Holstein bull, Inka Sylvia's Butler Boy 2nd, Holstein calves, both sexes. Jersey females, all ages. Embden geese. Write for what you want. Apply Burnbrae Stock Farm, Vankleek Hill, Ont.



GOSSIP

Work supplies the daily bread, but it is cheerfulness which gives it a relish. Is it really certain that happiness is the prize of brilliant success rather than a wisely accepted poverty? Ah! if men but knew in what a small dwelling joy can live, and how little it costs to furnish it! And why this insatiable craving for riches? Does a man drink more when he drinks from a large glass? From whence comes that universal dread of mediocrity, the fruitful mother of peace and liberty? There is the evil which it should be the aim of education to get rid of. What treasons could be spared, what baseness avoided, what a chain of excess and crime would be forever broken! We award the palm to charity and to self-sacrifice; but above all let us award it to moderation, for it is the great social virtue.

While stumping the State during the last gubernatorial campaign, Governor Frazier, of Tennessee, entered the office of a village hotel, where he discovered a corpulent German seated at a table writing. Suddenly the Teuton paused in his task, frowned, scratched his head, chewed the end of his pen, and looked so obviously worried that Mr. Frazier good-naturedly asked:

"My friend, can I be of any service to you?"

"Yah," was the prompt and relieved reply, "blease tell me vekkter you puts an 'e' behindt 'before'?"

It was several seconds before the affable candidate grasped the man's meaning and gave the desired information.

SOUR MILK FOR LONG LIFE.

According to an interview with Professor Eli Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, which appears in the October number of the Pall Mall Magazine, the nearest approach to the elixir of life is sour milk. Any person desiring to attain a ripe old age is recommended by the professor to follow the example of the Bulgarians, noted for their longevity, and consume large quantities of this cheap and easily-obtained beverage. The following statement is accredited to the professor: Sour milk contains a large bacillus remarkable for the great quantity of lactic acid it is capable of producing. This microbe does not exist normally in the human body and can be introduced with very great benefit to the health, as it preys on the hundreds of thousands of microbes which infest the large intestines. It has been noted that there is a great similarity between old age and disease. A study of certain diseases has proved that there is no difference between the mechanism of senile atrophy and that of atrophy caused by a microbe or poison; in fact, on the approach of old age a veritable battle is waged in the innermost part of the body.

—[Literary Digest.

**AYRSHIRES** for sale, all ages. Some extra fine bulls, coming one year old, and heifers of all ages. Also my stock bull, Sir Donald of Elm Shade, just 3 years old. **DONALD CUMMING, Lancaster, Ont.**

**AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZE WINNING HERD** Hover-a-Blink, one of my stock bulls, and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **W.M. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Sta., Ontario, Menie P.O., Ont.**

**Isaleigh Grange Farm** DANVILLE, P.Q., offers

**Six Choice Ayrshire Bull Calves** From 5 to 10 months old, cheap if sold before November 1st.

**AYRSHIRES.** 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. **DAVID LEITCH, Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT. Apple Hill, C. P. R.**

**FREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES** Imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 35 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 3 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to **JAS. BODDEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 2 1/2 miles west of Montreal.**

**AYRSHIRES** Am now offering my famous stock bull, Lord Rifton, at reasonable price; also a few cows from 5 to 8 years. Have a choice lot of heifers and bull calves out of my prize cows, winners at Canadian Eastern Exhibition. **D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.**

**MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM.** Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. **R. E. ID & CO., Bintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoining Central Experimental Farm.**

**SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.** Are prizewinners as well as enormous producers. I have for sale 4 young bulls, sired by the Pan-American winner, Leader of Meadowbank; females all ages, of true dairy type. **JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P.O., Que. Howick Sta., G.T.R.**

**High-Class Ayrshires** My offering of bulls consists of one August, 1903, calf and three spring calves, including one from imported Daisy of Auchenbrair, with a record in her 13th year of 12,773 lbs. milk in 9 months. All sired by imp. bull. **W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.**

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

**FARNHAM OXFORDS** We are offering for the next three months a few good yearling rams, thirty strong, vigorous ram lambs. Also 50 yearling ewes bred to imported sire. Prices reasonable. **Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont. Guelph, G. T. R. Arkell, C. P. R.**

A good story is reported from Duluth. A Jap was sitting in a car reading a report of the Russo-Japanese war in a daily paper, when a rather fresh young fellow approached him, and expecting to make the Jap appear ridiculous to the large crowd in the car, asked in a loud deep voice: "What kind of a 'nese are you, a Japanese or a Chinese?" The little native of the Orient quietly folded up his paper and looked the f. y. f. squarely in the face and remarked: "What kind of a key are you, a Yankee, a donkey or a monkey?" The uproar of the car was so great that the f. y. f. quietly made his exit at the corner and waited half an hour or more for another car.

ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING.

There is some advantage in firing a broadside. A half-page or a full page "ad." compels attention. The smaller card that is well gotten up, however, and keeps pegging away every week and every day gets its facts fixed in your mind, and is always handy in case you have mislaid the copy of the paper that had the big display in it.

There is no business that can be built up without advertising. A very important part of your business is to find out and follow up the best way.

A very successful cattle-feeder says it is often the last month that gives value to the feeding of the preceding months. It is just so with advertising.

You can't get something for nothing in the way of printers' ink any more than you can in any other line of business.

Most of the cheap advertising is the dearest in the long run.

Your advertisement should say clearly in the fewest words exactly what you have to offer or what you want to buy, but there are a good many ways of saying the same thing, and there is only one way that is best of all.

The best way is to either make a study of your advertising or have some one who understands it frame it up for you.

DAIRY NOTES.

Cooling and airing the milk removes all odors.

Persistence in milking is more desirable than a large flow at first.

Test and weigh each cow's milk, and if she is not profitable, sell her.

If it pays to feed a cow for milk at all, the more feed she will turn into milk the better.

No policy is more short-sighted than to feed a cow only slightly above a mere maintenance.

One advantage of the public creamery is that the farmer's wife gets rid of the drudgery of making butter.

A cow is largely influenced by training and habit, and any change in custom in feeding or milking will effect the milk flow.

It is no use to get good cows and feed them poor feed. It is the good cow and the good feed combination that works to the best advantage.

A point of great value in a cow is to have the milking habit firmly established so that she does not dry up soon after calving and indulge in a long spell of unremunerative idleness.

THE END OF TOIL.

How sweetly it comes back, how tenderly,  
That evening's end; no little thing forgot;  
The fire made safe; set back the steaming pot;  
Windows and doors shut tightly as could be;

The tall clock wound; the house all still; and then—  
The dear old man his candle takes and goes  
To seek his own well-earned, prayer-blest repose,  
His heart at peace with all the sons of men.

And, when we to the end of toil have won,  
And it is time for us to go to bed,  
May we as gently move unto our rest,  
Leaving no simplest needful thing undone,

No word of healing gentleness unsaid,  
Some lamp of God close to our bosoms pressed.

—John White Chadwick.

**W. W. CHAPMAN,**  
Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.  
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,  
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.  
Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.  
Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**  
Cables—Sheepcote, London.

**Broadlea Oxford Down Sheep.**  
Present offerings young ewes bred to imp. rams, ram and ewe lambs by imp. rams. For price and particulars write to **W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.**

**20-Shropshire Rams-20**  
We are offering twenty yearling Shropshire rams for sale. They are from the best stock to be had in England, and will be sold at very reasonable prices. Also ram lambs and young ewes.

**JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.**  
Imported and Shropshire Rams and Ewes home-bred from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at very moderate prices. Imported and home-bred Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all straight Scotch, of the best quality, and at prices you can stand. Write for catalogue and prices.  
**Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.**  
Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

**Sheep Breeders' Associations.**  
American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, Can.**

**Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle**  
Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.  
**F. H. NEIL, PROP.,**  
Telegraph and R.R. Station, **LUCAN, ONT.**

**PRICE LIST.**  
**McDOUGALL'S SHEEP DIP**  
Liquid, Paste and Solid.  
20 oz tin, liquid, 35c.; 1 gal. tin, liquid, \$1.25;  
1 gal. tin, liquid, \$2.25; 20 oz tin, paste, 35c.;  
5 lb tin, paste, \$1.25; 10 lb tin, paste, \$2.25;  
1 lb. block, solid, 25c.; 5 lb. block, solid, \$1.00.  
Charges prepaid on 1 gal. or 10 lbs.  
**THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Guelph, Ont.**  
General Agents.

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

**American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.**  
**A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.**  
Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address  
**A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.**

**60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs**  
of choice breeding. For particulars write to **E. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ontario.**

**SHROPSHIRE**  
20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from imp. ram. For particulars write to **GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig P. O., Ont.**

**BARGAINS IN SHROPSHIRE.**  
We have ready for shipment shearing rams and ewes, \$12 to \$15 each; lambs, either sex, at \$10 to \$12 each. The above are of excellent breeding and quality. Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1. **W. B. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.**

**GOTSWOLD'S HILL STOCK FARM**  
Offers for sale, Nov. 15, 300 head of Gotswold Sheep, imported and home bred.  
**E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont., G. T. R.**



**FREE**  
Beautiful  
**FUR SCARF**  
This handsome, fine quality, rich black Fur Scarf is  
**OVER 44 INCHES IN LENGTH**  
6 inches wide, made in the latest New York style from fine selected full furred skins, with six large lovely black tails, ornamented with a handsome silver-plated Neck Chain, is elegant and high class in appearance. In order to quickly introduce Dr. Armour's Famous Vegetable Pills, the grandest remedy on earth for the cure of Indigestion, Rheumatism, Weak and Impure Conditions of the Blood, Constipation, Nervous Disorders, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh and all Female Weaknesses. They build up the system. We want a few honest agents in each locality to receive our handsome Furs. Don't send any money. Just send your name and address and agree to sell 8 boxes at 25c. a box. We trust you and send them by mail postpaid. Each customer who buys from you is entitled to a handsome extra present from us. You can sell the 8 boxes quickly. When sold, return us the money, \$2.00, and we will send this lovely Fur Scarf at once. Don't delay. If you answer promptly, and sell the goods and return the money quickly, we give you an opportunity to secure, as an extra present, a handsome Fur Muff or "Gold" Watch, Free, without selling any more goods. Address **The Dr. Armour Medicine Co., Dept. 111 Toronto, Ont.**

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

**Suffered For A Number of Years From Dyspepsia.**

That is what Mrs. Mary Parks, Cooper, Ont., says, and there are thousands of others who can say the same thing.

**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**

cured her, and will cure anyone and everyone troubled with Dyspepsia. Mrs. Parks writes as follows:—

"I suffered for a number of years from Dyspepsia, and tried many remedies, but without any relief until, on the advice of a friend, I started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. After using one bottle I was pleased to find that I was relieved of the dreadful pains I suffered. I give all praise to B.B.B. for the benefits I have received, and I hope all sufferers from Dyspepsia will try this wonderful remedy. If they do I am sure that they will have the same experience that I have had."

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

**NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle**

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, several about 4 to 7 months old, our 1st and 2nd prize boars at Toronto under 6 months, our 1st and 2nd prize sows under 6 months; also some of our yearlings, sows and boars, prizewinners at Toronto. These are nearly all the direct get of Cowill's Choice, our old sweepstakes boar for several years at Toronto. Also several Shorthorn bull calves, 8 to 10 months old, and some grand young heifers. All at moderate prices. Write to-day, or you may miss a snap.

**COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

**GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS**

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

**F. O. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.**

**TAMWORTHS—DORSET HORN SHEEP.**

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

**JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont., "Glenaln Farm."**

**TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS**

Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type.

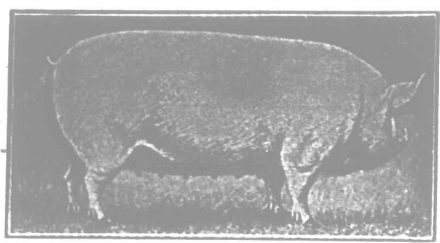
**Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P.O., Grafton, G.T.R.**

**TAMWORTH BOARS READY FOR SERVICE**

Two boars, 12 months old; 2 boars, 5 months old, sired by British King (imp.) Young pigs of both sexes to offer, bred from good stock. Write at once for prices.

**A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont., Waterloo Co.**

**Improved Yorkshires**



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Price reasonable.

**D. O. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.**

**MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.**

Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin.

**WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.**

**YORKSHIRES**

for sale, from imported stock. For price and description write to

**GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.**

**GOSSIP.**

**WHEN IS A COW AT HER BEST.**

The abundance of the milk secretion, which attains its maximum at a certain period in the life of the cow, depends mainly on the energy of her assimilative powers, and, in general, on the activity of her vital powers, which also reach a culminating point at a given time in the life of the animal.

It is, of course, well known that during the first couple of lactation periods the yield is not equal to that obtained when the cow is fully matured, and also that very old cows give poor returns. Considered from a physiological point of view, this is obvious, for until a cow is fully matured, i. e., has ceased growing, part of the food which is taken into her body is used up for the growth of the body, and therefore cannot serve for the production of milk. Full development is reached after the third or fourth lactation, and it is about this time that the highest yields may be looked for, although in this matter very much depends upon the individuality of the cow, and also upon the manner in which she is fed and treated.

Some years ago, writing upon this subject, Woll stated that tests, specially made, went to show that under the same conditions cows six or seven years old do best. This was the case with the cows in the ninety-day test at the Chicago World's Fair, and the conclusions drawn are that the maximum annual production, and the greatest profits obtained from a cow will, as a rule, come at from five to eight years, and that young animals give richer milk than older ones. The cow, Lady Bright, sixteen and a half years old, gave over a pound of fat per day during the ninety-day breed test, and was still a good and profitable cow, but had doubtless long ago passed her highest mark.

It is evident, therefore, that one might only very exceptionally retain cows of more than eight or nine years of age, as their milking qualities are then generally rapidly declining, and, moreover, the cows are less easily fattened.

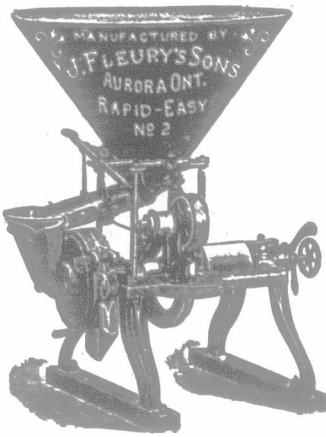
As young animals produce more from the same quantity of food, owing to their assimilative powers being more energetic, there is every reason for not keeping cows too long.

Data as to the influence of the age of the cow upon the quality of the milk are at present somewhat insufficient. Usually it is noticed that towards the end of an ordinary lactation period, when the cow is giving a gradually decreasing quantity, preparatory to the drying off, the quality of the milk—i. e., its content in fat—is increased; or, to put it somewhat differently, the less quantity the more quality. Were this rule to apply in the case of lessened yield, owing to advancing old age, it would follow that the milk of old cows would be richer in fat and other solids than that given in their more youthful days. Such records as I have been able to find show that the contrary is the case. One only need be quoted, that of La Cour, whose notes were based upon five years' observations:

Age of cows.	No. of cows.	Fat + or - of herd, av. %.	Age of cows.	No. of cows.	Fat - of herd, av. %.
2	84	+0.1	10	23	0.2
3	76	+0.1	11	13	0.1
4	57	+0.1	12	10	0.3
5	46	0.0	13	8	0.6
6	41	0.0	14	6	0.6
7	23	-0.1	15	1	0.9
8	20	-0.1	16	1	0.5
9	14	-0.1	17	1	0.4
—	—	—	18	1	—

These results would seem to warrant the conclusion that the younger animals give somewhat richer milk than older ones, and that cows at the age of six years yield milk of average quality.—[Livestock Journal (British).

A husband who is afraid to trust his wife with his pocketbook is in a sad way surely. Either the wife has proven herself totally unfit to spend money carefully and economically, or the husband is so unreasonably "stingy" and mean, and so egotistical, that he thinks he is the only one capable of handling the finances. In either case it is a deplorable state of affairs and ought to be remedied without further loss of time.



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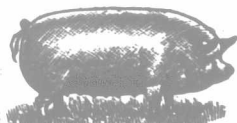
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Young Boars ready for use; sows about ready to breed; Short-horn bulls; calves of both sexes; Shropshire ram and ewe lambs. o **John Racey, Jr., Lennoxville Que.**

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

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

**LARGE YORKSHIRES**

**GLENBURN HERD—**upwards of 100 fine spring pigs, sired by imported Holywell Hewson. Also a few 6 month s'boars. Prices reasonable. o **DAVID BARR, JR., RENFREW, ONT.**

**YORKSHIRES**

Both sexes, for breeding or show purposes. Holstein calves, both sexes, for sale, from best milk and butter strains. **R. HONEY, Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.**

**Feeding for Eggs in Winter.**

On this subject I have spent a great deal of time and study in the past few years. In the first place a person wants good, healthy, vigorous stock; then a good, warm, comfortable house for fowls to roose in, with a good scratching shed attached.

My buildings are boarded up and down, lined on inside with three ply tar roofing paper. The hot summer following the winter after I lined my buildings melted the tar sufficiently to completely seal every lap, making the buildings practically air, wind, frost and water proof.

My way of feeding for winter eggs is as follows: In the morning I take small grain, oats, wheat or screenings, about a half feed, and scatter in the litter in the scratching sheds, the fowls set to work scratching for their breakfasts, this starts circulation, warms them up, and they are happy; then at noon I throw in another half feed, and they set to work with renewed energy; they simply scratch from noon to night; then just before roosting time I give them a feed composed of corn, oats and middlings, or any ground feed, scalded and fed warm in troughs; I give them all they will clean up in ten or fifteen minutes.

Two or three times per week cabbages are hung up in buildings for them for green food, or raw potatoes, beets, turnips, or most any garden vegetables will answer for green food.

Oyster shells, water warmed in severe weather is kept in easy reach of them. From above way of feeding I have secured excellent results; there has only been one day for a year just passed but what I have had eggs to gather.

I have been practicing this mode of feeding for several years, and from my Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes I have secured 28 eggs in 31 days in January and February weather per pullet.

Last winter was a severe one on poultry. My hens laid well all winter, and neighbors around me didn't get an egg.

I have been breeding for winter eggs for some time, and I believe I have bred up to-day as good a strain of winter egg-laying fowls as can be found.

A great man once said, "The time to commence to educate a child is one hundred years before it is born," and I am of the opinion that if one wants a flock of winter layers he must commence to breed for winter layers several years ahead.—[American Poultry Advocate.

"Good friend," a visitor said to the farmer, "you are fortunate this year." He pointed to the heavy and rich grain fields spreading as far as the eye could see. "You can't grumble," he went on, "about your crop this season, eh?" "No," whined the pessimist, "but a crop like this is terribly wearing on the soil."

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