

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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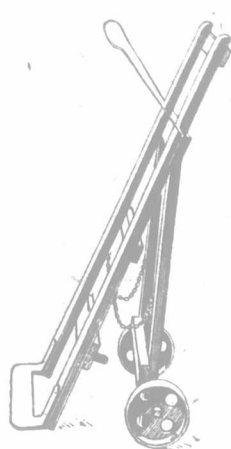
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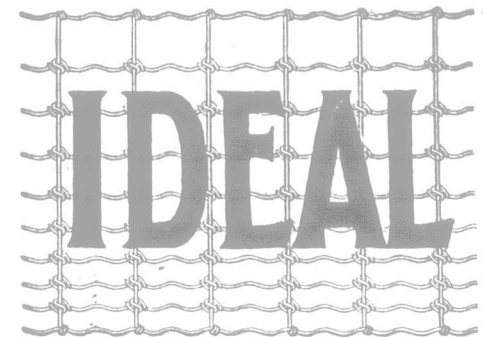


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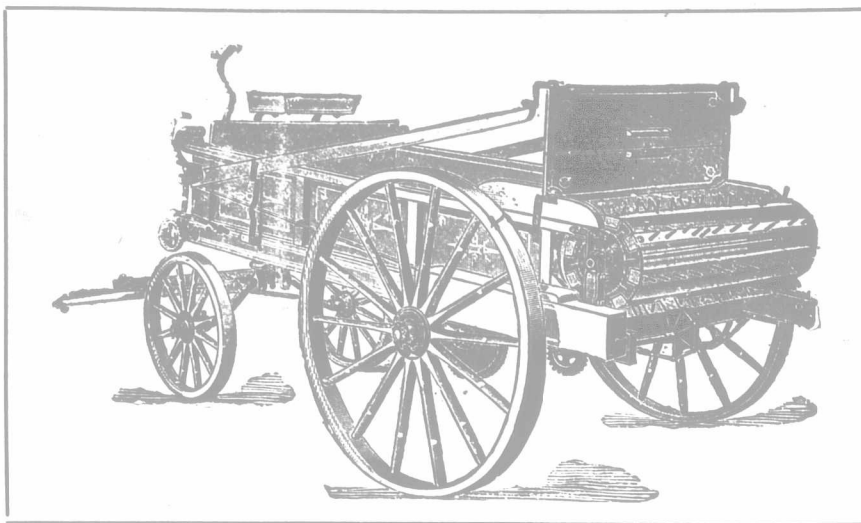
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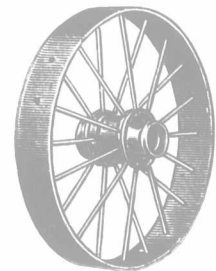
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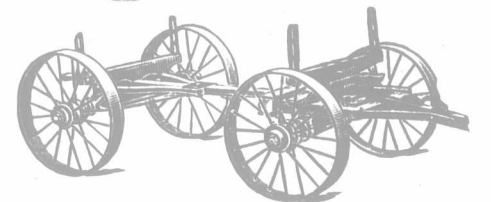
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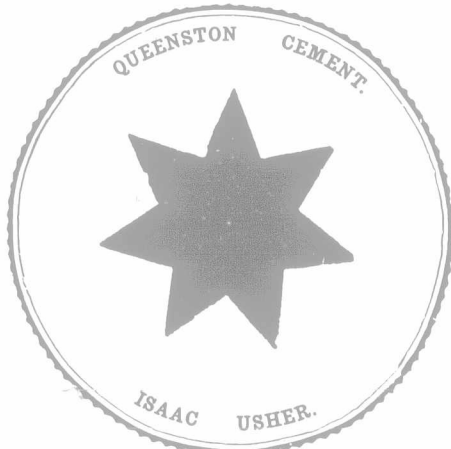
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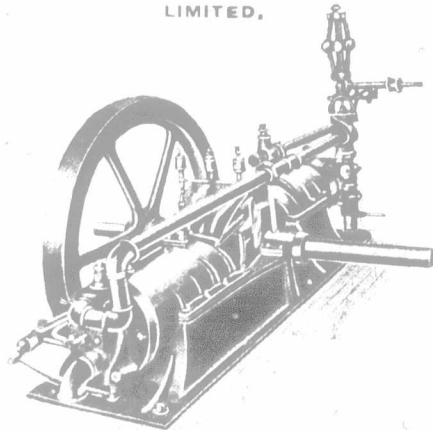
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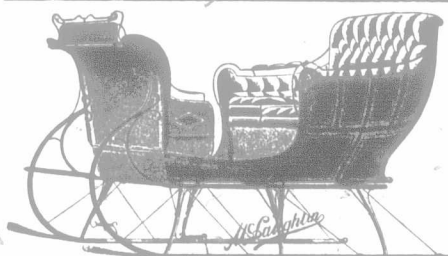
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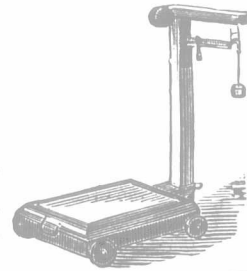
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The
Farmer's Advocate
"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine. ESTABLISHED 1866.

V. L. XXXVIII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 15, 1903.

No. 584

EDITORIAL.

The Winter Fairs.

With the present month the fall fairs will have been worked off the list for this year. Where well managed, a fair share of attention having been given to their practical and educative features, these have served a good purpose in presenting the best types of live stock for breeding purposes, the best varieties of agricultural products and manufactured goods, and, where advanced fair management has obtained, the processes of manufacturing dairy and other products of special interest to the farmer and his family. In addition to these practical demonstrations, there has been the enjoyment of the well-deserved holiday for recreation following the strenuous summer season's work, and, it may be, worry, for with all the admitted reasons for thankfulness for the outcome of the year's work, doubtless quite the usual budget of difficulties and perplexities have been met and contended with.

Now the attention of a large proportion of farmers, especially of those who give particular attention to the breeding and feeding of high-class meat and milk-producing stock, will be turned to the fat stock and dairy shows slated for the December month—the International at Chicago, mainly in the first week (commencing November 28th); the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, opening on the 7th, and the Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst, Nova Scotia, on the 14th.

Important and useful as are the earlier fairs of the year conceded to be, yet as an exhibition of finished products in high-class meat-producing animals, the winter fair furnishes by far the best opportunity for the study of the most approved types for the best markets of the times, where free from the distractions of what are termed the attractions of the earlier fairs, lessons instructive and helpful may be had, and comparisons of the living animals and the dressed carcasses made, which cannot fail to be of intense interest to all who have to do with farm stock.

While sheep and swine departments at the Guelph show have in former years been admirably filled, it is too true that the display of fat cattle in the last two years has not been what might reasonably be expected in a Province in which the breeding herds of beef cattle rank so high in quality and character, and it behooves breeders and feeders to make a special effort to raise the standard of the exhibits of finished cattle. It is not complained that the best shown are not up to a high standard, for a few really first-class animals have been shown each year, and the men who have brought these forward are deserving of all praise, but there certainly should be a larger number of first-class cattle competing for the liberal prizes offered than has yet been seen.

The "Farmer's Advocate," in its report of last year's show, forcibly stated this lack, and appealed to breeders and feeders to make a special effort to redeem the character of the show in this department, and it is hoped that a noticeable improvement will be seen this year. The generous prizes offered and the exceptional opportunity of making good sales of fat stock at this show should serve to stimulate strong and keen competition. It is not too late yet, especially in the class for export steers, for many to prepare exhibits that will be creditable to the capabilities of the country, while by judicious

feeding and care many choice young animals may yet be prepared to make a fair showing. There is also much room for improvement in the display of dairy cows over anything that has yet been seen at the winter fairs, and we hope to see the various breeds and grades better represented than heretofore.

The lectures by competent specialists, illustrated with living and dead specimens of stock, constitute an intensely interesting feature of these shows, one that is of itself well worth all the cost to those who avail themselves of the opportunity of attending, and all who can should lay their plans to take in these interesting events.

Cattle Feeding.

A hearty welcome would be accorded the person who could come forward now and tell feeders what prices cattle will realize next spring, or even four months hence. At present, prospects for the future are uncertain. Export cattle are low, without any good apparent reason. Cattle are not wanted in Britain, but that does not explain the cause of the lack of demand. Other food products are high. In part it may be due to the large number of cattle put on the market during the past year, and to the increased use of cheese, bacon, and mutton. However, the question that exercises the minds of feeders now is not so much the price of export cattle at present as the price they will be for 1904, and about the only index we have to a solution of the problem is the probable supply for that time. That supply, as far as we in Canada are concerned, will be largely influenced by the number of cattle fed in the corn States. In those districts there are always a certain number who feed cattle regardless of the price of corn or beef, and in years like last, when there is a big supply of cheap corn and a possibility of securing cheap cattle, the number of feeders is considerably increased. This year corn promises to be a short crop and prices high in the central States, where cattle are largely fed, which in the natural course of events would indicate that feeding will be confined to the regular feeders, and that, consequently, the number of cattle coming forward for export next spring will be less than in 1903. Dairying continues to hold its own so strongly in Canada that the number of the beefing type of cattle coming on is not making any marked increase. Whether the beef market will be sufficiently cleaned out of this year's cattle to create a strong demand in 1904 is a question that only the future can answer. Cattle for export have been plentifully offered by the ranchers of the Northwest, but prices are so low that many are preparing to keep their stock over. This stock, however, will scarcely be fit for shipment until late next summer, consequently it will not come into competition with stall-fed cattle from the East. Mr. J. T. Gordon, the greatest Western exporter, is reported as stating that only about one-third of the number of cattle have been shipped this year, as compared with last. The reason was soft grass on the ranges, making the cattle late, and low prices in England caused by hard times and over-supply.

So much for the market prospects. What about the situation at present as compared with other years? So far feeders have not been buying cattle as actively nor at as high prices as they did last year. Grain is a good price, but rough feed is plentiful, with the exception of

roots, and cattle can be bought for a reasonable figure. These conditions, taken collectively, are encouraging enough to warrant a considerable number of cattle going into the stalls, but the rather backward condition in which the market has existed during the last six months has made feeders unusually cautious. Last year cattle were bought too high for the way the finished product sold, and there was a heavy advance in freights, which cut into the exporter and feeder. Mr. Simpson Rennie says feeders should have a margin of at least 1½ cents between cost and selling price of the bullock. The man with the good feeders to sell naturally wants as much for them as he can get. Whether there will be improvement in the near future is the question, and it is this uncertain feature of the cattle-feeding situation that is responsible for the fluctuations in prices. If one could only tell what the future of a market would be there would be a uniformity of price from year to year. Generally speaking, it is probable that the live-stock market will follow the course of all other markets under similar conditions, i.e., for a time subsequent to a depression the numbers offered gradually decrease until the demand causes a revival in the particular line suffering from the depression. The best beast ready at the right time is the one that makes the money. Among the most successful of Canadian farmers in the past, and whose farms show a high state of fertility, are those who have made finishing cattle for the British market a special feature of their operations. These men have raised their own feeders, or a part of them, or if they purchased all, aimed invariably to do so at a price which kept them at a reasonable remove from the position of mere speculators. For such, present indications, on the whole, appear favorable.

Advantages of Underdraining.

To those who have observed or experienced the benefit of underdraining land, it is surprising that in Canada it has been adopted to so limited an extent. While there is some land the subsoil of which is of such a nature that underdraining is not required and would be of no great advantage, it is safe to say the great bulk of the farms of the older Provinces at least would well repay in increased crop returns the cost of partial if not of thorough underdraining. There are few farms on which there are not low-lying portions where the fall to an outlet is not sufficient for the prompt removal of surplus water by means of surface ditches, and the wet places often delay the spring seeding many days after the main portions of the field are in the best condition for cultivation, thereby reducing considerably the harvest yield of the whole, for it is generally conceded that with the soil in the proper condition the early-seeded fields as a rule give by far the heaviest and best crops. If the expense of thorough underdraining, which means a complete system of tile drains throughout the entire field, at a distance of say thirty feet apart, is considered too expensive an undertaking, though there is good ground for the claim that on most farms it would, if well done, prove a paying investment, at least the slack places where water lies too long should be improved by this process, and a map showing the exact position by measurement of each drain prepared and kept, so that if later it is decided to complete the system it may be carried out methodically. It is not our pur-

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pose in this brief article to enter into details of the modus operandi of the practical part of underdraining, which is treated in part in a contribution on another page in this issue, but to declare our belief in the claims that, especially in the case of heavy clay soils, thorough underdraining, carefully and judiciously done, will, in the course of a very few years, pay for its cost in increased average yield of crops, to say nothing of the added comfort and economy of time in working the land. We believe, moreover, that there is good ground for the claim that it renders the land less susceptible to the adverse effects of drouth, from the fact that the surplus water is quickly drawn away after heavy rains, preventing the packing and hardening of the soil which follows a period of soaking in a superabundance of water, and leaving it rather in a mellow state, a state in which the circulation of air, so necessary to the best growth of plants, is promoted.

The labor problem, we are well aware, is a serious difficulty in the minds of many who are convinced of the need and the benefit of tile draining, but this may be considerably mitigated by doing the work gradually, one field, or a part of a field, in one year, and the balance in another year, and by the use of the ordinary plow, or, better, a special ditching plow, leaving but comparatively little hand work to be done, which, with a little experience, can readily be reduced to a minimum.

Whether partial or complete underdraining be undertaken or not, the slack places in a field where water lies unduly long may, in many instances, be greatly relieved and helped by the use of the plow and scraper, deepening the surface ditches to an easier outlet, and yet leaving them in such shape that machinery will pass over them without difficulty.

The need for some action along this line must have been evident on many farms during the past two years, the crops in such places showing by their stunted, yellow and red color the signal of distress, and the farmer, in the harvesting of the crops, often being obliged to wait for the crops to be cut, and the yield and quality of the crops being seriously affected.

Death of Mr. Cargill, M. P.

The death of Mr. Henry Cargill, M. P., which occurred suddenly from heart failure in the House of Commons at Ottawa, on the evening of October 1st, will be deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. As readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" are well aware, Mr. Cargill was widely and favorably known as an importer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle, of which a herd of over 150 head of high-class animals is maintained on the 600-acre farm at Cargill, in Bruce County, Ontario, which has been carried on for many years by himself and his only son, Mr. W. D. Cargill, under the firm name of H. Cargill & Son. Mr. Cargill was born in Halton County, Ontario, August 13th, 1838, and was 65 years of age at the time of his death. He was educated at local schools and at Queen's University, Kingston. He was brought up to the lumbering business, in his native place while it afforded opportunities for carrying on that industry, but nearly a quarter of a century ago he bought up at a great bargain some 20,000 acres of what is known as the Greenock swamp in Bruce County, which was covered with a large amount of comparatively small timber, but which by good business management proved a great source of wealth to its enterprising owner, who built and operated sawmills and allied wood-working industries a few miles farther down the river Teeswater, where the thriving Village of Cargill soon grew up on the Grand Trunk Railway; made roads and cut drainage canals through the swamp, on which the logs were floated to the



THE LATE MR. HENRY CARGILL, M. P.

river, and thence to his mills, carefully culling the timber for manufacturing purposes, and selling for farming purposes the land thus redeemed from submergence. Partly by the profits of business, and partly also by the steady appreciation of his continuously-developing estate, Mr. Cargill became a very wealthy man, but no one thought of envying him the possession of a patrimony so clearly the result of his own wisely-directed enterprise, and so liberally and sensibly administered, for he shared generously with his numerous employees by finding them constant work with liberal remuneration and comfortable homes, transforming the village into one of the most prosperous in the Province, its streets being lit by electricity solely at his expense, and its churches, largely through his generous gifts, the most chaste in design and free from incumbrance, while in his beautiful home, combining all the advantages of country and city life, the most generous hospitality was dispensed.

In utilizing his farming lands, Mr. Cargill, believing that the true principle of successful farming was to feed the bulk of the crops to live stock and market them in the form of a finished product, while keeping up the fertility of the land, fed cattle largely for the export trade, but some fifteen years ago, recognizing the urgent need for improvement in the class of cattle available for this purpose, he embarked in the enterprise of importing, breeding and selling at a moderate profit pure-bred Shorthorns to the farmers of his own and adjacent counties, as well as in the wider field of the Dominion, with very gratifying results to himself and his patrons. Standard-bred and Clydesdale horses and Oxford Down sheep have

also had a place on his farms, and are still being successfully bred.

Mr. Cargill had represented East Bruce in the House of Commons almost continuously for sixteen years, and though having no particular liking or ambitions for public life, his sound judgment and business ability made him a valuable legislator, and he was more liberal and tolerant of the opinions of those who differed from him than most politicians, making him one of the most agreeable of companions and most interesting conversationalists. He was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him for his large heartedness and generosity, and by none more than by his faithful employees and appreciative neighbors, who in very large numbers followed him to his last resting place in the Walkerton cemetery. He leaves a widow, one son and two daughters to mourn his untimely death.

Canadian Spirit and Canadian Literature.

BY A. G. HOPKINS, B. AGR., D. V. M.

One of the reasons for the rapid advance of our cousins in the great Republic to the south is the fact that they have always believed in themselves, and have brought up their families in the same belief. The public press is one of the great forces to be utilized in fostering a belief in one's country; in other words, in inculcating a national spirit. In this respect, Canadian literature has, in measure, suffered by lack of Canadian patronage of the homemade magazines. Sentiment has not been equal to the strain of paying more for reading matter published in Canada than what U. S. magazine publishers would have us believe is equally good.

So much for our general Canadian literature in magazine form. In agricultural reading things are different. We have journals devoted to agriculture in Canada not surpassed anywhere in the world, either in wealth of matter or illustration, cheapness in price, and reliability of that reading matter, and yet the writer has seen instances when all the above good qualities have been overlooked, the Canadian sentiment ignored, because a sheet with its chopped feed and cheap, tawdry premium could be had for twenty-five cents. Again, I note in the columns of another U. S. farmers' paper that the B. C. farmers' institutes have ordered it sent to the members. I have perused a copy of the said paper, and have no hesitation in saying if such a move represents the literary taste or thirst for agricultural knowledge of the B. C. farmer, he has yet to eat of the tree of knowledge, so as to be able to tell the difference between good and bad. I suppose the attractive feature to these institutes must have been the price! I have no objection to the States agricultural paper if its contents are superior to that to be found in our Canadian papers, or if equally good for less money, but I do most emphatically protest against a disloyalty which shows its head by the patronage of vastly inferior literature made on the southern side of the boundary. In this respect, one of the leading Canadian weekly newspapers is a bad offender. I notice, in a recent copy, which is compiled for residents in the spring-wheat belt of Canada, articles culled from States agricultural papers, said articles being both inappropriate and unseasonable. The ridiculousness of publishing an article on "seed wheat" in harvest time for a spring-wheat growing constituency cannot but be evident, and for such a constituency how valuable (?) is an article on "the winter-wheat seed-bed," not to mention "the crop situation in the U. S.," also clipped. Such pot pourri, dished up by scissor-wielders unacquainted with the needs of the farmer, must inevitably produce a mental indigestion or nausea in that gentleman. The farmer is a busy man, yet needs to read his professional and other journals to keep up-to-date. He has not time to wade through columns of print originally written for readers in other lands and climes or for other seasons of the year. Our agriculturists are looked up to by the country to the south as being unexcelled. Our experimental farms are thought well of, because the results of half-finished experiments are not thrown at the public as bulletins. Our one Canadian agricultural college, at Guelph, is a model, on account of the thoroughness of its teachings, and there is neither common sense nor public spirit shown, neither is there money to be made, by buying and reading the foreign trash sold under the honored name of an agricultural paper.

"Made in Canada" was the very slogan of the Dominion Exhibition held in Toronto a few weeks ago. "Grown in Canada" is the slogan from several million bushels of wheat on its way to the markets of the world. Could there be a better immigration agent?

HORSES.

Care of Stallions Between Seasons.

That the reproductive powers of stallions are influenced to a considerable extent by the care and attention received during the periods between stud seasons, no horseman will deny. The common practice of giving stallions neither work nor exercise after the season ends until a few weeks before the fresh season commences, is irrational and harmful. In order that a stallion may do his best in the stud, as regards the number and physical condition of his produce, it is necessary that his muscular, digestive and respiratory systems be not allowed to become weak at any time, and in order to keep these organs in good condition, it is necessary that time and care be given during the eight or ten months of the year that he is not required for stud purposes. In large breeding establishments, where several stallions are kept and generally stand on the premises for service, there are usually a number of large paddocks in which each horse is allowed to run for a few hours every fine day during the whole year, and under such conditions he will voluntarily take sufficient exercise to keep the above-mentioned organs in an active, healthy condition. On the other hand, where but one or two stallions are owned, often in a village, town or city, and are put out on a regular route during May and June, which is the recognized stud season, the owner, in many cases, has not the necessary paddocks of the required size, and the horses, in many cases, stand in a box stall and are seldom taken out until the next season is approaching. In the meantime his muscles become soft and flabby, and his digestive and respiratory organs also become more or less weak from want of function, and, as a consequence, his generative organs must suffer and become impaired. These organs cannot be brought to a satisfactory condition in a few weeks' attention in the spring. It is of horses under conditions of this kind that we wish to speak.

A stallion that has been on a route during the season is, of necessity, highly fed. This is necessary in order to enable him to endure the physical exercise required and also perform the functions of a sire. When the season is over we think it wise to allow him a short rest, say two or three weeks, but the change should not be too violent. His feed should be gradually reduced, and he should be given a little daily exercise for a week or ten days, then withhold hay and grain for about twelve hours, feeding nothing but bran, and then give him a purgative of aloes or raw linseed oil. We consider this good practice in any case where a horse has been highly fed and kept on high tension for a few months. It gives the digestive organs a rest, or, at least, a temporary change. Feed bran only until purgation commences, then feed lightly on grass, bran and a little grain, and allow the horse to rest for two or three weeks. While we have stated that the various organs should be kept in good condition by regular exercise, we think that a temporary rest as stated is necessary. After a few weeks has elapsed the horse would be better performing ordinary farm or road work, and fed accordingly. It is not wise to work the horse to exhaustion, or to ask him to perform work that will require extreme physical exertion, and hence impair rather than improve his condition, but regular, ordinary work is beneficial. It is well to feed considerable grass, bran and other easily-digested food, but unless he be sick, no drugs should be given other than the purgative mentioned. Where there is no work for him to do, and a suitable paddock for voluntary exercise is not obtainable, he should have at least a few miles' daily exercise, either on the halter, in harness, or under the saddle. This, of course, takes time, but it is necessary when we wish to do the best for the horse. When cold weather arrives, and grass is not procurable, he should, in addition to hay and oats in reasonable quantities, according to the labor he is performing, be given a few roots daily, and a feed of bran with a little linseed meal two or three times weekly. As regards grooming, the somewhat popular opinion that a stallion should not be groomed after the season ends until the next spring, that he sheds better under such conditions, is, in my opinion, radically wrong. In order that a horse may do well and feel well, it is necessary that his skin be in good condition at all times, whether he is working or idle, and this cannot be unless regular grooming is given. In regard to blanketing, the nature of the stabling must decide. The horse should be kept comfortable, and we are of the opinion that thorough ventilation, even at the expense of heat, where clothing in cold weather is necessary for comfort, is preferable to close, warm but poorly-ventilated quarters. Of course where sufficient heat without clothing, and at the same time thorough ventilation, can be obtained, is the ideal stable. When a stallion is used in this way between seasons, the special preparation for the stud which we discussed in this journal last February or March is unnecessary, and if an

owner has work for his stallions between seasons, he can at least make them earn their keep, which is no small consideration, and at the same time prolong and intensify their usefulness. "WHIP."

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

It is hardly possible these days to write without referring to the fiscal question and the

ish agriculture; hence, the farmer here may follow Chamberlain, assuming he has any prospect of success, but I am quite sure he will be supine in his allegiance to Balfour. The open ports of Great Britain have placed the farmer at the mercy of all foreign and colonial competitors. At present he gets a little compensation in the shape of cheap machinery. Should Balfour's retaliation ideas get sway, this will be a thing of the past, and the open ports for agricultural produce will continue. It will not surprise me should the verdict of the country be, "Leave well alone."

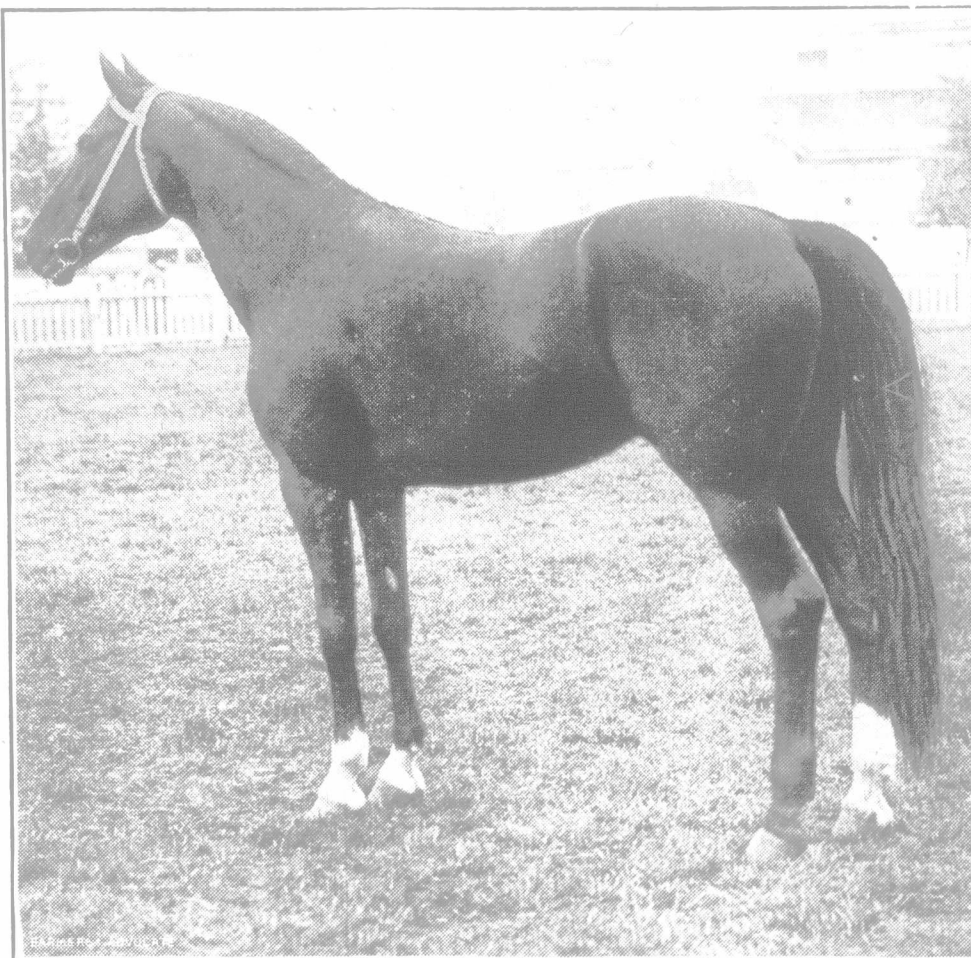
Harvest work, in this the last week in September, is being vigorously prosecuted. We have had a fortnight of very good weather. During the earlier part of that time the atmosphere was clear, cold and bracing, but for the past day or two it has been close and warm. Crops are heavy, and the self-binder is making very good work. In the south of Scotland harvest was begun on the farm of Tonnachree, Dunragit, on 24th and 25th August. In the extreme north of Scotland, in Caithness, there will be little harvesting until October is begun. There is, therefore, a big difference between John O'Groat's house and Maidenkirck.



CLYDESDALE FILLIES.
OWNED BY JOHN DAVIDSON, ASHBURN, ONTARIO.

Cabinet crisis through which Great Britain is passing. Whatever the issue, one immediate result of the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, on the one hand, and Lord Balfour, of Burleigh; Mr. Ritchie, and the Hon. Arthur Elliot, brother of the Earl of Minto, on the other, must be a new cleavage in British politics. In all likelihood we will soon see some strange brotherhoods, not excepting a reunion of the forces which follow Mr. Chamberlain and the followers of Mr. Redmond. Preferential tariffs within the Empire are all right, provided the principle is to be applied all round. But we will believe that the working-man in this country will submit to a tax on his food when we see it. We do not doubt that he is quite prepared to hit back at those nations which levy heavy duties on his products, but the same law which leads him to this goal will assuredly lead him to demand free bread. If food stuffs are not taxed in some way, no readjustment of the present fiscal system will benefit Brit-

Referring to the north of Scotland, naturally one thinks of the great County of Sutherland, with its great straths and mountains and very sparse population. Agriculturally, Sutherland is memorable for two things—the "clearances," as they were called in the earlier years of the nineteenth century, and the "reclamations" of the later years. The former meant the transformation of the best and most fertile portions of the county from crofting settlements into great sheep walks; the latter the reclaiming of whole square miles of bare, unproductive moorland, containing the buried relics of primeval forests, into wholesome pasture land. A week ago, I walked and drove over a part of this reclaimed land. Here and there, as if for comparison's sake, were islands of lands unreclaimed. No one could compare the two without being impressed with the great value of the work executed at a fabulous cost by the late Duke of Sutherland. Financially, the work cannot have paid him, but apart from it, the state of agriculture in Sutherland to-day would have been very much worse than it is. The Duke sought in some measure to atone for the ruthless acts of his predecessor. It was too late; the sense of wrongs inflicted had been burned deep into the memory of those whose ancestors had been dispossessed, and the noble people driven away cannot be replaced.



LORD OF THE MANOR.
Winner of first in the aged Standard-bred stallion classes at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1901, and first at Spring Horse Show, Toronto. Sired by Mambrino King; dam Princess Chimes, by Chinese. Now four years old.
OWNED BY GEO. W. KENNEDY, OF ILDERTON, ONTARIO.

In connection with the "clearances," there came a great influx of South Country farmers. These were mainly from the Border counties of Scotland, and they entered on possession of the land wherever the crofters had been driven away. They introduced the Cheviot breed of sheep to the north of Scotland, and the biggest and best specimens of that breed are to be found in Sutherland. This is a most interesting fact in the history of Scottish agriculture. The influence of climate and soil has been to increase the

size of the northern Cheviots, so that some are inclined to deny that they are pure-bred specimens. This, however, is a mistake. Sutherland is well adapted to produce a big sheep, and the hills being only of moderate height, carry a sheep like the Cheviot more profitably than the Blackface mountain breed. But changes are now going forward in another direction. The clearances sacrificed men for sheep, now sheep are being sacrificed for deer. Great stretches of Sutherland are being cleared of sheep and stocked with deer. The trail of the American millionaire is over the land of the Gael, and everywhere his yachts and motor cars are in evidence. So be it. Nothing can retard the progress of economic law, but while the American millionaire may distribute wealth during the autumn months, his presence in a land is not indicative of pastoral prosperity. Sheep increase the food supply of the nation; deer, at most, provide what is called sport for the wealthy and idle.

Pure-bred sales have been a feature of the past ten days. There has been a long series of sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and in every case satisfactory returns have been obtained. Simultaneously, we have had a shorter series of Shorthorn sales in the north of England. While the A.-A. sales show the highest individual prices, the Shorthorns show the best averages. At Armathwaite, in Cumberland, Mr. Thornton sold 69 head for Mr. Ecroyd, at an average of £43 16s. 11d. each, and at Capheaton, in Northumberland, he sold 39 head for Sir John Swinburne at £37 5s. 8d. each. The highest price at these Shorthorn sales was 120 gs., paid for a Butterfly cow at Armathwaite. The best averages in the A.-A. sales were due to the continued popularity of the Trojan-Erica crosses. At the Bardonside sale, Elgin, seven Erica heifers made an average of £113 2s. each. Among individual prices were these: £199 10s., £189, £147, and £120 15s., surely plenty money for heifers. In spite of these high prices, the average for 47 head at this sale was £38 14s. 8d. This is easily the best of the series. At Kinlochry 69 head were sold for Mr. W. S. Ferguson, making an average of £27 15s. 1d. At Inverquhar, in Forfarshire, 26 head made £30 6s. 6d. for Mr. A. Whyte, and at Coynachie, in the uplands of Aberdeenshire, 47 head made £26 1s. 7d. There was an Erica in this lot also. She made 135 gs., or £141 15s. A good sound lot of cattle are those of Mr. Geo. Cran, Morlich, Glenkindie, also in uplands of Aberdeenshire. He sold 16 head at an average of £32 5s. 9d. Blood tells, and unless there be blood in a pedigree it does not count for much.

Flockmasters have been busy with the ram sales. The three great Scots breeds, as everybody knows, are the Blackfaces, the Border Leicesters, and the Cheviots. Formerly it was a thing undreamt of that either the first or the third should produce a higher-priced tup than the middle breed. This year all such ideas have been belied. The highest price, £123, has been made by a shearing Blackface ram, bred by Mr. Hamilton, Woolfords, Cobbinshaw, Lanarkshire. The next highest price (£115) has been made by a Cheviot two-year-old tup, from the Attonburn flock of Mr. Tom Elliot, Yetholm, Kelso. Lord Polwarth has resumed his old supremacy in the Border Leicester world. He got £95 and £90 apiece for two of his shearlings, and for fifteen he made an average price of £33 17s. The remarkable thing about these high prices is that in every case they have been paid by farmers engaged in the business as their ordinary calling. They are purely business investments, and are meant to be remunerative. In spite of all its vicissitudes, pure-bred stock is still the best department of Scottish agriculture to those who understand the business.

Clydesdale exportation keeps going on. Since last writing horses and mares have been exported to Canada by Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., and Alexander Macgregor, Epsom, Ont.; to Italy, from the Seaham Harbor Stud (Ltd.), by M. Ranucci; and to the South African Colony and Russia by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, in considerable numbers. Trade in horses generally is good, and for sound commercial animals of all kinds there is plenty demand.

I have an idea that there's a deal of life in British agriculture, in spite of all its troubles.
26th Sept., 1903. "SCOTLAND YET."

"The Best."

You have by far the best agricultural paper it has been my fortune to see. Sorry I did not know of it long ago. I enclose \$1.00, for which please send it to my house address, 414 Woodward Ave.
WILLIAM J. LANTZ,
Buffalo, N.Y.

Bellows—Does your daughter play on the piano?

Old Farmer (in tones of deep disgust)—No, sir. She works on it, pounds on it, rakes it, scrapes it, jumps on it, and rolls over on it; but there's no play about it, sir.—[Tit-bits.]

Mertoun, St. Boswell's, Scotland.

BY JOHN GRAHAM.

Situated in one of the most picturesque and best agricultural districts in Scotland, is the estate of Lord Polwarth, at Mertoun, St. Boswell's, in the border county of Roxborough. There is something exceptionally interesting about the estate—the house of Polwarth, the flock of Border Leicester sheep, and herd of Booth strains of Shorthorn cattle. First, as to the estate: It is situated in one of the most historical districts in Scotland. Just to the north of it lies Abbotsoford, the mansion house built and estate owned by Sir Walter Scott, the great novelist, and where he wrote most of his great works. Just opposite, and over the historical Tweed, lies the Abbey of Dryburgh, the home of the ancient abbots and monks, and in the graveyard there lies the body of Scott, besides many other notables. To the north lies Melrose Abbey, where lies the heart of the immortal Robert the Bruce. Every foot of the ground has a history all its own, and if it could speak, could tell of some strange happenings long ago.

There is something interesting about the house of Polwarth, the family, Scott by name, being descended directly from the notorious Watt Scott, of Harden, the famous Border Riever, or cattle stealer, living in the days called the killing times. The estate of Harden, at Hawick, is still in the possession of the Polwarth family, and the whole surroundings show unmistakable signs of the traffic then carried on. Then, again, the flock of Border Leicester sheep are, I believe, the oldest in the Border, and unique in this respect, of having for the past thirty years, and perhaps longer, been bred without ever having introduced a single animal to add fresh blood; inbreeding is practiced in toto.

The herd of Shorthorns are interesting, in being the largest herd of pure Booths in the world, and further, the only herd I know of where inbreeding is practiced almost entirely. There is also a stud of Clydesdale horses of more recent date, and which occupy the position of being one of the best in the kingdom.

As to the flock of Border Leicester sheep, it has been conceded by general consent (up till the last two years, when others have aspired to the position) "that Lord Polwarth has the finest flock of this popular breed in the world." When I state that for thirty years, at least, no outside blood has been introduced into this flock, I know that some wiseacres will hold up their hands in holy horror, and maintain that such a thing is impossible. Nevertheless, this is a fact, and it is a fact, likewise, that this inbreeding has proved successful so far, as the annual sales indicate. Many breeders of note have prophesied the downfall of this flock as a result of inbreeding, but many of them have lived to see otherwise, and the record of the Kelso ram sales last month shows the Mertoun flock still ahead in prices and merit. How the standard of this flock has been kept up and improved, I am not sheepman enough to know, but one thing is certain, the flock-master, in his position as manager of this flock, embodies a responsibility unknown in ordinary breeding. Every animal must be properly mated, and then after that there enters the problem of its near or distant relationship in the combination. The flock-master must, of necessity, know every animal, and more, its relation to all others.

All the best rams sold out of the flock are afterwards bought back for service again, after they have done service in the flock of some other eminent breeder, where land and other environments have been altogether different from their native district.

At the time of our visit, the ewes were just in their breeding season, and the yearling rams were fenced on grass turf, and getting a sole ration of turnips and hay, with cake and meal as concentrates. There were something like a hundred in all, and looked in the pink of condition, just previous to their annual shearing in April.

As mentioned before, the herd of Shorthorns are all of almost pure Booth breeding, and the herd is the largest of such in the world. The same system of inbreeding prevails among the cattle as among the sheep, and at the time of our visit only one of the stock bulls was introduced from outside, and even then is related to a great many of the herd. All the stock bulls he bred himself, and unlike the rams, are never off the farm, and have no advantage in a change of soil and slight difference of climate. The responsibility of the herdsman in this herd is parallel to that of the flock-master in his flock, and the mating, as in the sheep, has not only to be done to produce a certain type aimed at, but also to avoid too close inbreeding. The herdsman informed me that they were never mated closer than half-brother and sister, and one can imagine the difficulty in doing even this in a herd which has been bred so closely thus for a long term of years. The connections must be so intricate, the network so connected, as to puzzle the brains of more than one ordinary mortal in trying to entangle the whole system.

To follow out such a system requires a whole

army of stock bulls to breed from. We found no less than eleven male animals at the head of the herd, making a small herd in themselves. The bulls in themselves are a superior lot, and typical specimens of the Booth tribes, all of great scale and style, hind quarters deep and straight, and an entire absence of roundness in the hip, which is evident in a great many north country Scotch cattle. In color they are mostly roans. As it might be of interest to give a running description of the bulls, I herewith append:

First in the list came the roan, Royal Courtier, two years old, a pure Booth, of the Dame family. He is a great massive bull for his age. Crown Imperial came next, a roan of the Cowslip family. He has one cross of Cruickshank blood in his veins, and shows it, being a low-set and altogether a fleshy bull. One remove further brought us to British Butterfly, one of the old Stanley Butterflies. This, according to the herdsman, is one of the best-bred Booth bulls in the kingdom. He is a great massive, dark roan. Next in order came Knight of the Border, by Royal Centurian. He is a massive roan, four years old. The next bull I considered the best in the herd, Sir Alger Studley by name, in color red, with white markings all over, which detracts from his value as a breeder. He was bred by Booth, of Warlaby, and is of the Booth Riby family. He was entered along with another of the stock bulls for Mr. Bell's sale at Alnwick, Northumberland, and later at the sale made \$150, no doubt owing to his color (this is the only bull used by Lord Polwarth not of his own breeding), while his stable mate made about \$600. We reviewed next the pure white Sir Leopold Studley, also of the Riby family. This bull is five years old. Next came Royal Cardigan, a rich roan, bred by Mr. Lambert. This bull combines a mixture of Booth and Bates blood in his veins. The next and last on the list, and the father of the bull herd, was Royal Centurian, a pure white, and eleven years old. He shows the worse of wear a little, and will not do service much longer. The dam of this bull won something like \$3,000 in prizes. I do not intend to go into the females in the herd in any detail, but simply to say that they are not the equal of the bulls. They are lacking, many of them, in style and beef points, and a general lack of smoothness, so characteristic in the Cruickshank tribes. They were mostly in good breeding shape, and their sole winter ration consisted of turnips and oat straw.

We know so little of the type of animals called Booth Shorthorns on this side the Atlantic, that I might be pardoned if I give for the information of some a definition of their distinguishing characteristics. They are great, massive animals, of immense scale, with lots of style all their own, great length of body, hind quarters long and straight, different in this respect from the Cruickshank, which has a tendency to round like the Aberdeen-Angus. They are wide in chest, and well fleshed along the back, but are deficient in spring of rib and flesh over the roasts, and present more the form of a square than the barrel shape of the Cruickshank. They are a little far from the ground, and all over lack quality and smoothness, so much sought after at the present day.

Lord Polwarth has of late years suffered by being side-tracked by breeders of the more popular north country Scotch type. In a weak moment he decided to mate his Booths with Cruickshanks. He purchased extensively from both Marr and Duthie, and bred in this way for a few years. He owned among others such cows as the dam of Marengo, the great champion. Losing faith in his new love, he sent the whole original lot and their progeny up for sale, some of which were repurchased by Mr. Duthie and can be seen in his herd to-day. He decided, sooner than risk the extermination of the Shorthorn as evolved by Booth, in contrast to the newfangled types of Shorthorns, more resembling Polled Angus than anything else, he would quit the field and cease breeding altogether.

The Clydesdales at Mertoun are not a large stud, but of choice quality and breeding; nearly every animal is of special merit, great heavy sorts, with the best of limbs and fine quality of hair. It was this stud that furnished the first-prize yearling at the Royal at Carlisle last year, Mertoun by name, and exhibited by A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall. A new stud horse had just been added previous to my visit, in the dark brown Baron O'Dee, sire Baron's Pride. He is just three years old, and has as good a set of limbs under him as one can wish to find. He superseded MacRaith, which bred so well at the stud for so many years. All the yearlings in a field by themselves were by him, four mares and two stallions. One of the yearling stallions, which looks like a coming horse, is full brother to the first-prize yearling last year; his dam is Border Fashion, by Prince of Fashion. The mares in foal occupied a field by themselves, excepting those at work, and two yeld mares at pasture in another enclosure; and the two-year-old fillies also by themselves. One of the yeld mares we noticed as of special merit, and a prize-winner all over the Border district.

Conditions for Wool and Mutton.

BY J. M'CAIG, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

The sheep, being a dual-purpose animal, there must come up from time to time the consideration of the relative merits of specializing on the wool or on the mutton side. The decision of this point depends mainly on two things. These are the character of the situation and conditions of the producer and the character of the demand for his products.

The situation of a country or district with respect to the advantages to be derived from the specialized pursuit of one side or the other is not the same at all times. A hundred years ago, during the time of the great European war arising out of the French Revolution, English shepherds were induced to specialize on the side of the production of fine wools by reason of the supply from the continent being cut off from the English markets. The Southdown was a favorite for the time being, and this family was bred and selected for fineness of fleece. The families with similar fleece, such as a Hampshire, Somersetshire and Ryeland, shared this popularity. This wool was at this time, and also before this time, the carding and felting wool of the English manufacturer.

This example serves also to illustrate the adaptation of countries to particular branches of sheep husbandry. Under the impulse of strong demand for felting wool and no foreign supply, the Spanish Merino was introduced into Britain with the idea of having a sheep of excellent fleece and passable carcass qualities at the same time, but the Merino failed to satisfy the English taste for mutton. Nor did the attempt to cultivate the Merino for wool alone in England prove any more satisfactory. With the resumption of trade with the continent again, the Saxony wool proved superior even to the Spanish wool and could be produced cheaper than the English Merino wool of inferior quality. Since this time, the idea of producing fine wool profitably and successfully in England has been abandoned. The example of England thus illustrates very decidedly what relation both demand and adaptation have to do with the special character of the industries of a country.

While it is true that Britain cannot produce a fine wool successfully, it is equally manifest that this country has surpassed all others in the production of mutton and in the development of a magnificent type of mutton sheep. This arises from two main causes, viz., the same as those of her failures with respect to fine wool, demand and adaptation. The dense population of the country means a very strong demand for foodstuffs, and the English are great meat-eaters. The existence of this demand has led to the improvement of agriculture that means large and rapid production of meat animals on the smallest possible area. In this demand and intensive cultivation combined we have the conditions that have produced that perfect and symmetrical animal, the English sheep.

While cultivation is the accompaniment and necessary condition for good meat production, we may reasonably be led to infer that wool production belongs to open, uncultivated areas. At the time that the English were perfecting their meat sheep, wool-growing was becoming the big industry of the Australian colonies, and lands, of course, were so cheap that good profits followed leaving mutton out of consideration altogether. At the time that the Australian colonies were going largely into the production of wool, the United States were evolving their improved American Merino, and the beginnings of sheep husbandry in this country show the same bias for wool production as belong to most new countries. Since then the Argentine Republic has become a big sheep country, and it is more than probable that South Africa will in the near future become important for wool production. It seems plain that England, the greatest wool-manufacturing country in the world, will be able to and will continue to draw her supplies of fine wool wholly from abroad.

The general physical explanation of the matter is that a certain degree of warmth seems conducive to the production of fine wool, while it is likewise opposed to the accumulation of flesh or fat in large measure. It would be scarcely correct to say that English wool deteriorated with the improvement of agriculture, but it changed very decidedly. It became coarser in the pile, but it increased in length, strength and quantity. It became a combing wool of the finest kind, even with the breeds that were formerly classed as fine wools, and the average clip might be safely said to have doubled. It increased from about three to fully six pounds per fleece; so, while the English shepherd has gained by the increased excellence and increased demand for mutton, he cannot be said to have lost in the fleece.

Upon the farm the city-bred
Young girl sat down to tea,
And noticing the honey, said:
"I see you keep a bee."



IMP. SPICY MARQUIS AND DAUGHTERS.

Winners of first prize for best Shorthorn bull and three of his progeny at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.
OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY W. D. FLATT, HAMILTON, ONT.

Canadian Wools.

In discussing Canadian wools and their relation to the great markets, the American Shepherd's Bulletin says:

"The basis of Canadian sheep is found in the Lincoln, Leicester and Cotswold of England. Twenty years ago or more one could not find anything but those breeds in Ontario. But these old strains are not nearly as pronounced as they were. For certain manufacturing purposes the wools are rendered less valuable by the change. If they contained more lustre they would be more valuable for imitation mohair goods, braids, etc. It is considered a mistake by many that they should have been, for the results have been a decreased weight of fleece as well as reduced lustre. Canada had at one time large flocks of Leicesters which yielded a better lustre than the Leicester wool grown in England, owing to the difference in the climate of Canada as compared with that of England. Sheep men have taken the Leicester sheep from Canada to Michigan and New York State, but the lustre in their wools has given out after a few years, due to the change of climate, just as Merino sheep sent from Vermont to Australia will yield in that country a superior wool to that grown on the same breed of sheep in Vermont. The Canadian wools still have a percentage of lustre, but a good many of the clips have no lustre at all.

Consumers buy them, sort out the lustre wools, and mix the others with low domestic wools. Canadian wool, in short, as it is sold in the market to-day, is not sorted—it is only thrown for combing and clothing."

This looks very much like the same old trouble, but appearing in a new location. The practice of crossing beef and dairy breeds of cattle and of heavy and light horses has been condemned most vehemently, but the crossing of long and short woolled sheep has appeared so trivial a matter that little has been said about it. Now, however, when the harm is done, when a great many of our sheep have been made neither long woolled nor short woolled, we are told that the "medium wools" we have so cleverly (?) secured are not wanted by the mills, that they have no apparatus for handling them.

It has been an unfortunate and expensive course that so many have followed, this pursuit of the general purpose animal, whether it be horse, cow or sheep. We are a conglomerate breed of people, having been compelled to adapt ourselves to all varieties of work, and perhaps that fact

accounts for our haphazard methods of stock breeding. We apparently have tried to secure in our stock a combination of useful characteristics that would be adapted to a variety of conditions, rather than developing in them a high degree of excellence in any one particular function.

With our sheep it has been an effort to combine in one flock the size and length of wool peculiar to the Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicesters, with the thick fleece and fine quality of flesh found in the Downs, with the result that we have lambs that sell for a fair figure by lump, but a fleece that does not classify in any of the recognized grades. Grades of wools seem to be necessary to the millers, and they have made these to conform with the different classes of wool produced by the different breeds of sheep. Wools classifying in the recognized grades are paid for according to their value, but there is also a division for wools of no particular grade, into which much of our product falls, at considerably less than its actual value.

The whole question resolves itself into the necessity of producing for a certain object. Short wools are wanted for the manufacture of fine goods, and long wools are largely used in the making of imitation mohair, plush, braid, coarse dress goods, etc., and for both these classes there is a steady demand at prices commensurate with the cost of production, but for the nondescript or mixed wools the demand is nil and the price is comparatively low.

Rape for Hogs.

This is my third season with rape for swine, and the results, with hogs running in it, or carried and fed to those in pens, is so profitable that I wonder so few people avail themselves of its advantages; it is so easily grown, and the quantity of feed on a couple of acres is astonishing. I sow mine in drills, 28 inches apart, and cultivate the same as turnips when time permits. To get good results, pigs require some grain or meal when fed on it. Youngsters will stand a lot of feed if they have access to rape.

Simcoe Co., Ont. JOHN LAHMER.

A medical man tells the following story of an old negro woman who called him in to treat a little child: "Doctah," she said, "de child hab swallowed a pint ob ink." "Have you done anything to relieve him?" asked the doctor. "Yes," replied the mother, "I see made 'im eat free sheets ob blottin' paper, doctah. Was dat rite?"



FIRST-PRIZE HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, DOMINION EXHIBITION, TORONTO, 1903.

OWNED BY S. MACKLIN, STREETSVILLE ONT.

Prince Edward Island Exhibition.

King's weather for the opening and the second day of the show gave the management and all others concerned high hopes that this would be the most successful exhibition, from a financial standpoint, ever held on P. E. Island; but, alas, for the uncertainty of P. E. Island weather at this season. On Thursday, the third day, just as the crowds were beginning to pour into the grounds, down came the rain in torrents, such a rain as we have not had for six months, and it continued without intermission till five o'clock in the evening. All business except the sale of umbrellas was suspended. The horse-trot was postponed, and people crowded into the exhibition building and cattle sheds, which latter did not afford much shelter on account of leaky roofs. At night when it cleared up, and the excursion trains went out, thousands who had come to the city to attend the exhibition returned to their homes without visiting it.

The exhibition, which was in respect to exhibits a very good one, with the exception of fruit, was declared open at three o'clock on Tuesday, the 22nd, by His Honor Governor McIntyre, in a short speech, in which he complimented all concerned on the fine show of products of field, garden and dairy that was before him, and also on the magnificent show of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry that he had seen in the barns and sheds. In the main building the show of farm, garden and dairy produce was very creditable, and well represented the capabilities of the soil and the skill of the people.

The fruit show was an exception to this. It was small, and only a few of the specimens were matured. The later varieties of plums, pears and apples were far from ripe; in fact, not nearly grown to their size, and, of course, lacked the coloring that makes fruit look so attractive.

The show of turnips, mangolds and potatoes was most excellent. We have seldom seen finer specimens of these at any previous show. The grain show was not as good as we have seen here. Some of the samples were good, but many were very soft, and also showed lack of care in cleaning. The dairy products of the Island were shown in quantity, and scored pretty evenly, though not as high as on some former occasions, but this was owing more to the judges than to the butter and cheese, as they acknowledged that they scored everything down.

But the chief features of the show were the well-filled classes in horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The parade of the prize animals (horses and cattle) was a grand affair, and was a striking object lesson not soon to be forgotten of the present status and the future possibilities of P. E. Island's leading industry.

The Shorthorns were a very strong class in the show. The attention of breeders seems to be again turning to the production of beef. The aged bull class was larger than for some years, and contained many excellent specimens. The red ticket went to F. G. Boyver's inbred "Challenge" bull, an animal that could hardly be excelled in form, showing good constitution and carrying a wealth of flesh where the cuts are most valuable. The second prize went to a six-year-old bull owned by Percy Mutch, Scot 48. This animal was a strong competitor for first place, and some good judges thought he ought to have had it on account of being much heavier. "Silver Chief," an old champion in Maritime shows, had to be contented with third place. He is past his bloom now, being nine years old. McKinley Bros., North River, showed a big, strong animal in this class. In competition for the special prizes given by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, D. C. McKinley took both the aged and young herd prizes, and F. G. Boyver took sweepstakes for best bull any age, and for best female any age.

John Richards showed his magnificent herd of Polled-Angus cattle, headed by "Volodyvoski," a two-year-old that would be hard to beat anywhere. In his year-old form this bull won the sweepstakes at Toronto in 1902. Mr. Richards showed some splendid young stock, and though he had no competition here, still his herd was brought out in the very best condition, showing just what this breed are like when brought to a high state of perfection.

Senator Ferguson showed his herd of Gallows, but they were not in show condition, and did not attract the attention they deserved and would if they had been properly fitted.

In the dairy breeds, Guernsey herds were shown by Roger Bass, and McMillan & Dawson, Roger Bass's herd, which just home from their grand success at the show, were in fine condition, and showed the result of a system that, these progressive breeders have been following on them. The best part of the red tickets. Their two-year-old prize cow, with her two excellent animals, and of a herd of cows, their cows are of the best that have ever been shown.

ers, with good constitution and size. The other herd is also a good one, containing some good producers.

Jersey herds were shown by James Essory, "Devon Farm," and F. Guard, Southport, who divided the prizes pretty equally between them. The herd prize was captured by Guard. One of Mr. Guard's cows, "Gypsy Maid of Belvidere," when in possession of a former owner, the late Mrs. Jones, took the teaset given by the "Farmer's Advocate" at Toronto. Mr. Essory's aged bull was a good specimen, and secured the first prize.

Easton Bros., "Spruce Grove Farm," showed their excellent herd of Ayrshires, fourteen in all. Their aged bull, "Dainty Lad of Elmshade," has been, and is still, a very successful sire. He got the red ticket. This herd secured most of the first prizes. Other exhibitors who had good individuals were G. H. Simmons (city) and W. J. Thomson. Easton got the herd prize.

Only a few Holsteins were shown. We note one good specimen, an aged bull shown by W. M. Lea, Victoria, which won first.

Hogs were shown of all the principal breeds, but Yorkshires were by far the largest class. J. W. Calbeck, P. C. Connolly and George Crockett were principal exhibitors, and divided the prizes, Calbeck taking the larger share of firsts. Berkshires were a small class, with some good animals shown by S. C. Lane, Mount Mellick; Robt. McPhail, New Haven; R. Drake, Cornwall, and Peter Brodie, Mill Cove. Only a few Tamworths were in the pens, among them a very fine brood sow, shown by W. J. Gibson, Marshfield, and a noted sow, shown by Mr. MacDonald, Hermonville.

Poultry was out in numbers, nearly 500 birds on exhibition. They graded all the way from choice to very common fowls.

NOTES.

Mr. W. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., and Robert Ness, of Howick, Que., judged the horses, and gave good satisfaction.

James Tolton, of Walkerton, Ont., judged the beef cattle, sheep and swine, and T. D. McCallum, Danville, Que., placed the awards on the dairy cattle. We never heard less complaint from exhibitors about the awards.

There are still too many fake shows allowed on these grounds to detract attention from the exhibits of agricultural products.

FARM.

Improving Muck Land.

There are throughout the country tracts of land of varying sizes that can be classed under the head of muck lands. In most cases these lands are low and wet, seldom yielding any crop except the native grass. With the constantly rising value of improved lands, the problem of bringing these muck soils under cultivation presents itself.

This problem presented itself to the Indiana Experiment Station, with the result that a thorough study was made to determine the cause of the unproductiveness of such soils, and the best methods of bringing them into use. According to the results of investigations as published in Bulletin 95, the cause of the unproductiveness of muck lands lies in the nearness to the surface of the permanent water level. Wherever the water level of the soils could be reduced to forty-two inches, good corn crops could be grown, but where the level stood at thirty inches very little could be raised.

The best method of improving these soils is unquestionably by drainage, but where this method is not practicable, either on account of its cost or the location of the land, temporary means of improvement may be adopted. In a series of experiments, it was found that good results could be obtained where a thick coat of straw was plowed down, or where kainit or lime was used. The straw used was short wheat straw, the lime was air slacked, at the rate of five tons to the acre, and the kainit (a low-grade potash manure) was supplied at the rate of one ton per acre. The best results were obtained from the use of the kainit. Each plot of the treated soil showed a marked improvement, extending over ten years, in the yield of crops over the land on which no straw, lime or kainit was used.

The study of the effect of drainage upon these muck soils demonstrated that little benefit could be derived unless the tile were laid in the porous subsoil which invariably underlies the muck. Before undertaking the drainage of a muck field, it is recommended that holes be bored in different parts of the field, with the object of determining the depth of the water-bearing subsoil. Frequently this subsoil is found in ridges quite near the surface in places, and by laying the tile in one of these ridges more good is done at less expense than by laying it in dead muck.

Underdraining.

BY W. A. CLEMONS.

To secure satisfactory results, careful study should first of all be given to the best manner of laying out a system of drains; the aim being to secure the greatest fall, the least outlay for tile, the least amount of digging, and the most perfect drainage.

TILE.—For underdraining there is nothing better than the ordinary round drain tile. The size to be used can only be decided by a study of the conditions under which the drain is to work. They should be large enough to carry off in twenty-four to forty-eight hours the surplus water from the heaviest rains, but it is important that they should not be too large, as the cost of underdraining is governed largely by the size of the tile used. It may be mentioned that the capacity of round water pipes is in proportion to the squares of their diameters. That is, under the same conditions, a two-inch pipe will carry four times as much water, and a three-inch pipe nine times as much water as a one-inch pipe. In fact, the larger pipe will carry even more than this proportion, because of the greater friction in the small pipe. In ordinary cases, five- or six-inch tile are recommended for the lower part of a main drain, and four-inch for the upper portion; for the branches two and a half to three inch are preferable.

DEPTH AND DISTANCE APART.—It is seldom necessary to lay drains more than four feet below the surface, and in most cases two and a half to three and a half feet will be found sufficient. The proper distance between branch drains depends on the quantity of water to be carried and the nature of the subsoil. In general practice the lines of tile are usually placed from fifty to one hundred feet apart. In a tenacious clay soil, however, thirty feet would not be too close.

DIGGING THE DRAIN.—The drain may be opened up in the first place by passing three or four times along the same track with an ordinary plow. Then the subsoil may be broken up with a good strong subsoil plow. In this way the earth may be loosened to a depth of two feet or more, and thrown out with narrow shovels. The bottom of the drain should be dug with narrow draining spades made for the purpose. The ditch should be kept straight by means of a line stretched tightly near the ground, and about four inches back from the edge. In ordinary cases, the ditch need not be more than a foot wide at the top, and four to six inches at the bottom, the width, of course, increasing in proportion to the depth of the drain and the size of the tile.

GRADING.—As a rule drains should be given as much fall as possible, and the gradient should not be less than two inches in one hundred feet, if this can be secured. Careful leveling is necessary to ensure a uniform fall throughout the course of a drain. As a simple method for this purpose, one of our leading authorities recommends the ditcher to use several cross-heads made from strips of inch boards, three or four inches wide. The length of the standard varies according to the depth of the drain. A cross-piece about two feet long is nailed on the top of the standard. These cross-heads are then placed along the line of the ditch, so that the cross-pieces are in line. The proper grade is ascertained by the use of the ordinary spirit-level. When ready to lay the tile, a standard should be set at the bottom of the drain, and marked in line with the top of the cross-heads; this will, by testing every few feet, give a true grade for the tiles.

LAYING THE TILE.—When the bottom of the drain has been brought to the proper grade and shape, the tile should be laid very carefully to secure perfectly close joints. With the aid of a tile hook they may be placed rapidly and accurately without getting into the ditch. Some prefer to place the tile with the hand, standing in the ditch, and stepping carefully on each tile as laid. In covering, it is preferable to put the surface soil next the tiles, for if properly packed, it will prevent the subsoil from getting in at the joints. The laying should begin at the outlet of the main drain, and where connection is made with branch lines, enough of the branch should be laid to permit the main to be partly filled in.

JUNCTION AND OUTLETS.—All junctions of branches with the main line should be made at an acute angle, and where the fall is sufficient, from above the axis of the main. This is necessary in order to prevent the deposit of silt and the consequent blocking of the tile at the junction. Specially-made joint tile may be used, or the connection may be made by cutting a hole in the main tile with a tile pick. The outlet of the drain should be so placed that there will be a free flow of water. If protected with masonry and a grating to keep out animals, so much the better. In this country glazed sewer pipe or glazed drain tile may be used to advantage for the last ten or fifteen feet to prevent injury by frost. In closing, it may be well to recall the fact that trees should not be allowed to grow near a line of tile



SWINE EXHIBITORS AT WESTERN FAIR, LONDON, 1903.

through which water flows during the greater part of the year, as the roots are apt to enter at the joints in search of water, and in course of time close the drain. Willows, poplars and elms are particularly objectionable in this respect.

After-Reflections on the Western Fair.

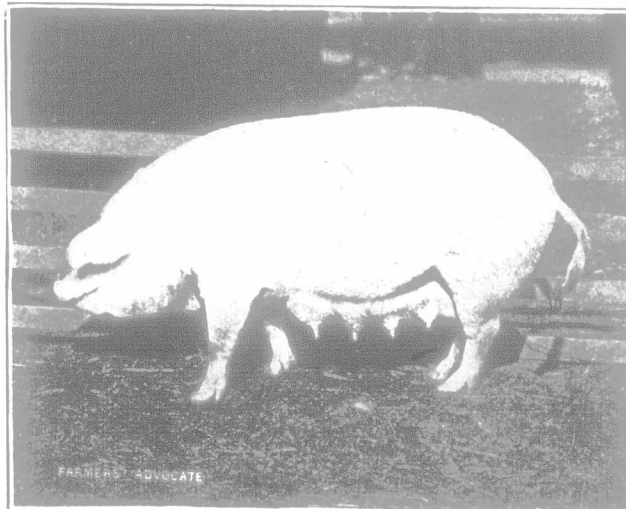
"It is the same old thing; I don't care whether I go or not," is what is heard over and over again concerning the Western and other fairs. Yet, still, in spite of this sentiment, which certainly prevails to quite an extent, the crowds attend in numbers sufficient to satisfy the directors. The directors have, however, been quite aware of this instinctive graving to see something new, and have striven to satisfy it. If their efforts in this direction have been more in the way of somewhat doubtful special attractions than was altogether desirable, that is no reason why we should not expect to have them turned to the more useful departments of the show, some of which have become slightly fossilized. Concerning the exhibits in the agricultural and horticultural buildings, the criticism quoted is in one sense true and in another utterly false. Certainly we see shown grain, field roots, garden vegetables, fruits and flowers of the same varieties, the same size, the same colors and pretty much the same arrangement after year, but not the same things, not by any means. Last year's products have all been used up, they are gone; this year what we see is a fresh production of nature. A bountiful Providence has again blessed the earth and the labors of man upon it, and there is once more enough and to spare. The miracles of germination and of growth from that on to maturity have again been wrought; again we have the beautiful flowers and the kindly fruits of the earth, and, so far as these are concerned, instead of growling at the sameness of things, we should be blessing God for his goodness.

The horticultural exhibit, in some respects, excelled anything previously seen in London. Apples were good, but scarcely up to the mark of some seasons; flowers rather better than usual, but it was in pears, peaches, grapes and plums that the show excelled all others. These fruits, always luscious-looking and fragrant, were this year particularly so, and many expressions of surprise at their excellence were heard from those who had seen many like displays. The non-competitive exhibit of flowers shown by the London Horticultural Society deserves special mention. It occupied a terraced stand in the center of the building, and being arranged with taste, and rising tier above tier, looked very showy. A specimen of every variety of flower in bloom in London at the time was shown, with names (both common and botanical) plainly written. An attendant—not in liveried cap, but a lady member of the society, in ordinary dress—was in charge. Unlike so many officials, who often act as if they were paid to hinder the getting of information, this lady seemed anxious to give it, and was kept busy describing the characteristics of the different flowers and answering the questions of the passers-by who were interested. All together, it was an excellent example of what is possible in the way of making an exhibit educative.

Looking at the potatoes shown, one is filled with wonder at their size, and the number of varieties and colors. Field roots, mangels, car-

rots and turnips of various sorts, are not field roots any more—those on exhibition, we mean—they are grown on heavily-manured and carefully-worked garden plots, and no idea of how the crops in the fields compare with those of former years can be had from those shown. They are interesting as showing what can be produced with special treatment, but are no sample of actual crops. The number of exhibitors of these has greatly lessened, and interest declined.

This has been a good year for honey, and the samples of that product being put up in very attractive form, the display was simply beautiful. In view of the wealth of color, fragrance, flavor and sweetness throughout these buildings, Kipling's "Lady of the Snows" applied to Canada seems a strange misfit. Lord Dufferin, who was such an adept in saying the apt and the pleasing thing, hit it better when at exhibition time in London years ago, in reply to an address, he said that this section of country could be spoken of like Canaan of old, as "a land of corn and oil." London was at that time the center of the petroleum refining industry. Had he visited the



TWO-YEAR-OLD CHESTER WHITE SOW.

Winner of first prize and silver medal, Toronto Exhibition, 1903.

OWNED BY W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONT.

Western Fair this year, and seen the honey and the long rows of cheese on exhibition, he might have said with equal truth that it was "a land that floweth with milk and honey." Flowing with cheese and honey, possibly, for the building in which the cheese was kept, not being exactly a cold storage chamber, and the weather being very warm, each cheese was standing in a pool of its own butter-fat.

Another thought that comes in thinking of the whole exhibit to which reference has been made, is that it is of special interest to the poor man or the poor woman. The lovely furs, the splendid pianos and the costly carriages to be seen in other departments may be beyond them, but whoever has a bit of ground may have, at little cost except labor, flowers as beautiful and fragrant, fruits as luscious and high-flavored, and vegetables as tender and good, as the wealth

of King Edward or a Carnegie could procure. These things are essentially democratic, they are "no respecter of persons" or places.

The show in the "Crystal Palace," as the main building is still called by many, was not what it used to be. As one man said: "If you take out the pianos and the candy stalls, what would be left?" True, there were besides, important stands held by soap and tea and breakfast-food companies, around which crowds guessed and gulped, and a corner for ladies' work, and another where a really good collection of curios could be seen, and a few other good displays, but as a whole it has sadly degenerated.

A word of praise for the behavior of the people who attended the fair is certainly in order. Whether scrambling for seats in the grand-stand, or crowding and jostling in the buildings, or looking on with quiet amusement at the bawlers in front of the side-shows, the crowd was essentially good-natured and well behaved. Canadians, especially those from the country, are a sober people, and since strong drink has been prohibited on show grounds, the sight of anyone under its influence is seldom seen. Such an absence of rowdyism and drunkenness would in former times, or in other countries at the present time, be thought incredible.

VISITOR.

The Potato Crop Failure.

The potato crop of 1903 may be fairly characterized as a failure. Over the greater part of the potato-producing area, the tubers have rotted in the ground, and in many cases been scarcely worth lifting. The shortage has greatly enhanced the price, which there is reason to fear will yet go higher. The potato-growing industry has come to a stage where something must be done to prevent the rot if a crop is to be insured in seasons that are not the most favorable.

Potato rot is caused by a disease, or, rather, may be caused by one of several diseases, all of which may be prevented by the use of fungicides and a judicious selection of the land upon which the crop is to be grown. Where diseased potatoes have been grown, the soil will be infected for some time until by the action of light and chemical change in the soil the spores of the fungus disease are destroyed. Rot of different kinds also may be disseminated by spores which cling to the seed tubers. This fact indicates that it would be well to treat the seed before planting. A good fungicide for this purpose is formalin one-half pint, forty per cent. strength, to fifteen gallons of water. The tubers should be soaked in the solution for about two hours before being cut for seed. After this treatment and planting in uninfected soil, nothing more need be done until the crop is up, when it should receive an application of Bordeaux mixture when the Paris green is being applied, and also several later applications may be necessary in order to keep the leaves covered until the danger of blight is past. Crops may be grown in favorable seasons without these precautions, but in order to insure a crop it will be necessary to give this treatment.

Current Events for the School.

A very interesting as well as valuable school exercise is making a summary of current events.

Let the teacher each morning get from the pupils, say, the three most important events gleaned from the papers of the previous day. At the end of the week, a general review of the week's happenings might be made, and those of striking importance tabulated for a monthly review. Thus at the end of the year the pupil will have a definite knowledge of the events worth remembering; besides, he will have acquired the ability and discernment which enables him to distinguish between valuable and worthless information, and this development of judgment will in future years be with him a valuable asset.



SOME FEMALE YORKSHIRE WINNERS AT OTTAWA, 1903.

FROM THE HERD OF D. BARR, JR., RINFREW, ONT.

"Made in Canada."

The value of any trade-mark or label evidently depends on what is behind it. "Made in Canada" has meant and should always mean honest material and intelligent and thorough work. It is only so that Canada can hold its own, even in its own fields; for people in the long run find out what fair value is, and where they may get it. It is a patriotic motto; but patriotism aside, the crudest self-interest on the part of Canadian manufacturers demands that it should be lived up to: that "Made in Canada" should mean made as well as human hands can make it. Nothing better could happen Canada than that the spirit of the motto should spread. "Canadian" should mean the best in the market. It should be enough that a package of butter, or a box of cheese, or a barrel of apples, should bear the brand "Canadian" to sell it everywhere at sight. Canadian and conscientious should be synonymous words; for, after all, it is the business into which conscience goes that takes and keeps hold.—[East and West.]

Does a College Education Pay?

In the estimable book called "Who's Who in America," are the names of 11,551 persons who have attained leadership or success in various ways. Of these 5,775 attended some institution of college rank, and 4,810 were graduates, and only 2,000 had no education. Hence it is found that though there is only one college man for every one hundred of population, three-fourths of those who achieved success had the advantages of a college education. These figures offer a striking proof of the value of an education, and as time advances the keen competition in business makes it almost impossible for a man to succeed unless he is well informed.

DAIRY.**Keeping Up the Milk Yield.**

There has been a capital bite of grass on the pastures, but the time is not far distant when it will lose its vitality and become dry and devoid of nutriment. This, we may be sure, will have an adverse effect on the milk yield, and the practical dairy farmer will, therefore, cast about in search of such measures as may be available to prevent a lessening of profits at a time when dairy products, and butter especially, are tending to a welcome increase in price.

To get the full measure of profit from a cow, says a writer in the London Live-stock Journal, the milking season must be a prolonged one. To a great extent the time is past when a cow was only expected to yield a full supply of milk for three months or so after calving. Experiments and careful feeding and management have gone to show that as much, if not more, depends upon the cow's owner as upon the animal herself. She can be stimulated to perform what she would not, in the natural order of things, do if left to herself—needs to be stimulated, in short, if the best that is in her is to come out. As she is subject to a regular course of improvement from the very first time of milking her, so is she liable to the contrary process of deterioration, if treated with carelessness and neglect. She must be kept at and up to her work, and the present is the time to arrest what would otherwise inevitably happen with scanty food on failing pastures, the falling-off of the milk flow.

The course to take centers largely on the food supply. The cow has three vital and all-important needs, viz., her own upkeep and support, the support of her unborn calf, the materials for making milk. Thus put, the case is perfectly plain, and it only remains for her owner to see that these needs are duly provided for. Let the food be made up of what pasture is available, and with this some additional roughness to supply the necessary bulk. Then give meal and bran to supply the needed elements for repairing the waste of flesh of the cow and the development of the calf. Lastly, add to these sufficient to keep up the supply and quality of the milk yield. Few things go farther than a little oil cake in the latter capacity. If preferred, on the score of economy, half cotton cake and half oil cake may be used. A good bulky feed, where expense has to be reckoned with, can be made of chaff or hay cut and steamed, pulped roots, bran, grains, with a little cotton and linseed cake.

There is no question whatever concerning the absolute importance of an adequate food supply.

A badly-fed or half-starved cow was never yet a source of profit to her owner, nor could any reasonable-minded man expect her to be. With a well-fed body the cow settles down placidly and with the contentment characteristic of her to her work, and does it without apparent effort.

Milking cows should not be left out at night until the autumn is far advanced and the air so chilly that this cannot be done with safety. Severe chills and other disorders are often the result, and such have a markedly deleterious effect on the milk supply. Better house the cows comfortably in good time than run risks of any kind.

Milk for Infants and Invalids.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—A paragraph from a Chicago daily of late date (Record-Herald), containing a most unjust stricture on Holstein-Friesian cattle, has just been handed me; and, in the interests of justice, I ask space in your columns for a brief reply. It is headed "The Holstein Must Go," and the pertinent part is as follows:

"The Holstein cow was dragged into the pure-milk campaign yesterday. Chief Milk Inspector Thomas F. Grady declared the milk from Holsteins lacking in nourishment. 'The Holsteins must go,' he said. 'The babies of Chicago demand it. The trouble with Holsteins is that they give a big quantity of milk, and that the quality, therefore, is inferior. Farmers should have Jerseys, Ayrshires or Durhams.'"

While Mr. Grady may be entirely familiar with Chicago ward politics, I have serious doubts as to his familiarity with dairy cattle; and I am sure that when it comes to feeding babies, a man who recommends the Jersey cow—a cow giving small quantities of milk very much richer in fat than the milk of the human mother, milk so rich that it would induce dysentery at once—does not know what he is talking about. If a man were to choose a foster-mother to nurse his child, he would choose a strong, healthy woman, with plenty of vitality. If he must use the cow as foster-mother, and can select himself, he will choose a strong, healthy, vigorous cow, of that breed which gives milk nearest in composition to the milk of the human mother.

The average composition of thousands of analyses of human milk shows less than 3 per cent. fat, and 9 per cent. of solids not fat. The average analyses of cows' milk the world over, cows with Jersey blood being excepted, is a little above 3.5 per cent. fat, and 9.5 per cent. solids not fat. During the past two years alone, more than 1,200 Holstein-Friesian cows of all ages have been officially tested for a period of at least one week by the various State Experiment Stations; and, with every milking thus tested, the average per cent. of fat for all the milk taken in bulk is found to be 3.4 per cent.

It is thus seen that while the milk of the Holstein-Friesian cow exceeds the milk of the human mother considerably in per cent. of fat, the excess is not enough to be injurious to the children. Under the auspices of the Physicians and Surgeons' Association of Chicago, there has been established at De Kalb, Ill., a large dairy for the production of certified milk for infants and invalids, the milk selling at wholesale for several times the price of common milk, and the cows used are almost entirely of Holstein-Friesian blood. The physicians of Chicago have learned that there is such a thing as vital force in milk, that some milk shows this more than others, and that Holstein-Friesian milk shows it most of all.

Speaking on this matter, Professor Carlyle, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, said: "The point I wish to make here is that there is such a thing as vitality in milk, and that it is of equal if not greater importance than its chemical composition, especially for the milk supply of cities; and there can be no question but that the vitality of milk is closely associated with the vitality of the animal producing it. Strong, vigorous cows, such as the Holstein-Friesians and milking Short-horns, and some few families of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds, are animals that are bound to be required for this purpose. The physicians recognize the importance of a strong vital temperament in the human mother, and I do not see why it should not apply with equal force to the cows."

The city milk dealer will always assert that the farmer is at fault in the milk supplied, and is always demanding milk richer in butter-fat. He wishes this, not that he may retail it as it comes in, but that he may skim off a part of the cream to sell as cream, and yet have fat enough left in the milk to pass inspection. The farmers and dairymen prefer Holstein-Friesian cows because they are large, healthy and vigorous, and give large quantities of most excellent milk, which averages much above the standard required, and if they can only get it in pure condition, and without watering or skimming, all city mothers will find in Holstein-Friesian milk health, strength and vitality for the little ones.

Wisconsin.

MALCOLM H. GARDNER.

[Note.—It would appear to be more reasonable to credit vitality to individuality rather than to breed or family connections, as there are stronger and weaker in all.—Ed. F. A.]

"Delighted with It."

I am delighted with your paper, and I think no man can afford to be without it if he tills a quarter-acre or more land, or keeps a fowl or animal of any kind.

J. L. POWERS,
Durham Co., Ont.

A Yeast Creates a Taint.

Last year in certain parts of Western Ontario a bad flavor developed in some of the cheese. Careful examination by Prof. Harrison revealed the source of the trouble to be a species of yeast which gained admittance to the milk and was disseminated among patrons from the whey tanks. This season a similar trouble arose in Eastern Ontario, the yeast having associated with it a gas-producing bacterium.

The effect of this yeast and the bacteria was to give the cheese an unclean flavor and an openness taking the form of small round holes about the size of peas, increasing in size during the first weeks of curing. When the cheese contained excessive moisture, the openness was usually greater and the holes more irregular. In cheese of great acidity the flavor was quite bitter. The taint was detected in affected milk, and the curds under ordinary treatment were weak-bodied, greasy, did not shrink well, and tended to become open.

Prof. Connell, of Kingston, examined several samples of affected cheese and milk, and found in every case yeast and gas-producing bacteria, the former being responsible for the bitter flavor and the latter for the openness of the texture of the cheese. The primary source of the yeast is supposed to be from the leaves of trees and grass, upon which some yeasts generally grow, but the propagation of the yeast plant takes place in the milk and whey tank.

As the growth of yeasts cannot be prevented upon the trees or grass, the spread of the evil must be controlled at the factory and at the farm. The methods suggested are:

1. (a) Eliminate the possibility of the factory being a seeding center by a care of the whey tank. Do this by a thorough cleaning and disinfection of the tank by thorough scraping, then scrubbing (using brush) with hot lye or soda, and ending by scalding, if possible, with steam. This ought to be repeated at frequent intervals. (b) Care of factory vats and utensils. This will not require any elaboration.

2. Take steps to prevent the patron from seeding the factory. This will require attention to several points: (a) Thorough cleaning of milk cans, pails and strainers; (b) cleanly milking; (c) handling of milk in an atmosphere as free as possible from dust and odors, from pens and stables, etc.; (d) cooling of night's milk, best down to 65 degrees.

If these suggestions are complied with, not only will this but many other defects disappear, and everyone will be repaid by a better quality of cheese made, a satisfactory market and a consequent higher price.

Moisture in Butter.

E. F. Hovey, a Canadian buttermaker, writes in the American Creamery and Produce Review as follows:

The per cent. of water in butter can be increased in either of the following ways: (1) By churning at a high temperature, washing in water at a high temperature, salting before water is all drained off, and working just enough to incorporate the salt; the less butter is worked the more water it will contain. (2) By churning at a medium low temperature in very fine grains, washing in water at a high temperature (60 to 65°), salting quickly and working as little as possible.

The per cent. of water may be decreased by churning at a low temperature (50 to 52°), washing in water not over 40°, draining dry, salting and working till salt is all dissolved and butter is dry and waxy.

World's Fair Dairy Barns.

The contracts for the four dairy barns at the St. Louis World's Fair have been let, and construction will begin at once, so that the cows may be brought to the Exposition grounds before the first of the year. The barns will be uniform octagons, 100 feet in diameter. Each will have thirty-eight stalls, arranged in a semicircle, with a rear promenade twelve feet wide to accommodate visitors. Eight box stalls 8x12 feet will be provided for the cows at calving time, and two box stalls will furnish quarters for bulls. The second floor will have four feed bins, each holding about 500 bushels of ground feed. Sleeping quarters for the men in charge of the cows are also provided. The arrangement of the barns permits full inspection of the stock by visitors, and of the care of the cows to the best possible advantage.

Does Dairying Pay?

The "Farmer's Advocate" has been handed a statement of the returns for the last two years from seven Jersey cows kept by a London West woman owning but one acre of land, for a city milk, cream and butter trade in London, Ont., which makes a very good showing for profit over expenses, all the feed being bought and charged at cost price, as well as the labor hired.

From Sept. 16th, 1901, to Sept. 15th, 1902, from these seven cows, four being heifers with first calves, there were sold products to the following values:

New milk	\$223.67
Skim milk	39.45
Buttermilk	22.96
Cream	25.29
Butter	196.30
Manure	9.80
Calves	35.00
Total	\$552.47
Value of milk and butter used by family	70.00
Total income	\$622.47

Total expense for feed and pasture for the year for seven cows, one horse and two heifers kept over	\$283.51
Paid for help five months in winter	60.00
Total	\$343.51
Profit	\$278.96

From Sept. 16th, 1902, to Sept. 15th, 1903, from the same seven cows, three with their second calves, one farrow cow and one extra cow for four and a half months, there was sold produce as follows:

New milk	\$398.42
Skim milk	36.01
Buttermilk	25.04
Cream	23.48
Butter	185.89
Manure	10.75
Total	\$679.60
Profit on calves sold	50.00
Milk and butter for family use	70.00
Total income	\$799.60

Paid for feed, including rent of fourteen acres pasture	\$305.51
Paid for help in winter	40.00
Total	\$345.51
Profit	\$454.09

Stock on hand: 8 cows; 1 heifer, 20 months old, due to calve in October; 1 pure-bred bull, 13 months old, and 2 August (1903) calves—1 male, 1 female, pure-bred.

New Superintendent for Kingston Dairy School.

The appointment of J. W. Mitchell, B. A., to the position of superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, lately vacated by Mr. Hart, is one that should prove satisfactory to the dairy interest of the Eastern Counties. Mr. Mitchell's experience and education are such as to peculiarly fit him for his work. His early life was spent on a dairy farm in Leeds Co., Ontario; afterwards he taught school for three years, working on the farm during vacation. Subsequently he took a course in Queen's University, obtaining the degree of B. A. in 1894. During college vacations, he took up the work of cheesemaking, and in 1893 sent to the Columbian Exposition cheese which scored 99 per cent., and secured a diploma and medal. Buttermaking was also added to Mr. Mitchell's list of accomplishments and was practiced for several seasons. From 1896 to 1899, he was an instructor in the dairy school at Guelph during the winter months, and in the summer took charge of one or other of the creameries controlled by the Government in the Northwest. Later he was appointed superintendent of the creameries in the eastern district of the Northwest. In 1901, the Government sent Mr. Mitchell to the Maritime Provinces to superintend the dairy industry there, and to take charge of the Prince Edward Island Dairy School. At the beginning of last year, these positions were resigned to take charge of the Clarified Milk Co., of Kingston. Mr. Mitchell's work in his different positions has been of the most acceptable kind, and we have every reason to believe that his incumbency of the chair at Kingston will be highly satisfactory to all concerned.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Shipping Immature Apples.

Canadian fall apples are bringing good prices for those landing in Britain in good condition. In some cases fancy prices have been realized for sound, well-colored fruit. This is an exceptional year, on account of the almost total failure of the apple crop in Britain; but complaints are fre-

handed and landed in good condition should serve as an object lesson. The lesson is that there is a good demand and good prices for our apples in the British markets, if we send them first-class fruit, clean and sound, well put up and well handled. Nothing but disaster and bad reputation will come from sending immature stuff.

Scarcity of Apple Barrels.

There is what may be called a barrel famine among the apple dealers and fruit growers of Ontario this year; forty and even fifty cents is being paid in some sections. Coopers and barrel material are in demand all through the apple districts, and it is doubtful if enough barrels will be available to harvest the crop. One of the causes of this scarcity of barrels is the large percentage of first-class fruit this year very much above the average, so that a much smaller proportion than usual will go to the evaporators and cider mills. Another cause is the rapid consumption of the material from which the barrels are made. There has been a great and increasing demand for elm lumber for the past few years, and few people realize how fast our forests are disappearing, and the question arises, where is the future supply to come from? In the south-western part of Ontario, where the country is flat, it was largely timbered with elm, and the making of barrel staves and hoops was extensively carried on there, and the supply of timber seemed sufficient for generations to come, but the high price and great demand for elm is fast depleting it, and at the present rate it will soon be gone. This is a live question for fruit men. Will they have to adopt the box instead of the barrel? There is quite a large quantity of elm in Algoma, but if the present demand for lumber continues, the lumbermen will clear it out there too.

Perhaps there is within the Province abundance of material, but the question is worth considering, as it will affect the making of baskets and all kind of fruit packages as well; and the extra cost of barrels this year adds considerably to the expense of handling the crop.

The Baxter Apple.

This apple, according to Woodall's catalogue of sales, has made what may be called a record price for Canadian apples this year in Liverpool. It has not received much attention in past years, and never appears in a list of commercial varieties recommended for cultivation, but this year it has suddenly become famous. It is usually affected more or less with the fungus scab, but this year is bright and clean, and being large, high-colored and handsome, and landing in good condition when the market demand was strong for that kind of fruit, sold for the remarkable price of thirty shillings per barrel in some cases. This apple has three cognomens—La Rue, Baxter, and Red Pound. It originated in the St. Lawrence Valley, the originator being a Frenchman named La Rue, but it was a man named Baxter who propagated it and gave it his own name. Another nurseryman introduced it in the northern districts under a new name, the Red Pound. The proper name of the apple is Baxter, no doubt. It is a hardy, healthy tree, usually a regular bearer, fairly productive. It has the peculiarity of bearing its fruit on the ends of the twigs. In some seasons the fruit is so badly spotted and cracked as to be worthless, but when clean it is a very large, high-colored and handsome apple. The skin is green, and when ripe is overspread with dark-red and dotted with little brown dots. The flesh is somewhat coarse, but with rather a spicy flavor, and is a first-rate cooker. Season, September to January. The trees should never be set close together on level land. It does best on high, rolling land, and should be thoroughly well sprayed.

Fruit at Fall Fairs.

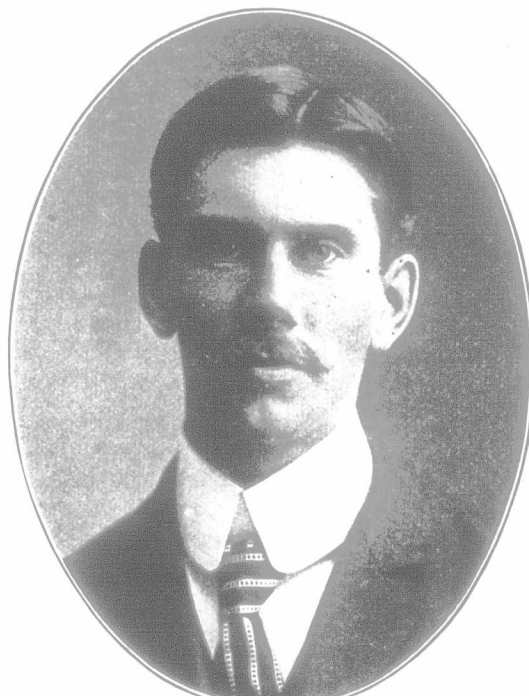
The prize-lists for fruit at most of our fall fairs are sadly in need of revision. To offer a prize for a variety of fruit is to encourage its cultivation, and prizes are given for many things that should not be encouraged at all. Prizes are given for large collections, and usually the man with the largest collection, be it apples, pears or grapes, usually gets the prize, though a great deal of the stuff in the collection is absolutely worthless from a commercial point of view. This is a matter that should be taken up by the Fruit-growers' Association. They might appoint a committee of competent men to arrange what would be considered a model prize-list for fruit; this might be printed by the Department of Agriculture and recommended to the various fair boards for their guidance. That there is need for a change along this line no one who visits our fall fairs will attempt to deny.



J. W. MITCHELL, B. A.

Superintendent Kingston Dairy School, Kingston, Ont.

quent of cargoes landing in bad condition, much of the fruit immature, and a good deal what is called sweat-spotted and in bad shape. In the rush to try to secure high prices while the market was high and scarce of fruit, many varieties were shipped that were not within three or four weeks of maturity; and the fall apples, rushed forward in close box cars, without ventilation in the warm weather of September, it is no wonder that it is landing in bad condition. Woodall & Co., in their circular of September 26th, say that apples coming from America in cold storage are not as good as they should be, but advise cold storage for all early fruit. If a winter apple is picked the first week of September, when it is little more than half grown, cold storage will not complete its growth or maturity. It will be an insipid, flabby, unattractive thing anyway, and when we find Baldwins, Spys and Ben Davis being



J. C. READEY.

Winner of the "Farmer's Advocate" gold medal in the live-stock judging competition at Brandon Exhibition, 1903.

sold in Liverpool in the middle of September, we cannot expect but that our reputation will suffer. That is going the wrong way to work to build up a reputation for our fruit. It is bound to do positive injury to the trade; it is the outcome of the greed of a few men who would care little for our standing as a fruit-producing country, so long as they can grasp a few extra dollars in the meantime. The apple crop of Canada this year is of good quality, better than usual, and the prices realized for that which has been carefully

Ontario Fruit in the West.

Ontario fruit still finds its way to the Winnipeg dealers, and complaints such as only disappointed and disgusted business men can make find their way back to Ontario. It's the same old story, unsuitable packages, unfit fruit. Here is work right at home for the Fruit-growers' Association. California and British Columbia fruit is reaching the prairie towns in almost perfect condition, while already this season several cars of Ontario fruit have been utterly unfit for use on reaching Winnipeg. The reason is obvious. Everyone is familiar with the ordinary fruit basket used in the marketing of grapes, plums, peaches, pears, and other perishable fruits. These baskets are piled one on top of the other in the car until it is full, when the door is locked and the car is shipped. To surmise what condition that fruit is in on reaching Winnipeg does not require a very vivid imagination. At each jolt of the car, and there are millions of them between an Ontario orchard and the Winnipeg station, the baskets settle heavier upon those beneath them, until by the time they are on the road for three days the whole inside of the car resembles a Donnybrook fair, and if the original shipment were grapes, the railroad is literally sprinkled with wine from North Bay or Fort William to the Western Metropolis. There is no use in making apologies. The eastern man who stands in Winnipeg and sees fruit from his native land coming into market has his patriotism severely shaken, and what he thinks about people knowing better had better not appear in print. In contrast to the fruit coming from the East is that coming from the Pacific Coast—plums and grapes in wooden crates, about four inches deep; peaches, pears and apples wrapped in paper, packed in neat, strong boxes, and placed in the cars in such a shape that it is impossible for the fruit to be crushed. Under such conditions the Western shipments arrive in Winnipeg and Brandon in as fresh condition as when they leave the coast.

It's a big market that is opening up for eastern fruit on the Prairie, and producers cannot afford to neglect it for the far-away but very promising field in Britain.

There are several things to be remedied in connection with the trade: Freight rates, rate of service, refrigerator cars, etc., on the road, and at home packing in crates and boxes that will carry the fruit to its destination.

Enforcing the Fruit Marks Act.

The inspectors of the Dominion Fruit Division are now devoting special attention to the enforcement of the Fruit Marks Act. Several prosecutions have taken place in Ontario, all of which resulted in convictions, and several are now pending in Nova Scotia. These are mainly for marking inferior fruit No. 1. Although there is such a large amount of first-class fruit in the country, packers still persist in trying to palm off inferior fruit as No. 1.

Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, says that retailers are beginning to understand the scope of the act much better than formerly, and appear well aware of the existence of the law and of the fact that it is being enforced by inspectors. They also understand the fact that it is at the disposal of any private citizen. A prosecution is now pending in Toronto by a private citizen against a retailer who is said to have disclaimed responsibility. Only a single basket is involved, but it is clear that if individuals do not protect themselves in the case of single baskets, they are not likely to do so at all, as ninety per cent. of their purchases are of single baskets. It will be the policy of the Department to hold the retailers more strictly to account in the future for the packages of fruit which they pass on the public. If the retailers do not themselves complain when they find dishonest packing it is because they are willing to share in the fraudulent profit. Of course the original packer will always be prosecuted when he can be discovered, but that will not excuse the retailer.

Spraying Apple Orchards.

The experimental spraying operations carried on during the spring and summer by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, in the Woodstock and Ingersoll districts have been satisfactory beyond expectations. Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, says that they furnish the best illustration of the necessity of spraying that he has ever seen. Aside from the opportunities for comparison between sprayed and unsprayed orchards, chance has provided some remarkable proofs of the value of the operations. In every case where a single tree or part of a tree in one of the sprayed orchards was neglected the fruit on such tree or part of tree is to-day hardly worth the trouble of picking, while on all sprayed portions scab is hardly to be found. This work was fully described in the "Farmer's Advocate" for September 1st, by one of our editorial staff who visited the Ingersoll district.

British Columbia Fruit.

Fruit-growers in Eastern Canada will have to bestir themselves if they wish to hold their share of the trade with Manitoba and the Territories. British Columbia is a formidable competitor, and only the best quality of fruit, put up in proper packages, will be found salable in Winnipeg and other Western cities and towns. In a recent issue, the Victoria Colonist says: "Still another carload of fruit is being shipped to-day by Messrs. F. R. Stewart & Co., Yates Street, to Winnipeg, consisting entirely of Victoria and vicinity products. The car is made up of packages of apples, pears, plums and prunes of a quality that need fear no competition in the east. Messrs. Stewart & Co. have already on hand the preparation of two and probably three more carloads to be despatched next week to the same destination." W. A. CLEMONS.

Fruit-growers' Report.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the Fruit-growers' Association of Nova Scotia is now published. The volume consists of the addresses delivered before the Association at the last annual meeting held in February last. In these addresses, the most vital subjects relating to fruit-growing are discussed. S. C. Parker, of Berwick, N. S., is the secretary of the Association.

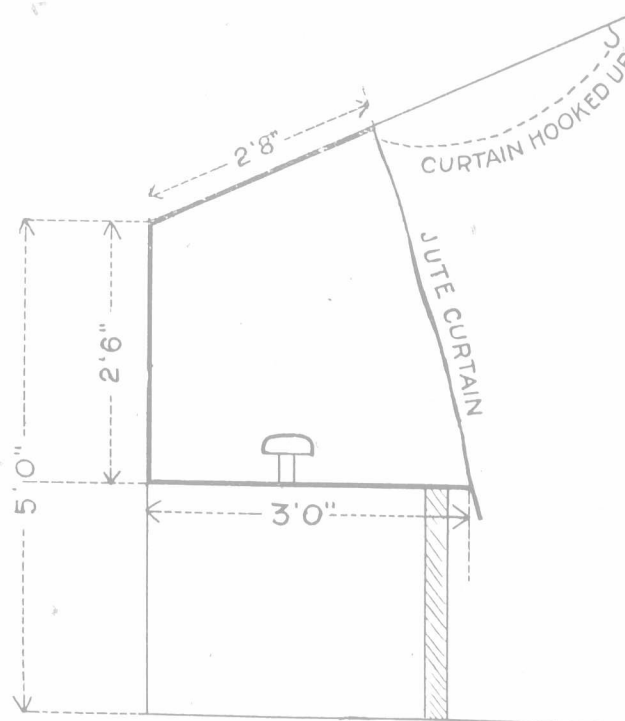
Fruit Packing Demonstrations.

Senior Fruit Inspector, Alex. McNeill, is attending the fall fairs, giving his interesting and instructive demonstrations of the proper packing and marking of apples and pears for the export trade.

POULTRY.

Fall Cleaning and Improving.

There will come a day during the fall when there will be some time to spare, and even if it doesn't come, a part of any other day will do. All that is required during these few hours is to give the henhouse a good cleaning up before the cold weather sets in. Several improvements will suggest themselves. Cleanliness is the first essential, then a good whitewashing all over; afterwards the windows might be washed up and enlarged, if necessary. In some cases the floor would be better for having a load of gravel or sand. There is scarcely a house but what needs



some attention, and the sooner it is done and the birds made comfortable the sooner they will get down to operations.

Perhaps some would like to make the roosting quarters more comfortable. A study of the accompanying cut will doubtless be helpful. Build a tight dropping-board at one side, wide enough and long enough to accommodate all the fowl, at a height of two feet six inches from the ground; line the back, bottom side, walls and ceiling of the enclosed coop with tarred paper, and strap it on closely. Then take a piece of 1x4 and nail it across the front top, about six inches back from the outside edge of the dropping-board. On this piece of 1x4 nail sufficient jute to entirely cover the front of the coop and to allow a few inches to hang over. This forms a curtain, to be lowered at night and raised in the morning. Inside such a coop the birds will be warm and comfortable at night, and in the daytime they must be kept warm by scratching for grain in cut straw, and by the use of large south windows.

Confinement and Vitality.

Last year Prof. Gilbert, of the Central Farm, Ottawa, conducted an experiment with the object of finding out what effect close confinement in warm quarters had upon the vitality of chickens. The result of the experiment is given below:

"In order to ascertain results in strength of germs, and number and vitality of chicks from hens which were closely confined in a warm house during winter, as compared with those which had run in cold but fresh air, the following tests were made: On March 11th two broody hens were given 13 Barred Plymouth Rock eggs each. These eggs were from hens which had laid fairly well during the winter, were mated with a vigorous young bird, but had been confined to pens from beginning of season without any opportunity for outside run. The eggs were as nearly new laid as possible. Results from the 26 eggs were nine chickens, which were placed in an outside coop, and made satisfactory progress for a few days, but despite attention and careful feeding dropped off, one at a time, until only two were left, and they made most unsatisfactory progress, and never attained full size. They were all evidently weaklings, the offspring of weak germs.

A week later 13 eggs were obtained from Barred Plymouth Rock hens which had laid well during the winter, but had a run out to a small shed which they were often into, even in very cold weather. The hens were mated to a vigorous young male, which also had the benefit of the run. The result was seven chickens, which, with the mother hen, as with the first lot, were placed outside in a slatted coop. The chicks were hardy from the first. With the same food and treatment as given to the others, they made rapid growth, without any loss in their number. They gave every evidence of constitutional vitality.

Let the Hen Make Friends.

This is a personal matter, and has to do with that part of the farm operations that lies closest to the hearts of the family. We would rather not mention it, but in justice to the poultry we feel called upon to do so. There is a growing conviction in our minds, founded upon facts, that too little of the eggs and poultry produced on the farm is consumed there. For the sake of the health of the family, it would be much better if only the surplus from the yards went to market and the bulk were used at home, rather than that the bulk should go to market and the surplus remain at home. If anyone tells us he does not like chicken, we know what is the matter with him. He has been selling too much from the flock and not using enough of it himself. A gentleman, whose veracity is unimpeachable, once told us that his family ate three hundred chickens in one season. That family is one of the greatest chicken-fancying families we know of, and their original habitat was not in Africa either. Yes, the chicken would make more friends if he only had a chance to get into the hearts, or just next the hearts, of the people on the farms. Begin with the children, they all like eggs, and chicken, and turkey, and duck, and goose. Some day it will be realized that the reason the young people leave the farm in such numbers is that so many of the other good things of the farm precede them to the city.

How Layers are Made.

If market prices follow the natural course of events there will be good prices ruling for eggs through November and December, and everyone will want to be on the ground floor. To get there the first move will be to kill off all hens over eighteen months old; then out of the remaining year-old hens, and this year's pullets, select any that are known to be very poor layers and relegate them to the culinary department. The remaining stock is then the most suitable for egg producing. If there is an over supply of pullets and yearling hens remember that the May-hatched pullets, if they have had good treatment, make the best fall and winter layers. The flock can then be reduced accordingly. Properly, the flock should be reduced to its working size by the twentieth of the month, and from then on can be crowded for profitable operations.

In connection with getting the flock into working order, the results of a trial at the Central Experimental Farm last year are interesting. On October 22nd, seventy birds were enclosed in comfortable quarters with limited runs, and one hundred and forty-seven were left out to run over a large range. Winter laying had not begun in either lot, and both were fed the same rations. At the end of November the enclosed lots had laid 192 eggs, and those having a large run had laid 132; the advantage very clearly being with those that were enclosed, and thus encouraged to begin laying. By the middle of December, however, laying was general in both flocks. The average age at which the pullets began laying was five months.

The Thing that is Being Done.

How many people are condemning the poultry because it does not pay, when by their methods they have simply put obstacles in the way of possible profit? It is not enough to grow a lot of chicks and turn them loose with a bag of corn and expect dollars; they do not come in this way. But the conditions governing the industry are more exacting than formerly, and profit is made through the study of economies in care and feeding. To deny the possibility of this is to deny the facts, and this is rather hard work. What one man does, another man may do, and thousands are making a clear profit of \$1 or more per head for every hen kept on the place.—[Maritime Farmer.]

APIARY.

Getting Bees Out of a Tree.

A writer in an exchange says:
 "I have taken out eighteen colonies of bees this season without cutting the trees. I have a ten-foot ladder and a pair of climbers. I climb the tree, take my rope and pulley up with me, and fasten the pulley above the bees. I then come down and hook the rope on my ladder and pull it up the tree, and wire it fast to the tree. The top ladder has a platform on it. I get everything in order. If I am allowed to cut a hole in the tree, I make a long, narrow one where I think the honey lies. I find the brood comb, and cut it about the right size to fit the frame, then take out all the honey and let it down to the ground. I fasten the brood comb in the frame, and pull the hive up on the platform. I then take a dipper and dip the bees up and pour them into the hive slowly, watch until I get the queen in the hive, then I smoke the bees out of the tree. They soon find the queen. I leave the hive up the tree until night, then take them home. This way I never lose the queen or the honey. I used to cut the trees down, and would often lose the queen and the largest share of the bees, and about all of the honey. I took from one tree this season 150 lbs. of nice clean honey, besides filling an eight-frame hive full of honey. I sold my tree honey at ten cents per lb. If I cut the tree down I can hardly sell the honey at any price, as it is smashed up so badly and mixed with dust from the tree.

"We will now go back to the first. If the farmer doesn't want his tree chopped into, I take a bit and bore a hole through to the honey. I then take a stick and break the honey, so the bees will fill up. I give them a good smoking, then bore a hole above the bees and one below. I smoke the bees from both holes, and take a hive with one frame of brood in; place the front of it in connection with the whole where the bees go into the tree, then I smoke the bees from the two holes, one below and one above. The bees will soon begin to come out and bunch up on the side of the tree. I take a lard-spoon and dip them up and put them into the hive. I work this way until I get all I can in the hive, then shut up the hole in the tree, and keep up the smoking. The bees will come out of the first hole I bored. I watch for the queen, and put her in the hive. All the returning bees go to the old hole in the tree, and it is shut up. They soon find the way into the hive. I work this way until I think I have about all the bees out of the tree, then leave the hive until night; then I take it away. The last thing I do, I take a stick and punch the honey open as much as I can, and the bees will not return to their old quarters, but will carry the honey all away."

Introducing Queens in October.

Late introduction of queens has been recommended, but perhaps no one has given the matter just as G. M. Doolittle gives it in the Progressive Beekeeper. He says:

"There is one thing I have learned of late which I have never seen in print, which is, that it is almost the easiest thing imaginable to introduce a queen in the late fall after all the brood has emerged from the combs. Simply take the old queen out, then wait a couple or three days, during which time the colony will find out that they are hopelessly queenless, and being in this condition, and not having even any sealed brood, they will take kindly to any queen, even if she is dropped right in amongst the bees."

So, if you know that any colony has a poor queen in August, and you have not supplied them with another till October, it can be done during that month more easily than at any other time. Therefore, do not put off this matter till another spring, when it will be hard work to get a queen, and hard to introduce her.

A local character named Rob Wilson owned a cuddy and cart, and in summer always managed to cut as much grass from the roadside as supplied the cuddy. One day the laird caught him cutting grass from one of his fields. "Robert," said the laird, "don't ye know I pay for that grass?" Rob, still cutting away, replied, "Ye're the bigger fule; I get a mine for nothing."

Feeding in the Fall.

Doolittle says in Gleanings in Bee Culture:
 "For fall feeding, or in feeding for winter stores, after the honey harvest is passed, I prefer the following to any other mode of making syrup: Fifteen pounds of water is weighed out and put into a tin vessel of suitable size. This vessel is then put over the fire till the water in it boils, when thirty pounds of granulated sugar is poured in, the water being stirred briskly while pouring or sifting in, so that the sugar will not settle to the bottom and burn, as such sugar

Beekeeping—Herbageum.

1. Having gone into beekeeping to some extent, I would like to have some knowledge regarding same, re the management of bees, wintering, removing honey, preventing swarming as much as possible; also from whom could I procure some good work on bees and beekeeping, and who are the best authors on same?

2. Also would like to know, if possible, if "Herbageum" could be fed to advantage to young pigs, and in what quantities?

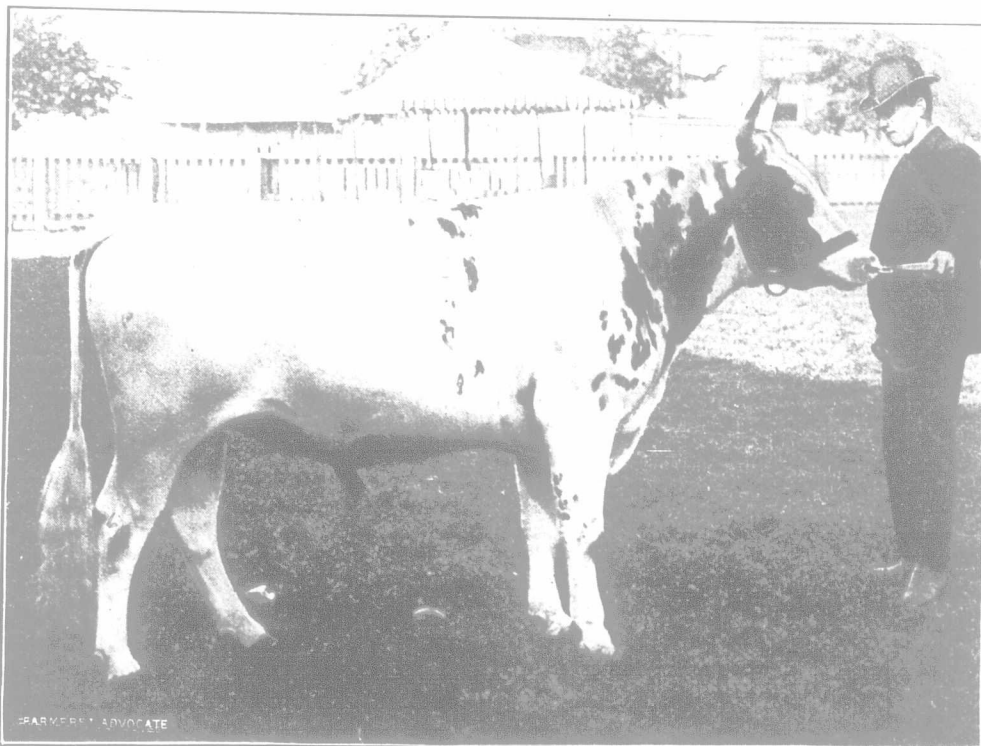
W. L. Laval Co., Que.

Ans.—1. At present your chief concern will be to see that the bees are well supplied with stores. The hive for wintering will, of course, be of one chamber or story. This should be nearly filled with cards of full comb. As you have just gone into the keeping of bees, it is hard to say in what condition the stores now are, but if the bees have been allowed to store during August and September, it is more than probable that they are well supplied. If honey has been taken as late as September 1st, it may be necessary to re-store it again to the hives. An ordinary hive should be provided with about 25 lbs. In keeping bees

over winter, two methods are followed. One is to store the hives in a cellar where the temperature can be controlled at about forty degrees. The other method is to use a rough box, about three or four inches larger than the hive, to surround the latter, and to form an outer wall, the space between this and the inner wall (the hive) being filled with cut straw or chaff, and the whole left in the yard where the bees are kept. The top of the hive is removed when they are stored this way, and a cotton cover placed over the racks. The chaff is then packed over the top, just as it is around the sides. Such a method closely resembles natural conditions where bees winter in hollow trees, and is found quite satisfactory. Care, however, must be taken that the bees are not suffocated by the entrance being filled with ice or hard snow. In summer the chaff can be left about the colonies to keep out the extreme heat of the sun.

In preventing swarming, it should be remembered that bees will not swarm if they have anything else to do. Crowding is one of the most fruitful causes of swarming. In the spring the colony endeavors to strengthen itself for the honey flow later on, and also follows the animal instinct of reproduction. If the hive becomes crowded as a result of successful increase, the most natural thing for the bees to do is to swarm. Fortunately, about the time the hive

becomes well filled with bees the honey-flow is at hand, and the bees can then be kept at work. At this time close watch should be kept on all hives, to see that none are getting restless for want of room. As soon as the restless symptoms appear, another story should be added to the hive, in which are cards of foundation. The filling of this will at once give the inmates something to do, and will generally prevent swarming. Later in the season, if the honey-flow is



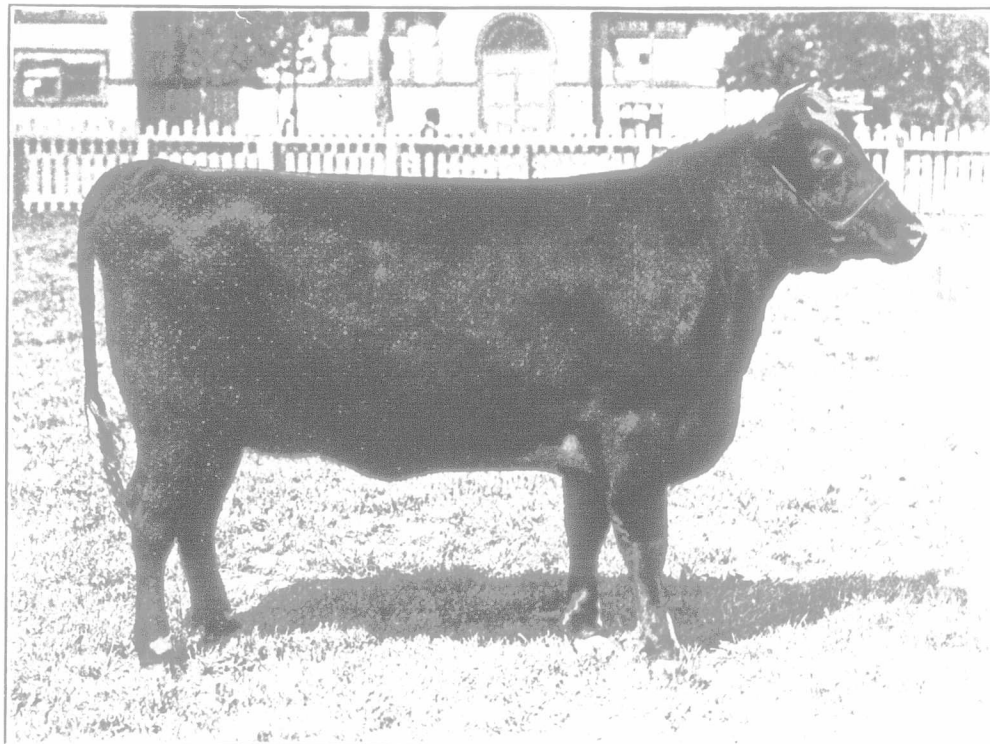
LESSNESSOCK KING OF BEAUTY, IMP., -16768-

First-prize two-year-old Ayrshire bull, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, MAXVILLE, ONT.

is sometimes liable to do if not stirred. The stirring is kept up till the sugar is mostly dissolved, when the whole is left over the fire until it commences to boil again, when it is skimmed, if any impurities arise. After boiling and skimming, the vessel is set from the fire, when five pounds of extracted honey is stirred in, stirring for a moment or two, till the whole is thoroughly mixed.

"Before I used this extracted honey, I found, occasionally, a batch of syrup would harden in the feeders and combs. This honey proved to be just what was needed, for syrup thus made remained liquid day after day, even when not fed to the bees, and never hardened in the combs, although with this formula the



BERTIE 4TH =49929=.

Second-prize senior yearling Shorthorn heifer, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Sire Prince Gloster =10398=; dam Bertie 3rd, by Imp. Collynie Archer 28869.

BRED AND OWNED BY JOHN DRYDEN & SON, BROOKLIN, ONT.

syrup is nearly as thick as the best honey when fed."

"What kind of honey do you use?"
 "I first used basswood honey, as I had the most of that, but of late years I have used that which has accumulated from the sun wax-extractor by way of a little honey being in the bits of comb and wax placed there for melting. This is the nicest kind for any feeding, no matter what the color may be, for the heat of the sun so ripens and thickens it that it is always prime for winter stores.

good, it may be necessary to add another story, and perhaps a third. Honey from these upper stories can be taken for use or sale, either to be extracted or used in the comb. If these upper stories are not used, the honey and brood will be mixed together, making a very unsatisfactory article for food, and the bees will be sure to swarm for want of room. In some cases the colonies will not go forward as described here, and will need special attention; the exact need in each case will have to be discovered and remedied as it arises.

Good works to read and study thoroughly are: "The Beekeepers' Guide," "Langstroth on the Honeybee," and the "A B C of Bee Culture"; prices through this office, \$1.25, \$1.40, and \$1.25, respectively.

2. This question can scarcely be answered in a general sense. There are times when special foods are required for stock, and other times when they will be less effective on account of the good condition of the stock, and the general excellence of the fodder used. One must be guided in feeding concentrated foods by the circumstances. The preparation specified is described as aromatic and condimental in character, and can best be judged by a trial according to directions.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest, or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.

3rd.—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, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.

4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

(Answered by our Veterinary Editor.)

Subscribers are kindly requested to read the conditions at the head of this department before writing or mailing their enquiries.

HAY RATION FOR HORSES.

Horses weighing 1,200 to 1,300 pounds are fed 21 pounds of oats each daily, and carrots and bran twice weekly. How much hay should they be allowed? J. O. N.

Que.—The amount of hay that should be fed depends greatly upon the individuality of the horse, some horses requiring a greater quantity of coarse feed in proportion to weight than others. Except in rare cases (some horses will eat too much if allowed) a horse should have all the hay he will eat in about 1½ hours; his manger should be cleaned out each time. The practice of keeping hay before horses all the time is irrational and wasteful. About 15 pounds per day for a horse of 1,200 or 1,300 lbs. is a fair allowance. If the horse be used for slow work, this should be given in three feeds; if for road work, it is well to give very little, if any, hay at noon. The amount of oats mentioned, viz., over five gallons, is too much for horses of this size, unless they are performing heavy work, and where so much oats are consumed I would not expect a horse of this weight to consume more than 12 or 13 lbs. of hay. Some claim that one pound of hay for every hundredweight of the horse's weight is correct, but I have found it too little, except where large quantities of grain are given.

SORE NECKS.

Pair of Clydesdales have sore necks on top under collar. I have had three different teams, and three different pairs of collars; have used them with and without pads, but in all cases the horses' necks break out in pimples or boils, which become very sore, and it is impossible to work the horses. D. W.

Elgin Co., Ont.
Ans.—Sore necks are usually the result of the weight of the tongue on the collars, but can usually be avoided by care in keeping the collars clean and removing at meal times. Some horses are predisposed to skin eruptions from slight pressure, but as all your horses suffer, we must suspect something wrong either in the care or the machines and wagons to which they are hitched. See that the collars fit well, clean them thoroughly every day, when the horses are standing lift the collars forward to allow air to circulate over the necks. Remove the collars when you take the team to the stable, even for a few minutes. Bathe the sore parts often with cold water, and apply a lotion made of one ounce each, sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, mixed with a quart of water. Arrange a spring or chain to the wagon-tongue to take weight off the horses' necks.

DO HORSES' EYES MAGNIFY?

Do horses' eyes magnify? If so, how many times? SUBSCRIBER.
Peterboro Co., Ont.

Ans.—This is a scientific point, but so far as I am aware has never engaged the attention of scientists. It is a point that would be very hard, if not quite impossible, to determine.

CHRONIC FARCY.

Would like to know what causes button farcy, and the cure for it? E. J. T.
Essex Co., Ont.

Ans.—This disease is more properly called chronic farcy. It may follow acute farcy or come on insidiously. The disease is of bacterial origin, the same as tuberculosis. It develops in animals that are overworked or are suffering from some exhaustive disease. Impure air and water assist in the development of the disease. Unless the animal is valuable, it had better be destroyed, as the disease will spread to other horses. In any case, the stable and litter should be thoroughly disinfected. If it is decided to treat the disease, the animal should be given easily-digested, nutritious foods, and a competent veterinary called in. The disease requires vigorous treatment.

HORSE INTERFERES.

My horse strikes the near hind ankle with inside of off foot. I have him shod with shoes heavy on outside and a long spur on outside. Can the enlargements caused by interfering be reduced? W. J. M.

Bruce Co., Ont.

Ans.—Careful shoeing will in some cases prevent interfering, but in others, where there is ill-conformation, nothing will remove the tendency to strike. In my opinion you have weight in the wrong place; weight on the outside has the tendency, when the foot is off the ground, to cause the outside of the foot to drop, which throws the inside so much nearer the opposite limb. Shoe with very light shoes, same weight all round; see that they fit the foot closely. Wear a boot on the ankle until soreness is removed, and the horse will travel without striking. Repeated blistering will reduce the enlargement after the cause is removed.

CALF WITH TUMOR.

Heifer calf, three months old, has a lump the size of a goose egg under her belly, connected to the abdomen by a small cord about the size of a tine of a fork. W. S. B.
Durham Co., Ont.

Ans.—Tie a cord tightly around the cord that connects the growth to the body, and allow it to slough off. Use a small, strong cord, and tie tightly.

SORE EYES.

In the spring my horses all had a cough and discharge from nostrils and eyes. They all recovered but one, which has slight discharge from nostril, and occasionally the eyes run water and look murky. D. W.

Peel Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your horses had influenza. The periodic attack of sore eyes in this mare is an unfavorable sign, and it is probable the primary disease is not responsible for it. The mare has nasal gleet, which resulted as a sequel to influenza. Feed her one dram sulphate of copper twice daily for two weeks, then cease for two weeks, and then repeat treatment if necessary. When the eyes are sore, keep her in a partially darkened but well ventilated box stall, bathe eyes well three times daily, and after bathing put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye: Sulphate of atropia, 10 grs.; distilled water, 2 ozs. If the attacks continue, it is probable she will go blind from cataract. In many cases the attacks cannot be prevented, and all we can do is to treat when affected.

NASAL GLEET.

When my three-year-old mare drinks, the water runs back through nostrils, and usually carries with it a chunk of matter. She has discharge from nostril, but no cough. W. S. L.
Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your mare evidently has nasal gleet, accompanied by sore throat, which interferes with swallowing. Blister her throat with a liniment made of equal parts raw linseed oil, oil of turpentine, and liquor ammonia. Apply twice daily until well blistered, then apply vaseline daily. Give her one dram each, sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, night and morning.

Miscellaneous.

MAKING CREAM CHEESE.

In response to the enquiry of a Nipissing subscriber, one of our readers at Erindale kindly sends the following recipe brought from England:

"Put as much salt to three pints of raw cream as shall season it, stir it well; pour in a sieve in which you have a cheese-cloth folded three or four times laid at the bottom. When it hardens cover with nettles or a pewter plate."

Another.—"Take a pint of thick sour cream from top of pan for gathering butter, lay a napkin or some cheese-cloth on two plates, pour half in each; let stand twelve hours, then put them on a fresh wet napkin in one plate, and cover with the same. This do every twelve hours till you find the cheese begins to look dry; ripen with nettles; ready in ten days."

SPECIAL FENCING WANTED.

Greatly to the detriment of the farms and farmers in this locality, sheep are kept by but few, and hogs not at all, except in small pens or enclosures. I should like to ask what the law is in regard to line fences in this regard? One farmer keeps but little stock of any kind and is careless about line fences, the next is very careful about his fences and may wish to keep sheep or hogs as foraging animals, and so notifies his neighbor, who replies: "My fences are good enough for my purposes; if you want better, build them." (a) Has the farmer with proper line fences any redress? (b) If he notifies his neighbor as to the kind of stock to be kept, can he be compelled to fence reasonably against that kind? (c) What kind of notice is necessary? (d) Would the careless neighbor be liable for any damage to his neighbors stock on account of his poor fences? J. W. S.
Frontenac County, Ont.

Ans.—He can require his neighbor to comply with any township by-law that may be in force in the locality regulating the matter of lawful fencing; and, in the event of non-compliance therewith, it would be in order for him to lay information before a justice of the peace against the neighbor. In the absence of by-law we do not see that he would have redress as suggested.

PITTING TURNIPS—SCRATCHES, BLISTERS, ETC.

1. Would you give the best method of pitting turnips?
2. What is the best treatment for scratches?
3. Will iodine take a small lump off a colt's leg? It was caused by a kick.
4. Will a light frost injure mangolds after being pulled?

Ans.—It is just as important to keep turnips cool as to keep them warm in a pit. First, have the pit about four to six inches below the surface, cover lightly with straw, and then with two or three inches of earth. When cold weather comes on, put on a coat of light horse manure. Have the pit where it will be covered with snow.

2. Starve the animal for twelve hours, then give a purgative ball of from six to eight ounces of aloes and two of ginger, with a little syrup or butter. Feed on good food, and keep the legs clean. After cleaning the sores with warm water (in which is a little carbolic acid) and castile soap, dry well and apply sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, each one ounce; carbolic acid, two drams; water, one pint. Apply this three times daily, and do not wash, but keep dry and clean.

3. If the lump is due to an enlargement on the bone, nothing will reduce it, but if not, you had better apply, three times per day, bichloride of mercury, two drams; iodide of potassium, two drams, and water, eight ounces.

4. It all depends on the severity of the frost. If the roots are not soft on the exposed side after the temperature rises, no harm will have been done.

SPRAYING OX-EYE DAISY—PLANTING A VINEYARD.

1. Can you give me recipe for spraying to kill ox-eye daisy and sweet clover?
2. As I intend setting out a small vineyard, would you kindly let me know the best, hardiest and most productive grapes for Muskoka. I live on the edge of Rosseau Lake. I would like at least a few early varieties? W. E. R.
Muskoka.

Ans.—1. There is no compound that can be sprayed upon these weeds in sufficient strength to kill them that would not kill all other vegetation. The reason copper sulphate solution destroys mustard is because the roughness of the mustard leaf retains the compound upon its surface. On smooth-leaved plants, the liquid will not remain.

2. Unless you are in a very favored spot, the hardy varieties will probably be best for your latitude. You might try Moore's Early, Moyer, Peabody, Wilder, Rodger's No. 17 and Delaware. A good plan for you to follow would be to ask some reliable nurseryman to make you up a consignment for your locality. If you deal with good men you can depend on getting a good collection, as they know best what varieties suit each locality.

DITCHES.

Would you please print in your paper the law regarding water courses and ditches? W. G.
Peel Co., Ont.

Ans.—The Ontario statutes respecting ditches, watercourses and drainage are Revised Statutes, 1897, chapters 226, 285 and 286, as amended by acts of almost every session of the Legislature held since that date. And these are only the principal statutes upon the subject, which is also affected by others of the revised and subsequent statutes. They are very voluminous, and it would be impossible in the space at our disposal to give even a synopsis of same. There are several works, however, on the subject; for instance, Henderson's "Ditches and Watercourses Act of Ontario," Ferguson's "Ditches and Watercourses," and Cleve and Scully's "Ontario Drainage Cases."

A TICKLISH SUBJECT.

Kindly say to your readers tell me how to stop a cow from starting to kick when she gets the line over her tail or when traces touch her legs? J. S.

DORSET SHEEP—DIPPING VAT, ETC.

1. Do you think the Dorset sheep would be more profitable than ordinary sheep, such as Oxfords or Shropshires, for Muskoka, considering their breeding twice a year. There is an unlimited call for lamb during the late part of June, July, August, up to the 15th or 20th of September. Could the Dorsets be kept profitably in conjunction with other sheep?

2. Could you give me full descriptions of a dipping vat, suitable to dip, say, fifty or sixty sheep?

3. How many ewes is a good ram, two years old, capable of serving, and should the ram be let run with ewes continually, or only through the day?

4. I note a statement in one of the issues of the "Farmer's Advocate" of 1895, of hurdling sheep in meadow lands, nights, by the use of a yard made of hurdles, which can conveniently be moved. Can you assist me by giving descriptions or illustrations of suitable hurdles?

5. Also kindly give full instructions of a proper sheepfold. What constitutes a sheepfold? I want to keep from sixty to eighty sheep.

Muskoka. W. R.

Ans.—1. The greatest advantage in keeping Dorsets is that they will breed earlier in the year than other varieties, and as lambs born before or about Christmas, as well as in summer, bring fancy prices in the cities, this is an important consideration. We see no reason why Dorsets could not be profitably kept in conjunction with other sheep. It is claimed that they will face and fight dogs, and have rarely if ever been worried in this way.

2. A dipping vat may be made of good inch-and-a-half or two-inch plank, matched, tongued and grooved. The length should be about 5 ft. 6 ins., the depth 2 ft. 6 ins., and the width about 2 ft. at bottom and 2 ft. 6 in. at top. This is suitable for dipping lambs, but for grown sheep the solution must be dipped with basins and poured on their backs. A tank to dip full-grown sheep would need to be much deeper, but is unnecessary in an ordinary-sized flock. To treat sheep for ticks or lice at this season, pouring is more convenient and nearly as effective. Open the wool at intervals of four or five inches and pour the solution from a coffee pot, about one quart to each sheep. To do this expeditiously, three men or boys are necessary—one to hold the sheep, one to open the wool, and one to pour. The sheep is first set on its rump, the neck, belly and sides treated while in this position, then allowed to stand while the wool is parted the whole length of the back and the last pouring performed. The proprietary dips advertised are convenient and effective.

3. If he has not been fed fat for show purposes and is in good health and condition, he can well attend to fifty or sixty, running constantly with the flock. With a little oats and bran fed daily he may be good for seventy-five or eighty. A fat ram should be kept in separate lot and allowed with the flock only for a couple of hours each day, or kept separate either by day or nights.

4. In England, hurdles are generally made of split poles, and are about ten feet long and three feet high, mortised into stakes at ends, with sharpened lower end to be driven into the ground, and with braces to prevent sagging and give strength. They may be made of sawn slats or bars the same length, nailed with wire nails to narrow uprights, and wired to stakes driven at ends.

5. A sheepfold may be an ordinary shed with wide doors, to be closed in stormy weather and left open in ordinary weather, and should have an enclosed yard in connection. Woven wire makes the best fence, as, if high enough, it is dog proof. Preferably, the building should be thirty feet wide and any required length, divided into compartments for lambs, rams and ewes, with racks around sides or across, forming the partitions or divisions. Where means are limited, cheap temporary folds may be improvised by the use of posts and poles, with a straw stack built over the structure for a covering. It is not necessary that a sheepfold be specially warm, except lambs are expected in winter, but the ground should be high and dry, with a good slope to carry off water. A clay or gravel floor is preferable to any other.

A WEED NUISANCE.

I own a farm in the township of A, on the town-line between A and B. The township of B does statute labor. The township of A passed a by-law to tax fifty cents per day for statute labor. Hence, I pay the township of A fifty cents per day for statute labor, and said township is supposed to do the statute labor, but there is an agreement between the municipalities, and B is supposed by this agreement to do the work on our division. There has been no road work done this season, and the road is covered with May weed, burdock, ragweed, wild carrot and other rubbish. In order to protect my farm, until this season, I have at different times cut these weeds without charge. I have notified both townships if they did not cut this foul rubbish I would take action to recover damages. Had I better sue A or B, or both, or can I recover damages or costs? It has been a great damage to my farm, and will overrun our country if not attended to, and I wish to take legal steps to stop the neglect.

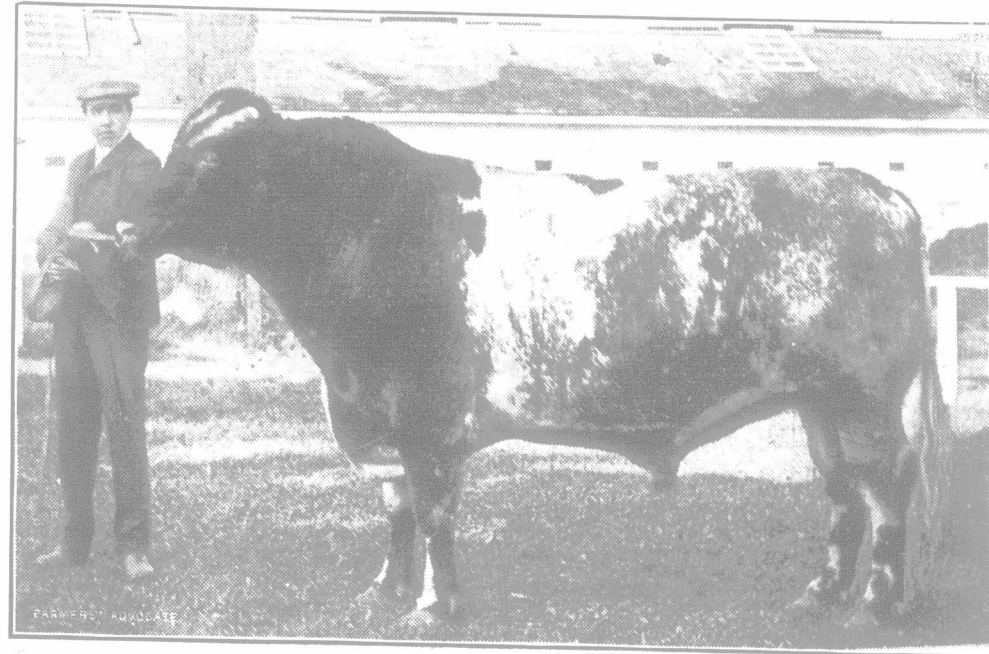
Ontario. J. W.

Ans.—We think your remedy is against B rather than A. See the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, Chap. 19, Sec. 625.

POLISH WHEAT, "MAMMOTH RYE" OR "CORN WHEAT."

What has been the result of your experiments and those of any farmers' you know in the country who have tried it with "Mammoth Rye," sometimes called "Corn Wheat"?

Ans.—The "Mammoth Rye" or "Corn Wheat" here referred to is, in reality, the grain known in America and most other countries under the name of Polish wheat (*Triticum Polonicum*). It is mostly grown in Northern Africa, but it is cultivated to a



WOODHOLM LAD.
Three-year-old Shorthorn bull. Winner of second prize at Western Fair, London, 1903.
OWNED BY JOHN FLEMING, HYDE PARK, ONT.

limited extent in Europe and in America. The heads are very large and long, and the chaff is exceptionally prominent. We first grew the Polish wheat at the College in 1889. The average results of the College experiments for nine years in growing Polish and Wild Goose varieties of spring wheat, under uniform conditions, are as follows: Yield of grain per acre of Polish wheat, 22.3 bushels and of the Wild Goose wheat, 35.1 bushels; yield of straw per acre of Polish wheat, 1.9 tons, and of the Wild Goose wheat, 2.2 tons; and weight of grain per measured bushel of the Polish wheat, 56.5 pounds, and of the Wild Goose wheat, 62.1 pounds. In 1903, the yield of grain of the Polish wheat was 32.8 bushels and that of the Wild Goose was 46.7 bushels per acre. The Polish wheat possesses fairly stiff straw, which is medium in height and very liable to rust. The grains are hard and very large, being about one and one-half times longer than those of the Wild Goose variety. We have never distributed the Polish wheat for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario.

C. A. ZAVITZ,
Ontario Agricultural College.



YIELD OVER 100 BUSHELS PER ACRE.
Field of oats on farm of Mr. Andrew Richardson, President East Luther Ag. Society, Dufferin County, Ontario.

LICE ON PIGS—BERKSHIRE-TAMWORTH CROSS.

1. What is the best way to get rid of lice on pigs?
2. Is a cross between a Tamworth sow and a Berkshire a profitable one for general home use?

R. P. Durham Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Clean out the pen and spray the walls, ceiling and floor with kerosene emulsion, about three or four times at intervals of two hours. Rub some of the emulsion on the pigs with a brush or rag, or use dilute crude carbolic acid, or a mixture of coal oil and grease or raw linseed oil, or some good sheep dip.

2. Yes, a very good cross, if the individual parents are healthy and good feeders.

MUSHROOM-GROWING.

Kindly publish in your next number what you consider the best book on mushroom culture.

C. O. LINDSAY.

Ans.—"Mushrooms, How to Grow Them," by Falconer, is probably as good a work as there is on this subject; price, \$1.00. It may be ordered through this office.

FARMING ON SHARES.

A has a farm of 200 acres he wants to let B have on shares. Could you advise A how this may be done satisfactorily to both A and B. Please give full particulars in all details. A to supply B with stock, implements and seed grain.

CONSTANT READER.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

Ans.—It calls for an agreement in writing to be signed (in duplicate) by both parties. It need not be formal; so long as it clearly expresses in ordinary language the terms agreed upon, and covers all material points, it will be legally sufficient. It ought, of course, to be witnessed—the signature of the witness being written opposite those of the parties, and any alterations or interlineations being initialled by him. But in order

that the agreement should be made sufficiently comprehensive, and leave as little room as possible for misunderstanding and trouble later on, it ought to be prepared by one having experience in such matters, and we would advise that a solicitor be employed. There are many points to be covered by such an agreement. It is, indeed, one of the most difficult to correctly prepare of all the documents that have to do with farm lands and chattels, and calls for a corresponding degree of skill in conveyancing. There is no standard form applicable to all cases. Each will be found upon consideration to present peculiar features for attention, and not to be satisfactorily met by any set form.

BLADDER CAMPION YET.

Enclosed find sample of a weed which I desire you to identify, and kindly inform me in what way I can eradicate the same. It grows all over my farm, and every year it seems to be getting more numerous. I have tried hoe crops, clover and buckwheat, but nothing seems to prove a success. It seems to propagate both from root and seed. Kindly give me its name, and any other information that would be beneficial to me.

W. I.

Victoria Co., Ont.

Ans.—Another specimen of bladder campion (*Silene inflata*). In the August 1st issue we published an illustration of the weed, and described it in the July 15th issue. It is one of the weeds that promises to give considerable trouble in the future, as it is developing very resistant powers. As our correspondent says, it spreads both from seed and from the root. The seeds are brown and kidney-shaped, with minute tubercles disposed regularly over

the surface. An average plant produces about 9,000 seeds. There is no specific remedy for it like spraying for mustard. Long continued cultivation, prevention of seeding, growing of clover, corn and root crops are the best means of eradication.

Little Theodore—Shall I take your hat, Miss Peake?
Miss Peake—No, thank you, but you're a polite little man, all the same.

Little Theodore—No, 'tain't that. I just wanted to get the hatpin to stick into Tommy. Me an' him's goin' to have a fight in the hall.

STANDARD FOR STANDARD-BREDS AND OXFORD DOWNS.

1. Is there any official standard recognized by the American Trotting Association, giving the different points of conformation in the Standard-bred horse? If so, please publish.
 2. Also publish standard for Oxford Down sheep.
 D. W. Peel Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. No. Generally speaking, the ultra desideratum of the devotees of the American trotting horse is extreme speed. In developing speed a certain type has been evolved, the result of breeding from very fast goers. A horse of the very speedy type has endurance, ambition and a conformation to insure fast trotting. In conformation he should have an intelligent head, light neck, low, deep chest, oblique shoulders, long forearm, short cannons, a round body, rising slightly over the loins, long croup and thighs, and low hocks. These features are desired in the fast horse, but speed will compensate for a great lack of most of them, and in judging, if a horse is known to be got by fast stock, the fact will carry considerable weight in making the decision. Fortunately, however, for the horse-raising fraternity, there are different strains or types of Standard-bred horses. The foregoing remarks apply to one type—the extreme speed type. Another class of horse, but of the same breed, is the fancy driver. A nicely-turned fellow, with proud action, good quality of bone, and altogether of a type that approaches the carriage horses of Britain, France and Germany. As a rule, the ancestors of such horses do not appear in the list of great racing winners, a more congenial sphere for all horses of this type being in the fashionable show-rings. People seldom speak of such horses as being well bred. Then there is another type, intermediate of the two mentioned, the useful road horse. He has some speed and a conformation that enables him to make an economical use of his energy upon the road. His ranks are generally filled from the cast-offs of the other two types. He is one of the most useful of our horses for practical purpose. The breeding and management of the other two types may safely be left to those who have money and time to spend on hobbies.

2. Scale of points for Oxford Downs:

	Points.
Breed type	30
Constitution	25
Mutton form and quality	30
Wool	15

Breed Type.—Form of a good general appearance, made by a well-balanced conformation, free from coarseness in any part, and showing good style, both at rest and in motion 15

Head of moderate length and width between the ears and between the eyes, and well covered with wool over poll and down to the eyes. Color of face an even dark gray or brown, either with or without gray spot on tip of nose 6

When fully matured and in good condition, rams should weigh 250 to 350 lbs.; ewes, 180 to 275 lbs. 5

Ears medium size, not too thick, and of an even brown or dark gray color. 2

Legs short, strong in bone, flat and of even dark gray or brown color, placed squarely under the body and well apart 2

Constitution.—Large around the heart and wide and full in the chest 10

The movement must be bold and vigorous. 5

Eyes bold, prominent and bright 4

Skin bright pink in color 3

Neck strong and muscular in rams, and well set on in both sexes 3

Mutton Form and Quality.—Wide and straight on top of shoulders, back, loin and rump, from base of neck to tail 15

Full shoulders and thighs, well meated, both inside and outside 5

Flanks well filled and strong so as to make the lower lines of the body as straight as possible, and side lines straight or rather full 4

The whole carcass evenly covered with good, well-marbled meat 6

Wool.—Piece of moderate length, close and of even quality, covering the whole carcass, well and free from black patches upon the body, neck or head. 15

A DISSATISFIED HORSE BUYER.

I buy a colt in July, 1902, two years old, for which I pay a fancy price, expecting to make a high-priced driver of him. At times he showed the stallion disposition, and we found we could not run him with other horses. We interviewed the seller, and he told us he was cut proud, that he always had his colts cut that way. During the spring and summer of 1903 he becomes more troublesome. Lately, we again interviewed the seller, and he admits that the horse has a kidney stone, but refuses to make any rebate. He says he had no right to tell me he was a ridgeling. Will the laws of our land uphold a man in such robbery? If not, how shall I proceed against him?
 J. L. Pearson Co., Ont.

Ans.—It does not appear to us from your statement of facts that you could safely proceed with an action.

Still, it is possible that you may have a case, and it might be well for you to consult a solicitor about it, personally.

POULTRY DYING.

Could you inform me what is wrong that I have been losing one or two hens a week for the past six months? They get weak, sometimes get lame and get diarrhoea and after a period of illness die.
 Perth Co., Ont.

Ans.—The symptoms given are not definite enough to indicate any particular disease. It is evident, however, that some thorough work is required. First kill off any birds that appear to be affected, then examine the flock for lice or mites. Judging by the symptoms given, these are almost certain to be found. To rid the poultry of lice, secure some good insect powder, and holding the hen in one hand, with the head downwards, dust the powder well into the feathers from a dredger. After this the house and yard should be well cleaned and sprinkled with lime. The house also, when lice are found, should be sprayed about three times, at intervals of two hours, with kerosene emulsion; the walls then whitewashed, and the floor, if of boards, white-washed too, and if on the ground covered with fresh gravel and sand. Feed only clean grain foods for a time; give pure water to drink, to which add one-eighth of an ounce of sulpho-carbolic acid of zinc to the quart. Keep this treatment up for ten days or two weeks.

FLOWERING SHRUB.

Could you tell me the name of the flower growing in front of residence, Guelph Agricultural College—a perfect mass of white, like a drift of snow? Foliage white-dusty; flower small, shape like Mimulus. I brought seed from England, but could not get it to grow, and never saw it till I was at Guelph last summer. Is it hardy?
 Peel Co., Ont.

Ans.—Of course there are many flowers and flowering shrubs in front of the Agricultural College, but the one our correspondent has noticed is no doubt the beautiful white Spiraea at either side of the main entrance. It is no wonder this little shrub attracted attention, for it deserves the appreciation of all visitors to the College while it is in bloom. Spiraea Van Houtteii is the species that flowers so profusely and makes such a pretty shrub. It has several cousins, but it excels them all. It seems rather too bad that more of such beautiful hardy shrubs are not grown, for they certainly impart a charm to the home and an enhanced value that cannot be estimated in currency. It is quite hardy.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Session of 1903 at Ottawa.

A Brief Review of the Legislation Affecting Agriculturists Enacted by our Federal Parliament at its Recent Record Session.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

The following paragraphs are a condensed statement of the work of the Dominion Parliament in its session of 1903, in so far as it directly affects those engaged in agriculture and allied industries. It may be said here that almost every class of Canadian agriculturists will be affected, to a greater or less extent, by the recent enactments, because of their diversified character. Their discussion would involve the consideration of numerous diverse conditions and intricate problems which could not reasonably be taken up here, so that only brief explanatory notes have in each case been given. Any discussion on our part of the merits or demerits of the recent enactments would now serve but little purpose, since laws are laws, and must so remain until repealed at a subsequent sitting of Parliament. The important matter at present is to gain an acquaintance with the new legislation, whether or not it be adequate, in our opinion, to the requirements of the case.

IN THE RAILWAY ACT there are several clauses, notably those dealing with drainage, cattle-guards and fires started from locomotives, that are worthy of consideration. The clauses relating to drainage were introduced in order to simplify the procedure necessary to securing the right to drain through land occupied by a railway. In the past, in order to secure this privilege, it was necessary to make application to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, who alone had the power of giving such permission. Such a course was not favored by farmers on account of the expense and red tape involved, and, as a matter of fact, was seldom taken advantage of. As it now stands the law provides for an arrangement between the interested parties, as to location, specification and cost of work, and the proportion of the cost to be borne by the company. Failure to agree on these points shall result in referring the matter to the county judge. The proportion of the cost of the drain across or upon the railway to be borne by the railway company, shall be based upon the increase of cost of

such work caused by the construction and operation of the railway. When, in the construction or repair of drains, it becomes necessary to use a dredge, the railway company shall be compelled to remove any obstruction to its passage, and shall charge only for the actual cost of removing the obstruction. In the case of a natural waterway the entire cost shall be borne by the railway company.

The clauses relating to cattle-guards as they have been amended by the Senate, are little more use than those previously existing. As reported from the Commons, the bill provided that the railway company prove to the satisfaction of the court before which the case is tried, negligence on the part of the owner or his agent whose animals had been injured by getting on a line of railway. The Senate altered this so that the owner of the stock is required to prove that there was no negligence on his part before being able to collect damages.

In the amendment relating to fires started by a locomotive, provision is made so that it is no longer necessary to prove negligence on the part of the railway company, in order to receive full payment for the damage done.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT was amended to allow those using measuring or weighing apparatus in connection with threshing machines to collect payment for the work done in accordance with the figures shown by the apparatus. This removes a standing grievance among Western threshermen.

4. (1) The charge for the threshing of grain may, until a suitable scale or measuring apparatus that may be verified is provided and has been approved by an order of the Governor-in-Council, be determined by any device which records automatically or otherwise the number of discharges made.

(2) The quantity threshed, and upon which the charge for threshing is to be based, shall be determined by check weights on a properly verified scale, such number of times per day as is agreed upon between the operator of the threshing machine and the owner of the grain threshed; and the aggregate quantity thus established shall be that for which threshing charges shall be payable; and such charges may be recovered in any court of law or equity.

BINDER TWINE INSPECTOR.—In the Staple Commodities Act it is provided that, upon or attached to every ball of binder twine offered for sale there shall be a stamp with the name of the manufacturer or importer, stating the number of feet of twine in each ball. Jos. L. Haycock has been appointed inspector to see that the provisions of the act are carried out.

ADULTERATION OF BUTTER ACT.—The object of this act is to prohibit the importation, manufacture or sale of adulterated, process or renovated butter, oleomargarine, butterine, or other substitute for butter, and to prevent the improper marking of butter. The timely passing of this legislation prevents the establishment of industries whose products would be detrimental to the reputation of Canadian butter in foreign markets. The following clauses indicate the principle of the bill:

4. No person shall import into Canada, offer, sell or have in his possession for sale, any butter containing over 16 per cent. of water.

5. No person shall mix with butter any acid, alkali, chemical, or any substance whatever, which is introduced or used for the purpose or with the effect of causing the butter to absorb water, or any part of milk or cream.

6. No person shall manufacture, import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale, any oleomargarine, butterine, or other substitute for butter, manufactured wholly or in part from any other fat than that of milk or cream.

7. No person shall manufacture, import into Canada, or offer, sell, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any renovated butter, process butter, adulterated butter, or butter which has been treated in the manner described in section 5.

8. No person shall brand or mark the word "creamery," or any combination of words which includes the word "creamery," upon any box, package or wrapper containing butter, unless the butter contained in the box, package or wrapper consists wholly of creamery butter manufactured at one place.

9. No person shall sell or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any butter contained in any box, package or wrapper, upon which the word "creamery," or any combination of words which includes the word "creamery," is branded or marked, unless the butter contained in the box, package or wrapper consists wholly of creamery butter manufactured in one place.

As defined in the act, "creamery" means a place where the milk or cream of not less than fifty cows is manufactured into butter. "Dairy" means a place where the milk or cream of less than fifty cows is manufactured into butter.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.—For several years there has been an agitation for a railway commission, to have power to regulate and control the rates charged by railway companies, and to

have general control over matters in dispute between the people and the railway companies. A commission of three members has been appointed.

BINDER TWINE BOUNTY.—The object of this bounty is to place Canadian manufacturers of binder twine on the same footing as American manufacturers. A bounty equal to the export duty imposed by the Philippine Government is to be paid to Canadian manufacturers of binder twine on the manilla fiber which they use.

GERMAN SURTAX.—A surtax of thirty-three and one-third per cent. was imposed on all goods imported from Germany. This will appeal to the producers of beet sugar, who have been agitating for a bounty, as it discriminates against the product of one of the countries from whence a large amount of our raw sugar comes.

ANIMAL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—This is an act respecting infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals, and deals with the notification of the presence of diseased animals, their importation, concealment, marketing, seizure, slaughter and compensation therefor, the appointment of inspectors and their duties, and disinfection after disease.

(3) "Every owner of animals, and every breeder of or dealer in animals, and everyone bringing animals into Canada, shall, on perceiving the appearance of infectious or contagious diseases among the animals owned by him or under his special care, give immediate notice to the Minister, and to the nearest veterinary inspector of the Department of Agriculture, of the facts discovered by him as aforesaid. Any veterinary surgeon must give similar notice. Concealment of the existence of such diseases shall be punishable by fine and refusal of compensation for any animals which might be subsequently slaughtered.

Several amendments to the FRUIT MARKS ACT were introduced; one to provide for the inspection of fruit by Government inspectors, and in this way throw all responsibility for grading on the Government; the other proposed to abolish the present system of grading as unsatisfactory. The act, however, stands without change.

An act respecting the INSPECTION AND SALE OF SEEDS was introduced, discussed, and laid over for a year. It provided for the prohibition from sale of seed containing certain weed seeds, and for the grading according to fixed standards of red clover, alsike and timothy. The act will very likely pass in another year, and in the meantime will be well discussed by those interested, and any necessary alterations made to insure greater efficiency or practicability.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.—It is now too well known to need mention that the Government has made arrangements for the construction of a new transcontinental railway. To discuss its course, or the terms of construction, would here be unnecessary, since all its phases have been so fully reviewed in the press and Parliament since the terms have been announced. A notable point in the agreement might be mentioned—there are no land grants, and in order to meet the financial obligations involved through building the section east of Winnipeg, the Government proposes offering for sale the land reserves in the settled parts of the Northwest Territories.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Service.	1902-3.	1903-4.
Statistical yearbook	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,000
Aid to agricultural societies....	7,000	7,000
Experimental farms	90,000	90,000
Printing and distributing reports and bulletins	4,000	7,000
Fumigating stations	3,000	3,500
For exhibitions (re vote \$100,000)	195,000	150,000
For renewing and improving Canadian exhibit at Imperial Institute, London ...	3,000	3,000
For the branch of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, including live stock, dairy, cold storage, extension of markets, poultry, seed and fruit divisions	210,000	220,000
To promote dairying interests by advances for milk and cream, to be recouped out of the proceeds of sales of such butter and cheese, to be placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund	40,000	40,000
	\$556,000	\$525,500

In the supplementary estimates the sum of \$53,500 is divided as follows: Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, in aid of a Dominion Exhibition, \$50,000; fumigating stations, \$500; renewing and improving Canadian exhibit at Imperial Institute, London, \$3,000.

Rural Delivery.

Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General, has informed the Canadian House of Commons that the Government is considering the establishment of rural mail delivery. In view of its success in the United States, why not give it a trial in Canada?

Hon. Mr. Ballantyne for Senator.

At a meeting of the directors of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, a resolution was passed strongly urging upon the Government the appointment of the Hon. Thomas Ballantyne to the Senate in recognition of his long and valuable services to the dairy interests of Canada. An influential deputation was appointed to proceed to Ottawa to urge upon the Government the appointment of Mr. Ballantyne, which would be deservedly popular.



WILLOW LODGE PRIMROSE AND FAMILY.
Bacon-type Berkshire sow. Winner of second prize, Toronto Exhibition, 1903.
OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY WM. WILSON, SNEELGROVE, ONT.

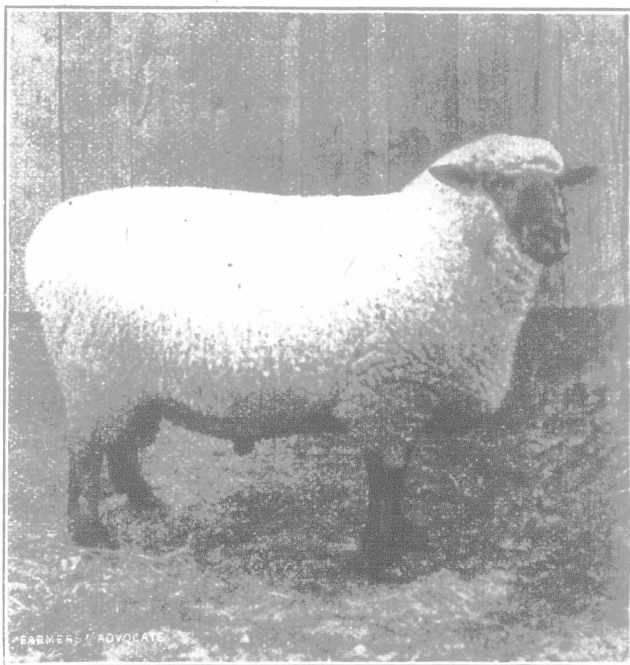
Canadian Farm Exports.

The final report of the House Committee on Agriculture makes reference to the great increase in exports of Canadian farm and dairy products during recent years. It is pointed out that the export of cheese and butter has risen in value from \$12,700,000 in 1892 to \$25,300,000 last year, and that \$12,500,000 worth of pork and bacon was exported in 1902, as compared with \$600,000 worth in 1890, the total exports of farm and dairy products having increased from \$24,000,000 in 1890 to \$80,000,000 last year. The report attributes this excellent showing to the favorable conditions of soil and climate, the enterprise of Canadians, scientific instruction in agriculture and utilization of cold storage.

Western Ontario Dairy Association.

The Committee of Instruction for the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association are about holding meetings of factory managers in various parts of Western Ontario, with a view to forming groups of factories and creameries for the work of instruction in 1904, it being intended to appoint seven instructors at these factories and two instructors at creameries, together with the chief instructor.

It was reported that entries were coming in freely for the Dairy Exhibition, and progress was being made in the preparation of the programme for the convention to be held in St. Thomas, January 12th, 13th and 14th next.



THREE-YEAR-OLD OXFORD DOWN RAM.
Winner of first prize in aged ram class, Ottawa, 1903.
OWNED BY J. H. WHITTEKER & SON, NORTH WILLIAMS-BURG, ONT.

Flour for Japan.

There is a fast-growing demand in Japan for Canadian flour since the Osaka Exhibition. Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has received a letter from Messrs. R. W. Clark & Co., of Vancouver, B. C., saying that they had received, through their agents in Japan, an order for thirty carloads of Canadian flour. They also intimated that they expected to place several large orders in the near future. Mr. Fisher has also been advised of several large orders being placed by the agents of Mr. S. Tamura, at Kobe, Japan. Several inquiries have been received for other classes of goods.

New Ontario's Forest Wealth.

Hon. E. J. Davis, who returned from a trip to the Temiskaming and Temagami districts last week, has been so much impressed by the importance of Ontario's forest wealth as to determine on a new policy for its preservation and continuance. The scheme practically amounts to a system of permanent forest reserves, on which the timber will be sold only as it comes to maturity, and the price paid will be regulated by the amount actually taken, that is to say, measuring will be by the thousand feet, and not by the acreage.

Mr. Davis, speaking of this new policy, said: "The area in the Province that has timber upon it is divided into two classes. One class is land that is good for agricultural purposes. On that class the present system of selling the timber is practically about the only system that can be pursued, because the timber must be cleared off and the land opened up for settlement. The other class of land is not suitable for agriculture, being rocky and otherwise unsuitable. On these areas the new policy will apply. The Temagami reserve was set apart in 1901 as a permanent forest reserve. Since that time we have not sold any timber there. It contains about 1,400,000 acres, or 2,200 square miles of land, not good for agriculture. The proposition is that we should sell certain portions of the timber as it develops and can be placed on the market to advantage. We have decided to sell the timber by public competition, at so much a thousand feet, and the trees that are to be taken will be marked by our men. No trees below the size marked can be cut.

"We are hoping to set apart reserves whenever we can, in other areas, in a similar way. Many old licenses will in time lapse, and the limits will revert to the Crown. These will be reforested and kept as a permanent forest reserve. The system practically is a first step towards the plan of reforestry in use in Germany, and will involve much more stringent regulations in regard to fire ranging than have been hitherto in force."

Enforcing Binder Twine Act.

Mr. Jos. L. Haycock, Dominion Inspector of Binder Twine, before the Committee of Agriculture and Colonization, gave detailed information of the seizures made and fines imposed for infractions of the act requiring every ball of twine to be correctly tagged. He had made fourteen prosecutions in all, and had been the means of American manufacturers recalling 275,000 pounds of twine, which were offered in Canada under short measure. Of the fourteen lost, where prosecutions were made, eleven were American, one British, one Mexican and one Canadian. The fact that the Act did not forbid the ultimate selling of twine which lacked tags showing the number of feet of twine per pound, for which a fine was collected, was regarded by several members of the committee as a weak point, and there was a feeling that an amendment should be made. Mr. Haycock said there were only three States of the Union with a law similar to that he was charged with enforcing, but in each case the law was a dead letter for lack of inspectors. He had interviewed Mr. Daniels, head of the twine department of the great International Harvester Company at Chicago, who had strongly approved of the Act, and said that next year there would be plenty of American twine in Canada, but it would be all up to quality, as they could dispose of their poor stuff on the other side where there were no inspectors. He calculated that the farmers had effected a saving of \$175,000 in the cost of their twine by the enforcement of the provisions of the Act this year.

The Western O. A. C. Union.

As previously mentioned, a meeting of ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College was held in the "Farmer's Advocate" tent during the Winnipeg Exhibition, at which an association known as the Western O. A. C. Union was organized. Since that time, the secretary has sent out circulars to all ex-students residing between Port Arthur and the Pacific Coast whose addresses could be obtained, with the result that there is now a substantial membership. Up to the present over three hundred have been located, most of whom are endeavoring to put into practice the teachings received at the College of Agriculture from which they have graduated. Through the new organization it is hoped to bring the "old boys" closer by reviving and fostering that spirit which is peculiar to the alma mater of similar institutions. It is also mentioned as not beyond the possibilities that through their co-operation some work of an educational character bearing on agriculture may be undertaken.

Ex-students wishing to become members should send their name and address to the secretary, Mr. G. H. Greig, Merchants' Bank Building, Winnipeg. The membership fee is only twenty-five cents.

Essex Tobacco Crop.

Reports from Essex County, Ontario, indicate a falling off in the yield of tobacco there this year. It is stated that the crop will amount to less than 700,000 lbs., compared with more than 1,000,000 lbs. last year. The diminution is ascribed to the rot which attacked the plants in the spring, and to the unfavorable weather conditions which prevail during the summer. In some portions of the county the crop will be only half of what it was last year. The tobacco is largely used in some branches of the trade, and growers are hoping that the shortage will mean a higher range of prices for the leaf.

Impressions of the West.

(By an English Editor.)

Mr. John Derry, editor of the Daily Independent, Sheffield, who has been touring Canada with the British journalists, has written some very interesting letters about the country, of which the following is a sample:

A CANADIAN FAIR.

Winnipeg, as I have said in a former letter, though in the middle of the Canadian Continent, is the gateway of the great grain-growing region. As you pass out of it, westward, you at once come into a district that opens wide the eyes of the English observer. It was urged upon us in the city that we should hasten forward to the Brandon Fair, or Agricultural Show, as it would be called in England, for it would concentrate much of the farming life of Manitoba. And so it did. Brandon is a town of about seven thousand inhabitants. It stands on rising ground overlooking the rich valley of the Assiniboine River, and in recent years has grown, and is still growing, into high importance as an agricultural center. We were met at the station by the Mayor (Mr. Robert Hall) and a number of chief citizens and show officials, and were at once taken, by train, to the show grounds for lunch—a homely, hearty meal. The fair was in two parts—an enclosed ring half a mile in circumference, for trotting matches and racing, with a commodious grand-stand; then, a couple of hundred yards away, a field with sheds containing agriculture exhibits—horses, cattle, grain, vegetables, implements. In between was a thoroughfare edged on either side by shows of the usual fair variety. Here we were in a prairie town or city, with nothing but agricultural land circling us for hundreds of miles. It was as though we might be in an English town like, say, Holbeach or Horncastle, with illimitable and thinly-peopled corn land around.

SOUND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Well, I do not hesitate to say that no such English town could have challenged comparison for a moment with the Brandon Show. No English county town, at its county show, would have equalled the Canadian display so far as the people attending were concerned, though the exhibits would have been equal to, or perhaps have surpassed, the Canadian specimens. There were fine cattle of the sleek, flat-backed, beefy variety, and horses quite up to the English rural standard. The corn, vegetables, grasses, butter, etc., were of very high quality, and, indeed, the English farmer of critical tendencies might have been confidently asked to give his approval of the products of the country, judged by a high standard—though not, of course, quite the highest—of rural England. The trotting of the horses round the half-mile ring—a mile in all—was as exciting as the keenest race. These Canadians are sporting lovers of the horse, and we have nothing at our agricultural shows so interesting as the trotting matches which we witnessed at Brandon.

A SPLENDID YEOMANRY.

But it was the people who were the most impressive. Twenty thousand men and women, hundreds of them having driven many miles were present. They were, for the most part, the farmers and their wives who have made this region one of the richest in the world. They were browned, hardy, keen, self-possessed men, dressed substantially and well almost without exception. I do not think I ever saw as many people together in any part of the world who seemed so uniformly men of substance and easy comfort, and at the same time practical workers. They were quiet, hearty, sober and studious of all that was to be seen that might help them on their farms. In short, in the type and manner and palpable prosperity of the people assembled at the show one reached the ideal of an agricultural gathering. On every hand we heard of comfortable competences accumulated by steady labor on the land, by men who had arrived in the country without a ten-pound note. Ten to fifteen years appeared to be about the time needed to put a man firmly on his feet and give him a safe place right out of the way of possible poverty, though once, perchance, he was on the brink of it. This does not mean, of course, that men now in the Old Country who wish to prosper as these Brandon men have prospered should go to Brandon. The land there is largely taken up, but there are hundreds of places in this vast country where the success of Brandon men may be imitated.

THE ABSENCE OF SMALL VALUES.

It was at Brandon Fair that we first realized that one of the drawbacks of this country is the total absence of useful things of small value. We have learned that lesson a hundred times since then. In the Old Country, six pence has a very acceptable buying power. Here, ten cents, or five pence, is practically the smallest coin in use, and is certainly of no more worth than two pence at home. At Brandon Fair the "side shows," which at home would charge a penny, two pence, or, at the very utmost, three pence, for admission, charged invariably 15 cents, or 7½d., and they were crowded. I was in a shop where a mother was buying a little candy for a fractious and pestering child, and she gave five cents, or 2½d., for an amount that would have been purchased in England for a half penny. It cost her five pence to get your boots blacked, and a shilling to get a skate in a hotel. Any dollop, in the smallest of quantities, such as a couple of table-spoonfuls of gin and a spoonful of stone ginger beer, cost a shilling. I had a 25-cent ammonia and sweet oil salad in a small bottle, and neutralized with water. The cost was two shillings. It is

necessary, in brief, to pay heavily for small purchases or do without them. The latter is the better plan. It seems to me that "living" in Canada is quite twice as dear as living in England, but in Canada the food would be somewhat more varied and profuse. A single working man has to pay thirty shillings a week for food and lodgings on the average, and he can easily spend another pound a week on such luxuries as smoking and drinking. I suspect that a good deal of the saving which goes on here is made possible by men going without things that are unnecessary. The strong temperance feeling of the country has, in no inconsiderable degree, an economic basis.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

At Brandon we visited the Government's Experimental Farm and the Indian Orphanage School, where most of the scholars were half-breeds. The official farms are a great and universally-acknowledged success. They show what can be done with different soils and crops, and the farmers gladly avail themselves of the results of the experiments. Having a couple of hours to spare, a gentleman into whose company I had drifted offered to drive me round the city and to the hospital, over which he was a committeeman. On the way, he said, "Anybody in Brandon may say anything he likes about the hospital, or the committee, or the doctors, but nobody must say a word against the matron, or he will know about it." I found an excellent little hospital, a model of what such a place should be, and was delighted with everything. In most commodious and tastefully-furnished quarters adjoining nineteen young ladies were being trained as nurses, and another was expected to join at once. That a town of seven thousand inhabitants should be training as many as twenty nurses, of a particularly nice type, to help to alleviate human suffering, struck me as being creditable in a high degree. In this respect, Brandon is giving a splendid lead. The matron, Miss Birtles, of whom my companion, Mr. Whitehead, had spoken so glowingly as we rode up to the hospital, showed us round with a courtesy and style which fully explained her unbounded popularity. When we were leaving she said to me, "Don't you come from the North of England?" "Yes," said I, "from Sheffield." Whereupon she almost bounded into the air. "So do I," said she, "I was born at Norton." You cannot think how cheering it was to meet suddenly, about 5,000 miles from home, a Sheffield lady who is doing such splendid work, and whose high reputation had reached me in quite a casual way. Since then I have been meeting Sheffield people all along, but the first was Miss Birtles, and her success gave me a warm glow of local pride.

Cream Cheese.

Will any reader kindly inform me how to make a cream cheese? I have never seen any made, and would like to be able to make my own.

E. S. F.

Procure a fine-textured linen cloth, scald it well and cool it down, and then place it in a basin and pour in the cream you wish to convert into cheese. The cream may be thick or thin; if thick you get a richer cheese, commonly known as "double cream cheese"; if thin, more cheese is produced, but it is not so rich, though quite good enough for anyone's requirements. Tie up in bag fashion the cloth containing the cream, and then hang it up to drain in a cool, drafty place. Allow it to remain a few hours, then place it in a basin. Open out the cloth and scrape down the cream from the sides, where it will be sticking to the cloth. Do this frequently whilst draining is taking place, otherwise the cream in the center fails to become firm owing to the liquid portion or serum not being able to ooze through the outside layers. When of a firm, pasty consistency it may be moulded, after which it is ready for use. Some add a little salt to the cheese before moulding to bring out the flavor and make the cheese keep better. The mould may be round or oblong; if the former it is usual to line with butter-paper, in which the cheese is folded and shaped, and then placed in chip of cardboard boxes; if the latter, a piece of butter muslin takes the place of paper, and no box is required. This is the simplest way to make cream cheese. Rennet is sometimes added to facilitate drainage.—[C. W. Walker-Tisdale, in Farmer and Stock-breeder.]

Railroads of the World.

Some one has estimated that the aggregate length of the world's railroads was in 1901 more than half a million miles. The apportionment of mileage to the different countries was as follows: Europe, 180,708; Asia, 41,814; Africa, 14,187; North America, 226,503; South America, 28,654; Australia, 15,649; North America leading. The two continents of the Western Hemisphere, it will be noted, have more miles of railroad than all the rest of the world together; North America alone more than Europe and Asia together. The additions per year to the world's railroad mileage were, during the six years between 1897 and 1901: 9,796 in 1896; 10,747 in 1897; 10,864 in 1898; 13,530 in 1899; 10,798 in 1900; 16,917 in 1901; 1901 having been, as will be seen, a phenomenally active year in railroad building.—[Canadian Trade Review.]

Our Western Letter.

PLEASANT WEATHER.

"Indian summer" has been a reality in Western Canada this season, and as I write this the sun is shining brightly, and the temperature is comfortably warm. After the broken weather of the middle weeks of September, the harvest and threshing season has become an ideal one, and under its genial and cheering influence, farmers have got on briskly with their work.

Plowing is now in progress. Threshing is giving good returns in most districts, and the yield of grain is in most cases beyond the anticipations of the farmers.

OUR EASTERN VISITORS.

To our Eastern friends who came West this year to help us, the season has not been as remunerative as last year; the yield of straw being very much less, the stooking and threshing were comparatively light jobs. The broken weather at the start of the threshing season was also somewhat disheartening, but with few exceptions the boys have enjoyed the trip, and many of them have been so favorably impressed with it that they have resolved to stay. Those who will not do so, return home soon, well impressed with the great progress and the vast resources of our country, and healthy in body and richer in mind by their short sojourn in our bracing climate and the things seen and experienced during their stay.

SPORTING.

To slay for sport and not for profit is the instinct of all true sportsmen, and the sharp report of the gun is to be heard in every district of the West. The season has been a very good one for chickens, and their "whirr" as they take their startled flight is a very common occurrence on a morning walk across the stubble or the prairie; that is, if one has no gun. When one has got up early and provided oneself with a gun, a hundred long-firing cartridges, a bag to carry the game, and a couple of pointers or setters, and goes out in every way prepared to slay and plunder, then the birds are not quite so numerous. The great majority seem to be away visiting their neighbors on forbidden territory on such occasions, and one has to have recourse to lying about hard luck, and wounding at extraordinarily long distances, to keep up one's reputation as a sportsman. The birds, both prairie and water fowl, are in fine, plump condition, and in the hands of the thrifty housewife they provide something equally pleasing to and more substantially satisfying than sport.

HANDLING THE CROP.

The shipping and transportation of grain is proceeding with great smoothness this fall. The railways are not taxed to anything like the extent they were last year. They have prepared for the moving of the wheat beforehand, and the farmer on the other hand has benefited by the lessons of last year, and has in most cases made provision for storing a large percentage of his crop on the farm. A new kind of portable granary is becoming highly popular. It is a corrugated iron vertical cylinder, with a conical roof. It can be drawn on runners, with which it is provided, with a team of horses when empty, and it receives the grain straight from the separator. It is also a reliable measure of capacity, as the amount of cubic space it contains is recorded; the farmer has only to divide the measure of its capacity by that of a bushel to ascertain how many bushels it contains when full.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL SHOWS.

The fall shows are duly being held, and in every case they are a success. Fairs were held last week and this week at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat, Assa., and at Raymond, Lethbridge and Pincher Creek, Alta. Each and all of them were a decided success. They were all particularly strong in horses, and a very good class of horses was presented, showing without doubt or cavil that the efforts being put forth in breeding are bearing good fruit. At Medicine Hat no less than 200 horses were shown.

"OBSERVER."

Winnipeg, 10th October, 1903.

Coming Stock Sales.

Following are dates claimed for auction sales of pure-bred stock announced in our advertising columns: October 20th—Shorthorns, S. Rankin, page 963. October 21st—Shorthorns, W. H. Smith, page 963. October 21st—Agricultural College, Guelph, page 964. October 27th—Holsteins, Edward Adams, page 963. October 28th—Jerseys and grades, P. H. Lawson, page 961. November 18th—Shorthorns, Jas. Ross, page 963.

Foot-and-Mouth Serum.

Professor Loewler, of Griefswald, has sent in a report to the German Government on the result of his investigation of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle. He says that a means has been found to protect the animals while in stables from contamination by the use of small doses of a serum. He advises the inoculation of all cattle bought on the market, and he says if they are treated with the serum they are safe from infection.

Fat Stock Show Building for Ottawa.

At a special meeting of the Ottawa City Council, on October 6th, contracts aggregating \$13,764 were awarded for a suitable building to house the Eastern Ontario Fat Stock and Dairy Show. It is expected that neighboring municipalities will contribute several thousand dollars toward the required amount, as the extent to which the city was allowed to issue debentures for this purpose was limited to \$10,000. There should still be sufficient time to complete the building, as it is expected that the show will be held about Easter time. The lateness of the date is due to a desire not to conflict with other similar shows, and still to provide for a ready market for animals specially fitted.

The new building is to be situated on land expropriated for the purpose, adjacent to Lansdowne Park, and about 150 feet back from Bank street. It is to be a two-story frame structure, 241 feet by 135 feet, with stone foundation and cement piers, and to be sheathed with galvanized iron siding, to give a rough rock effect. A monitor roof with hinged windows provides means for ventilation and additional light for the central part. The internal arrangements will be such that an open space 70 feet by 158 feet from the ground to the roof will extend down the center, leaving 32½ feet of room on each side for stalls and pens. This will be an excellent ring for judging, and the space above and at the sides will give ample opportunity for visitors to watch this part of the show. The part that is to be devoted to a lecture room is adjacent to this, and the architecture of the building is so planned that, should it ever be necessary, the piers in that part of the building can be removed together with seating, etc., and thus allow an open space 70 feet wide the entire length of the building. The lecture room itself will be of sufficient size to seat at least fifteen hundred, and in order to give the speaker all possible advantage, the seats have an amphitheatre arrangement. Behind the lecturer's platform, and between the lecture-room and the judging-ring are doors which may be raised when no lecture or demonstration is in progress to allow people to remain in their seats and still be able to view the judging-ring, and take advantage of what may there be in progress.

The killing and cooling room will, in all probability, be in the opposite end of the building to the lecture room, so as to obviate any noisy interruptions of lecturers, that are frequent and troublesome when the two rooms are close together. Any illustration carcasses required in the lecture room may easily be transferred by means of over-head tracks. It is expected that the dairy room will be at the same end of the building as the lecture hall. The upstairs will be used for live and dressed poultry, and for this purpose there will be a space of 32½ feet on each side and 42½ feet at each end of the central open space.

The absence of a convenient railway has previously been a serious objection to this location for such a building, but this has been overcome by the laying of a siding in close proximity to the building.

Growing Mushrooms.

William Cobbett, in his book on the garden—an English work—published in 1829, describes mushrooms growing on ridges in the open air, and the method is almost identical with that pursued at the present time. The plan followed to-day is the result of years of experience, and may as readily be followed by the intelligent gardener and the amateur as the market grower who sends to Covent Garden a ton a week. Two main points must be well kept in view during any attempt at cultivation of mushrooms. The stable manure must be perfectly clear of extraneous substances, either animal or vegetable, which frequently taint a manure heap; the first fermentation must be allowed to pass, and the heap must be carefully turned over, all foreign material of any kind being studiously rejected. Then when the spawn is put in the temperature should not exceed 80 degrees, and subsequently must never be allowed to fall below 50 degrees. If the ridges are outdoors, they must be protected by litter, carefully packed on, or this heat cannot be sustained. Just one word in conclusion—if you do not succeed the first time, then try again. It happens occasionally that a little deviation of temperature may check the incubation of the spawn, then there are no mushrooms; but patient men persevere till they do win, and they generally do in the long run.—[G., in Agricultural Gazette.

Importation of Stock from New England.

An Order-in-Council has been passed rescinding an order passed in 1902 prohibiting the importation of cattle, sheep or swine, or their skins, hides or hoofs, from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The order was passed owing to an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in these States at this time. The Government is satisfied that the disease has been successfully stamped out.

Canadian Flour the Best.

Canadian Government Commercial Agent Ball, at Birmingham, states that one of the largest flour dealers of Great Britain, who recently gave a trial order for 500 bags of flour to the Kent Milling Company, Chatham, Ont., says: "May we beg to say that this is the finest Canadian patent we ever saw. It makes a splendid loaf, in both bloom and texture. We are trying to buy a line for shipment, and we feel bound to say that if your Canadian millers can ship us flour of this kind and keep shipping us up to this quality, they will have very little trouble in displacing the fine winter patents in our markets that we are now getting from the United States."



KENT OR ROMNEY MARSH RAM.
Sold for export, per Messrs. Cooper Nephews, by Mr. Wm. Miller, Lyndale Valley, Feversham, Kent, England.

Nova Scotia.

The harvest season has been one of the most tedious we have had for many years. There has not been much rain, but a good many showers and a lot of cloudy weather.

Grain ripened slowly, making the harvest late, and probably considerable grain has been injured by frost. Threshers are at work, and report good crops, especially of wheat and oats.

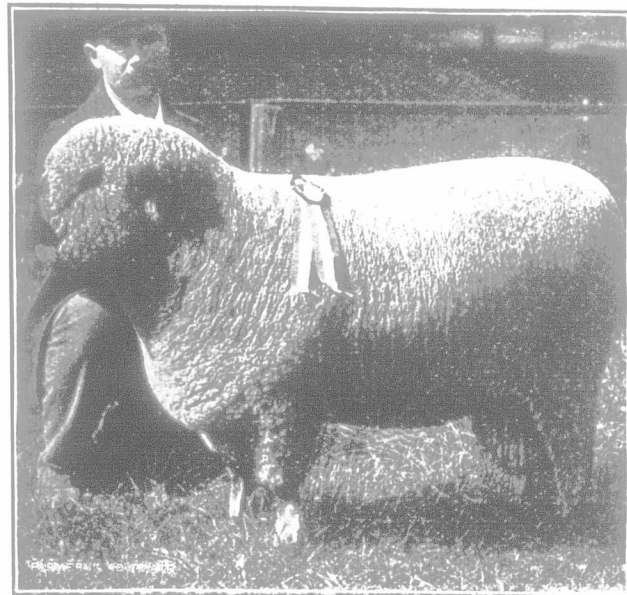
There have been two or three quite heavy frosts, which have injured whatever corn had not been fed out.

The fall shows are over, and W. W. Black's Herefords, F. S. Black's Ayrshires, and some others who are showing Jerseys, have good reason to be proud of the stand they have taken at the fairs.

Turnips will be a short crop, and mangolds almost a failure. Potatoes are a good crop and of good quality.

Fall pasturage has been good, and a very fine growth of aftermath, making some nice fields of clover to turn under.

Good beef is in demand, but store cattle are low, as hay was a short crop. Pork is selling at 7½c. to 8c., dressed. C. H. B.



TROUBLESOME.
Imported Shropshire shearing ram. Winner of first prize and sweepstakes silver medal, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto.
OWNED BY LLOYD-JONES BROS., BURFORD, ONT.

Silos at the World's Fair.

The silos on the live-stock site are the first exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair to be ready. Representatives of the breeds to take part in the cow demonstration at St. Louis have seen to their filling. They and the cutting machinery are supplied by an Ohio manufacturing concern without cost to the Exposition or breeds interested.

New Transportation Regulation for Export Cattle.

The Canada Gazette publishes the following new rules for the transportation of live stock from Canada to Europe: Fat cattle carried on the upper or spar deck must be given a space of two feet six inches clear in width, by eight feet clear in length, and not less than six feet three inches in height each; and in no case shall more than four head of cattle be allowed in each pen, except at the end of a row, where five cattle may be allowed together, provided, however, that five cattle, each 1,000 pounds weight or under, commonly known as stockers, may be carried in a pen instead of four fat cattle, provided that when five stockers are carried in a pen instead of four fat cattle, the pen shall not be less than ten feet eight inches clear in width. Cows in calf are to be given the same space as fat cattle are given.

In ships fitted with permanent iron fittings, with alleyways not less than three feet in width, and fitted with approved and sufficient means of ventilation, fat cattle may be carried on the second deck in a space of two feet six inches in width, provided that no cattle are carried on the hatches. If cattle are carried on the hatches, the space for each animal in the compartment must be two feet eight inches in width. Cattle carried on the third deck must, in all cases, have a space of two feet eight inches in width. Alleyways between the pens must not be less than two feet wide, except forward and aft, where they may not be less than eighteen inches for a distance of twenty-one feet four inches from the end of the ship inwards, and no feed shall be placed or stowed in the alleyways. In any case in which more than four rows of cattle are carried, transverse alleyways shall be made at each end of a compartment and opposite hatches from which food or water is supplied, as may be required by the inspector.

U. S. Farmers' Congress.

The National Farmers' Congress at Niagara Falls, N. Y., passed resolutions on the question of trusts, suggesting that if there are any combinations that are working injury to the farmer or anybody else, they ought to be controlled, and the present laws for this should be enforced. The resolutions committee decided that it would not ask Congress to submit a constitutional amendment for the election of United States judges by the people. It reported in favor of electing senators, and let it go at that. The Congress adopts this resolution and others, as follows:

Favoring an agricultural census every five years instead of ten.

Favoring the admission of Oklahoma on the ground that its agricultural interests are of sufficient importance to demand admission.

Asking Congress to establish postal savings banks and parcel posts.

Requesting the States to pay the expenses of delegates to the meetings of the Congress hereafter.

Recommending farmers to give more attention to the referendum movement, but goes no further.

Requesting Congress to submit an amendment to the Constitution for a graduated income tax.

Japan Takes Canadian Flour.

There is a fast-growing demand in Japan for Canadian flour since the Osaka Exhibition. Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has received a letter from Messrs. R. W. Clark & Co., of Vancouver, saying that they had received through their agents in Japan an order for thirty carloads of Canadian flour. They also intimated that they expected to place several larger orders in the near future. Mr. Fisher has also been advised of several large orders being placed by the agents of Mr. S. Tamura, at Kobe, Japan. Mr. Tamura has a Vancouver house as well. Several inquiries have been received for other classes of goods.

The Chamberlain Propaganda.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, who left the British Cabinet to carry on his campaign in favor of a revision of the British tariff, has received a great ovation at Glasgow, Scotland, and Greenock. He proposes a tax of 2s. per quarter on foreign, but not colonial wheat; a similar tax on flour to revive the milling industry; duty of 5 per cent. on foreign meats and dairy produce (except bacon); preferential duties on colonial fruits and wines; reduce the tea duty by three-quarters; cut the sugar duty in two, with reductions on coffee and cocoa; moderate duty on manufactured goods.

From Cause to Effect.

Dr. Francis R. Lane, until lately director of the high schools of Washington, is fond of repeating the following extract from a composition submitted to him for approval during the days when he was a worker in the school-teaching ranks. The extract runs as follows:

"Beings are divided into names according to that which they feed on. The lion eats flesh—the lion is carnivorous. The cow eats grass—the cow is herbarious. Man eats everything—therefore, man is omnipotent."—[Post.

New Ontario Exposition.

The first annual New Ontario Exposition was held at Ft. William from Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, and was an almost unqualified success. The weather, with the exception of one day, was ideally beautiful, the attendance was large, and the entries, both in numbers and quality, proved an eye-opener to those not already acquainted with the agricultural resources of New Ontario.

Ft. William and Port Arthur—for the fair was held under the auspices of the twin towns are situated at the head of navigation on the Canadian lakes, and as the visitor gazes at the great elevators and splendid shipping facilities he soon realizes that he is still within the domain of king wheat. How vast and extended that dominion really is can only be realized when we have watched the crop growing in the field, have seen it on its way to the primary elevators, followed it down those burnished bands of steel, and finally see the splendid towns built round those grim, gaunt structures where the crop hesitates for a short time ere it makes its next move in the onward journey to the sea. Situated in such a splendid commercial position, it is not surprising that the citizens of these towns make no "small beer" of themselves, and when they decided to hold an annual exposition, that it should be the best that honest and united effort could bring forward to illustrate the rapid development of New Ontario.

THE HORSES.

The judging of live stock took place on the 3rd day and was watched with considerable interest. Quite an array of horses faced the judge, Mr. J. T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont.; but the strongest entries came forward in the teams in heavy draft, general purpose and carriage classes. In heavy draft, the red ribbon went to John Pink. The second prize was carried off by the same man, while 3rd place went to Albert O'Brien. The call for general purpose teams brought forward five rather good entries. The first place went to Jas. Whalen; 2nd to Mrs. E. Lalonde, and 3rd to Alf. Guerard for a team of nicely-matched blacks, which bordered a trifle to closely on the carriage type to come in for higher money. Jas. Whalen won 1st; Henry Guerard, 2nd, and Jas. Davidson, 3rd, for the carriage teams over 15½ hands high. For single roadsters, in harness, there was a keen contest, but first place was easily awarded to R. Smith for an animal of superior style and superb action, 2nd prize falling to Jas. McDonald, and 3rd to Neil McDougall. Winners in the other classes were Jas. Whalen, Ed. Ross, A. H. Brown, Henry Guerard, B. Wood, Neil McDougall, J. Fraser and J. Newsome. Jas. Whalen carried away the bulk of the money with a string comprising many really good ones that would have been a credit to any show.

OTHER LIVE STOCK.

The entries in Shorthorns and grades were not numerous, some classes being uncontested, R. B. Martin, Jas. Whalen, R. Smith, T. Hughes and E. Pilket being the principal exhibitors. In dairy cattle there were a few Holsteins and grades, but dairy cattle were not strong either in numbers or quality. Although quite a hog-raising district, his majesty the pig did not appear to take an interest in exhibiting his good qualities. The entries were not numerous, there being only a few specimens of the leading bacon breeds. An object lesson in quality was duly impressed upon the exhibitors by the action of the judge in turning down and out one or two specimens conspicuous for a lack of bacon quality. In poultry there were quite a number of entries; Barred Rocks, as usual, predominating. The judging in these classes was performed to the satisfaction of almost everybody, by Mr. J. W. Clark, the well-known stock breeder of Brant Co., Ont. A noticeable defect in the arrangements in connection with the live stock was lack of a suitable judging ring and proper buildings for the housing of exhibits. The holding of the judging in front of the grand stand—dismissing, for the time at least, the pantomime performance—might add somewhat to the educational value of the show, but, of course, it is well to remember that the show is only in its initial stages, and that the management has already shown that it is imbued with progressive ideas.

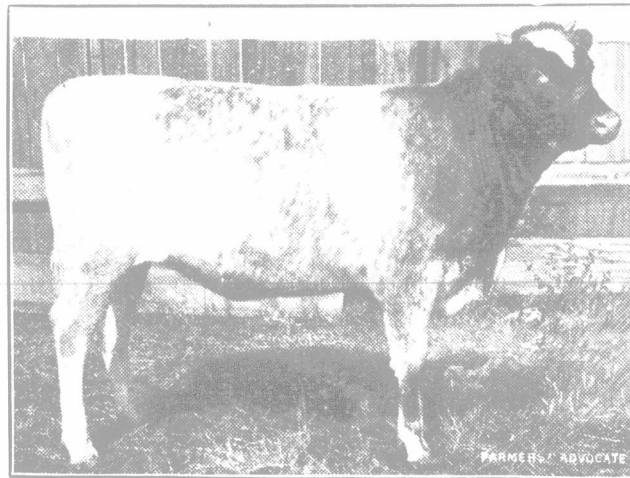
By far the strongest part of the exposition, from an agricultural standpoint, was the exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables. The production of live stock of superior quality takes time in any country, but the growth of vegetables, grasses and cereal crops form a ready index to the soil's fertility. In this point the show was excellent. The entries in vegetables were numerous, and the products were of splendid quality. The grain was shown, both in the straw and in the sack, and the collection of grasses comprised nearly everything in the form of grass to be found in the north temperate zone. That these products were not the result of hothouse methods was clearly proven by the fact that produce equally as good as that on exhibition could be readily seen in the town and surrounding country. Clovers and leguminous crops in general seem to do remarkably well in New Ontario. Pests untouched by the ravages of the weevil and clover of different varieties and showing phenomenal growth proved an interesting exhibit. J. B. McKenzie, R. B. Martin, Robt. McKenzie and Frank Merrick, all from the vicinity of Murrillo, a short distance west of Port Arthur, were among the leading exhibitors in these varied collections of farm and garden produce. From the Rainy River District, along the line of the O. N. R., came Mr. A. J. Hunter, with nearly a car-

load of farm and garden products. It was a strong exhibit throughout, and carried off many of the red tickets in the contest.

Mr. D. F. Burk, Pres. of the Society, showed his interest in the practical side of the business by coming forward with a strong exhibit of vegetables. Of special interest was his exhibit of seedling potatoes, shown the second year from seed, and all exhibiting marked variation and improvement over the original type.

In manufactured articles, stoves made at the local foundry, and a patent feed manger and stall, exhibited by Mr. R. Smith, of Sydney Stock Farm, are well worthy of more extended comment, but space does not permit.

New Ontario's exposition is over for the present, and ere another year has dawned marked changes will, no doubt, have taken place. In the newer portions of our country, conditions change rapidly from the experimental to the permanent stage, and such will be the case in New Ontario. The skating rink and temporary quarters now occupied by the fair will give place to a permanent location, with suitable buildings, conveniently situated for both towns. New Ontario has demonstrated its possibilities as an agricultural, commercial and industrial field, and undoubtedly it will go forward and prosper to an extent at present undreamed of. In its efforts we wish it every success. Each separate portion of our country seems to possess boundless wealth and resources that must make for its prosperity in the future, and in the development of these resources must lie the hope of Canada's future prosperity. Then, let the people of New Ontario bend every effort to the development of their agricultural and industrial possibilities, and thus help in the permanent upbuilding of our great Dominion, the land we love so well.



SHORTHORN HEIFER CALF, LADY JANE.

First in her class at the Winnipeg Industrial, 1903. Sire Capt. Jack; dam Lady Nairn.

OWNED BY JNO. GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

Not Euphonic Spelling.

Chauncey Depew once asked a waiter at one of the hotels in an Eastern town how he pronounced o-l-e-o-m-a-r-g-a-r-i-n-e. The son of Ham, assuming a characteristic expression, deliberately answered: "We calls dat buttah, sah, else we soon loses ouah job."

MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The cattle trade of Toronto is certainly booming, and one week ago there were over 400 carloads of cattle delivered at the two markets. At the West Toronto Junction Market over 200 loads of cattle were delivered on one day. On October 9th, 105 loads were delivered at the City Market, and 18 loads at the Junction Market.

Export Cattle.—Best, \$4.75 to \$4.90; medium to good, \$4.35 to \$4.60. The average quality of shipping cattle only poor. Those on offer weighed from 1,200 lbs. to 1,250 lbs. Medium and poor down to \$4.00 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Good demand for the best butchers' cattle, and all on offer sold at firm quotations. Choice picked loads best, 1,100 to 1,175 lbs., live weight, \$4.40 to \$4.60. While good, choice cattle sold to advantage, the poor to medium were hard to sell at any price; many loads left over two market days; fair, medium and good, \$3.65 to \$4.25; common rough, down to \$3.75; rough inferior, \$2.75; canners, \$2.25.

Bulls.—Best quality of distillery feeding bulls, \$2.75 to \$3.25. There are several buyers on the market for feeding bulls, and for best quality \$3.25 is offered.

Feeders.—Steers of good quality suitable for feeding purposes, average 1,000 lbs., are in good demand at from \$3.50 to \$4.00; rough, inferior feeders, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Stockers.—Good quality, \$2.75 to \$3.25. Too many of the mongrel-bred type, off colors, are offered, and are worth only from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cwt. We have rarely seen so many Hereford grades as this season, loads coming from as far east as Brockville.

Sheep.—The run of sheep was large and above requirements. Prices easy; \$3.40 to \$3.60 for ewes; bucks, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Lambs.—Prices easy, from \$3.60 to \$3.75; yearling lambs, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Milch Cows.—The demand from Montreal is good, and choice dairy cows sold readily at from \$30.00 to \$50.00. Choice springers are worth \$40.

Calves.—Choice veal calves scarce and wanted; all of good quality sold on sight at from \$8.00 to \$10.00; poor quality, \$2.00 to \$8.00 per head, or from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Hogs.—The run of hogs for the week about 4,000, and the quality fairly good. Prices slumped this week, after a rise of ten cents above last quotations. Today, hogs are quoted at \$5.40 for selects; light and thick fat, \$5.25; sows, \$4.00; stags, \$2.00.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Grain prices are steadier, and reports are for firm prices. Quotations are as follows:

Wheat.—Red and white, 78c. to 79c. per bushel, middle freights; goose, 72c. to 75c. Manitoba No. 1 hard, \$1.03, grinding in transit; No. 1 northern, \$1.02. Fourteen hundred bushels of wheat were on the street market at 81c. to 81½c. per bushel; 400 bushels of red sold at 81½c., and 300 bushels of goose sold at 75½c. in Toronto.

Barley.—No. 3 extra, for export, 45c. to 46c. per bush. In Toronto, barley sold at 51c.

Oats.—After the slump of two weeks ago, oats recovered. There was a very firm market all day. Board of Trade bulletins say that prices will advance unless receipts increase. The demand to-day is larger than the supply. Oats are quoted at 31c. to 34c., Toronto, and 32c., east, for No. 1. In Toronto, oats sold at 31½c. to 33c. per bushel.

Bran.—City mills sell bran at \$17.00 per ton, and shorts at \$19.00 per ton, f. o. b. Toronto.

Fruit Market.—On the wholesale, fruit receipts were very heavy, and, while buyers were fairly plentiful and the quality of the stock good, the market was listless. Immense quantities of peaches continue to arrive, and it would seem as if the Niagara Peninsula would never be depleted of its products. The revenue from this crop alone must have run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, and, considering the enormous quantities, the prices have remained high throughout the season—forty cents per basket.

Grapes.—Offered freely, and best, choice White Niagara are quoted at 45c. per large basket.

Potatoes.—Reports are conflicting. Some sections complain very much of rot and quality not good. Prices are firmer at from 10c. to 60c. per bag, from farmers' wagons.

Hay.—Twenty to thirty loads each market day, at from \$9.00 to \$11.00 per ton.

Straw.—One load of sheaf straw sold for \$12.00; loose straw sold at from \$9.00 to \$11.00 per ton.

Apples.—A few barrels of Snow apples on offer at \$1.25 per barrel. The farmer declares that Snows are not plentiful nor as good quality as last year.

Cheese.—The market for cheese is somewhat unsteady the past two weeks, and prices are easier at 11c. per lb. Stocks are accumulating in cold storage.

Poultry.—The supply not equal to the demand; prices firm on all choice lines: spring chickens, 60c. to \$1.25 per pair; spring ducks, 90c. to \$1.75 per pair; turkeys, 12c. to 15c. per lb.; geese, 7c. per lb.

POULTRY PRICES.

Following are prices quoted by the Canadian Produce Co., Toronto, for week ending October 16th: Spring chickens or broilers, one to two pounds each, live or dressed, 8c. per lb.; chickens, choice, plump, live, 7c. per lb.; chickens, choice, plump, dressed, 8c. per lb.; chickens, ordinary, live, 5c. per lb.; chickens, ordinary, dressed, 6c. per lb.; hens, 3½ lbs. and over, each, live, 5c. per lb.; hens, 3½ lbs. and over, each, dressed, 6c. per lb. Ducklings (1903), three pounds and over, each, live or dressed, 8c. per lb. Geese, young, live or dressed, 7c. per lb. Turkeys, young, live, 13c. per lb.; turkeys, young, dressed, 14c. per lb.; turkeys, old, live, 9c. per lb.; turkeys, old, dressed, 10c. per lb.

The Toronto Poultry and Produce Co. quote the following prices for produce, which will hold good until the 17th inst.: Chickens, per lb., live, 7½c. to 8½c.; dressed, 9c. to 10c. Fowl, per lb., live, 4½c. to 5c.; dressed, 5½c. to 6c. Ducks, per lb., live, 6½c. to 8c.; dressed, 8c. to 10c. Geese, per lb., 7c.; dressed, 8c. to 9c. Turkeys, per lb., live, 9c. to 11c.; dressed, 11c. to 14c. Butter and eggs received on commission.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, Oct. 10.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.35 to \$5.65; shipping, \$4.60 to \$5.25; butchers', \$4 to \$4.90; heifers, \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.75; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.85. Veals—\$6 to \$8.25. Hogs—Heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.90; mixed, \$6 to \$6.10; Yorkers, \$6 to \$6.10; pigs, \$5.35 to \$5.50; roughs, \$4.75 to \$5.10; stags, \$3.75 to \$4.25. Sheep and lambs—Lambs, \$5.80 to \$5.90; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.75; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$4.10.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Oct. 10.—Live cattle steady at 10c. to 11½c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 9½c. to 10½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 8½c. per lb. Sheep, steady, 10½c. to 11½c.



Gayly chattering to the clattering
Of the brown nuts downward pattering,
Leap the squirrels red and gray.
Drop the apples red and yellow,
Drop the russet pears and mellow,
Drop the red leaves all the day.

—Whittier.

When the Violin was Young.

"You waste your time, Antonius. That little block which you polish so carefully will be seen by no one in your lifetime," said Gasparo Polledro.

"I build my violins not for a lifetime, Gasparo," replied the Italian youth, soberly, as he continued to polish the block. "If one hundred years from now a great musician shall draw his bow across the strings of this instrument, he shall find no flaw in it. He shall know its maker loved it too well to put a bit of slovenly work even in its innermost parts."

"One hundred years!" laughed back Gasparo. "I care not to wait one hundred years for my wages." "And what will you do, Andreas?"

"I will go to the lands across the sea, where nuggets of gold lie on the banks of streams. I will see strange sights and gain a fortune."

"That is fine," replied Gasparo, "but I care not so much for wealth as for glory. I would be a great soldier. I will do brave deeds and write my name in large letters in the book of fame."

"And you, Antonius?" asked Gasparo; "what would you do if you were released from this tiresome work of making violins?"

The quiet youth raised his dark eyes to the faces of his companions. "I would still make violins. I, too, would be a great discoverer, Andreas, for I would seek everywhere to learn why the tones of the violin are not always clear and true and sweet."

"You don't mean, Antonius Stradivarius, that you would rather work away at making violins here in old Cremona than be a great explorer or soldier, whose praises the world shall sing?"

"I know not anything of what the world may sing," replied the boy, modestly. "I only know I have time for but one thing. The world knows not as yet the perfect violin, and I must tell them. I only know that in my dreams I hear music so divine that there is in this universe no instrument true and perfect enough to give it voice."

The uneventful weeks and months and years passed. Gasparo and Andreas, released from the irksome service of the workshop, followed their ambitions, the one across the ocean to strange lands, the other to join the victorious army of Louis the Fourteenth. The dreamer, Antonius, worked on under his great master, Nicholas Amati, doing each task with a passionate honesty of hand and heart, investing in his handicraft every particle of nerve and brain; his daily occupation, violin-making; his daily recreation, likewise, the modelling and making of the violin. His every waking thought was of a more perfect instrument; in his dreams at night the same ambition ruled—to be a master of his craft.

For twenty years Antonius Stradivarius studied and experimented that he might put his vision in such form that he could share it with the world.

Andreas came home from his voyages and stopped one day in front of the shop of Antonius.

"Well, Antonius, and you call this living, sitting a whole lifetime tinkering at a bit of wood and glue and wire? You should have been with me!"

Antonius smiled his quiet smile, and answered: "You have seen strange, new sights, they tell me. So have I. I, too, have been upon a voyage of discovery, and I found there the treasure I sought—my perfect violin, which I shall bequeath to the world. I am satisfied."

One night, a great virtuoso, who was to play to crowned heads, discovered, as he was about to go upon the stage, that his instrument was

cracked. He flung it from him, and sent far and wide for the finest toned violin to be found. He tried many, but they were dull or harsh or weak. At last he drew his bow across the strings of one, and it gave back such exquisite response that he cried in ecstasy, "This is not made by man's hand; it is divine!" The name-plate read, "Stradivarius."

Now the residents of Cremona, go out of their way to pass his shop. They say pleasant words: "Ah, Antonius, we have watched you from your youth; we have seen genius flash from your eye. We are proud of you. But why toil so hard? You have store of golden livre, and you have fame! What more is there to labor for in this world?" And the old man, tall and spare, a picturesque figure in his cap of white and apron of white leather, looked down upon them with his inscrutable smile, and answered:

"Golden livre—you may have them all, my neighbors, if you will give me a few more months and years to finish my work, to put the truth God has given me into a perfect violin. That is all golden livre are worth to me. As for the thing you call fame, I know it not."

Two hundred years the faithful artificer has slept beneath the church of San Domenico, and the village guide is showing a stranger through Cremona. Before a tall monument he bids him stop.

"This is a monument erected by Gasparo Polledro, a great soldier. He has had cut upon this stone his brave deeds, that the world might not forget them."

"This," continued the boy, "is a chapel built by Andrejs Cafarelli, who sailed to strange lands and brought back much gold."

"Very interesting," said the stranger; "but I asked to be shown the workshop of the great violin-maker."

"You're like all the rest!" impatiently cried the boy. "I try to show them the sights of the town, and they say always, 'Take me to the spot where Stradivarius made his violins.' I better like Gasparo, the soldier, and Andreas, the explorer," and the boy looked inquiringly into the face of the stranger.

"It is the world's great secret, my lad," replied the stranger. "Gasparo and Andreas attached themselves to what the world called great pursuits, but, lacking greatness and nobility in themselves, degraded their vocations. Stradivarius accepted the obscure and humble calling, but put into it such passionate faithfulness and genius that he magnified it and, through it, made the world his debtor."—[Our Young Men.

Then and Now.

THEN.

"Here lies a poor woman who always was tired, She lived in a house where help was not hired. Her last words on earth were, 'Dear friends, I am going To where there's no cooking, nor washing, nor sewing; But everything there is exact to my wishes, For where they don't eat there's no washing up dishes. I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing, But, having no voice, I'll get out of the singing. Don't mourn for me now—don't mourn for me never, I'm going to do nothing for ever and ever.'"

NOW.

"Here lies a poor woman who always was busy; She lived under pressure that rendered her dizzy, She belonged to ten clubs, and read Browning by sight; Showed at luncheons and teas, and would vote if she might; She served on a school board with courage and zeal, She golfed and she kodaked and rode on a wheel. She read Tolstoi and Ibsen, knew microbes by name, Approved of Delsarte, was a 'Daughter' and 'Dame.' Her children went in for the top education, Her husband went seaward for nervous prostration. One day on her tablets she found an hour free,— The shock was too great and she died instantly."

Musical Criticism.

"Excuse me," said the new neighbor, as he leaned over the fence, "you have a daughter who plays the piano, I believe."

"I have," answered the man on the porch.

"Well," said the other, "I have been a great student of nature in my time—have spent many years on a farm—and I want to say that your daughter's music reminds me of the music of a brook."

"Ah," said the pleased father, "I confess that there is an undefinable, murmuring sweetness running through her music that resembles a brook, now that you have called my attention to it."

"Yes," agreed the new neighbor, "there is all that. And besides, there is another way in which the resemblance is very marked. Probably you have read that line that calls attention to the fact that the brook goes on forever."

And with a cold stare he walked slowly back to his porch and picked up his newspaper.

Domestic Economy.
SEASONABLE RECIPES.

Preserved Pears.—Parboil the pears in water, then peel them and boil in clarified sugar until they become red and clear. Take the pears out and boil up the syrup. Strain it and pour over the pears.

Apple Jelly.—Allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar to every pint of apple juice and boil for fifteen minutes. Flavor with either orange or lemon.

Preserved Citron.—Pare and cut open the citron, cleaning all out except the rind, and boil until soft. Allow one pound of sugar and one lemon for each pound of citron. Boil the sugar and lemon together until it becomes a syrup, skimming it well. Put the citron and syrup together and boil for one hour.

Grape Preserves.—For every pint of fruit allow one pound of sugar and a pint of water. The sugar and water should make a thick syrup. Ripe, perfect grapes are picked from the stems, dropped into the syrup and boiled slowly until clear and done.

Chili Sauce.—One-half bushel of tomatoes, six large green peppers and ten large onions. Peel the tomatoes and onions, slicing the latter. Remove the cores and seeds from the peppers and cut into small pieces. Boil the ingredients until soft enough to run through a sieve too fine to allow for the passage of seeds. Place the pulp on to boil again and add to it one and one-half teaspoonfuls each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice, two cups of brown sugar, two of vinegar and salt to taste. Boil until of the desired thickness, bottle, seal and keep in a dry place.

Chow-chow.—Break into small flowerets one large cauliflower and add to it a quart of sliced, green cucumbers, four green peppers cut into bits, one quart of sliced and skinned green tomatoes, one quart of tiny cucumbers and one quart of button onions. Put the ingredients in a stone jar, cover with a brine made from one pint of salt and two gallons of cold water, and let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours. At the end of that time put it in a kettle and allow to boil until the ingredients are well scalded. Drain free of brine. Mix into a paste six tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, a cup of flour and a little vinegar. Add this paste with one cup of sugar to one-half gallon of vinegar and stir constantly until it boils. Add the pickles and boil once more, then pack in jars.

PICKLES, ETC.

Pickled Cucumbers.—Select those of from two to three inches in length. Rub off the spines. Let them lie in strong salt and water twenty-four hours. Heat the best cider-vinegar boiling hot, add a few green peppers, and pour over the cucumbers after they have been rinsed from the salt water. They will be ready for use in a few hours, and very crisp.

Sweet Tomato Pickles.—One peck green tomatoes, half peck onions, one cup salt. Slice the tomatoes and onions, put in a crock over night, in alternate layers, and salt. Let them stand twenty-four hours, drain off salt and water; cook in vinegar and water until transparent; drain again, and put in crock. Take two quarts vinegar, three pounds brown sugar; stick cinnamon, cloves, four tablespoonfuls mixed spice (put in small bag). Let this come to a boil, then pour over the tomatoes. For three succeeding mornings pour off; add a cup of sugar each morning, and let come to a boil.

Green Tomato Preserves.—To each pound of tomatoes allow one pound of sugar, and just a very little water to start them cooking. Flavor with cinnamon, ginger, or fresh lemons. If the lemon is used, add just before the tomatoes are done. Boil down until quite thick, then pour into stone jars and set away in a cool place.

Chili Sauce.—Eight ripe tomatoes, three good-sized onions, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful ginger, one-tablespoonful salt, pinch of red pepper, one cup sugar, three cups vinegar; cut tomatoes and onions in small pieces, add spices, vinegar and sugar, and cook until as thick as you wish it, seal and it will keep any length of time.

"Professor," said Miss Skylight, "I want you to suggest a course in life for me. I have thought of journalism —"

"What are your natural inclinations?"

"Oh, my soul yearns and throbs and pulsates with an ambition to give the world a lifework that shall be marvelous in its scope and weirdly entrancing in the vastness of its structural beauty!"

"Woman, you're born to be a milliner."—[New York News.

Fall Work in the Flower Garden.

Now is the time to plant bulbs. The sooner it is done the better, because early planting gives them a chance to develop roots before cold weather comes. If good roots are formed this fall, you may expect a fine crop of flowers next spring. If you plant your bulbs late, they will not have completed root-growth by the coming of winter, consequently there will be a case of arrested development, and in spring they will have to finish their half-done fall work and attempt to do the proper work of spring at the same time. This will result in inferior flowers, and few of them. Therefore, plant bulbs this month, if possible. If you cannot do so, by all means have the work completed before the middle of October. Give them a rich, mellow, well-drained soil, and a sunny location.

If there are hardy plants to remove this season, get ready for their removal now. Spade up the places where they are to be planted. Make the soil rich with old cow-manure, and as soon as the ground is ready for them, transplant. Take them up without disturbing their roots, if possible, if they are not old plants that will be bettered by division. If they are old plants, cut their roots apart before lifting, with a sharp, thin-bladed spade.

Marguerites, carnations, and other plants intended for winter flowering, should be potted now. Cut away all the flower stalks. You will be asking too much of the plants if you expect them to adjust themselves to the new order of things and at the same time satisfactorily develop flowers. Throw all the energies of the plants into the development of new roots at this time.

Chrysanthemums should be potted before frost comes, though most varieties will not be injured by slight freezes. But they cannot safely be left in the ground longer, because their buds are developing rapidly, and the change from ground to pot should be done while these buds are in embryo. The longer you wait, the more harm your plants will receive from lifting and potting. Water well, when you have them in pots, and set away in a shady but airy place, and leave them there for a week or ten days. On no account expose them to sunshine as long as they wilt. Shower frequently at evening. If you discover aphids on them, prepare a bath of sulphotobacco soap at once, and spray every plant with it in the most thorough manner, being sure that you get it to the underside of all the leaves. The wise amateur florist will do all in her power to destroy every insect before she takes her plants into the house. This can be done much more easily, and to far better advantage, while the plants are out-of-doors. If one application does not do the work—and probably it will not—repeat it promptly and continue the warfare you wage against the enemy as long as an aphid can be found on your plants. Stake your chrysanthemums as soon as you have them in pots, to prevent their being broken by winds or rough handling. Keep all the dying leaves picked off. Give no fertilizer until they begin to grow. Then apply it once a week, beginning with a weak infusion, and increasing its strength as the development of the plant increases.

EBEN E. REXFORD.

Why His Marriage Was a Failure.

He regarded children as a nuisance.
He did all his courting before marriage.
He never talked over his affairs with his wife.
He never had time to go anywhere with his wife.
He doled out money to his wife as if to a beggar.
He looked down upon his wife as an inferior being.
He never took time to get acquainted with his family.
He thought of his wife only for what she could bring him.
He never dreamed that there were two sides to marriage.
He never dreamed that a wife needs praise or compliments.
He had one set of manners for home and another for society.

"Between Two Fires."

F. D. Millet's picture gives the fullest possible expression to the varied sentiments aroused within the breast of the central figure. Hezekiah Hold-the-faith is really enjoying himself hugely, though he folds his hands and tries to look sanctimonious. The maidens would fain have him in their toils and get him to just say something which will give proof that his heart is not so hard as he fancies it is. We feel sure that when he opens his mouth it will be not only to utter some dry sarcasm in which there will be an odd mixture of humor and piety, but to make a vigorous attack upon the good things upon the table. Of course, the big load nor the contents of the obnoxious bag will be there when Hezekiah has finished his repast.

H. A. B.

On Some Old By-the-Ways.

NO. 11.

A few months ago, writing from the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire, I mentioned my having peeped over the high hedge of a country lane from which I saw one of the Massey-Harris machines at work in the field beyond it. Now this is what my friend, Mr. S., whose words I quoted in my last By-the-Way, remarks of his personal experience with regard to the same: "English agriculture owes Canada more than I can say for the labor-saving machines it sends us. Farming as I do, so many thousands of acres, I can speak feelingly. I have Massey-Harris drills which, with a pair of horses and one man, do the work of our old four-horse concern, with its two men and a boy; two-furrowed plows, which go as lightly as our old single plows, thus saving half the number of horses and men; horse rakes, scarifiers, mowing machines, and last, but not least, the self-binders, saving altogether half the horse and manual labor upon each farm which uses them. Not only are these implements extraordinarily light, but very strong, and are made of the very best material." Upon this subject a son of Mr. S., whose more especial office it was to supervise the work done by machinery, spoke even more enthusiastically. He said: "The Massey-Harris beats English machinery all to pieces. The material is so good and lasting, no expense being spared to bring it to perfection, experts in Canada being employed to find out any possible flaw or to suggest any improvement. The fact that each machine is constructed in compartments adds to its value, for a broken section has its duplicate, and can be supplied at a minimum of expense and delay for repairs. Yes," said young Mr. S., "I daresay there are other manufacturers of Canadian machinery equally good, but we speak of that produced by the Massey-Harris Company because we have tested it and have not found it wanting." I have just re-read my scribble, and am afraid that it sounds very like a "puff," but I can assure my readers that my only personal acquaintance with this firm is that of seeing the well-known name upon the machinery which has won for itself such a world-wide reputation.

The good judgment of the friends whose comments I quote, I am prepared to maintain at the point of my good "R" pen, especially when I add that their meed of praise is not confined to one kind of Canadian product only. For many months the "Farmer's Advocate" has found its way to Chilcombe, near Winchester, Hampshire, and it is thus its owner, Mr. S., writes of it: "I am sending you a little book, which you may use as you may see fit. From it, I venture to think, you may gather some interesting facts as regards English farming one hundred years ago. They may amuse the readers of the Canadian agricultural paper which I now see fortnightly, and which, by the bye, I consider of very high merit, not only as regards the practical information it contains, but also for the scholarly style of its articles."

Before quoting freely, as I hope to be permitted to do, from the little book alluded to,

"Rural Reminiscences, by J. Stratton," I might mention that the old records given of the Sterling family are actually those of Mr. Stratton's own forbears, also that it is more than probable that the descendants of one of the sons of the fine old farmer, the founder of the family's fortunes, who long ago crossed the Atlantic, "are at the present moment living in Manitoba and growing wheat for the English market."

The chatty little pamphlet, "Rural Reminiscences," is thus prefaced: "As sometimes with good effect, a true word is spoken in jest," so here in the garb of fiction I hope to present a few real characters who during the early part of the past century played their little part upon the stage of life, and fairly represent rural, or, rather, agricultural, life in the south of England during that somewhat eventful period." Then follows an introduction to Farmer Sterling and his surroundings:

"The sweet scent of new-cut grass, the perfect freshness of the pasture, trees and hedges, tell plainly that the month of June has come, bringing such a charm of scenery as can only be enjoyed in England, and perhaps nowhere so fully as in the lovely pastoral districts of Wiltshire.

"A heavy shower has driven the haymakers to shelter under a splendid hedge, which a few weeks since was white with May blossom, now clothed in richest green. Farmer Sterling, prong in hand, joins the laborers, and his presence checks the chatter of the women, who were letting off the excitement caused by their run from the rain, by scolding their boys for getting wet, and their husbands, I suppose, because they were their husbands. 'Pity this yer raain hadn't kept off a few more hours for we to have carried this yer bit a haay,' said one of the men leaning on his prong. 'Most every year we be caught when we be a-haymaking in this yer ground, but I know'd pretty well how t'ud be when I yead the old crow a 'ollerin' this morning.' 'Well, it can't be helped,' said the farmer, a powerful, determined man, about thirty years of age, 'it is vexing to be stopped hay-carting when the hay is in such good condition, but, after all, the wet will do more good than harm. It's 'raining cheese and butter,' as the saying goes. You milkers come on and see about getting in the cows, it's nearly three o'clock; the rest of you stop, and put a bit of straw on the rick. You women can go home and try to be out to-morrow if it's fine, for we hope to be busy now for a few days, and I don't want you to be at home washing then!' But not without a sense of disappointment does Farmer Sterling leave his hayfield, thus soliloquizing, 'I wish I could do without all this haymaking. No work causes so much trouble and disappointment. Had I as much arable land as I have pasture, I could venture to graze all my grass, wintering the cows on roots and straw . . . and this new root, which I saw for the first time last week, called 'mangold-wurzel,' is said to contain a large proportion of sugar, and without imparting any bad flavor to the milk, to be an enormous cropper, but one cannot get arable land for love or money now, corn is selling so well.' Thus musing, the farmer wends homeward, to find his young wife more



"BETWEEN TWO FIRES."

F. D. MILLET.

vexed at the interruption of hay carting than himself, for she too knew how hard times were for the dairy farmers, whose produce had not risen, as had the price of corn, whilst competition for farms had made rents very high. The six or seven years of their happy married life had brought them already several sturdy little sons, who, whilst they added not a little to their joys, added also to their cares and responsibilities, until such time as they too would become sturdy limbs of the parent tree." This they have nearly all since proved themselves to be, for at the present moment the Stratton family farm some 50,000 acres of land in England, an acreage which conveys a far wider significance than perhaps would four times the amount in our own great Northwest.

H. A. B.

THE QUIET HOUR.

God's Jewels.

'Twas a quaint old corner cupboard
My friend unlocked one day,
Where the choicest bits of china
Were safely laid away;
And I wondered such things of beauty
Were hidden there from sight—
Things that were surely made
For use and our delight.

But she said: "They are all too precious,
Too fragile for daily use,
Too frail for careless touches,
Too frail for the least abuse;
We can keep them here in safety,
Shut in from the dust and dirt,
Shut in from meddling fingers,
From aught that can harm or hurt.

But when on some festal day
We bring out the brightest and best,
Then we carefully take them away
And place them among the rest;
And their beauty shines so bright
It certainly does atone
For all of the many days
They are shut in here, alone."

Then I thought of the darkened rooms,
Where so many are shut away
From the pleasures and joys of earth
And the cheerful light of day.
The Master may think them too precious
For the crowded walks of life,
So he keeps them safely hidden
From its trouble and its strife.

But when at the feast above
He gathers His jewels bright,
He'll place them honored of all,
Where they'll shine in his glorious light;
Their names He will proudly own,
For they've grown to His heart so dear,
Is it surely not proof of His love,
His keeping them "shut in" here?

The last Quiet Hour was especially addressed to those who are "shut in" by sickness, and the subject was by no means exhausted. Of those who fear the Lord the prophet says: "They shall be Mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up My jewels." We know that jewels are worth a great deal more after having been cut and polished than they were in their rough state. When the jewels are human souls this cutting cannot fail to be painful, but at least it ought to be some comfort to feel that the souls are worth polishing—stones which may some day shine with dazzling lustre in the city of the Great King.

"With jasper glow thy bulwarks,
Thy streets with emeralds blaze;
The sardius and the topaz
Unite in thee their rays;
Thine ageless walls are bonded
With amethyst unpriced;
The saints build up thy fabric,
And the corner-stone is Christ."

It is hard to understand why God allows so much suffering in the world. A few days ago a young Italian who was working on the track here had his hand cut off by a train. He is now in St. Michael's hospital, Toronto, a stranger in a strange land, unable to speak the language, without relatives in this country, and no longer able to work. Poor fellow, it would indeed be a hard matter to explain to him that God's love is shown in such a terrible calamity, although he might be willing to own that the accident was caused by his own carelessness.

The question so often asked—"Why should the innocent suffer?" will not be fully answered until we look at life from the other side; but at least God does not lay on men a burden which He refused to carry Himself. Christ was not only perfected through suffering, but by it He is able to reach and help others also. Ian Maclaren says that in foreign cathedrals there is a crucifix in every side chapel, and that "to this Sufferer all kneel in their trouble, and are comforted. From age to age the shadow hangs heavy on life,

and men walk softly in the holy place, but ever the Crucifix faces them, and they are drawn to His feet and goodness by the invitation of the pierced hands."

Pain and weariness must be hard to bear; pain could hardly be pain if it were pleasant. Even the Captain of our salvation pleaded most earnestly that He might escape the bitter agony. It cannot be wrong to pray for relief if, like Jesus our Lord, we are willing to trust the Father when He continues to hold the cup of pain to the trembling lips.

The men, women and children who endure pain cheerfully, do far more for the world than they dream. We healthy ones may shut our ears or our souls to the words of the most eloquent preacher; but no one can fail to be touched and softened by these silent sermons which are preached so unconsciously in our homes. Pain has done a great deal for the world; he who endures it learns many valuable lessons which nothing else can teach, and lookers-on, who might have grown hardened by ease and comfort, grow gentle and kind by loving sympathy with the sufferer.

Although we may not be able to understand God's dealings with each particular soul, at least we must all acknowledge that people would be much more cold and selfish than they are if there were no sick people in the world.

"Within this leaf, to every eye
So little worth, doth hidden lie
Most rare and subtle fragrancy.

"Wouldst thou its secret wealth unbind?
Crush it, and thou shalt perfume find
Sweet as Arabia's spicy wind.

"In this dull stone, so poor and bare
Of shape or lustre, patient care
Will find for thee a jewel rare;

"But first must skilful hand essay,
With file and flint to clear away
The film that hides its fire from day.

"This leaf! this stone! it is thy heart;
It must be crushed by pain and smart,
It must be cleansed by sorrow's art—

"Ere it will yield a fragrance sweet,
Ere it will shine, a jewel meet
To lay before the dear Lord's feet."

HOPE.

Happy, Lovable Girls.

If there is one trait more than another that should be assiduously cultivated by the woman who wishes to make herself popular, that one is loyalty to her friends. That trait embodies many other estimable ones, and is the basis of a lovely and noble character.

If girls would be real charmers, they must cultivate sweetness of disposition and contentedness of mind. A homely maiden with a sweet, lovable nature is far more admired than the haughty, stunning beauty. Girls, be sweet and charming.

It is the philosophy of the foolish to be continually fault-finding, especially where no possible good can come out of it. Bestow praises where praises are due, and be silent as to the faults of others.

The "happy woman"—you will recognize her presence the moment she crosses your path: not by her extreme liveliness—lively people are rarely either happy or able to diffuse happiness; but by a sense of brightness and cheerfulness that enters with her. She may be neither handsome nor entertaining, yet somehow she makes you feel comfortable, because she is so comfortable herself. She shames you out of your complaining, for she makes none. She may have less than the medium lot of earthly blessings, yet all she has she enjoys to the full; and it is so pleasant to see anyone enjoy! So with her sorrows—she simply bears them.

Showing a real interest in others—their joys, their sorrows, their crosses, their fears, their tastes, their belongings—gives one more influence over them than loading them with benefits; for influence is the action of mind upon mind, and heart upon heart.

Courage, Faint Heart

Strength for the day is all that we need.

As there never will be a to-morrow;
For to-morrow will prove but another to-day,
With its measure of joys and sorrows.

Then why forecast the trials of life,
With such sad and grave persistence,
And watch and wait for a crowd of ills
That as yet have no existence?

A young mother once hung up in her kitchen a motto which read, "What is home without a mother?" The motto seemed to please her friends, but one day they got a surprise. Wicked Willie, her son, had stuck another motto below the first, which bore the words, "Peace, perfect peace."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Prize Competition.

This will be a very easy competition, as I do not ask for anything original this time. Prizes will be given for the best short Christmas story in prose or verse. It must be something which has not already been published in the "Advocate." Send clippings if you like, but if you copy out the story, write on one side of the paper only. As we wish to encourage the children all over Canada to compete, a prize will be awarded in each Province which produces at least two competitors. There's a good chance for you!

Write your name, age and address plainly, and send to Cousin Dorothy, Box 92, Newcastle, Ont., before Nov. 15th. Don't waste any time.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

How the Governor Helped Bobby Thanksgiving.

BY LULU LINTON.

It was the slack time at the post office—the hour just before noon, when the morning mail had all been distributed, and the clerks were chatting sociably or reading the morning papers.

The girl at the general-delivery window was startled by the sudden inquiry: "Say, is there anything for the Jenners?"

Looking through the window, she saw a boy, with big, brown eyes, just on a level with the shelf outside.

She took down the package of letters remaining in the general-delivery box, looked all through them, then shook her head, and the boy turned away with a disappointed look.

In the days that followed, the boy came twice a day, and the question: "Is there anything for the Jenners?" came to be a familiar sound in the post office, and the clerks listened for it with much amusement, but the girl at the window came to dread it.

She was haunted by the mournful look that came into his eyes every time she shook her head, and tried to console him one day by saying: "Your letter will surely come soon; you have been expecting it so long."

"Letter," he said, scornfully, "I never said I wanted a letter. I want a bundle, and I want it pretty soon, too. I've been 'specting it a long time, and—and—I'm just tired of you shaking your head, I am." The defiant little voice ended with something like a sob.

Seeing the look of sympathy on her face, he told her all about it. "You see, it's this way: Mamma used to let me write to Santa Claus and tell him what I wanted at Christmas time, and I always got something—that was when I was a little feller" (straightening back his shoulders). "My teacher has been telling about the man that runs Thanksgiving, and she read a letter he had in the papers telling the people when to thanksgive and all that, and I asked her was he a real sure-enough man, or if he was just a put-up job like Santa Claus. She just laughed and laughed, and then she showed me his picture in the paper, and he was just a man 'thought no white beard like Santa's, and she said they call him Guv'nor. He looked so kind and good out of his eyes, I just thought maybe he would help us a little if he knew how hard up we was this fall. Mamma can't wash as much as she used to, and I can't help much yet, so I wrote a letter to the Guv'nor one day when mamma had gone to the Judge's to help clean house. I made my en-v'lop out of paper like I wrote my letter on. The teacher in the first room showed me how, but it didn't stick good, and I'm afraid it lost my letter out and the Guv'nor didn't get it, and it's only one week more till Thanksgiving."

His voice trembled, and the girl turned her head for a moment to give him a chance to choke back the tears.

"Where did you mail your letter?" she asked. He pointed to a tiny crack under the shelf of the general-delivery window. "Right here," he said. "I couldn't reach the holes where the big folks put the letters."

The girl told him to run along home, and try to be patient, and maybe the answer would come yet before Thanksgiving.

She hastened back to her window, and pulling out the stamp drawer, reached in behind it and found a crumpled paper. It was Bobby's letter to the Guv'nor.

It dropped out of the envelope into her lap, and she read the pitiful appeal. Then, taking a sheet of paper, she wrote:

"Dear Sir,—This important letter has been mislaid in our office, but I hope it is not too late for you to answer it before Thanksgiving.

"Yours very truly,

"THE GIRL AT THE OFFICE WINDOW."

The Governor's mail was brought to him at breakfast time. In the package was the queer brown envelope, and the Governor opened it first out of curiosity. He read it through once and smiled. He read it again, and whistled softly; then the children called for an explanation, and he read it aloud.

"Dear Guv'nor,—I am a boy, but am not afraid of

you, for you look good out of yore eyes. The teacher told me about you bein' the man that run Thanksgivin' and I tho't you w'u'd want all yore pe'ple to have a good time and we an't got enny turkey or enny thing like the teacher read about the pe'ple hav'n. I don't ker much for them things if you an't got enuff to go 'round, but mamma needs a new dress ofel bad, and a sholl, she an't got enny to keep her warm when we carry the close home; and I an't got no over cote or mitt'ns; but if you an't got enny my sise it's all rite. I am just past 8, but am tolalub big to my age. I w'dn't ask for so much, but I an't got no papa like the other boys, and I tho't you w'u'd see that we w'u'd need more help than boys that's got papas. I ast my mamma onct why I ain't got no papa, and she cried and sed he went away when I was a baby and an't got back. Ple'se send these things if you got plenty, so we can thanksgive to. Yore friend,

"BOBBY JENNER."

"P. S.—I like candy, but I don't ever have enny."

When the Governor had finished reading the letter he was besieged by the children: "You will, won't you, papa? You won't disappoint the little fellow. Just think, he knew you were so good just from seeing your picture. Say, let us get the things. We can fit the overcoat and mittens on our Robby. He's just past eight, and big for his age; and, oh, papa, won't you let us send some things he didn't ask for?"

Bobby Jenner and his thanksgiving became the topic at breakfast, dinner and supper, until the Governor and his wife became almost as interested as the children.

Oh, the bargains the purchasing committee found in the hours after school. There was a soft, warm shawl, two patterns of percale for wrappers, nice mittens and overcoat that fitted plump Robby perfectly, so of course they would fit Bobby Jenner.

At the end of the week the committee agreed that they had never had so good a time in their lives before.

The Governor came home with an important air one night, and calling the children around him, told them the good news that Bobby's father was going home for Thanksgiving.

"Going home; where has he been?" were the eager questions, and the Governor answered sadly: "Jenner made a mistake one time, and they sent him away from home for a long time, to make him sorry for it."

"Oh, papa, has he been in prison?" asked Winifred in an awed tone.

The Governor nodded; then he told them how very sorry Jenner had been for the wrong he had done, and they were letting him out before his sentence was out, on account of his good behavior. He had been to see Jenner, and had shown Bobby's letter to him, and Jenner had cried like a baby over it.

When the children showed the Governor the huge bundle they had ready to send, he said it would never go through the mail. Their faces clouded, for they had talked so much of Bobby's surprise, when he asked for his mail, and the girl at the window gave him the bundle.

All at once quick-witted Winifred thought of a plan to overcome the difficulty.

"We will have Bobby's father come here for the bundle when he starts home. He can go to the post office and wait for Bobby and carry the bundle home, and won't Bobby's mamma be surprised?"

Thanksgiving morning came. Jenner called early at the Governor's home, feeling awkward and ill at ease in his new suit and his freedom.

The children had fastened a basket to the huge bundle. In it was a turkey, plump and yellow, packed in with oranges, nuts and candies.

Jenner took the early train for home, and when he reached the town he went straight to the post office. Going to the general-delivery window, he asked the girl if she was the person who had forwarded a letter to the Governor. She answered "Yes," in a surprised tone. Then he showed her the bundle, and told her he was Bobby's father.

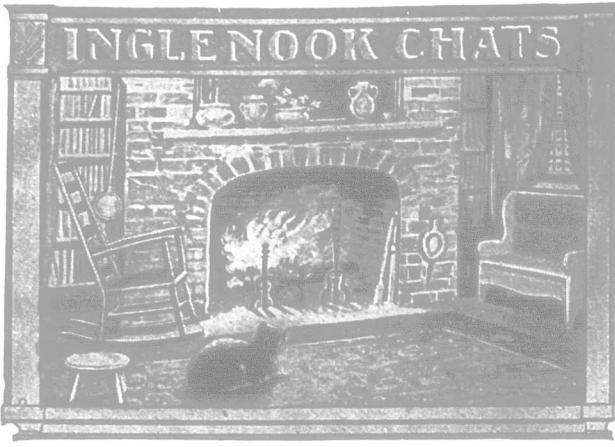
The girl was delighted with the good news, and asked Jenner to wait inside the office.

Bobby was later than usual. He came with a lagging step and a sad little face. Jenner caught his breath hard as he saw his baby, grown so large. Bobby did not ask the usual question, but looking up into the girl's kind face, said: "I guess it ain't no use to ask. It's too late now, and I guess they ain't ever going to be anything for the Jenners."

The girl came out of the office, followed by Jenner with the bundle. She showed Bobby the address in big letters, and said: "You see, the Governor sent you such a big Thanksgiving, he had to send a man to carry it home for you. Will you show him the way?" She laughed through her tears at the boy's glad surprise.

Bobby reached up and took the big man's hand confidently, not knowing who it was. He led the way home, and there was glad Thanksgiving for "The Jenners."

The wife was very bad; in fact, he thought he was going to lose her altogether. He tried her to take everything he could possibly conceive, but always got the answer: "Oh, dear, dinna bother me." John was getting quite alarmed, when he happened to ask her: "And would you no' tak' a wee drap toddy, my hen?" John struck the same place this time, for, giving her brow a rub with her hand, she said: "Man, John ye gar me laugh, an' I'm no' able."



Dear Friends,—As promised in the last issue, I now announce the new competition. The subject this time is an easy as well as a useful one, and I foretell that the essays received will be of unusual excellence. The subject is

"HOW TO ENJOY THE WINTER."

As before, three prizes will be given to as many different classes. I., To married people; II., unmarried people over 18; III., girls and boys under 18. All essays must be in by November 20th.

In writing on this topic, above all things be explicit. On the other hand, don't make your essay a catalogue of enjoyments. Rather, take one or two things, and write about them fully. For example, if you describe a winter walk, give as "pretty" a description as you can of some walk you have taken; if you tell about the study of trees, birds, animals, their habits and the form of their tracks on the snow, explain about these things minutely, and with all the literary embellishment you can muster; if you choose skating, winter sports, hunting, etc., tell about them with a zest that will make the ears tingle and the blood leap; if you write about evening pleasures, describe them in detail; if of reading, name the classes of books, or the individual books you would read, and give your reasons for choosing them; if of games for the parlor, and you know a good game, tell exactly how it is played, so that all the rest of us may play it too.

Now, then, I think I have explained clearly what we want. Don't make your essay too long, because, you see, we have to keep within bounds of the space allotted for the Ingle Nook, and I should like to have two essays published in each issue; otherwise, the whole winter will be gone before we have found out (so far as the essays are concerned) how to enjoy it. Let quality, then, not quantity, be your watchword. A prize will be won more easily by one thing described well than by many touched upon more cursorily. One thing more I wish to say—don't write your essay in poetry. We are going to have a competition before long wholly devoted to poetry. Until then we prefer that all essays be written in prose.

I am glad to say that those home-like letters intended for our Guests' Corner of the Nook are still arriving, and will be given a place as soon as possible. I wish to acknowledge especially a delightfully helpful letter from Mrs. A. S., Norval, Ont., and a pretty poem from Miss A. Hisey, which have been already waiting many weeks for the space which they so well deserve. A letter from "A Farmer's Wife" has also been forwarded to the Nook, in regard to an interesting subject for discussion which will be opened at the earliest opportunity. So, friends of the Nook, do not be discouraged if your letters do not appear immediately. Remember that they are never forgotten, and that they will receive the earliest possible attention from—

DAME DURDEN.
Box 28, Chatsworth, Ont.

PRIZE ESSAY — CLASS I.

By Mrs. W. C. H.

I am glad to find our old friend, the "Farmer's Advocate," keeps well abreast of the times in all questions relating to our farm homes, both inside and out. Those who do this need to walk with no lagging steps, either, as all those who are watching the wondrous advance of the present day will allow.

I do not know whether the present question of the "beautifying of our home surroundings" has arisen out of the well-worn one of "how to keep the young people on the farm" or not, but I think there is no answer which more effectually helps to settle that than that of making the home beautiful.

Is not one of the things which makes the city appear more attractive to our young people the too-often sad contrast between the carefully-kept lawns and neat dwellings which he or she sees on every side and the weed-filled yard and uninviting-looking house at home? We know there is a steady advance in the right direction in this respect, but there are many still, even among well-to-do farmers, whose elbow needs a sly nudge from one of his sons or daughters when he reads this article in his "Advocate."

It is to the poorer class of farmers, those whose ever-pressing duties seem to crowd out everything but

that which will bring in more dollars, that my words are directed. It is such that need to realize the restfulness, the added zest to work, a little beauty around him may bring, not only to the young people, and to the hard-working wife, but to himself also. An occasional day stolen, in some seasons of the year, from the necessary work may do wonders. Try it and see if your boys will not do a bigger day's work, if the "come now, boys," does not need to be heard less often, if the girls will not move with a quicker step at their sweeping, if the added inducement is given them of a little fixing up on the following days.

Many have not even the very first requisite of a tasty home—a coat of paint on the house. You would not think of letting your daughter go out among friends with a dirty old print dress on because you would not spare the price of the neat white one. But, to my notion, the house with its old dress shows just as much neglect and want of thrift as that would. Let us take for granted your house has its dress of paint. What about that yard? We cannot call it a lawn. We will all agree there is nothing more beautiful than a smooth plot of green grass, and that is as free as the air we breathe. A very little care indeed will suffice to keep it in order, especially if you are, like myself, with a spice of love of the natural in you, and are satisfied to have it just free from weeds and moderately smooth.

One and all, whatever else we may differ on, agree in love of beautiful flowers. Flowers and music seem to me God's most beautiful gifts to man. Now, there is no necessity of spending a lot of money in order to enjoy these and have your home beautified by them. A single dollar, or even less, invested in a few well-chosen seeds, as sweet peas, pansies, verbenas, mignonette, and such as the scarlet runner and wild cucumber for covering up that piece of old fence or end of some unsightly wood-shed in view. If you have never tried it, you will be surprised at the amount of flowers a few of these will give in a season. I have seen a table supplied for a whole summer with bouquets from twenty-five cents' worth of seed put in and cared for by a child. Make the supplying of the table with flowers a part of the children's regular work, and they will take such an interest in it that you will not need to lose much of your own time in caring for them.

In beautifying our homes, it often becomes an important question how to turn the ugly spots into places of beauty. We found one such in the side of a hill, in view of the approach to the house. Some fine trees were in it, but it was mostly covered with brush-wood—a favorite receptacle for old tinware, etc. It was not many days' work in the winter for one of the boys, with the help of a neighboring boy, to cut down the old and scraggy trees and brush-wood, place it in piles, cut up and carry to the house to be burned. The other children thought it only a piece of great fun in the spring to gather the brush to make huge bonfires at night.

The grass, having now access to the sunlight, sprang up green and flourishing. In the summer, swings hung under the maples furnish pleasure for young and old. On hot Sundays, or evenings, the older portion of the family take their hammocks and books, and lo, the unsightly hill has become the most pleasant place on the farm, with very little work, and no expense.

A Letter for the Children.

My Dear Nephews and Nieces,—

As I was strolling along a shady by-path one day, being a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," which I hope many if not all of you are, the thought struck me, "Why could I not be a writer this time as well as a reader?" Hence this letter to my young friends.

The beautiful month of October has again turned to view on the "Wheel of Time." The harvest is past and gone once more. The farmer comes in rubbing his hands in gladness over a well-filled granary, the result of a hard summer's work. His heart is filled with gratitude to the Giver of all good gifts, for the rain and sunshine which are necessary to cause the crops to grow and mature; for giving him strength which enables him to till the soil, and for keeping him in happy contentment with his lot.

Hurrah! for the good old country and for the country boys and girls. The lively, jovial, happy, free-hearted farmers' sons and daughters. The city boy may poke fun at him if he will. Do not get angry with him. Show him that you can act mannerly and know how to keep your temper in its place. Perhaps your face and hands are not so white as his, but then your work is outside, his in some office or warehouse. You get the sun and the breeze, while he is panting for a breath of fresh air. But we must not be too hard on him. We should ever be conscious of the fact that everyone has his faults, be they great or small.

Some of you will attend two or three, or, at least, one of our fall fairs. You will see and enjoy all the innumerable articles, poultry, animals and machinery exhibited in the different departments. You will notice who gets the first, second and third prizes. Perhaps you will get one yourself. It may be for a pair of fine chickens, or for some garden product which you have hoed and watered during the summer, or perhaps it is a calf or lamb you have fed.

School has opened again, and I hope you have all gone back refreshed, with smiling faces, ready to study and work with a dogged perseverance, striving to reach a higher form, and become better educated boys and

girls. For you boys are to be the future men of our fair Dominion; and if you are not learned for such positions how are you going to satisfactorily fill your situations?

Be gentlemen. You do not have to wait until you are twenty-one years old. You can be one now. But some will ask, how can one so small as I be a gentleman? Just by acting the part of one. Don't do anything you would be ashamed of. Do not be in a hurry to tell of some good deed you have done. If it is good that is enough—it will bear fruit of itself. If your friend is downhearted, lend him a hand. Lift him up. Read all the good books you can, particularly the lives of our great men. It is the reality we should get, not what some man dreamed about. Hoping you may learn a lesson in these few words, I will bid you good-bye for this time. From your affectionate, Oakdale. UNCLE CHARLIE.

Do You Know?

Do you know that every cruelty inflicted on an animal in killing, or just before death, poisons to a greater or less extent its meat?

Do you know that every cruelty inflicted upon a cow poisons to a greater or less extent its milk?

Do you know that fish killed as soon as taken from the water by a blow on the back of the head will keep longer and be better than those permitted to die slowly?

Do you know that birds destroy millions of bugs, mosquitoes and harmful insects; that without the birds we could not live on the earth, and that every little insect-eating bird you may kill, and every egg you may take from its nest, means one less bird to destroy insects?

Do you know that a check-rein which will not permit a horse to put his head where he wants to when going up a hill is a cruel torture to the horse?

Do you know that the mutilation of a horse by cutting off his tail compels him to suffer torture from flies and insects every summer as long as he lives?

Do you know that every kind act you do and every kind word you speak to a dumb animal will make not only the animal but yourself happier, and not only make you happier, but also better?—[Geo. T. Angell.

The Homes of The Poor.

Come away from the crowded centers Of the city's throbbing life; The palaces grand on every hand, The noise and heat and strife; From the fever of pride and passion, That the grave can only cure, And walk with me in the twilight hour By the humble homes of the poor.

Here the father comes home in the evening, From care and from danger free, As the little ones run to meet him, With their innocent shouts of glee. No hireling's hand has nursed them, Nor will guard them at night secure, For the mother is all to her children In the humble homes of the poor.

I love to walk in the twilight, Where I see through the open door, Some busy at household duties, Some at play on the simple floor. No luxury makes them heartless, No idleness makes them impure; The menace to souls where Mammon rolls Cannot enter the homes of the poor.

Come away from the hollow pleasures Of the ballroom and banquet hall; For the children's hour in the cottage Has joy that exceeds them all. Come away from the proud, for their riches Take wing and shall not endure, Their pride will not weigh in the judgment day With the humble homes of the poor.

—Catholic Home Companion.

A Friend in Need.

"My dear fellow, delighted to meet you. Just the very man I wanted to see. I wish you would kindly lend me twenty dollars. I, unfortunately, left my money at home, and I haven't a cent on me." "I'm awful sorry, old chap, but I haven't that amount about me just now. I can fix it, though, so that you can get it almost immediately." "Ten thousand thanks, dear boy." "Here's ten cents. Take the street car and go home and get your money."

Blinders.

Blinders were invented by an English gentleman to conceal the diseased eye of a valuable horse, and as coat-of-arms could be placed on them others followed his example. They are never used in Russia, and a shying horse is almost unknown there.

YOU SHOULD DISCARD BLINDERS.

- 1. Because unsightly. The beautiful eye of the horse is exchanged for a piece of leather.
2. Because they are a cruelty to the horse. All animals enjoy the use of their eyes.
3. Because they frequently injure the eyeballs by pressure, and when out of order by flapping against them. When close to the head also, the nervous irritation causes inflammation.
4. Because animals are often terrified by what they see imperfectly, or hear and do not see.
5. Because veterinarians discovered long ago that "blinders" are a common cause of diseases of the eyes. Cavalry, police and fire department horses have no blinders.—[Our Dumb Animals.

One Prayer.

Let me work and be glad, Oh, Lord, and I ask no more; With will to turn where the sunbeams burn At the sill of my workshop door.

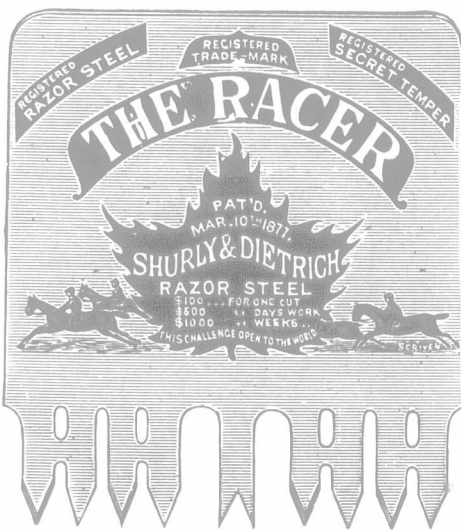
Aforetime I prayed my prayer For the glory and gain of earth, But now grown wise and with opened eyes I have seen what the prayer was worth.

Give me my work to do, And peace of the task well done; Youth of the Spring and its blossoming, And the light of the moon and sun.

Pleasure of little things That never may pall or end, And fast in my hold no lesser gold Than the honest hand of a friend.

Let me forget in time Folly of dreams that I had; Give me my share of a world most fair, Let me work and be glad.

—New York Independent.



THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.

WE take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your Saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws. Manufactured only by SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.

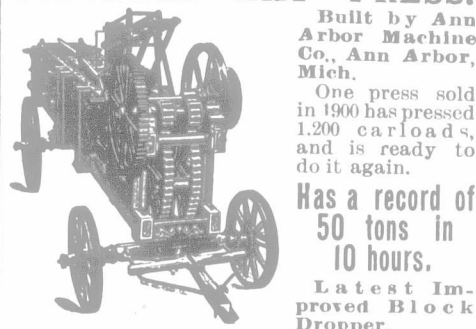
GOSSIP.

ODEBOLT EXPERIMENT CATTLE MARKETED.

A large cattle-feeding test came to a close on the 8th inst., by the sale at Chicago of 500 head of Western steers, which have been on feed at the Brookmont Farms, owned by Mr. A. E. Cook, at Odebolt, Iowa, under the direction of the Iowa State Experiment Station. Professors Curtiss and Kennedy have been taking a keen interest in this experiment, and both were present on the market to witness the sales. The cattle were fed in ten lots of fifty head each. The principal objects of this extensive experiment were three, as follows:

- 1—Acclimation test, in which fifty head of southern cattle were under similar conditions and on the same kinds of feed as fifty head of northern cattle.
2—A test to determine the efficiency of light, medium and heavy grain rations. Three lots of fifty head each were used for this work.
3—A test to determine the value of supplemental foods in connection with corn for feed production. In this connection five lots of cattle were fed as follows: Lot 1, corn alone; lot 2, corn and oil meal; lot 3, corn and cottonseed meal; lot 4, corn and Buffalo

COLUMBIA HAY PRESS.



Built by Ann Arbor Machine Co., Ann Arbor, Mich. One press sold in 1900 has pressed 1,200 carloads, and is ready to do it again. Has a record of 50 tons in 10 hours. Latest Improved Block Dropper.

We have placed several of these presses in Canada during the last year; all giving perfect satisfaction; two customers having bought their second press each. Write for full particulars and prices. Address: E. J. WIGLE, KINGSVILLE, ONT. Agent for Canada.

gluten feed, and lot 5, corn and dried blood. The work has been carried on under the supervision of Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Vice-Director of the Station, and the actual feeding has been done by Mr. Newton C. Rew, a graduate of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa Agricultural College. The excessive rainfall of the early summer was a drawback, and these steers, like all other feed-lot cattle this summer, have been nearly up to their knees in mud a large

part of the time. On this account the cattle did not make the gains that they otherwise would, but this of course will not affect the value of the experiment, as all of the several bunches had exactly the same show so far as the elements were concerned.

The prices realized for the different lots ranged from \$4.90 to \$5.40 per cwt. The results of the experiment, and the deductions to be derived therefrom, will be published later in bulletin form. Prof. Kennedy has since been looking out for 500 more cattle to put into the feed lots at Odebolt.

At the auction sale of Berkshire swine from the herd of Mr. N. Benfield, Motcombe, Dorset, England, September 27th, the highest price for a sow was 40 guineas, and for a boar, 30 guineas. Another boar sold for 20 guineas. The average for the 72 head sold, old and young, was £6 12s.

The death, on September 29th, of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K. G., is announced by our Old Country exchanges. He took an active interest in pure-bred stock, maintaining an excellent flock of Southdown sheep at Goodwood and a noted herd of Shorthorn cattle at Gordon Castle, Fochabers. The Duke is succeeded by his son, Lord Settrington, who served the King and country with distinction in the South African war.

Our apologies are due Mr. W. W. Brown, of Lyn, Ont., for an error appearing under the illustration of his Holstein cow, Car Born De Kol, in our Oct. 1st issue, where credit is given her of winning the female sweepstakes at Ottawa, whereas that honor was won by her stable mate, his first-prize aged cow, Empress Josephine of Brookside, over Car Born De Kol, winner of that honor at Toronto the previous week. It should also have been stated that Mr. Brown, at Ottawa, won both the gold medal for best herd of Holsteins, one bull and four females, open to all, over one year old, and first prize and diploma for best young herd, one bull and four females, under two years, bred and owned by exhibitor, an exceedingly creditable record indeed.

STYLE TALKS BY THE ROBINSON CORSET COMPANY LONDON, ONTARIO.



NO. 3. The Abdominal Corset. It effectually reduces corpulency, prevents a high figure and affords invaluable support.

It is worn with the greatest comfort and effect by stout, dressy ladies.

In next issue we'll describe our girdle corset, specially adapted to slender forms.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.



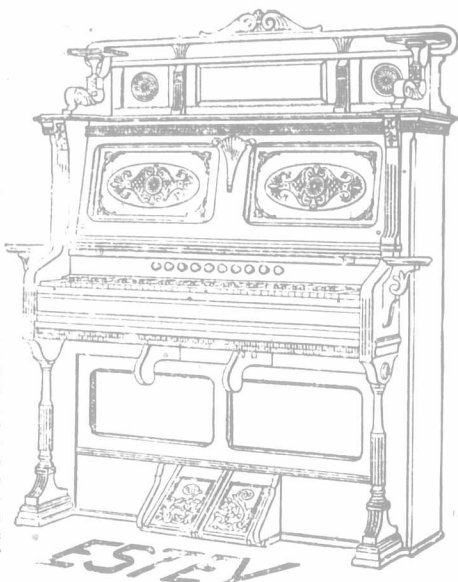
\$2.69 RainCoat \$6.00. SEND NO MONEY. Simply write us, giving your name, address, nearest express office and check measurement and we will send you this coat free for examination. When it arrives, try it on and examine it carefully, and if found exactly as represented, and equal to any rain-coat ever sold for \$5.00, pay the Express Agent \$2.69 and express charges and secure this great bargain. This is a genuine English Mackintosh Raincoat, single breasted and made of the quality popular steel grey waterproof cloth, cut in the latest pattern, velvet collar, dressy plaid lining, double stitched and cemented seams, concealed pockets, silk-worked buttonholes and reinforced buttons. An easy fitting coat, well finished throughout. Will wear like iron. A perfect protection against cold and wet and all their ills: Heavy Colds, Pneumonia, Consumption, Rheumatism, etc. No one exposed much to the weather can afford to be without one. Looks well, wears well, gives great comfort, and saves doctors' bills. We have only a few dozen of these coats. When they are gone there will be no more at this price. When cash is sent with order we forward coat postpaid. JOHNSTON & CO., DEPT. 552 TORONTO.

The attention of horsemen is invited to the interesting advertisement in this issue of the Oaklawn Stud of Percherons, French Coachers and Belgians of Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, at Wayne, Illinois, which gives in a nutshell a splendid record of first-prize and championship winnings at leading State, national and international shows. This firm has made a great reputation and record in importing and breeding high-class horses, and their good judgment and knowledge of the best types for the times enables them to supply what is wanted and will wear.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF ORGANS BEFORE STOCK-TAKING.

We take stock on October 31st, and before that date expect to have disposed of our entire stock of used organs. This means quick selling, but we expect to accomplish it, for the prices at which we are offering the instruments are so low that no one desiring a good instrument at a moderate figure can afford to miss this opportunity. We therefore advise an early reply and would recommend that in ordering you mention your second and third choices in case the first should be sold before your order is received.



- REMEMBER:**
1. Every organ is in perfect order.
 2. Our guarantee accompanies each instrument.
 3. We ship subject to approval, and will pay return freight if not found satisfactory on arrival.

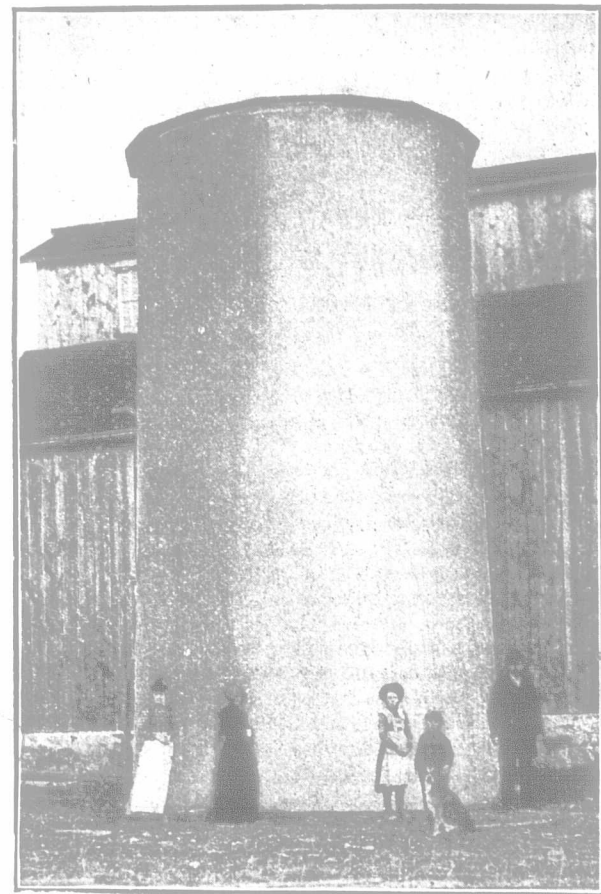
TERMS OF SALE.

Organs under \$50, \$5 cash and \$3 per month without interest. Organs over \$50, \$10 cash and \$4 per month without interest. If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you. A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash. A stool accompanies each organ. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge. We guarantee every instrument and agree to pay return freight if not satisfactory.

- TAYLOR & FARLEY**—5-octave, flat-top organ, by Taylor & Farley; in attractive solid walnut case; has 5 stops, two complete sets of reeds throughout, also a sub-base set; knee swell; height, 3 feet. Original price, \$100. Reduced to..... **\$23**
- SMITH-AMERICAN**—5-octave, flat-top organ, by The Smith-American Organ Co.; in neatly decorated solid walnut case; has 9 stops, two sets of reeds throughout, with a sub-base set extra; knee swell; height, 3 feet. Original price, \$100. Reduced to..... **26**
- DOMINION**—5-octave organ, by The Dominion Organ Co.; in neat solid walnut case, with extended top; has 7 stops, two sets of reeds in treble and one in base; two knee swells, etc.; height, 5 feet 3 inches. Original price, \$125. Reduced to..... **34**
- MORRISH**—5-octave parlor organ, by Morrish & Co.; in walnut case, with handsome Circassian panels and attractive decorations; has extended top and concealed music cabinet; has 10 stops, two sets of reeds throughout, two knee swells, etc.; height, 5 feet 10 inches. Original price, \$125. Reduced to..... **41**
- BELL**—5-octave cabinet organ, by Daniel Bell & Co.; in solid walnut case, nicely panelled and decorated; has 10 stops, including couplers, two complete sets of reeds, knee swells, etc.; height, 6 feet. Original price \$125. Reduced to..... **43**
- JAMES**—5-octave parlor organ, by F. James & Co.; in handsome solid walnut case, with high top; has 11 stops, including couplers, vox humana, etc., three sets of reeds in treble and two in bass; height, 7 feet; a fine organ. Original price, \$135. Reduced to..... **49**
- SHERLOCK-MANNING**—5-octave, new style organ, by The Sherlock-Manning Co.; handsomely finished walnut case, with extension top, attractively panelled and with plate mirror; has lamp stands, handles, and swinging fall board; 11 stops, couplers, vox humana, two sets of reeds throughout, knee swells, etc.; height, 6 feet 6 inches; a sample organ and one of the finest Canadian organs we have ever sold. Catalogue price, \$190. To clear at..... **56**
- DOMINION**—6-octave parlor organ, by The Dominion Organ Co.; in handsomely panelled and decorated solid walnut case, with high top; has 11 stops, including couplers, etc.; two complete sets of reeds, two knee swells, mouse-proof pedals, etc.; height, 6 feet 6 inches. Original price, \$150. Reduced to..... **59**
- BELL**—6-octave parlor organ, by W. Bell & Co.; in rich solid walnut case, with beautiful pipe top; has 14 stops, including couplers, etc., two complete sets of reeds, two knee swells, mouse-proof pedals, etc.; height, 7 feet 2 inches. Original price, \$150. Reduced to..... **64**
- ESTEY**—5-octave organ, by The Estey Organ Co., Brattleboro, Vt.; in very handsome solid walnut case, with extension top and beveled plate mirror; has 10 stops, including couplers, vox humana, etc., two full sets of reeds, two knee swells, etc.; used less than five months. Catalogue price, \$200. Reduced to..... **67**
- BELL**—6 octave piano case organ, by W. Bell & Co.; case in rich, dark rosewood, with handsome mirror and rail top; has 11 stops, two complete sets of reeds, couplers, vox humana, two knee swells, etc.; height, 5 feet 3 inches. Original price, \$175. Reduced to..... **79**
- DOHERTY**—6-octave piano case organ, by W. Doherty & Co., in handsome golden-oak case, with full-length carved panels and music desk rail and mirror top, lamp brackets, etc.; has 11 stops, two sets of reeds throughout, couplers, etc.; grand organ and knee swell; height, 6 feet; could not be told from new. Original price, \$175. Reduced to..... **81**
- THOMAS**—6 octave piano-case organ, by The Thomas Organ Co.; in rich mahogany case, with full-length music desk, handsome marquetry and carved panels, mirror and rail top; has 11 stops, two complete sets of reeds, couplers, vox humana, and two knee swells; height, 5 feet 11 inches; used less than six months. Catalogue price, \$250. Reduced to..... **87**
- ESTEY**—6-octave piano-case organ, by The Estey Organ Co., exactly like illustration at top of this advertisement, and the finest parlor organ made by these celebrated makers; has 11 stops, two sets of reeds throughout, two knee swells, couplers, etc. This is a new organ, but to reduce stock we have two to sell at the cut price. Height, 5 feet 11 inches. Catalogue price, \$300. Reduced to..... **99**
- KARN**—7-octave piano-case organ, by D. W. Karn & Co. A new design of organ in case, exactly similar to a piano, with new style full-swing desk and panels, 3 pedals just like piano pedals, and very easy to blow, small push buttons instead of stops, and two complete sets of reeds throughout. This is a new organ, having simply been used for window display. Catalogue price, \$350. Reduced to..... **107**

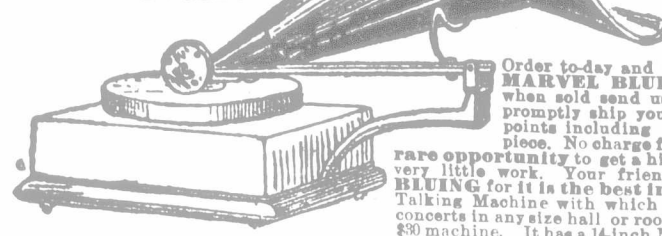
GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

PORTLAND CEMENT
Concrete Silo



BUILT FOR SHERMAN HARRIS, VERSCHOYLE, ONTARIO,
14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, with
"RATHBUN'S STAR" BRAND
MANUFACTURED BY The Canadian Portland Cement Co., LIMITED
SOLE SALES AGENTS:
THE RATHBUN COMPANY
310 and 312 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO

FREE
HIGH GRADE TALKING MACHINE



Order to-day and we will promptly ship you this machine complete with 25 points including Uncle Joe's popular humorous piece. No charge for boxing, packing, etc. This is a very little work. Your friends will readily buy MARVEL BLUING for it is the best in the world, and you will have a Talking Machine with which you can give entertainments or concerts in any size hall or room, as it is as loud and clear as a \$30 machine. It has a 14-inch Metal Amplifying Horn with concert sound box and piano finished base. All we ask after you receive this machine is that you will show it to your friends. \$1,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can prove we do not give away the GRAND TALKING MACHINE, exactly as described for selling only 98 packages of MARVEL BLUING. Write to-day. Address Marvel Bluing Co., Dept. 316 Toronto, Ont.

THE GRAND TALKING MACHINE reproduces songs, speeches, band music, etc., as loud and clear as a \$30 machine; 20 inches long; uses either Columbia or Victor 7 or 10 inch disc records. In order to introduce MARVEL WASHING BLUE in every home we will, for a limited time, give away a GRAND TALKING MACHINE ABSOLUTELY FREE to anyone who will agree to sell only 35 packages of MARVEL BLUING at 10c. a package. Each customer buying a package from you is entitled to receive a fine present from us. **DON'T SEND ANY MONEY.** We trust you will send the 35 packages of MARVEL BLUING by return mail, postpaid; when sold send us our money, \$3.50, and we will promptly ship you this machine complete with 25 points including Uncle Joe's popular humorous piece. No charge for boxing, packing, etc. This is a very little work. Your friends will readily buy MARVEL BLUING for it is the best in the world, and you will have a Talking Machine with which you can give entertainments or concerts in any size hall or room, as it is as loud and clear as a \$30 machine. It has a 14-inch Metal Amplifying Horn with concert sound box and piano finished base. All we ask after you receive this machine is that you will show it to your friends. \$1,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can prove we do not give away the GRAND TALKING MACHINE, exactly as described for selling only 98 packages of MARVEL BLUING. Write to-day. Address Marvel Bluing Co., Dept. 316 Toronto, Ont.

HANDSOME WATCH FREE

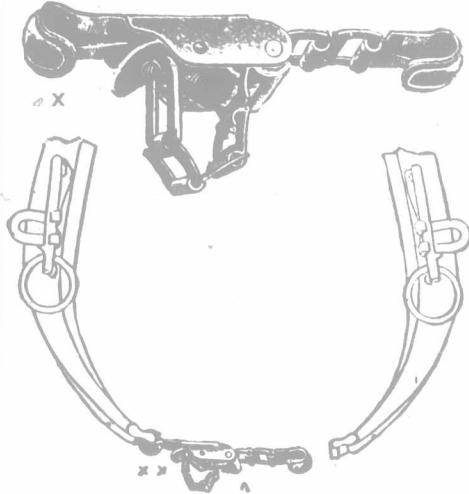


A Solid Gold Ladies' or Gent's Watch costs from \$25 to \$50. Don't throw your money away. If you want a WATCH that will equal for time any Solid Gold Watch made, send us your name and address at once, and agree to sell only 10 boxes of our Famous Vegetable New Life Pills at 25c. a box. A grand remedy and cure for all impure and weak conditions of the blood, indigestion, stomach trouble, constipation, weakness, nervous disorders, rheumatism and female troubles. A grand tonic and life builder. These are our regular 50c. size—they are easy to sell, as each customer who buys a box of pills from you receives a Prize Ticket, which entitles them to fine pieces of silverware. Don't miss the chance of your life. Send us your order and we will send the 10 boxes and Prize Tickets by mail, postpaid, when sold you send us the money (\$2.50) and we will send you the Watch with

A GUARANTEE FOR 20 YEARS
the same day money is received. We are giving away these watches to quickly introduce our remedy, and when you receive your watch, we ask you to please show it to your friends. They will have received watches from us and are sure they are glad with them. This is a glorious opportunity to get a fine Watch without paying a cent for it, and 20 years guarantee.

Address Please: THE NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Dept. 1C Toronto, Ont.

STEEL IS STRONGER THAN LEATHER



The ROY DODSON'S PATENT HAME-CHAINS will outwear a dozen ordinary leather straps.

They are stamped out of sheet steel, and are adapted to all kinds of work hames. Quickly adjusted in this way:

Hook end X into hame loop; close down with hammer, as shown at XX; unbuckle at A, hook into right hame and pull up same as leather strap, put finger in ring, pull up tight.

THE EMPIRE COMBINED PICKET PIN AND SWIVEL.

It is all steel—stiff, strong and light. Has a perfect turn-round and swivel. Tether rope cannot wind. Easily driven into ground. The inventor has tethered, from spring till fall, 25 to 40 work-horses and mules, saddle horses, oxen and cows.

The Empire Machine and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd. 1012 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada. We work all kinds of sheet steel, brass and aluminum to any shape. Write for circulars.

Barred Rocks Exclusively.
Stock for sale: 1 good year-old male bird of Bradley Bros. strain, and a number of good breeding hens of Hawkins' strain, to dispose of. Write for prices.
A. E. SHERRINGTON, Walkerton, Ont.

Canadian Produce Company, TORONTO.
POULTRY
bought at best prices. Returns made day of arrival.

Barred Rocks Pekin Ducks. We have some fine young stock coming on for the fall trade. Our circular is free.
H. G. E. & SONS, Selkirk Ont.

PINE HILL STOCK FARM.
Any person in need of a No. 1 registered Leicester ram or ewes; also Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks, Buff Orpingtons, Wyandottes, P. Rocks and Leghorns. All the above stock is A1 quality, and the prices are right. Write and see.
D. A. GRAHAM, - Thedford, Ont.

Buff Orpington and White Wyandotte cockerels. Utility birds, \$1.50 each; also Pekin ducks; choice stock.
C. W. BEAVEN, Pinegrove, Prescott, Ont.

POULTRY and EGGS WANTED.

Empty crates forwarded upon application.
Highest prices paid.
Payments weekly by express order.
Correspondence solicited.

Toronto Poultry & Produce Co.
83 Colborne St., TORONTO.

WANTED by an unmarried man, age 30, position to attend horses, etc. Good groom, rider and driver. Reference. Address particulars, wages paid, etc., to "ACTIVE," "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

Champion Evaporators.
MAPLE SYRUP EVAPORATOR.

Not a single feature of the "Champion" Evaporator could be dispensed with and leave a perfect Evaporator. Durability, rapidity, and high quality of product, with saving of fuel, are its features. Our sectional pan system makes it easy to handle, and everlasting. Write for catalogue, state number of trees you tap, and an estimate of your requirements will follow.

Also manufacturers of the **CHAMPION FRUIT EVAPORATOR.**
The Grimm Manufacturing Co.
84 WELLINGTON ST., MONTREAL.

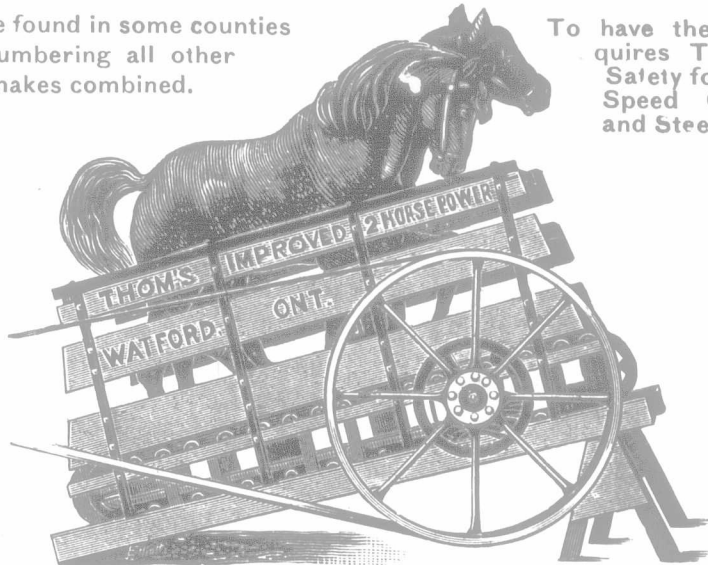
DISPERSION SALE BY AUCTION
80 HEAD PURE-BRED AND HIGH-GRADE JERSEY CATTLE
ON
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28th, at Lot 6, Con. 1, WESTMINSTER
Near Nilestown, 5 miles from London, Ont.

Including about 50 heavy-milking cows that have been supplying a city milk and cream trade, some recently fresh; about 30 due to calve in next four months. A number of very promising heifers in calf, sired by John Bull of Grovesend, son of King of St. Lambert and Nettie of St. Lambert. Ten horses will also be sold, including matched team black general purpose mares, 3 and 4 years. Weight, 2,600 lbs.
TERMS.—Eleven months' credit on approved joint notes.

Sale at 12.30 sharp.
JOHN GILSON, AUCTIONEER. P. H. LAWSON, NILESTOWN, ONT.

THE FAMOUS **WATFORD TREAD POWERS**

Are to be found in some counties outnumbering all other makes combined. To have the best requires THOM'S Safety for Horses, Speed Governors and Steel Track



Our Tread Powers, Grain Grinders and Blower Elevator Feed Cutters are used by Canada's best farmers. A fine lithograph hanger of Grain Grinder and Thom's Patent Blower Elevator Silo Filler and Feed Cutter, and testimonials, free for the asking. If our machines are not already introduced in your neighborhood, write for our special inducement.

ESTABLISHED 1875.
THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS, WATFORD, ONT.

REGULAR \$15 FIELD GLASSES FOR ONLY \$3.95

LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICE.
Only 75 pairs left. These are exceptionally fine, high-grade "Hunter's Favorite" Pocket Field Glasses; are fitted with 6 finest quality, specially ground Achromatic Lenses, giving enormous power at long range. The tubes are covered with dark-green alligator. The cross-bars and mountings are of nickel and the sliding tubes of gilt, so finely finished as to resemble gold. The eye-pieces are mounted on extra high hooded mounts, so that when in use a perfect dark vision is formed around the eyes, greatly aiding distinct vision. Between these mounts is placed a small and accurate compass. We don't want you to pay us one cent until you have satisfied yourself that our "Hunter's Favorite" glass is all we claim it to be. Just send us your name and address and nearest express office, and we will ship the glass in a handsome satin-lined alligator case for your free inspection. Then, if after a thorough examination, you are perfectly satisfied that it is exactly as represented, worth at least double our price, pay the express agent \$3.95 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. If you do not live near an Express Office, or wish to save express charges, send \$3.95 cash with order, and 25 cents to pay postage, and we will ship the glasses, carefully packed, by mail, and guarantee perfect satisfaction. If you are a farmer, ranchman, hunter or fisherman, you cannot afford to be without this powerful instrument, especially at the terms we offer—only \$3.95—which is actually less than the wholesale price. They will prove invaluable in a hundred different ways, and save you miles of travel every year. Order now. This advertisement may not appear again. Johnston & Co., Dept. 543, Toronto.

This illustration is exactly like the Glasses.

GOSSIP.

In another column will be seen the advertisement of L. F. Selleck, of Morrisburg, Ont., offering a Jersey bull in exchange for a heifer of Holstein, Jersey or Shorthorn breeding.

Attention is again called to the announcement in our advertising columns of the auction sale of pure-bred cattle, sheep and swine to take place at the Agricultural College Farm, Guelph, Ontario, on October 21st. Shorthorn, Holstein and Jersey cattle, Shropshire, Oxford and Leicester sheep, and Yorkshire and Tamworth swine are included in the catalogue, which will be mailed to applicants as per the advertisement.

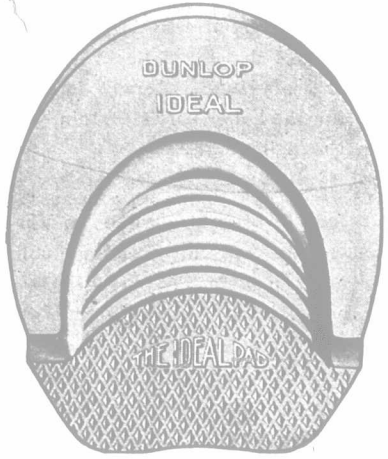
Mr. J. B. Hogate, Sarnia, Ont., importer of Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney horses, sailed October 3rd, on the steamer "Lucania" from New York. He went after another large shipment of horses, the second within three months. He is going to bring Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys, and expects to be back the 5th of November. In the meantime, his manager and salesman, Mr. H. H. Colister, Sarnia, Ont., will be pleased to receive and answer correspondence, and to show the horses on hand.

SOME REMARKABLE RACES FOR MEMPHIS.

The announcement that Mr. Billings has decided to let Lou Dillon start in the cup wagon race at Memphis, in which Major Delmar will also be a starter, and also that a special race between Prince Alert, 1.57, and Dan Patch, 1.59, has been arranged by the Memphis Association, will create an interest in the meeting to be held over the fast Tennessee track more marked than that shown regarding any other meeting of the year. The outcome of the two remarkable races cannot be foretold, and any attempt to predict it can be nothing more than guesswork. With good weather and with all four of these sensational horses in good form the two races will probably be not only the crowning feature of the year, but the crowning feature of all harness racing up to this time.—[The Horse World.]

MR. RANKIN'S SHORTHORN SALE.

Attention is again called to the auction sale of the entire herd of twenty-four head of Shorthorns belonging to Mr. S. Rankin, Fairview, Ont., five miles from Stratford, G. T. R., to take place on Oct. 20th. The catalogue shows that fully one-half the cattle belong to the excellent Scotch-bred Syme family, originally bred by Mr. Robert Syme, Redkirk, Dumfries, and imported by the Millers, of Markham and Pickering, and which have produced probably more prizewinners at leading Canadian shows in the last twenty-five years than any other one family. The bulls used in building up the herd in Mr. Rankin's hands have been of an excellently well-bred class, many of the cows and heifers being sired by Great Scott, a son of the great Watt-bred sire, Challenge, who was by the noted champion and sire of champions, Barmpton Hero, whose sire and dam were bred by Amos Cruickshank. Others were got by Victor Hugo, of the Cruickshank Village Blossom family, and by Red Lion, of the Matchless tribe, and by Scottish Chief, an excellently bred Kinellar Clementina, while the dams of several of the younger cows were by Imp. Prince Royal, bred by E. Cruickshank, winner of second prize at Toronto and first at London. There are also two nine-months-old heifer calves of the Syme sort, sired by Imp. Spicy Marquis, champion at Toronto the last two years, and recently sold to Sir William Van Horne for \$3,000. Other good, soundly-bred cows and heifers of good feeding and milking strains are in the sale, as also four or five young bulls, including the red two-year-old Diamond Victor, by Imp. Diamond Jubilee, sire of the sweepstakes female at Toronto this year, and his dam by Imp. Scottish Victor. A number of the cows will have promising calves at foot by this sire. Note the advertisement, and remember the date.



Make your horse more valuable, give him a longer working life, by equipping him with

Dunlop Improved "Ideal" Horseshoe Pads.

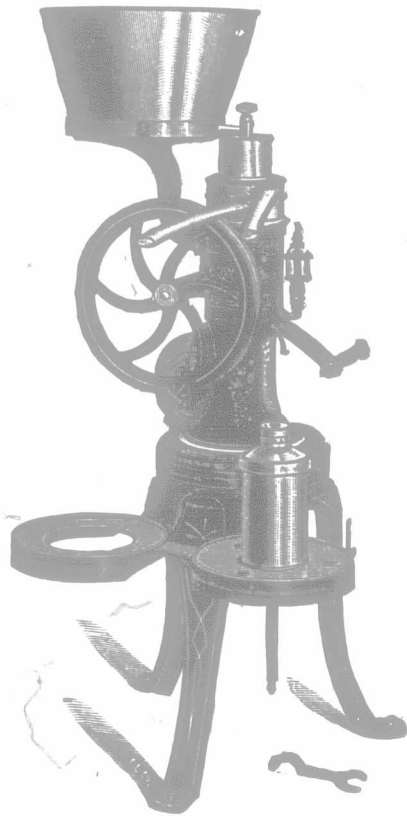
They prevent slipping, cracking of the hoofs, balling in winter time; cure lameness.



Write for catalogue and price list.

The Dunlop Tire Co. TORONTO. Limited.

Did You See the National?



The fall fairs are now nearly over, and the NATIONAL has been the center of attraction at all of them. There were many separators shown, but the NATIONAL

TAKES THE CREAM OFF

them all. Did you notice its close skimming, its construction and its easy running? With all its superior points of merit, no wonder it attracted so much attention at the fairs. The NATIONAL is sold in every part of the Dominion of Canada, and is an all-Canadian Separator, made for Canadians. We have thousands of testimonials. Send for catalogue and "Hints on Butter-making and Modern Dairying" to any of the following general agents:

The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario.
The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for Southern and Western Ontario.
Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba, N.-W. T. and B. C.
H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime Provinces; or to the well-known manufacturers,

NATIONAL.
STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,

GUELPH, ONTARIO. LIMITED.

A YOUNG MAN, capable of doing all kinds of work about horses, seeks employment through an ad. in another column.

STEELE, BRIGGS CO.—Reader, when you get the Steele, Briggs Co. fall catalogue examine every page, from the

beautiful front cover design of varied colored tulips to the outside of the back cover, upon which are lithographed a beautiful bunch of Narcissuses. Every one is fond of winter and early flowering bulbs, and the Steele, Briggs Co. can supply the want. Catalogue sent on application to the office at Toronto.

GOSSIP.

Mr. James Gibb, Brooksdale, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, in ordering a change in his advertisement, writes: "The young bulls that I am offering for sale, sired by Imp. Spicy Marquis, are a good lot, and are the same breeding as the heifer calves shown by Mr. W. D. Flatt in Toronto this fall, one of which won first prize. The young imported bull, Brave Ythan, which is now at the head of our herd, should make a good one, being almost a duplicate of Spicy Marquis, champion at Toronto, 1902 and 1903. His sire, Spicy Baron, was bred by W. S. Marr, and had for his sire, Spicy Robin, the sire of the champion bull, Spicy Marquis, dam Blythesome 15th, by Sea King; grandam by William of Orange. Brave Archer 70018, the sire of his dam, did a lot of winning in Great Britain, and was purchased by E. S. Kelly for \$6,000. He was bred by Wm. Duthie, got by Scottish Archer, dam Bright Bell, a Miss Ramsden. Royal James 54972, the sire of his grandam, was bred by Amos Cruickshank, sire Cumberland, dam Juliet, by Barmpton Prince; grandam Joyful, by Master of the Arts; great-grandam Jealousy, by Champion of England."

OUR BUFFALOES.

Canada, Northwest, still has two or three herds of buffalo left, and some crossing with cattle is being conducted. The Banff Weekly says: "The buffalo herd at Banff is rapidly growing. Where there were sixteen buffaloes in 1898, there are forty in 1903. There has been an increase of twenty-seven and a loss of three. Already this summer eight calves have been born, and further increases are expected. There have been increases this summer in the moose, elk and goat families within the animal enclosure, and the many cute-looking youngsters are interesting attractions for visitors."

A STUDY IN SCRIPTURE.

"On the Banks of the Besor, or, the Man Behind the Baggage," is the title of a booklet by C. B. Keenleyside, B. A., B. D., London, Ont., and published by Wm. Briggs, Toronto. The author combines the literary skill of the experienced journalist with the reverent spirit of the seeker after truth in the pages of the Divine Word. Taking the story of that dark day in King David's life when he stood with his little band by the ruins of Ziklag, Mr. Keenleyside gives us an interpretation that reveals again the rich and exhaustive stores of instruction and inspiration to be found in the Sacred Book. He gives the living, toiling individual of to-day a message of hope and helpfulness. No greater, no more needless calamity can befall any people than that its pulpits should cease to be the exponents of the Bible, first, last, and always.

ENGLISH SHORTHORN SALES.

An average of over £28 apiece was obtained at the dispersal last week of the herd of Shorthorns kept at Raines Hall, near Kendal, by the late Mr. W. Atkinson. The top figure of the sale was 62 gs., for the four-year-old cow, Sweet Briar 29th. For another of the same strain, Sweet Briar 30th, 60 gs. was paid. The same buyer gave 51 gs. for Red Crag 2nd, and 46 gs. for the three-year-old Fairy Queen. The satisfactory average of £33 was obtained at the sale last week of a draft of over 40 head of various ages from the choicely-bred herd kept by Mr. John Morton, at Skelmergh Hall, near Kendal. The top price of this dispersal, 71 gs., was given by Lord Powis' representative for the six-year-old Lady Sybil, by Mandarin, out of a dam by Draughtsman. Lord Powis also bought at 66 gs. the six-year-old cow, Scentbag, by Blushing Boy, out of a dam by Baron Bolton 15th. For the six-year-old roan cow, Strawberry, by Knight Errant, out of a dam by Ingram's Imperpetuum, Mr. Heywood Thompson gave 61 gs. The top price for bulls was 43 gs., which was given by Mr. Wood for the roan yearling Lookahead, by Mandarin, out of a dam by Crabstone.



Big Beauty

BIG LOVELY DRESSED DOLL FREE

Girls! do you want this lovely big jointed Sleeping Doll, a beautifully dressed imported German beauty, nearly

ONE-HALF YARD TALL

with long curly hair (dark or blond), handsome bisque head, jointed body, pearly teeth, beautiful blue eyes that open and shut, very stylishly dressed, fancy dress, underwear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc., dressed complete from head to shoes. An elegant and lovely Doll, sweet and pretty as a picture. She shuts her eyes and goes to sleep as natural as baby herself.

Girls! Do you desire to receive, free of all charge and without a cent of cost, this big, beautiful and jointed sleeping Doll and also this sweet Baby Doll for a few hours' work after school? If so write to us at once.

In order to introduce Marvel Washing Blue into every home we have decided to give away **FREE** hundreds of big lovely dressed jointed and sleeping dolls for selling only 15 packages of our famous Marvel Bluing at 10c. a package. Don't send a cent. Order to-day. We send bluing by mail, postpaid, you sell it at 10c. a package, and with each package give a Prize Ticket which entitles each customer to a lovely present from us. Everybody will buy. You can sell the 15 packages in a few hours. When sold return us the money, \$1.50, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to your address this large, lovely dressed mother doll and the sweet Baby Doll. We arrange to pay all charges on them right to your address. We want every honest girl to write at once. We will treat you fair and right, and expect the same from you. Please understand, this is no catch word scheme to deceive our little friends, but an honest proposition, made in good faith by a well-known and reliable business concern to advertise our business. **DON'T DELAY**, order the Marvel Washing Blue at once, and be the first in your locality to receive these lovely presents. Address—

Marvel Bluing Co., Toronto, Ont. Dept. 329



We give this sweet Bisque Baby Doll Free with the large Mother Doll. Baby Doll has lovely long curly hair Jointed Bisque Body, and is just too sweet for anything. Every girl is delighted to put the little Baby Doll to sleep with the large Mother Doll. Remember, Girls, you get the sweet Baby Doll and the large Mother Doll both for selling only 15 packages of Marvel Blue and we give another lovely extra present if you are quick in replying.



Dolly Sleeping

TRADE TOPICS.

DEPENDABLE HARNESS.—MacGregor Bros., Highgate, are turning out harness that effectually solves the problem of how to combine exceptionally good quality with a low price. Hence intending purchasers would do well to secure their catalogue before placing any large or small orders. Goods are sent anywhere for examination, and sold on a guarantee of reliability.

THAT FOOT.—Horses have not all equally good feet. Some need extra attention by reason of the kind of work performed and on account of the peculiar structure of the hoof. On some concussion is greater than on others, some hoofs spread, while others are narrow and easily ball up in winter. Rubber pads are beneficial under nearly all conditions, and particularly where the roads are hard and the hoof narrow and the pastern straight. One of the most successful pads made is the improved Dunlop Ideal Pad. The Dunlop Tire Company, Toronto, would be pleased to inform any person interested in the prices and different designs made.

THE "PRINCESS."—The "Princess" patent hand-power cream separators, manufactured by Watson, Laidlaw & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, were shown at the Western Fair, London, by Campbell Arnott & Co., of Toronto, who are sole agents for Ontario. These machines, though only recently introduced into Canada, have been favorably received, as would be expected from the high and well-earned reputation gained by many years' extensive use in Great Britain and European dairying countries, even invading the exclusive German markets. These separators are also in use in Australia and New Zealand, and a steadily growing demand for them in those parts of the British Empire confirms the estimation in which they were already held in the Old World. The Argentine has also learned their advantages. The capacities of the machines are from 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. per hour, yet so compactly is the mechanism arranged that the difference between each of the eight sizes is astonishingly small. The construction is simple, but, being British in design and execution, it has proved very durable. But little exertion is required on the part of the operator, owing to the direct and accurately finished gearing, in which the worm wheel, with its friction, has been abolished, and the train of spur wheels reduced to a minimum number. Centrifugal force is utilized in cleansing and skimming device without removal from the bowl, by a very simple artifice, and the result is nearer absolute perfection than could be attained by brushes. Several other points strike a practical dairyman on seeing the machine, and intending purchasers of separators would do well to examine it, or, if unable to do so, to obtain full particulars from the agents.

BOOK REVIEW.

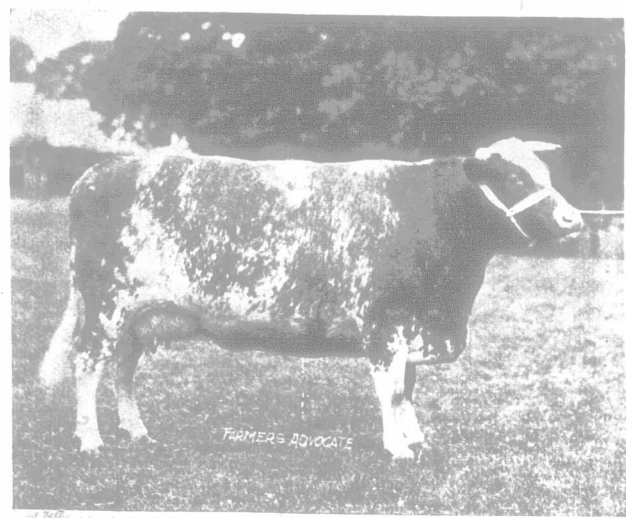
Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.

"ELEMENTS OF DAIRYING."

The above is the title of a comprehensive little text-book by Prof. John W. Decker, of the Dairy Department, Ohio State University, based on his dairy school lectures and public addresses. The historical portion relates altogether to the business as it has grown in the United States. The design of the author is to make a book not only useful to his students, but to the dairy public as well.

"Systematic Pomology" is the title of a recent publication which we have had placed on our shelves by the Orange-Judd Company, of New York. The subject matter of the book, as its title implies, treats of the description, nomenclature and classification of fruits. For the advanced study of pomology the work will be found quite helpful, especially as the author is the well-known writer, F. A. Waugh.

AUCTION SALE OF RIVERSIDE HERD OF SHORTHORNS



The property of Mr. W. H. Smith, lot 13, con. 8, St. Vincent Township, four miles from Meaford Station, on

OCTOBER 21st, 1903.

The herd consists of 40 head of Scotch-bred and Scotch-topped animals, belonging to the following families: Marr Stamfords, Kinellar Minas, Kinellar Roses of Autumn, Wallflowers, Floras, Urys, Matchlesses, Adelenas, and Willdames; among them are 18 choice heifers. Also there will be offered the 220-acre farm of choice land, one of the best farms in the County of Grey. Terms: Six months' credit, or six per cent. discount for cash.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.

W. H. SMITH, Meaford P. O.

Shorthorns at Auction

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 20TH,

at lot 6, concession 8, Township of Downie, Perth County, Ontario, six miles from Stratford, G. T. R., and three miles from St. Paul's Station,

27 Head of Registered Shorthorns
21 FEMALES AND 6 BULLS.

All young or in the prime of life. Sires used in herd: Great Scott, bred by J. & W. Watt, a Marr Rachael; Victor Hugo, bred by Harry Smith, a Village Blossom; Red Lion, a Watt-bred Matchless; Diamond Victor, by imp. Diamond Jubilee. Sale to commence at 1 p.m. For catalogues address

ROBT. ARMSTRONG, S. RANKIN,
AUCTIONEER. FAIRVIEW, ONT.

DISPERSION SALE.

JAS. ROSS, IONA STATION,

will sell by public auction on

Wednesday, November 18th, 1903,

his entire herd of

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES, LINCOLN SHEEP.

40 HEAD. 2 HEAD. 20 HEAD.

Catalogues ready Oct. 15, 1903.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, AUCTIONEER.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS BY AUCTION

2 Bulls and 11 Pure-bred Registered Holstein-Friesian Cows

will be sold by public auction on farm, north-east corner Weston Road and St. Clair Avenue, Toronto Junction, half a mile north of C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations. These cows are all young and of the Clothilde and Mercedes strain, are great milkers and in good condition. Also 25 SUPERIOR GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS, all bred and raised by the proprietor, from sires whose dams gave over seven gallons of milk per day. Every animal will be sold without reserve.

SALE TUESDAY, P. M., OCT. 27TH, 1903.

J. K. McEWEN, Auctioneer, Weston. Edward Adams, Proprietor, Carleton West P. O.



AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the Red and White Pine Timber in the following townships, berths and areas, namely:

IN THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—The Townships of HUTTON, CRIBLIAN, PARKIN, ATLBERG, MACKELCAN, MCCARTHY, MERRICK, MULOCK (part of), FRENCH (part of), STEWART, LOCKHART (part of), GARROW (part of), OSBORNE (part of), HAMMILL and PHILPS (part of);

IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA—Berths Nos. 195 and 201, the Townships of KITCHENER and ROBERTS and Block "W," near Onaping Lake;

IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—Berths G19, G21, G23, G29 and G38, and the following Berths with the right to cut and remove the pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar: G4, G6, G17, G18, G24, G25, G26, G27, G28, G33, G35, G36, G37, G39, G40, G41, G42, G43, Berths Nos. 81, 82, 83 and 84, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of DECEMBER, 1903, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of sale and information as to areas and lots and concessions comprised in each Berth will be furnished on application, either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at OTTAWA, SABLE STR. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR, RAY PORTAGE and FORT FRANCES.

E. J. DAVIS, Commissioner Crown Lands, DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, July 29, 1903.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.



The first requisite in a good fence is good wire. The LAMB FENCE has high carbon steel laterals and hard steel cross bars.

THE H. R. LAMB FENCE CO. LIMITED.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN.

FOR SALE
Valuable
RESIDENTIAL FARM

175 acres in Township of Markham, 1 1/2 miles from Unionville and Milliken stations, adjoining Hagerman P. O. and school; comfortable 10-roomed house with furnace; ornamental grounds; 6 acres of fine bush; good water. Property of late S. G. Little. For further particulars apply

M. E. LITTLE, "WOODBLEE," HAGERMAN, ONT.

Extensive Auction Sale.

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture,

A PUBLIC SALE OF SUPERIOR PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK

will be held at the

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONT., ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1903.

SHORTHORN, HOLSTEIN AND JERSEY CATTLE. SHROPSHIRE, OXFORD, LEICESTER SHEEP. YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH SWINE.

For catalogue and further particulars apply to

G. E. DAY, Professor of Agriculture, Guelph.
JAMES MILLS, M. A., President.

The Livingston Linseed Oil Co., Ltd., BADEN, ONTARIO,

Manufacturers of strictly pure

Old Process Linseed Oil Cake and Meal, also Ground Flax Seed.

Write for prices.

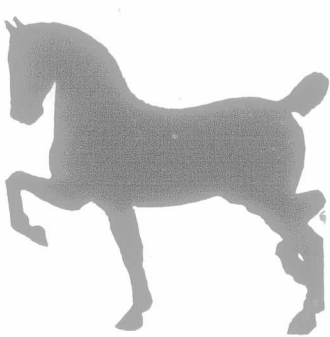
Lew. W. Cochran

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.,



Home of the prizewinning

Percheron,
Shire and
Hackney
Horses.



At Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs this fall, on 16 head I won 54 first and 23 second prizes, which were more than all of my competitors' winnings combined, all of which were my own breeding except three head.

Prices and terms below competition.

See my exhibit and get prices at the International at Chicago in Dec.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

Another consignment of first-class imported Clydesdale stallions just arrived from Scotland. Personally selected. All in good health and splendid condition. These horses are all from noted sires, and range in age from two to six years. Our motto: "Superior quality with sufficient size." Intending purchasers should call on or write to

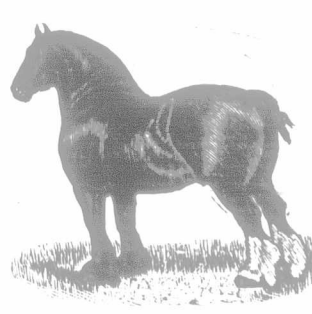
WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale,
Shire and
Hackney Stallions,
and Spanish Jacks.



68 head imported in 1902. All sold but 2 stallions and 4 Jacks.

My next importation will arrive about Nov. 5th—Clydes, Shires and Hackneys. Hogate buys bread-winners, and sells at broad winning prices. He doesn't advertise all of his stallions to weigh a ton, but some of them do. You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time. In addition see my stock before you buy in the fall. Prices to suit all, consistent with quality. I will be pleased to see all my old customers in the fall, and as many new ones.

H. H. COLISTRE, MANAGER AND SALESMAN, SARNIA, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Professor Loeffler, of Greifswald, has sent in a report to the Government on the results of his investigation of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle. He says that a means has been found to protect the animals while in stables from contamination by the use of small doses of serum. He advises the inoculation of all cattle bought on the market, and he says if they are treated with serum they are safe from infection.

MANAGING AUCTION SALES.

Col. Harriman, a noted American live-stock auctioneer, writes, for an exchange, his views on the preparation for and management of auction sales, and, among other things, says:

"Concerning the publicity that should be given to a live-stock sale, judicious advertising is a very important and essential feature that should not be overlooked. You need not be extravagant in this particular, but be sure you begin to advertise in time. As soon as you have decided upon the date you will use, having first secured the services of one or more good auctioneers, have the live-stock paper you expect to use announce your sale date and keep it before the people.

"Don't try to sell any kind of good stock without a catalogue. It is the poorest economy imaginable. Get out a neat, plainly-printed catalogue, and be sure they are finished and ready for distribution a full month before the sale. You ought to get a first-class job in a catalogue for \$1.00 per page if you can furnish the copy. Now, as to the amount of advertising and the number of papers you will use, it should, of course, depend upon the character and importance of the sale. If you have a good offering of high-class stock, don't be afraid to spend a moderate amount of money to advertise your sale. It will pay well. Get out large, attractive posters and send them everywhere. Use such live stock papers as circulate over the territory you want to reach. Don't patronize any paper that don't keep live, hustling field men on its staff. These field men are the money-getters for you, and a paper without them is a burlesque. Have the field men come and look over the stock, and write up the sale. They are out among the stockmen of the country all the time and are, therefore, in a position to do you some good, and they will bring some buyers to the sale."

Concerning preparations for a sale, Colonel Harriman says that stock can not be fitted in a week, in such a manner as many people suppose, but months should be taken to get them into that condition in which they are most attractive to buyers. No sale can be a success if the stock is out of condition. Provision should be made to make the buyers as comfortable as possible, the best of shelter being afforded against heat, cold or storms. Have plenty of help to handle the stock, and it should not be necessary for the owner himself to expend his physical energies in handling unruly animals. By all means have the cattle broken to lead, well housed and numbered, so that everything comes off at the word "go" when the sale opens. A man holding a sale cannot have too much information about his cattle on his tongue's end, and should give this courteously at all times. There is no advantage in being extravagant in one's statements, because the crowd is always able to size up the situation accurately. Arrangements should be made so that animals are led into the ring without the slightest delay, and everything should be done to keep the crowd in good humor, and especially to keep it from getting restless. After the seller has done his duty in advertising and feeding his stock he must then, says Colonel Harriman, be prepared to take his medicine like a man. If in some instances the price does not seem satisfactory there is no need of squealing, as this does no good, and only shows that the good judgment of those in attendance is questioned. Show the people that you have confidence in their judgment and are willing to trust them for the prices. This is the policy that wins in every case.

The Best Horse



is liable to "go lame" at any time. **Curbs, Splints, Spavins** and other forms of Lameness yield readily and are cured permanently by

Tuttle's Elixir

Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Used internally it is infallible for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders

—A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. **TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR** cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's.

Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

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

DOES YOUR DAIRY LOOK LIKE A MUSEUM?



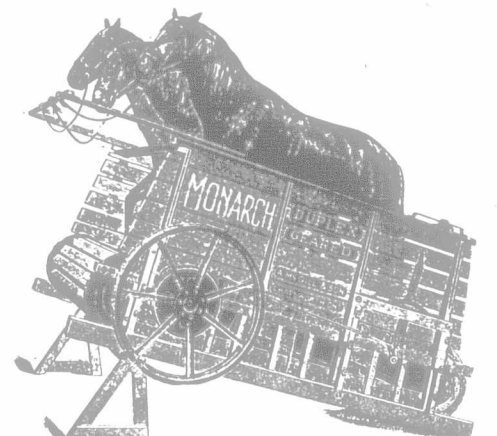
RELICS of the past should not be in it.

YOU don't use a flail to thresh grain. Then why persist in using tin pans and crocks as cream separators.

GET A NEW CENTURY AMERICAN—the best that is—and you will profit at both ends of the business—more and better products, and less waste.

C. RICHARDSON & CO.,
P. O. Box 1048. ST. MARY'S, ONT.

McGILL Tread Powers



The McGILL MONARCH TREAD POWERS are the best general-purpose Farm Powers on earth, and are the only Powers made having Angle Steel Track, Cold Rolled Steel Shaft, 7-inch Travelers, Solid Maple Lags, with Brake entirely independent of Band Wheel, A Patent Governor or Speed Regulator with each machine.

A. McGILL & SON
CHATSWORTH, ONT.

Imported Clydesdales



Stallions of this year's importation for sale. Got by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Lothian's Best, Ascot, etc.

T. H. HASSARD
Millbrook, Ont.

Stations: Millbrook, G. T. R.; Cavanville, C. P. R., four miles.

THE KINDERGARTEN STUD FARM, GUELPH
JAMES HURLEY, Proprietor.
Breeder of Thoroughbred horses from noted sires and dams. All classes of horses for sale.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

JUST LANDED. 5 STALLIONS—1 two-year-olds and one 3-year-old. The gets of Mains of Airies, Clan Chaitan, etc. Prices right.

ALEX. MCGREGOR, Epsom, Ont.
4 miles east of Uxbridge station, on the G. T. R.

**A Place Well Won
Beside the Sun**

**THE
ELGIN
WATCH**

to-day regulates the world's time.

An illustrated history of the watch sent free upon request to
Elgin National Watch Co.,
Elgin, Ill.



GOSSIP.

Mr. L. K. Weber, Hawkesville, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, whose advertisement appears in this paper, writes: "The present stock bull, Goldfinder, has proved a sure and splendid stock-getter. He is out of Sultana (imp.). Preceding him was Bouncer 3rd, descended from the Duthie-bred cow, Josephine, and behind him was Sovereign, bred by Hon. John Dryden—a Cruickshank Secret bull. The cows in this herd belong to the Princess, Josephine and Duchess families."

The illustration, on another page, of the noted Shorthorn bull, Spicy Marquis =36118=, and three of his offspring, represents a great show bull and sire. Spicy Marquis has won first prize in his class, the senior championship at the Toronto Exhibition the last two years, and this year he and three of his daughters won the first prize there for the best Shorthorn bull and three of his progeny. Dolly Marquis, the heifer standing next to the bull, won first prize at the same show in the senior heifer calf class, and the other two, Spicy's Queen and Rosy Marquis, were also in the prize list. Spicy Marquis was born January, 1900, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, imported and exhibited by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ontario, sired by Spicy Robin (69638), dam Maude 37th, by High Commissioner, and has been sold for \$3,000 to Sir William Van Horne, to head his herd at Selkirk, Manitoba.

Mr. J. B. Ketchen, superintendent of Dentonia Park Farm, Coleman, Ont., writes: "I notice in your report of Toronto Exhibition that some of the animals were wrongly named. For instance in calling the animal 'Blueblood,' I would refer you to volume 51 of the Register, which calls that animal 'Blueblood of Dentonia'; and farther down in the article you refer to a cow called 'Brilliant'; this cow is 'Brilliant of Dentonia 134367.' For reasons which are obvious these animals have been named in this way, and I would ask that in your next issue you make this correction, as it is only fair and just that cattle should be reported as registered." We may add that the official catalogue of the entries was followed by our reporter, and this is not invariably correct or complete in the naming of animals or in other respects.

JERSEYS AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

If foresight and expenditure can secure the Jersey breed honors in the breed test in St. Louis next year, they are sure to win out.

At the model farm of A. O. Auten at Jerseyville, Ill., near St. Louis, there is already a collection of Jerseys, each individual of which is valued at from \$500 up to \$15,000, and they are being trained for the contest with all possible care. Out of 40 cows, 25 will take part, while 15 are held in reserve. These animals represent the pick from 250,000 registered Jerseys in America. C. T. Graves, of Maitland, Mo., has charge, and he designed the stable arrangements.

GOSSIP.

Our readers will note the advertisement of the dispersion sale, on Nov. 18th, of Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses and Lincoln sheep belonging to Mr. James Ross, Iona Station, Elgin Co., Ont. The catalogue now being printed shows thirty richly-bred females and ten bulls, sired by such noted bulls as Imp. Blue Ribbon, Imp. Warfare, Mina Christopher and Scottish King, Ly Scottish Chief, out of Imp. Cleopatra. The calves at foot of dams are by Imp. Royal Prince, and many of the cows and heifers are in calf to this richly-bred bull. All interested should apply for the catalogue, and make a note of the date of sale.

PERCHERONS AT STATE FAIRS.

Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Ind., whose ad. runs in this paper, had an extensive exhibit of Percherons at the Minnesota State Fair, and was very successful in winning prizes. One of his horses, Medoc, already mentioned, is a fine, well-built horse, well muscled, and having strong, clean bone. The premiums won by Mr. Cochran at this fair are as follows: First in stallions four years old and over; second in stallions two years old and under three; first in stallions one year old and under two; and grand sweepstakes for registered draft stallion and four or more of his get four years old and under. At the Wisconsin State Fair, Mr. Cochran won first for aged stallion with Medoc, first and second for three-year-old stallions, first for two-year-old stallion, second for yearling. In the Clydesdale and Shire class, he won second for aged stallion, with a very straight-going and short-barreled Shire, and first for three-year-old stallion and first for stallion and four of his get. These winnings, in addition to his fine record in the competition at the Iowa State Fair, as given in the Gossip column of our Sept. 21st issue, page 968, prove his horses to be of the best type.

Imported Clydesdales

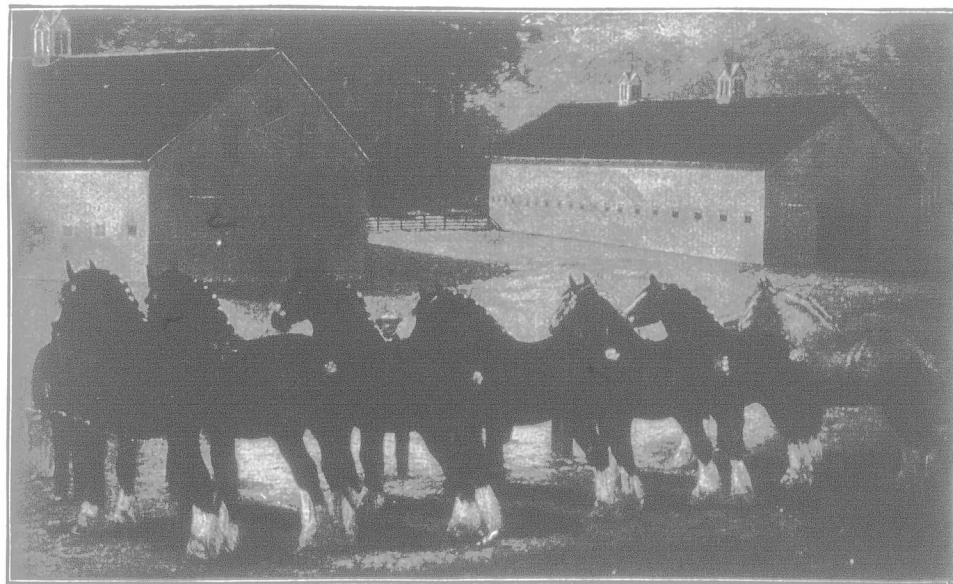
My offering now consists of
Three Imported Two-year-old Clydesdale Stallions
of choicest breeding, best quality and immense size. Inspection invited.

**Geo. Stewart
Howick, P. Q.**

New Book on how to prevent and cure diseases of horses and cattle, to know sound horses, age, constitution, valuable recipes, etc., prepared especially for farmers, from facts gathered in 20 years' practice, by S. S. Dickinson. (Out shortly.) Advice by mail, \$1.

Address S. S. Dickinson, Port Hope, Ont.

TRUMAN'S PIONEER STUD FARM



BUSHNELL, ILL., U. S. A.

Has for 25 YEARS been headquarters for the CHOICEST

SHIRE, PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

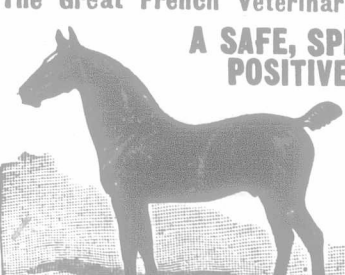
SEVENTH importation for 1903 arrived April 10th. Our importation of exclusively SHOW STALLIONS will arrive Aug. 1st.

20 to 30 Good Practical Salesmen Wanted.

Best lot of draft stallions in the United States or Canada. Notwithstanding the superior quality of our horses, it is a fact that our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. If there is no first-class stallion in your neighborhood, please write us. For our 24th annual catalogue, etc., address—

J. G. TRUMAN, Mgr., Bushnell, Illinois, U. S. A.

Horse Owners Should Use
**GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
Balsam**
The Great French Veterinary Remedy.
**A SAFE, SPEEDY AND
POSITIVE CURE.**



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING
Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.
As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.
WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.
Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

**BAWDEN & McDONELL
Exeter, Ont.**

IMPORTERS OF
**Clydesdale,
Shire and
Hackney Horses**

have left for the Old Country to select their annual importation of high-class horses. The consignment will arrive about September 1st. Be ready to inspect them.

FOR SALE.
Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies,
2-year-olds, sired by the prizewinning stallions, Ascott Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address:
PATTERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont.
Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanville, C. P. R.

CLYDESDALES

**AYRSHIRES and
POULTRY.**
R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of
Shire Horses

in the Dominion, including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England; and gold medal for best Shire stallion, gold medal for best Shire mare, donated by the Shire Horse Association, England; three silver medals for sweepstakes, eight 1st prizes, four 2nd prizes and one 3rd prize at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

**MORRIS & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.**

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdale Mares and Fillies of prizewinning stock now for sale.
Shorthorns—Bulls and Heifers. Imp. Trout Creek Guard at head of herd.
Cotswolds—A choice lot of imp. and home-bred rams and ewes now for sale.

**J. C. ROSS, PROP.
Box 61, JARVIS, ONT.**

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

have just received a magnificent lot of 45 IMPORTED STALLIONS, including

CLYDESDALES, SHIRES, SUFFOLKS, HACKNEYS, GERMAN COACH.

The best of each breed that money can procure. Don't buy until you have examined these horses, as their equal cannot be found on this continent.

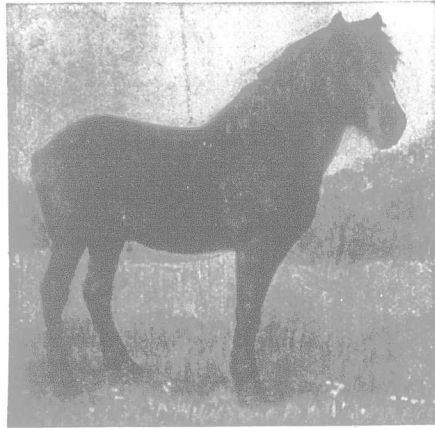
JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

The up-to-date drafter, big and medium weight, dark colors, short, straight back, no hair on legs, immense rumps, pony-built body. Not a shaggy lump of fat. A Klondyke in your stable. Honest value for honest money. Write, or, better, come to

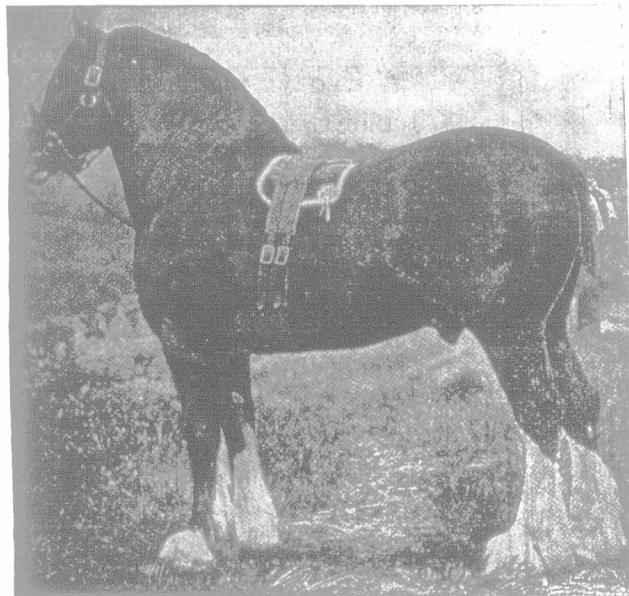
BARON DE CHAMPLouis, Importer, DANVILLE, QUEBEC. om



CLYDESDALES

Having on hand a large number of prizewinning Clydesdale fillies, got by such horses as Macqueen and Lord Lynedoch, also a few young stallions for sale, we can now offer the public a good selection to choose from. Inspection invited.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.
Long-distance 'phone in connection with farm.
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R. om



ROBERT BEITH, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses

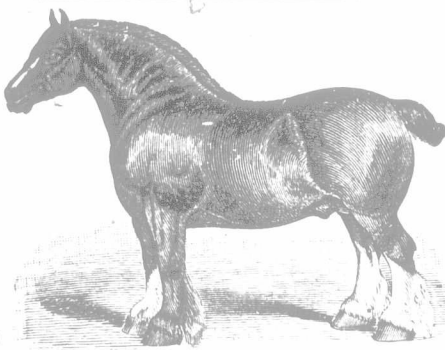
Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior. om

CLYDESDALE and YORKSHIRE COACH STALLIONS

Second consignment since August just landed in good condition at

Black Horse Hotel, Toronto,

and now on sale; including several prizewinners



DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO, and DUNDEE, SCOTLAND. om

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.

Importers of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 10 imported stallions, including sons of the renowned Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Royal Garrick and Mountain Sentinel; also 10 mares, 6 of them imported, and the balance from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

40 miles east of Toronto. Long distance Telephone at residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin. o



GOSSIP.

SOMETHING ON DRAFT HORSES.

Discussing draft-horse breeding, Mr. Geo. E. Brown, of Illinois, says: "In solving the problem as to which is the most suitable breed to use, it seems to me a little good common sense should settle the matter. 'Like begets like' is an established axiom among breeders. Weight, conformation, substance and quality are the essentials in draft horses, and the breed that combines these in the most perfect manner should be the choice of every practical horse breeder; minor qualities, whims and prejudice should be cast aside.

"To get at the recognized desirable points in draft horses for actual service in the collar, watch sharp experienced buyers make their most careful selections in cases where price does not influence the decision.

"Having found the requisite weight and the general appearance satisfactory, the feet and legs will undergo critical inspection. The hoof must be of suitable form and texture to endure constant work on all kinds of roads. The leg from hoof-heads to body must be sound and heavy; the bone large, flat, and plenty; sinew and muscle likewise strong, well-developed and free from fatty deposits; shoulders massive and muscular; back short; quarters long; body deep at heart and flank; thighs heavy, extending well down to hocks; hocks free from boggy indications and not too much crooked. These comprise the common essentials in all draft horses; without these the animal will go for a small price.

"Having found the real essentials, the critical buyer goes for the nice points and regulates his price according to the way in which he finds them in addition to the essentials.

"A full eye, pleasant countenance, head clean, and the bone of medium size, will add \$10 to \$25. Being nicely cut in throat and having a stylish neck may put on another \$10 to \$25. Easy action, rich color, sleek coat and good tail will fetch from \$25 to \$50, making a total difference of from \$50 to \$100 between a plain serviceable horse and one having these fancy points in addition to the essentials.

"A sharp, critical buyer does not discriminate on color unless the horse is decidedly objectionable from ugly marking or is of a particular bad shape. He looks under the color to find the horse. He doesn't care for breeding or pedigree if the individual is there.

"Now, how does the average farmer select a stallion to buy or to breed from? We who have spent a lifetime in the trade have many a laugh at the whims and fancies of our patrons.

"I frequently recall a conversation I once had with the late M. W. Dunham many years ago. He said: 'Don't it beat all, Brown, what notions some buyers have? One will come to me determined to get a particular shape of eye, another has the ear in his mind, another the tail, while another must have a certain sort of dappled gray in color; and if they get satisfaction in one point they will take up with a very inferior animal in place of a strictly first-class one that fails to suit on the one desired point.'

"But the greatest mistake and the one oftenest made is that of letting the gross weight of a stallion be the chief consideration; and gratifying this whim leads to the very bad practice of loading stallions with surplus fat.

"When selecting an animal of any breed for breeding purposes, it must be typical of that breed. Failing in this, I will not accept an exceptional animal.

"There will be but little progress made in improving the horses of the North-west till breeders determine to lay aside fads, fancies and prejudice, to use better judgment in selecting stallions, and to fix on a line of desirable breeding and stick to it for a series of years.

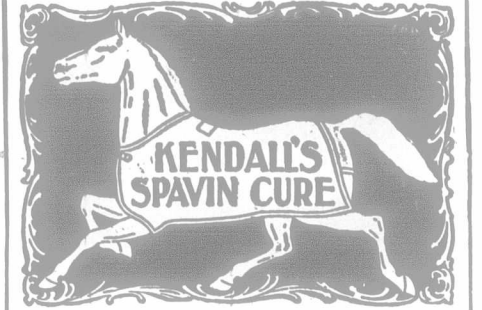
"The company plan of ownership of stallions will effect this if the selection is left to practical horsemen and the business managed properly."

A GOOD TROUGH—Mr. Wilber Gordon, Tweed, Ont., had an exhibit in the Implement Building at the Toronto Exhibition every farmer or hog-raiser should have seen. His steel hog and steel water troughs are in great demand and fill a long felt want.

THE HORSE MARKET

Demands Sound Horses Only.

Lame horses sell at less than half their actual value and are neither desirable for use or sale. The remedy is easy. A few bottles of



will work a permanent cure for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It cures thousands of cases annually. Such endorsements as the one following are a guarantee of merit.

Cured two Bone Spavins of Ten Years' Standing.

Earlville, N.Y., Mar. 11, 1901.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen:—Some years ago I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure on a horse that had two Bone Spavins, and it removed them entirely. These Spavins had been on him from birth, and were of ten years' standing. I now have a case of a mare that was injured by falling through a bridge, and am going to give her complete treatment with your Spavin Cure. Please send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." Yours very truly, CLARK G. PORT.

Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

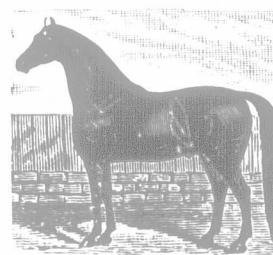
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.



DEATH TO HEAVES guaranteed
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. Newton Kennedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

DR. PAGE'S

ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



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

GARGET,

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



ABSORBINE

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

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.

Thorncliffe Stock Farm

ROBERT DAVIES

usually has on hand some fine specimens of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs.

Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome at om

THORNCLIFFE, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

NELSON WAGG.

Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles. Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles. om

GOSSIP.

JUDGES SELECTED FOR 1903 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, CHICAGO.

CATTLE.

Herefords.—Wallace Estill, Estill, Mo.; John Robbins, Ohio; Prof. E. A. Burnett, Lincoln, Neb.

Shorthorn.—Breeding Division—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; M. A. Judy, Williamsport, Ind.; W. S. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind.

Aberdeen-Angus.—Breeding Division—A. A. Armstrong, Camargo, Ill. Fat Division—Louis Pfawler, Chicago. Carloads—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.

Galloway.—Breeding Division—Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Ia.

Red Polled.—No selection. Polled Durham.—Breeding Division—C. L. Gerlaugh, Osborn, Ohio.

Grades and Cross Breeds.—No selection. Dressed Carcasses of Cattle.—S. T. White, Chicago.

Carloads of Feeding Cattle.—J. G. Imboden, Decatur, Ill.

Carloads of Fat Cattle.—Emil Rothschild, Chicago.

SHEEP.

Shropshires.—Breeding Division—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont. Fat Division—David McKay, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Southdown.—Breeding Division—J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.

Oxford.—Breeding Division—Dr. B. F. Miller, Flint, Mich.

Hampshire.—Breeding Division—T. S. Springer, Jeromesville, Ohio.

Dorset.—Breeding Division—H. P. Miller, Sunbury, O.

Cheviot.—No selection. Cotswold.—Breeding and Fat Division—T. H. Shore, Glanworth, Ont.

Lincoln.—No selection. Leicester.—Breeding Division—Prof. Thos. Shaw, St. Paul, Minn.

Rambouillet.—Breeding Division—B. F. Harris, West Liberty, Ohio.

Grades and Crosses.—John A. Craig, Alternate, David McKay.

Carload Lots of Sheep, both fat and range.—Robert Matheson, Chicago.

Dressed Carcasses of Sheep.—Eli Pfawler, Chicago.

SWINE.

Berkshires.—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. Poland-Chinas.—J. M. Klever, Bloomington, Ohio.

Chester White.—D. P. McCracken, Paction, Ill. For O. I. C. specials—O. C. Vernon, Millersburg, Ind.

Duroc-Jersey.—Edwin Hummer, Iowa City, Ia.

Tamworth.—Ed. Hummer, Iowa City. Large Yorkshire.—T. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn.

Large Yorkshire.—No selection. Pens of Fat Swine.—Harry Booth, Chicago.

Dressed Carcasses of Swine.—R. T. Lunham, Chicago.

Carloads of Swine.—Chas. Goepfer, Chicago.

HORSES.

Percherons.—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, John A. Craig, John Houston.

Clydesdales.—Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Ia.; Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Ft. Collins, Colo.

Shires.—Joseph Watson, Lincoln, Neb. Belgians.—Robt. Graham, Claremont, Ont.

Suffolks.—Arthur Sterricker, Janesville, Wis.

Draft Horses in Harness.—Prof. C. F. Curtiss.

American-bred Trotters.—No selection. German Coach.—No selection.

French Coach.—E. A. Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.

Hackneys.—A. B. McLaren, Chicago. Shetland and Other Ponies.—Mortimer Levering, LaFayette, Ind.

Finished Product and Feed Demonstration.—S. T. White, Prof. W. A. Henry, G. Howard Davison.

Supt. of Students' Judging Contest.—Hon. Chas. F. Mills.

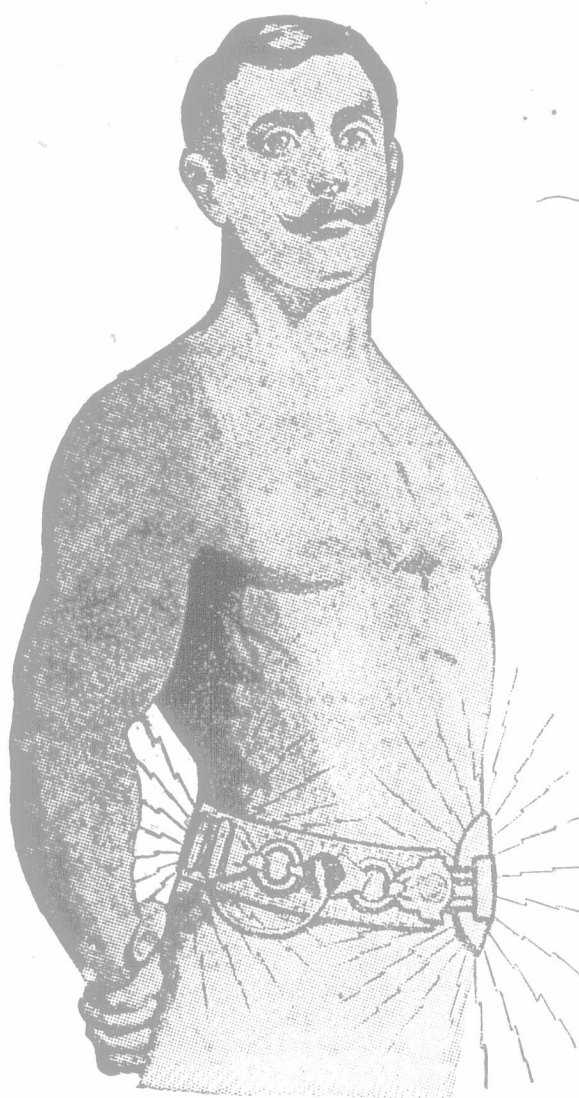
JUDGING COMMITTEE.

Breeding Division.—Thos. Clark, Beech-

Page Woven Wire Fence. Owing to the variations of the Canadian climate, considerable allowance must be made in all fences for contraction and expansion, which makes an ordinary wire fence unserviceable, as when it expands it becomes so loose as to prove of little value. Note this makes it elastic and self-regulating. The Page Wire Fence is made of "Page" wire, which is twice as strong as ordinary wire. Prices are particularly low this season. 50,000 miles of Page fences now in use. We also make Gates, Ornamental Fences and Poultry Netting. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 2

er, Ill.; A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago; J. S. Cooper, Chicago. Carcass Division.—T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.; O. E. Bradfute, Xenia, Ohio; J. W. Martin, Richland City, Wis. Programme Committee.—A. H. Sanders, E. W. Bowen, W. S. Dunham.

"I'M STRONG ONCE MORE"



Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, With Its Free Electric Suspensory for Weak Men, Has Restored His Lost Strength.

MR. F. B. MOFFET of Palmerston, Ont., used one of my Belts. Read what he says:

One year ago I purchased one of your best Belts, and have never regretted it. For over five years I have suffered with rheumatism. When I wrote to you I had very little faith of ever getting cured. I had just worn the Belt two weeks when I got relief, and thank you for the complete cure it has given me. I can highly recommend your Belt, also your system of doing business. I got my money's worth.

The above is only a sample of thousands of letters that I have on file in my office. Many of them had given up hope of ever getting cured until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life, overflowing with joyous spirits, and "care to the winds." Pains are gone, weakness is gone and full vigor is in every action.

My success is not limited to any particular trouble. Any organ of the body, any part that lacks the necessary vitality to perform its natural function, can be restored by my method. It gives strength, it makes the blood rich and red and warm, it vitalizes the nerves, it puts life and vim into the brain and muscles.

Every man and woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of my method of cure and goes away convinced that the claims I have made for it are true. After seeing original letters from the cured (letters which I am permitted to exhibit), their doubts are expelled, and they know that my Electric Belt makes strong men out of weak men, gives buoyancy and ambition to the man who formerly got up tired every morning. They find that weak organs and atrophied parts are made as sound and as strong as Nature intended. They read grateful letters from men and women who were cured by my Belt of Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago, Sciatica, Stomach, Liver, Bowel, Kidney and Bladder troubles. They also see the evidence of wonderful cures of Locomotor Ataxia and some forms of paralysis. The following cures were made:—

CURES THAT PROVE WHAT MY BELT WILL DO.

I must say that I am more than satisfied with the results of the Belt. I am 53 years old, and for the past four years I have hardly been free from rheumatic pains. I could hardly get around. I have worn your Belt for five weeks, and have not had any trouble with rheumatism after I had worn the Belt for three days.—JOHN KAAR, Brownsville, Ont.

The losses are stopped and the varicocele disappeared. My stomach is also better.—EDWARD H. LLOYD, Killarney, Man.

This is to certify that I have suffered from epilepsy, and frequently had attacks as often as four times in a day. Since I started to use your Belt, I have improved steadily, and it is now over a year since I had any, so I consider myself completely cured.—W. D. MURDUK, 169 Booth Avenue, Toronto.

I am sorry I did not send in my report sooner, but I have been to Winnipeg exhibition for a week, and since I have been so very busy. If I had not had your Belt I would not have been able to go. No one knows the good I have received from it but myself, and I am ever so much obliged to you.—Mrs. GEO. WILLERTON, Neopawa, Man.

I would recommend it to every one suffering from any of the ailments for which the Belt is recommended by you. I think it is about the best remedy a man can use, and I am perfectly satisfied. The Belt saved me a large doctor's bill, besides curing me completely. D. McAULAY, architect and builder, Box 34 White Horse, Yukon.

Yours to hand, and I have to state that I am now in the best of health, and no signs of my old complaint returning. I consider that your Belt has made a lasting cure.—G. L. SAVAGE, Chesley, Ont.

To those who still doubt there is any cure because they have been misled by false representations and want evidence of cure in their own cases before paying, I say disregard my testimonials if you will, but be convinced by what I can do in your case before you pay. I am willing to take all the chances of curing any case of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Constipation, Lost Energy, resulting from exposure and excesses in middle-aged men. Give me reasonable security and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

READ WITH CARE. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is positively the only electric appliance sold where you receive the advice of a practical physician. I give you my advice FREE of charge during the time you are wearing the Belt.

FREE BOOK. I have a book which gives many hundreds of letters from men whom I have cured. Tells about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted, and how all these troubles are cured by Electricity. It inspires a man with a desire to be "a man all over." It is full of things a man likes to read. If you send for it I will send it to you closely sealed Free. Consultation Free. You are invited. If you cannot call write for this Book at once. Get all the good you can out of life while it lasts.

Dr. McLaughlin's Belt is as good for women as for men. I have a book especially for women. Free on application.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

For advertising any advertisement in this paper, apply to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Built With the Old Reliable Thorold Cement.



HOUSE AND BARN OF MR. J. E. REAVELY, AT MARSHVILLE, ONT. (Size of house, 28x40x22 high. Size of barn walls, 40x80x10.)

MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR HOUSE. Thorold cement, 110 barrels; Gravel, 80 cubic yards; Stone, 20 cubic yards; Labor, 6 men 12 days.

MATERIAL AND LABOR FOR BARN. Walls—Thorold cement, 96 barrels; Gravel, 71 cubic yards; Stone, 17 cubic yards; Labor, 6 men 10 days.

FLOORS OF BARN—Thorold cement, 64 barrels; gravel, 40 cubic yards; labor, 6 men 5 days.

CEMENT

OUR BRANDS:

- "THOROLD," Hydraulic. "CROWN," Portland. "WHITEHALL," Portland.

We recommend "THOROLD" for WALLS, "CROWN" for FLOORS, and "WHITEHALL" for GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS or cement work of any kind.

We have given up our RETAIL TRADE and now make sales or shipments of not less than CAR LOTS, which is 146 barrels Thorold or 100 barrels Portland.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE THOROLD, - - ONT.



Pandora Range

Entirely New

Has been under construction for more than a year—six months were spent in testing and perfecting the range before it was offered for sale.

Is built on entirely new and modern principles from entirely new designs—no old patterns were used to hamper the good working qualities of the new features.

Possesses labor and fuel-saving devices which are entirely new—triple triangular grates, enameled steel reservoir and special flue construction are not used in any other make of range.

Fire-box, flues, body and oven linings, dampers, etc., are improved over old styles, and all combine to make a perfect baking oven.

Bold, rich carving, extra highly polished nicking, heavy leg base and sheet steel warming closet give the Pandora a rich, elegant appearance not seen in old style ranges.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free to any address.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.



For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls, nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

Of Scotch breeding and good quality for sale at moderate prices. Write

H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.

MAITLAND BANK SHORTHORNS Males and females, imported and home-bred: best Scotch breeding; show animals. Right prices. D. MILNE & SON, Ethel Station and 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 Stns., G.T.R.

Shorthorns Lincolns and Berkshires. Five bulls fit for service, from good milking strains; choice cows and heifers; can supply show stock. A litter of Berkshires, 4 months old; also brood sows. Prices right. F. MARTINDALE & SON, York, Ont. Caledonia Station.

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.) out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, COBOURG STA. & P. O.

LORNE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS, OXFORDS and STANDARD-BREDS.

We now offer possibly the best 2-year Wildbrino colt in breeding and quality in Ontario. Young stock for sale. Address: A. McKILLOP & SONS, West Lorne, Ont.

GOSSIP.

A revised edition of Bulletin 128, "The Weeds of Ontario," may now be had by applying to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto. The work is well illustrated with drawings of weeds and weed seeds, and contains suggestions as to the best method of eradicating the most noxious species. The bulletin should be found in every farm home.

On Oct. 16th, at the dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. E. Ecroyd, Carlisle, Cumberland, England, high prices were realized for bulls, Lord Victor, a five-year-old Duthie-bred bull, selling for 190 guineas, while his two-year-old son, Rose Victor, brought 300 guineas, going to the bid of Messrs. Cooper & Nephews. Butterfly Victor 3rd, a yearling son of the same sire, sold for 105 guineas. The average for bulls was £80, and for females close to £40, the highest price for a female being 120 guineas for Armathwaite Butterfly 33rd, a two-year-old, purchased by Mr. P. L. Mills. Armathwaite Laurel, another two-year-old, sold for 100 guineas.

At an auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the property of Mr. Wm. Wilson, Coynachie, and Mr. Geo. Cran, Morlich, at Coynachie, Aberdeenshire, last month, there was a large attendance, and the demand was very good. The highest price was 135 guineas for Mr. Wilson's Erica heifer, Era 2nd, the purchaser being Mr. Cooper, Hursley Park, who also gave 101 guineas for Pride 7th of Coynachie. The dispersion of the herd of Mr. Gordon R. Shiach, Rosebrae, took place on the following day, when Mr. Shiach's Ericas made excellent prices. The cow, Enterpe, going to Mr. Bambridge, at 190 guineas; Elaphtha to Mr. Calder, at 180 guineas, and Electra to Col. Grant Smith, at 115 guineas. The average for the 47 sold from this herd was £38 14s. 8d.

WORLD'S FAIR SHEEP NEWS.

Through a misprint in making up the preliminary prize-list of the World's Fair live stock show, Lincoln sheep were given a classification with but \$220 in awards. The sum intended for this breed is \$2,911, and it is given an allotment and classification the same as that for Hampshires, Leicesters and Cheviots. Sheep breeders who have received the first copies of the World's Fair prize-list may find the correct classification for Lincoln sheep by taking that given for Hampshires on page 133 of the book. The World's Fair prize-list divides the different breeds of sheep into three groups in accordance with statistics furnished by authorities as to numbers and values. Shropshires, Cotswolds, Oxford, Southdowns, Delaine Merinos and Rambouillets are in the first class. Hampshires, Lincolns, Leicesters, Cheviots and the wrinkly and the smooth American Merinos are placed in the second class. The third class consists of Dorset, Suffolk and Tunis sheep. Angora goats are given a classification equal to Shropshires. Cashmere and milch goats also receive attention.

R. & S. NICHOLSON Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.

Importers and breeders of

SHORTHORNS

Have for sale:

13 IMPORTED HEIFERS, 20 HEIFERS (choice).

Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count.

Home-bred herd composed of Nonparella, Minas, Clementinas, Cruickshank Lovelys, Shethia Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

CLARETS, LAVINIAS AND RED ROSES. Sired by such Scotch bulls as Albert Victor (Imp.) 6315; Baron's Heir (Imp.) 28854; Scottish Bard 25512, and Commodore 28854. Golden Abel (Imp.) heads the herd. Stock always for sale, male and female. R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS Shorthorns

AND CLYDESDALE HORSES

Imp. Spicy Count 36117, 3 years old. Four bulls, 12 to 20 months. Cows and heifers. IAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ontario

Mertoun Herd of Shorthorns

Established in 1882. Prince of Banff (Imp.) = 45212 = heads the herd. THREE CHOICE YOUNG BULLS for sale; also A FEW FEMALES, in calf to Prince of Banff. Prices right.

D. HILL, STAFFA P. O., ONT.

Scotch-Topped Shorthorns—(Imp.) Captain Mayfly (No. 28858), winner of sweepstakes at Toronto (1900), 1st at Toronto and London (1902), at head of herd. Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale. JOHN C. BRICKER, Elmira P. O. and Station, on G. T. R.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—Stock bull, Scotch Lash Lad = 35908 =, and 1 bull, 12 months, for sale. Up-to-date Yorkshires, bred straight from imp. stock. Pigs of spring litters for sale. G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37854 =. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (Imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS.

Herd comprises Augustus, Polyantus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinas. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror.

W. J. SHEAN & CO., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

Choice Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

I am now offering bulls from 8 to 16 months old. Heifers of all ages, some in calf. Present stock bull, Roan McKay = 37867 =.

CHAS. CALDER, Brooklin.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

Now offering 5 bulls, from 4 to 17 mos. old, sired by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (Imp.). Also females, all ages, some in calf. Prices moderate. J. R. McCALLUM & SON, Iona Sta. & P. O., Ont.

*Madison, Wis.,
January 20th, 1903.*

The De Laval Separator Co.

Gentlemen:—I am no longer on the farm. The cow and your Separator paid off the mortgage, and made it possible for me to retire.

*Yours truly,
MYRON H. ATWOOD.*

A DE LAVAL Cream Separator will do the same for you. Why not try one now?

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
77 YORK ST., TORONTO.

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., MACVILLE, ONT.

Shorthorns and Leicesters.

HERD ESTABLISHED 1855.

Scotch Booth and Bates families to select from, grand milking qualities being a special feature. (Imp.) Rosterman of Dalmeny = 45220 = heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester sheep. **JAMES DOUGLAS,** Caledonia, Ont.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two Scotch bull calves, choice heifers, at reasonable prices.

HUDSON USHER, - QUEENSTON, ONT.

Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

W. R. Bowman, Mt. Forest,

IS OFFERING

YEARLING DURHAM BULL

of an excellent dairy strain (weight 1,200 lbs.) for \$75.00. Two Aberdeen-Angus bull calves 13 and 9 mos., at \$75 and \$90. Yorkshire boars and sows, Suffolk Down sheep, shearling ewes and ewes in lamb.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

**SHORTHORN CATTLE and
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**

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

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



THE SPICY MARQUIS
1st LONDON, 1901
1st CHAMPION Toronto 1902

Seven Imported Bulls for Sale.

W. D. FLATT, 378 HERR ST. SOUTH, Hamilton, Ont.

MERCER'S SHORTHORNS

Comprise Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Clarets, Princesses, Red Roses, Young Sterlings, Fashions and Matchless. They number 60 head for sale. There are several choice heifers, 17 heifer calves, 3 bulls fit for service and 4 bull calves. A few older females.

Thos. Mercer, Markdale P. O. and Station.

**R. Mitchell & Sons,
Nelson, Ont.**

Present offering three extra good bulls from 12 to 14 months, two imp. in dams, and one from imp. sire and dam.

Also a number of Scotch heifers in calf.

Burlington Jct. Station and Tel. Office.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. **JAS. A. CREBAK, Shakespeare, Ont.**

FOUR BULLS (red). Ury and Stamford dams, sired by Squire Wimple, winner of first here and British Columbia; now owned by Mr. Ladner, Ladner's Landing. **om ROBERT BATTY, Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. and Sta.**

Shorthorns and Lincolns A few choice bulls from 12 to 15 mths. One bull 23 mths. Also females any age for sale. **J. K. HUX, RODNEY, ONTARIO, L. E. & D. R. R. and M. C. R.**

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS. This herd comprises such noted families as Cruickshank, Orange Blossoms, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Mysties, Langshires, Butterflies and Jessamines, and is headed by the noted Watt-bred bull, Spicy Robin = 28259 =, winner of second prize at Toronto and London, 1902. A choice lot of yearling and two-year-old heifers off Spicy Robin for sale; also a few young cows in calf, and a good lot of bull calves. **GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Erin Shipping Station, Binkham P. O.**

Shorthorns and Shropshires. Scotch and Scotch-topped families of Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Shropshires, bred direct from imported stock: Mansell and Cooper strains. **BRUCE BROS., Souffville Station, G. T. R. Gormley, Ont.**

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.**

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

FIVE YOUNG BULLS from (imp.) "Spicy Marquis," champion at Toronto, 1902 and 1903 (imp.) "Brave Athan" at head of herd. **om JAMES GIBB, BROOKSDALE, ONT.**

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.

Importers and breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

The herd now numbers over 100 head. Fifty of them imported direct from Scotland, consisting of the most popular and richly-bred Cruickshank and Aberdeenshire families.

BULLS IN SERVICE.

Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning; Imported Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince; and Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, by Bapton Favorite.

Bulls, cows and heifers suitable for foundation stock or show purposes for sale. New descriptive catalogue ready August 15th. **om**

BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS.

Both sexes, imported and home-bred. All ages. Prizewinners at home and abroad. **EDWIN BATTY, Gore Bay P. O. and Port, MANITOULIN ISLAND, ONT.**

**GOSSIP.
COLIC.**



COLIC. PAIN in the intestines or stomach of a horse is called colic. It frequently occurs from constipation or by the bowel becoming occluded or impacted with fecal matter.

It may also result from indigestible foods, from improperly cured grains, sudden changes of diet or any influence which will reduce the digestive powers of the animal, such as exhaustion, exposure to severe cold. If animals are fed while in this condition they are extremely apt to suffer from colic.

Colic due to fermentation of the food or flatulence is best treated by giving remedies which will prevent formation of gas and absorb that already formed. For this purpose alkalies give best results, such as 1 to 2 ounce doses of aromatic spirits of ammonia well diluted. In severe cases anodyne should also be employed. For this purpose 2 ounces of fluid extract of hyoscyamus, or ounce doses of chloral hydrate diluted, can be administered at once.

In cases of colic, due to impaction stimulants must be administered. Recent treatment by the administration of half-ounce to an ounce of powdered nuxvomica with 2 ounces of carbonate of ammonia made into pills and given at once, has given excellent results. This can be followed by such laxatives as a pint of flaxseed oil or a half-pound of glauber salts. Aloes as a purgative is not always free from danger, as in many cases it proves to be poisonous.

Keeping the horse in thorough condition is the best preventive of colic. Give regular, small doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food, the great horse tonic. This will keep his digestion very strong and his appetite sharp; he will gain systemic strength rapidly and soon overcome the inclination to colic. Along with this improvement in general health will come a sleek coat, readiness of action and increased strength. Dr. Hess Stock Food is invaluable in toning the reproductive organs—and in tiding the colt over the dangers of the first year.

It is formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), and is used by eminent veterinarians and endorsed by leading colleges. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. 100 lbs., \$7.00; smaller packages at a slight advance. Sold on a written guaranty. For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess.

Dr. Hess Stock Book, the authoritative work on diseases of stock and poultry, will be sent free if you will write and state what stock, and how many head of each, you have; what stock food you have previously used, and mention this paper. Address Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Shropshires appear to have been making record prices in the Antipodes. A cablegram from Mr. Harry Williams says that seventeen Shropshires have realized by public auction £750, or an average of a little over £44.

The death is announced of Mr. Geo. F. Morgan, which occurred at Chillicothe, Mo., on August 25th. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Morgan had been prominent in Hereford circles, and was recognized as an authority on all matters pertaining to the breed, and as an able judge. Until recently, Mr. Morgan was manager of the Geo. H. Adams ranch at Linwood, Kan. A short time ago this herd was dispersed, and Mr. Morgan went to Chillicothe, Mo., where he intended to become associated with T. F. B. Soffem in breeding Herefords. Mr. Morgan came to America thirty-five years ago, locating in Lorain Co., Ohio, where he bred Herefords. In 1875, he engaged as herd master for Mr. T. J. Miller, of Peesher, Ill., and showed the latter's stock at the Centennial in Philadelphia. He went west in 1881, associating himself with Swan Bros., and later with the Douglas-Whelan Cattle Co., of Laramie, Wyo.

The Books Are Free

Spavin
Ring Bone
Knee Sprain
Fistula
Poll Evil
Lump Jaw

If you have a horse that is lame or blemished by any kind of a growth or enlargement, that is Knee Sprain, Ring Bone, Fistula, Poll Evil or Sweeney, or if there is a case of Lump Jaw among your cattle, write us at once. We will send you two big booklets. One tells you just how to cure these diseases and blemishes. The other proves that you can cure them, and we guarantee you success besides. Same methods employed by over 140,000 farmers and stock owners. Write for the books and tell us what kind of a case you have to treat.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.**

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young **SHORTHORN BULLS**, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 YOUNG BULLS, of purest Scotch breeding.

10 YEARLING and 8 **TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.**

Pickering Station, G. T. R. **Claremont Station, C. P. R.**

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher = 23859 = heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. Also Summerhill Yorkshire pigs. **om A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta., Ancaster P. O., Ont.**

ROSE COTTAGE SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince = 31241 =, by imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale—4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped. **H. K. FAIRBAIRN, om Thedford P. O. and Station, G. T. R.**

J. & W. B. WATT

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

**Shorthorns,
Clydesdales
and Berkshires**

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle. The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd.

Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand.

Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes. **om**

Balem P. O. and Telegraph Office, Elora Sta., C.P.R., G.T.R.

HAWTHORN HERD

Of Deep Milking Shorthorns. **FOR SALE:** Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from AI dairy cows. Good ones. **om WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont.**

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS

For Sale—1 bull, by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Marengo = 31055 =. **om**

J. H. BLACK & SON, ALLANFORD P. O. and STATION.

Present of **Shorthorns:** Our stock bull, fering in **Heir-at-law** = 31533 =, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. **BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.**

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low-down, thick lot. Also, Yorkshires. **WM. McDERMOTT, Living Springs P. O., Fergus Station.**

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

**A. D. McGUGAN,
RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.**

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. Ten grand shearling and two-year old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

Words in Season.

Your horses are not in good shape, are they? Their coats are rough and legs stocking. What's wrong? Perhaps they are fresh from grass or have just been changed from old to new oats. In short, they are out of condition. Now why not feed a few cents' worth of

Garnefac?

It will put a glossy coat on them. They'll digest their feed. Don't you think this man knows something of horses? Read:

Rosedale Riding and Training School, Toronto, Ont., Sept. 21, 1903. Carnefac Stock Food Co., Winnipeg, Man. Sirs.—After using your Food, I think it only fair to say that I think it the best I have ever used to condition and keep horses looking well. Also find less calls for veterinaries. (Sgd.) H. R. WHITE.

Garnefac Stock Food Co.
65 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

SHORTHORNS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a grand lot of young imported Scotch cows and heifers with calves at foot or safely in calf to the best imported bull obtainable.

Herd Numbers 150 Head.
Send for New Catalogue.

VISITORS WELCOME, AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Also have a choice lot of Oxford Down Sheep, either sex, at reasonable prices. Cargill, Ontario, Canada.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)



Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.

EDWARD ROBINSON, MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS. Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old; some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049.

James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincairdine Sta.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

Pennabank Stock Farm. Our 1903 crop of lambs, sired by a Ruyard-bred ram, are now offered, together with ewes, shearings, by Mansell, Cooper and Knox rams. Shorthorns of choice breeding and good individuality also for sale. **HUGH PUGH, Whitevale, Ont.**

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

ESTABLISHED 1854. **SHORTHORNS.**—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale. **A. W. SMITH, AILSA CRAIG STA., G.T.R., MAPLE LODGE P.O., ONT. 3 1/2 miles.**

10 Yearling and 2-year-old Jersey Heifers Sired by Nero of Glen Rouge, and bred to Dentonia's Achievement.

E. B. HINMAN & SONS, Grafton, Ont.

Pine Ridge Jerseys

We have for sale several 3-year-olds, with milk records of 40 to 45 lbs. a day; also a few older ones, fit for any show-ring, and producers.

WM. WILLIS & SON, Newmarket P.O. and Sta.

A SNAP IN JERSEYS.

Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$225 for the four. Write for particulars.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm, Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD.

127 SELECTED JERSEYS 127

We have now for sale 15 imported and home-bred bulls, out of noted dairy and prizewinning cows, and by such sires as Brampton Monarch, imp. Also cows and heifers, all ages. Call and see our exhibit at the leading shows. Farm within 2 miles of station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

JERSEY BULLS.

Three choice-bred Jersey bull calves for sale. The dam of one, Bijou of Glen Rouge, has a test of 19 lbs. 8 ozs. of butter in 7 days, a piece of the World's Fair champion, Merry Maiden. Also the 3-year-old bull, Brampton Rex, a sure stock-getter, very gentle, and a prizewinner.

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

GOSSIP.

"While visiting her sons, Galbraith Bros., Mono, Ont., this summer," says the Orangeville Banner, "Mrs. Robert Galbraith noticed some very fine heads of barley in a grain field while walking through the fields on her sons' farm. On looking more closely she found eight perfectly-developed heads growing from one stock, and hence germinated by one seed. She pulled the stalks, took them to the house, and, on counting found that eight heads contained no less than 545 grains. The tallest stalk measured four feet and five inches in length, and by measurement the eight stalks contained thirty feet of straw. The barley is a new variety, Caledon."

THE MAKING OF THE TWO-MINUTE TROTTER.

The wholesale smashing of records this season has created considerable interest in the evolution of the two-minute trotter. Below is given a list of the horses that have taken a part in lowering the record since 1845:

Lady Suffolk—Oct. 13, 1845.....	2.29 1/2
Pelham—July 2, 1849.....	2.28
Highland Maid—June 15, 1853.....	2.27
Tacony—July 14, 1853.....	2.27
Flora Temple—Sept. 2, 1856.....	2.24 1/2
Flora Temple—Aug. 9, 1859.....	2.22
Flora Temple—Oct. 7, 1859.....	2.21 1/2
Flora Temple—Oct. 15, 1859.....	2.19 1/2
Dexter—July 13, 1867.....	2.19
Goldsmith Maid—Sept. 6, 1871.....	2.17
Goldsmith Maid—June 9, 1872.....	2.16 1/2
Occident—Sept. 17, 1873.....	2.16 1/2
Goldsmith Maid—July 16, 1874.....	2.16
Goldsmith Maid—Aug. 7, 1874.....	2.15 1/2
Goldsmith Maid—Aug. 12, 1874.....	2.14 1/2
Rarus—Aug. 3, 1878.....	2.13 1/2
St. Julien—Oct. 25, 1879.....	2.12 1/2
Maud S.—Aug. 20, 1880.....	2.11 1/2
St. Julien—Oct. 12, 1880.....	2.11 1/2
St. Julien—Aug. 27, 1880.....	2.11 1/2
Maud S.—Sept. 18, 1880.....	2.10 1/2
Maud S.—July 13, 1881.....	2.10 1/2
Maud S.—Aug. 11, 1881.....	2.10 1/2
Jay-Eye-See—Aug. 1, 1884.....	2.10
Maud S.—Aug. 2, 1884.....	2.09 1/2
Maud S.—Nov. 11, 1884.....	2.09 1/2
Maud S.—July 30, 1885.....	2.08 1/2
Sunol—Oct. 20, 1891.....	2.08 1/2
Nancy Hanks—Aug. 17, 1892.....	2.07 1/2
Nancy Hanks—Aug. 31, 1892.....	2.05 1/2
Nancy Hanks—Sept. 28, 1892.....	2.04
Alix—Sept. 19, 1894.....	2.03 1/2
The Abbot—Sept. 25, 1900.....	2.03 1/2
Creceus—July 26, 1901.....	2.02 1/2
Creceus—Aug. 2, 1901.....	2.02 1/2
Lou Dillon—Aug. 24, 1903.....	2.00

SHEEP AT ST. LOUIS.

In the preliminary prize list of the World's Fair rings have been provided for rams and ewes under six months, six and under twelve months, twelve and under eighteen months, and two years or over.

This department has been requested in the final edition of the prize list to make the rings for rams and ewes, in lieu of the above, as follows: Under twelve months, twelve and under twenty-four months and two years or over. This would eliminate from the list as now printed Sections 2, 5, 7 and 10 in each sheep class, and also cut out the six-months period.

The following is a copy of the sections revised as they would be if the request was complied with:

Ram, two years or over—First, \$50; second, \$45; third, \$35; fourth, \$30; fifth, \$20; sixth, H. C.; seventh, C.
Ram, twelve and under twenty-four months—First, \$50; second, \$45; third, \$35; fourth, \$30; fifth, \$20; sixth, H. C.; seventh, C.
Ram, under twelve months—First, \$35; second, \$30; third, \$25; fourth, \$20; fifth, \$15; sixth, H. C.; seventh, C.
Ewe, two years old or over—First, \$50; second, \$45; third, \$35; fourth, \$30; fifth, \$20; sixth, H. C.; seventh, C.
Ewe, twelve and under twenty-four months—First, \$50; second, \$45; third, \$35; fourth, \$30; fifth, \$20; sixth, H. C.; seventh, C.
Ewe, under twelve months—First, \$35; second, \$30; third, \$25; fourth, \$20; fifth, \$15; sixth, H. C.; seventh, C.

The ages of sheep entered for exhibition at the World's Fair will be reckoned from date of birth to the first day of September, 1904. Charles F. Mills, Secretary Department of Live Stock.

Sharples Tubular Separators
differ widely from the complicated "bucket bowl" types. Its bowl has no complications; all others have. It has a waist high milk vat; all others are head high. It has bottom feed, simple, accessible gearing, stands on its own bottom. No other does. Skims clean, turns easy. Ask any user. Free Catalogue No. 193. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa. The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill.

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day.

L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS.

Meet me at Toronto Exhibition. Will again exhibit. Come and see my stock and get prices. A choice lot of young bulls to offer, of rare quality and breeding. **A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co. Breslau, Ont.**

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS.

Present offering: Young boars and sows fit to breed, and younger ones. Choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams. Perfect covering. **E. O. Morrow, Hilton Ont., Brighton Sta.**

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins

Bull and heifer calves, bred from rich milking strains, on hand for sale. Prices right. Write for what you want. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ontario.** Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Ontario County.

Holstein Bulls

Five Bull Calves under one year for sale. Also a choice lot of Oxford Down Ram Lambs. Write or call on **J. A. RICHARDSON, South March, Ont.**

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering a number of young bulls, fit for service, sired by Lady Waldorf's De Kol. Spring calves of both sexes.

BROWN BROS., Lyn P. O. and Station.

Riverside Holsteins

Choice young bulls for sale, from 3 to 7 months old, whose sire and dam are in the Canadian Advanced Record of Merit.

MATT. RICHARDSON, & SON, Haldimand Co., Caledonia, Ont.

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEO. BICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario, OXFORD COUNTY.

Holsteins and Tamworths

Present offering: 12 March and April sows, 10 June boars and sows; sired by Elmdale Ned 2503, a typical sire of the bacon type. Write for what you want, or call and see the stock. Enquiries promptly answered.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Station, G.T.R. THE GULLY P. O.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.

Home of all the leading strains. Nothing for sale. **SIDNEY MACKLIN, Streetsville P. O. and Station, C. P. R.**

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4

For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aargie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.**

Holstein Bulls

If you want a bull from officially-tested dams, at reasonable prices, write at once to **H. BOLLERT, CASSEL, ONT.**

Ayrshire Bulls

of last August, November and March births. Also a few heifers due to calve in fall and early winter.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Neldpath Farm, Stratford, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Our present offering is 10 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 years of age; 1 bull, 6 mos. old, and 8 young cows—a rare good, straight-lined lot, and will be sold right. **J. W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P.O., Howick Sta., Que.**

Special TO STOCK RAISERS

500 Packages Given Free.

We will give a 35-cent package of cream for calves free to any person purchasing 50 lbs. of Day's Aromatic Stock Food; price, \$3. Send cash by P.O. note or express.



Ask your dealer, or write to
The DAY'S STOCK FOOD CO.,
MIMICO, ONT.

Ferro-Nervo

(The French Nerve Tonic).
A positive cure for men and women suffering from weakened nerve force, constant depression, gloomy forebodings, palpitation of the heart, worry, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, and all exhausted and deranged conditions of the vital forces, irrespective of cause, duration or condition. Your druggist, or by mail, in a plain sealed package, \$1.00 per box, or six boxes (full treatment) \$5.00. Your money back if dissatisfied. **THE ROYAL CHEMICAL CO.,** Dept. F. A., Windsor, Ont.

SAWS IN ANY POSITION ON ANY GROUND 4 in. to 5 ft through 24 in. to 30 in. with a Cross-Cut Saw 5 to 9 cords daily is the usual average for one man.

MAN with a FOLDING SAWING MACHINE BEATS 2 MEN with a Cross-Cut Saw

Runs Easy, Backache, weights only 41 lbs., SAWED DOWN THREE

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., 55 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Horned Dorsets, Shorthorns and Yorkshires
Shorthorns of both sexes and all ages; Horned Dorsets of both sexes, and Yorkshires of true type. These animals are all superior quality. — **D HARTLETT & SONS,** Smithville, P. O. and Station.

LINCOLN SHEEP. Pure-bred Lincoln rams for sale, 2-year-old, took prize at Toronto Exhibition, clipped 13 pounds wool last spring. Will be sold at reasonable price. Write for prices. **F. W. NICHOLSON,** Flesherton, Ont.

CHOICE LAMBS
Both sexes, by our PRIZEWINNING Mansel ram. Also a few
GOOD SHEARLING RAMS.
Come first and get your pick. **LLOYD-JONES BROS.,** Burford, Ont.

Holwell Manor Farm
SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.
Twenty shearling rams; twenty shearling ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearlings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first class stock. **D. G. GANTON,** Elmvale P. O., Ont. om

A CARLOAD of young Dorset ewes, a few good Chester White hogs, and an eight-months old Shorthorn bull for sale reasonable. **R. H. HARDING,** Thorndale, Ont.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.
A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.
Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address:
A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL. U. S. A.

SPECIAL SALE OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Offering for this month: 10 shearling rams and 8 ram lambs, out of imported ewes; also a few imported ewes and ewe lambs. Prices very low for immediate sale. **T. D. McCALLUM, "Nether Te,"** Danville, Que

SOUTH DOWNS A high class lot of 50 EWES for sale, in lamb to imported Babraham Hodge and imported Babraham Pattern, the latter a winner at the Royal and at the Western Fair, London, beating the 1st prize Toronto winner. **ROBT. McEWEN,** BYRON, ONT.

Mr. Henry Arkell, importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep, Arkell, Ont., writes: "We were very successful with our Oxford Downs at the four shows attended this fall, winning seventy-seven prizes in all—six championships and all the flock or pen prizes. Sales have also been very good, both retail and wholesale. Have retained, up to date, about fifty head. Sold a grand lot of fifty ranch rams to Woods Live Stock Co., of Salt Lake, Utah; also, twenty to P. J. Schaff, St. Paul, Indiana. Sold to old customers three different show lots—one to G. J. Campbell, Pittsfield, Ohio. This is Mr. Campbell's fifteenth year of buying Oxford from our flock. Sent a complete show lot to W. S. Dixon, Brandon, Wis., and one for our own land, to Alex. Wood, Souris, Man., who won all firsts and pen prizes at Winnipeg and Brandon. Have made a large number of sales through our ad. in 'Farmer's Advocate.' Think even more than usual, which is saying a good deal."

Messrs. D. Milne & Son, Ethel, Ont., write: "The Maitland Bank herd of imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns, now numbering 70-odd head, have done well this season. Golden Fame (Imp.), now at head of herd, is doing particularly well. There are several young cows and seven two-year-old and six yearling heifers that intending purchasers should see; also, a number of young bulls, including the first-prize yearling and the first-prize junior bull calf, a beautiful red-roan, imported in dam, also a great sappy Crimson Flower and a good Matchless, both solid red. We drove a few females twenty-three miles to the South Huron Show at Seaford, and took the first prizes for aged cow, 3-year-old cow, two-year-old heifer, yearling heifer, and first for herd, competing against three good herds. Also at East Huron Show at Brussels, first for aged cow, three-year-old cow, two-year-old heifer, yearling bull and junior bull calf, and first for herd, showing against four good herds, and our cattle were just taken off the grass, without any fitting."

LAST CALL FOR W. H. SMITH'S SHORTHORN SALE.
As previously announced in our columns, on October 21st, at Riverside Farm, lot No. 13, con. 8, St. Vincent Township, four miles from Meaford, Ont., Mr. W. H. Smith will dispose, by auction, of his entire herd of forty head of Scotch-bred Shorthorn cattle, belonging to the following fashionable families: Marr Stamfords, Kinellar Minas, Kinellar Roses of Autumn, Floras, Urys, Matchless, Adelenas, Wallflowers and Wild Dames, together with his splendid stock-getting bull, Midshipmate 24691, bred by J. Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., sired by Imp. Duke of Lavender, dam Lady Guelders 15441, by Imp. Duke of Guelders. In this herd are some very choice animals, carrying a wealth of flesh, very evenly distributed. Among them are some eighteen heifers, seven two-year-olds, eight yearlings and three heifer calves. Some of these are exceptionally good ones. There are also five bull calves, nice, thick, good-coated youngsters. This sale offers an opportunity seldom presented for the purchase of high-class Shorthorns, and, what is of vital importance, these animals have never been overdone, but are all in first-class breeding condition, and are breeding regularly. Terms of the sale are six months' credit, or six per cent. discount for cash. Conveyances will meet trains on day of sale. Mr. Smith will also offer for sale his 220-acre farm. This farm is in first-class condition, and is one of the best stock farms in the county of Grey.

GOSSIP.
"Woodslee," a choice farm of 175 acres, property of the late Mr. S. G. Little, in the banner township of Markham, and twenty miles from the city of Toronto, is advertised in this issue by M. E. Little, Hagerman P. O., Ont. The dwelling and outbuildings are first-class, and no better soil is found in the Province. The farm is only 1 1/4 miles from G. T. R. stations, Unionville and Miliken, close to P. O. and school, and is a very desirable property.

Choice Shropshire SHEARLING RAMS and ewes, ram and ewe lambs bred directly from Imp. stock of the best breeding. Prices moderate. **G. A. BRODIE,** Stouffville Station, Bethesda, Ont.

Shropshires—This season's crop of lambs for sale, numbering upwards of 50, of both sexes, from imported rams and prize-winning ewes. Prices reasonable. **ROWAT BROS.,** Hillsdale, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE.
We are now offering an extra good lot of shearling Shropshire Rams and Ewes, some fitted for show, also ram and ewe lambs. All at very reasonable prices. **JOHN MILLER & SONS,** BROUGHAM, ONT. Claremont Station, C.P.R.

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.
Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs. **ELGIN F. PARK,** Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.
Who wants a good flock-header? We are here, both home-bred and imported. Also a few show ewes, and a fine lot in fields. All guaranteed fully as good as described. Have in past satisfied customers and will again. Your orders will have my best attention. **JOHN CAMPBELL,** Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

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.

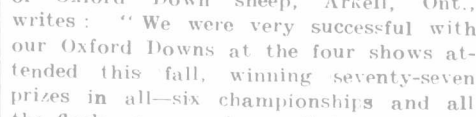
W.S. CARPENTER
Breeder and Importer of
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
Model Farm, Simcoe, Ontario.
Am offering a choice lot of yearling rams, yearling ewe, ewe lambs and ram lambs sired by Imported Mills ram, "Ruddington Knight," and lambs by Thorpe Victor, first-prize yearling ram at Toronto, 1902. If you want something with price consistent with quality, a card will bring them.
LEICESTERS.
Ten pairs of Shearling Ewes, and this year's crop of lambs. Well woolled, well grown, and good quality. **Wac Campbell,** Northwood Station, G.T.R. Samson P.O., Ont.

LINDEN OXFORDS

A choice lot of rams, different ages, among them a choice imp. aged ram. Yearling ewe, imp. and home-bred. Give us a call or write
R. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin Co., Ontario, o

Only The Best. My small but select importation of Shropshires and Shorthorns are just home. Imported and home-bred rams and ewes, bulls and heifers of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices.
ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.
Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

LIVE STOCK are free from insects and skin diseases when **West's Disinfecting Fluid** is used. **THE WEST CHEMICAL CO.,** TORONTO.



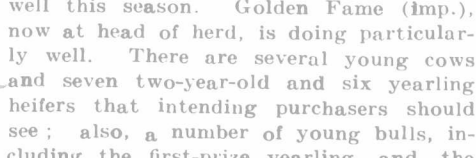
BEST and CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
Kemp's Instantaneous Sheep-Dipping Fluid.
1-gal. Imperial tin for 75c.
STRENGTH EQUAL TO ANY.
Instantly kills ticks and parasites on sheep and lambs. Improves and waterproofs the wool. A sure remedy for vermin, mange, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. Ask your druggist for Kemp's Dip. I will express it, prepaid to any part of the Dominion, for \$1.
W. W. STEPHEN, Agent, MEAFORD, ONT.

Oxford Down Sheep at "Farnham Farm." Flock established 1881.
First time entered show-ring since "World's Fair," Chicago. Won this year at Toronto, Syracuse, London and Ottawa, 40 firsts, 25 seconds, 12 thirds and 6 champion prizes. An offering for fall trade 20 yr. and two-shear stock rams, strong, fine fellows; 40 yearling and two-shear ewes, bred to imported Vanity and Hampton Hero 4th, both flock rams; 100 ram and ewe lambs of most modern type, from imported sires. Prices reasonable.
Guelph, G. T. R. HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONT.
Arkell, C. P. R. Reference—"Farmer's Advocate."

FREE TO EXAMINE.
This High-grade, Powerful No. 7

Electric Belt

Is the quickest and cheapest cure for Weak Men, Varicocele, Stricture, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Urinary Diseases, Lameness, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney Trouble, and is a general invigorator for all Weak, Worn-out and Run-down People. Cut out this advertisement and send to us, and we will send this elegant Electric Belt with Suspensory Attachment. If you find it just as represented and equal to belts that are being sold as high as \$10.00 by medical sharks, then pay the express agent



our special cut price for 60 days, \$5.00, and the belt is yours. Use it for ten days, and if you are not fully satisfied that it is worth four times what you paid, return to us and we will refund your \$5.00. We guarantee this Belt to be as good as any on the market at any price, and it is our very best Belt. We have belts as low as 98 cents, but it is always best to buy a good article. Lowest prices quoted on other electrical goods. **AGENTS WANTED.** Send to-day, and your order will have prompt and careful attention. Address your letter plainly to the

F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ontario.
N. B.—We are the Largest Electrical Supply House in Canada.
Send for catalogue of Electrical Appliances. It's free.

A Case of Eczema No Pen Describes

After Three Years of Terrible Suffering, Little Mary Millar was Permanently Cured by

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Many of the cures brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment are so much like miracles that people can scarcely believe them. When Baby Millar became a victim of eczema her parents did everything that could be done to get her cured. Three doctors tried all the means in their power, but without success, and then all sorts of remedies were used, with the vain hope that something would bring relief from the disease that seemed to be burning up the living flesh.

It was not until Dr. Chase's Ointment was used that relief and cure came. This case is certified to by a prominent Sunday school superintendent of St. Catharines.

Mrs. Wm. Millar, St. Catharines, Ont., writes:—"My daughter, Mary, when six months old contracted eczema and for three years this disease baffled all treatment. Her case was one of the worst that ever came to my notice, and she suffered what no pen can ever describe. I had her treated by three different doctors, but all to no purpose whatever, and all sorts of balms, soaps and lotions were tried with no beneficial results."

"Finally I decided to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and to my surprise she began to improve immediately, and after regular treatment for a time the disease of so long-standing completely disappeared. As that was four years ago, and not a symptom of this distressing ailment has ever shown itself since, the cure must certainly be a permanent one. At the time of this cure we were living in Cornwall, Ont., and the doctors there feared that if she was not cured of eczema she would go into a decline."

Mr. S. Richardson, Jr., Superintendent Christ's Church Sunday School, St. Catharines, Ont., writes:—"I am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Millar and believe they would not make any statement knowing it to be in any way misleading or untrue."

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

SHROPSHIRE shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding. Prices right. **GEO. HINDMARSH,** Ailsa Craig, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE—A flock of 110 head, fine, healthy sheep. Can supply 2-year, 1-year and ram lambs; also 2-year, 1-year and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable. **ABRAM RUDEL,** Hespeler, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.—11 2-year-old rams, 14 shearing rams, 16 ram lambs, 20 ewe lambs, also shearing and older ewes. Registered or eligible. Low-set, well covered, in fine condition. Sires from Campbell and Dryden flocks. Prices moderate. **MALCOLM McDOUGALL,** Tiverton, Ont.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS." Am offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. Teeswater, C. P. R. **W. H. ARKELL,** Mildmay, G. T. R. **W. H. ARKELL,** Teeswater, Ont.

Newcastle Shorthorns and Tamworths

We have, as usual after the fall fairs, a lot of choice stock to offer at reasonable prices, such as 6-month Boars, ready for service; 6 to 10-month Sows, bred and ready to breed; and a nice lot of young pigs fit to wean; all the produce of our Toronto sweetstakes and prize winners. Also a few grand young Heifer and Bull Calves, all sired by Brave Baron, son of imported Indian Chief. Write for prices; they are reasonable, quality considered. **COLWILL BROS.,** Newcastle, Ont.

TAMWORTHS

FOR SALE. Two young sows, bred to Dandy 2951, a good typical sire; also several young boars and sows of very best breeding. **BRONZE TURKEY EGGS.** \$3 per setting. **HATCH DEN.** **D. J. GIBSON,** STOCK FARM, Bowmanville, Ont.

TRADE TOPICS.

FERRO-NERVO is a medicine with a staunch reputation for building up the nerve forces of a depleted system. Read the advertisement of the Royal Chemical Co., Dept. F. A., Windsor, Ont., on another page, and write, if at all interested.

NEW CENTURY AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR.—There is a striking ad. on another page that compels attention. "Does Your Dairy Look Like a Museum?" is the caption, and the brief, strong argument underneath should carry conviction. Progress means profit. To use antiquated methods is to invite waste and loss. Write C. Richardson & Co., box 1048, St. Mary's, if you have a thought that leans toward the purchase of a cream separator.

BULBS, SHRUBS, ETC.—There are many excellent catalogues of horticultural supplies issued each year. One of these is Webster Bros.' fall announcement of their stock of bulbs, roses, shrubs, perennials and decorative plants. The collections of bulbs for house planting is a particularly splendid offer. The catalogue will be mailed free, and anyone can make a collection that will give a most pleasing effect at a season of the year when bloom is all too scarce. Write Webster Bros., Hamilton, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN HERDBOOK.—By the courtesy of the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Mr. F. L. Houghton, Putney, Vermont, we have received Volume 21 of the Holstein herdbook. The volume includes all animals accepted for registration since the publication of Vol. 20 up to May 15, 1903. In it are recorded bulls numbering from 30153 to 32240, and cows with numbers ranging from 60173 to 64925. A full report of the eighteenth annual meeting of the Association, held at Syracuse, June 3rd, 1903, is also included in the volume.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE ANNOUNCEMENT.—Knowledge is power. The fact is more pertinent today than ever before. In every profession and vocation, increased knowledge and intelligent application means greater accomplishment and increased remuneration. To bring this knowledge within the reach of every person is the object of the Canadian Correspondence College, of Toronto. Courses of study are given in commercial training, civil service, library science, household science, electricity, agriculture, etc. Write now for the fall announcement to Walter James Brown, Principal, 40-46 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. John Lahmer, breeder of Large English Berkshire pigs, Vine, Ont., writes:—"My sales so far this year have exceeded any expectations I had, and the pleasant part of the business is the many satisfied customers on my list. With few exceptions, when I ship to a new locality invariably other enquiries follow, and then sales in that district. From the tone of many enquiries received, it would appear there is a fear in the minds of many would be beginners that stock is not pure-bred or, in the event of a purchase, no pedigree will be forthcoming. I have had to reply to this part of the business so often that, by reference to my ad. in this issue, you will observe, in my case at least, this point will be understood hereafter. I have always maintained—and, I think, advisedly—that breeders of any pure-bred live stock, advertising as such, should be compelled to supply recorded pedigrees, unless otherwise understood at the time of sale. The 'Advocate' has brought me such a multitude of enquiries that my sales might have been doubled were I able to fill the orders. I have increased my breeding stock very materially, and will introduce new blood whenever I can secure anything that my judgment leads me to think will do my herd good. At the present time, I have some good young stock, from four to five months old; also some nice pigs farrowed in August."



GOOD in QUALITY. The 'RAPID-EASY' GRINDER is certainly the PRER of its class."

"RAPID-EASY"

IN NAME and FAME!

For ANY power: Tread, Windmill, Steam, and does MORE WORK with SAME power than any other.

"The No. 1 Grinder which I got from you last year does my grinding VERY SATISFACTORILY. I drive it by WINDMILL, and can grind 10 BUSHELS AN HOUR. I have used other mills, BUT THIS suits me BETTER than ANY OTHER I have known."

SAMUEL O'BRIEN, Noel, N. S.
"I am using one of your No. 2, 10-inch 'RAPID-EASY' Grinders, which has proved to be A GOOD MACHINE. I use a three-horse TREAD power, and can grind 20 BUSHELS of oats PER HOUR."

LOUIS WETTLAUFER, Tavistock, Ont.
"Your No. 2 GRINDER which I got from Mr. Royce, of Walkerton, does FAST and FINE WORK, and with a reasonable amount of steam. The PLATES are EXTRA R. CHESNEY, Walkerton, Ont."

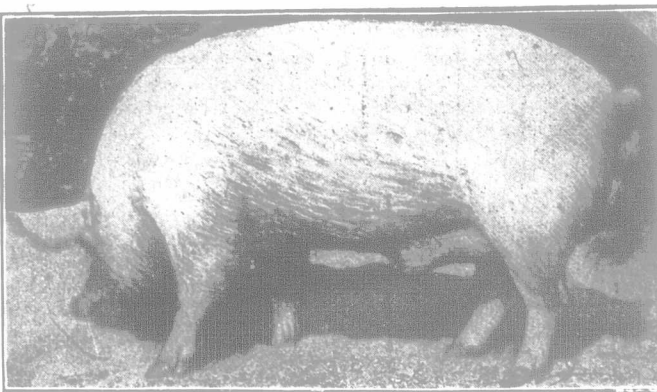
See our Agent nearest you, or write us.

Lithographic Hanger and full information on application.

J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, CANADA, near Toronto.
MEDALS: WORLD'S FAIRS—CHICAGO AND PARIS.

HILLCREST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

HERD OF
Founded upon imported stock and Canadian show animals. Various strains represented and new blood introduced at intervals. Each purchaser gets registered certificate of pedigree, and any animal failing to prove a breeder is replaced. **JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.;** Vine Sta., G.T.R., near Barrie.



We hold the world's public sale record for

Yorkshires

At the leading shows of America, in 1901 and 1902, we won 90 PER CENT. of all first prizes.

Pigs of all ages for sale at all times. We have the best blood from the leading herds of the world. When you want something good, write us. Prices are moderate.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, Jr.,** Rosebank Farm, om Churchill, Ont.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE. Young sows, bred for Sept. and October farrowing, and young stock of spring farrowing on hand. Prices reasonable. **WM. HOWE,** North Bruce, Ont.

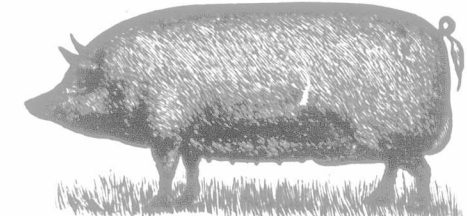
GLENBURN YORKSHIRES won Gold Medal at Ottawa, 1902. Herd averages 100, headed by the choice boar, Oak Lodge Prior and Pine Grove Squire. Twenty brood sows, 12 six-months sows, due to farrow March and April; 40 sows and boars, four weeks to three months old; pairs not akin. **DAVID BARE, Jr.,** Renfrew, Ont.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY,** om Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

YORKSHIRES For Sale:—1 boar, Cotgrave King 11649, farrowed Oct. 25th, 1902, sire Summer Hill R. G. (imp. in dam); dam Cotgrave Lassie 7th (imp.); also young boars and sows. Write **O. & J. CARRUTHERS,** Cobourg, Ont.

Maple Grove Herd of Large ENGLISH YORKSHIRES From imported and home-bred sires. Choice lot of young sows bred to imported boar, Summer Hill Dalmeny Cavalier = 10955, and a number of young stock from prizewinners. Pairs not akin supplied. **T. J. COLE,** BOX 188, om BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

GLENBURN STOCK FARM Berkshire Boars ready for use; young sows about ready to breed. Also Shorthorn calves and Shropshire rams and ram lambs. **JOHN RACEY, Jr.,** - Lennoxville, Que.



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prizes offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes especially. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices. **H. GEORGE & SONS,** Crampton P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE

at living prices—A choice lot of imported boars and sows, a number of good spring boars and sows. Also sucking pigs, furnished not akin. Importation made yearly from the leading herds of Britain. Write **H. J. DAVIS,** BOX 518, om WOODSTOCK, ONT.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Longfellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prize-winner, Highclere Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin. **W. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONT.**

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all matters. **Joseph Featherston & Son,** Streetville Station, C. P. R., and P. O. and Telegraph, Clarkson Station, G. T. R.

Yorkshires, Collies and Poultry

This month we are offering something extra in Yorkshire boars and sows, 6 weeks to 4 months. Will sell 10 yearling W. Wyandotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigree collies. **J. A. & A. B. ARMSTRONG,** Warkworth, Ont.

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires

Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om

L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

LANGELIER'S YORKSHIRES

Won 9 firsts out of a possible 13 and took \$75 prize money out of a possible \$87 at Three Rivers, Sherbrooke and St. Johns, the only three shows at which they were allowed to enter in the Province of Quebec during 1903. All the other exhibitors combined took the balance. There are still a few good boars, some imported, for sale at reasonable prices. **GUS, LANGELIER,** Quebec.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

For sale: Imported sow, in farrow to imported boar; one imported boar, year old; boars 5 and 6 months, fit for service; sows ready to breed, from imported stock; young pigs, 8 weeks old. Write **JAS. A. RUSSELL,** Precious Corners, Ont.

FREE SEND NO MONEY

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

WE TRUST YOU

This machine will play any cylinder record made as finely as any \$100 machine. We guarantee that this machine is reliable and if you are not satisfied when you receive it you can take or send the machine to any office of the Columbia Phonograph Co. in the United States and they will allow you \$3.50 towards the purchase of any other machine they make.

ONLY 65 TO BE GIVEN AWAY. WILL YOU BE ONE OF THE LUCKY ONES?

There is no better Talking Machine made than the celebrated Graphophone made by the Columbia Phonograph Co. who are the leaders in the Talking Machine Art. This genuine Columbia Graphophone Talking Machine is full size and the very latest style. It is made with clock-work motor, with a spring wound in a dust-proof metal barrel. It has a high grade speed regulator, adjusting screw, a large sized reproducer, metal diaphragm and a 10-inch Japanese horn. Underneath, this is not a Toy Graphophone, but a full sized Machine, using the same High Grade Columbia Records that are used on the highest priced Talking Machines.

made. It reproduces the sounds of speech, song or instrumental music as accurately and clearly as the most expensive machine made. You could not buy these Machines in any store in the United States for less than \$5.00 each, and we intend to give them away as Premiums for selling \$6.00 worth of our goods; but first, in order to get them introduced into this country we have set aside 65, which we are going to give away Free as an advertisement to anyone who will sell only 10 of our large, beautifully colored Pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Rock of Ages," at 25c each, and promise to show the Machine to all their friends and neighbors when they receive it. Our pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and are fully worth 50c. Our agents are delighted with them, they sell so easily. We also give a Certificate worth 50c. free to each purchaser. Understand we are giving away the 65 Graphophones only as an advertisement. When they are gone the price will be raised to \$6.00. Don't miss this chance, but write for the Pictures to-day and try to be one of the lucky 65. Address, **The Home Supply Co., Dept. 590 Toronto.**

ELEGANT SET OF DISHES GIVEN AWAY FREE.



We have 64 elegant sets of dishes left over from last season's stock (22 sets, 40 pieces; 19 sets, 38 pieces; 23 sets, 39 pieces) which we are going to give away absolutely free for selling only 10 of our large, beautifully colored pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Rock of Ages," at 25c each. Every purchase gets a certificate worth 50c. These pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. Miss Cooper, Oak River, Man., writes: "As soon as I got the pictures, I called on five parties and in about 15 minutes I had not one left and could have sold many more if I had had them. They went like hot cakes. Everybody wondered how you could sell them for so little. And just think you have to sell only 10 of these handsome pictures in order to get one of these elegant sets of dishes. All at year we gave them away for selling from \$3.50 to \$5.10 worth (according to the number of pieces) and they sell regularly in all stores for \$4.00 and \$5.00. Every piece is full size for family use, and is made of the finest ware in the newest shapes and latest designs, with beautifully colored raised decorations. Mrs. Turner, Crossbury, Que., writes: "I am more than pleased with my dishes. They are far better than I expected and they came without one getting broken." Ladies now is your chance. Remember only 64 sets to be given away, so send for the pictures to-day, as the 40-piece sets will be given away first, then the 38, and so on until the whole 64 are gone. Address: **THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 588 TORONTO.**

FREE!

Ladies and Girls,
You Can Earn This

Handsome Fur Scarf

In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid 8 large, beautifully-colored Pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross I Cling," at 25c. each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. Each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Beckers, Rosenberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for \$3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is \$3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$10.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address: **THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 585 TORONTO.**

14K GOLD WATCH FREE

for selling only 10 large, beautifully colored Pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross I Cling," at 25c. each. Every purchaser gets a 50c. certificate free. These pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. This elegant watch has a heavy gold laid, beautifully engraved case, handsome dial, dust proof, adjusted to position, patent escapement and highly finished through out. The movement is an American style, stem wind and set, expansion balance, quick train, and you can rely upon it to keep good time. Norman Helsey, Unionville, Ont., writes: "Many thanks for my watch, I am just delighted with it. My father set it with his watch a first night I got it and it is exactly with it yet. The people all think it is a little dandy and my school friends are all going to try and get one like it." Boys, you will never get a chance to get in a handsome watch for nothing. Write to-day. **THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 579 TORONTO.**

\$2.98 Gold WATCH

AT WHOLESALE PRICE. Only 28 left.

Magnificent Solid Alaska Silver Watch, with horse and rider handsomely inlaid in Solid Gold. The case is small, elegant, stem wind and set, screw back and bezel, highly finished, dust proof, with heavy French crystal. The movements are all level, regulated with quick train and expansion balance, perfectly regulated, a thoroughly reliable and accurate time-keeper. You could not buy this watch elsewhere for as little as we ask. The reason we are selling them so cheap is because we have only 28 left in stock. Send us your name and address and we will express office, so that we can give you a chance to see and examine the watch before paying for it, just as you would do in a store. Then, when you are perfectly satisfied that it is the bargain we claim it to be, pay the Express. Of course you must bear in mind that we have only 28 of these watches left, and we must fill cash orders first. We would therefore advise you to send \$2.98 cash with order and we will forward the watch by registered mail. We guarantee perfect satisfaction and will cheerfully refund your money if you wish it. Address: **THE TERRY WATCH COMPANY, DEPT. 591 TORONTO.**

32 FUR FREE CAPERINES

These Caperines cost us \$3.75 and we sold them for \$4.75 cash. They are made of fine quality, goose-necked, well lined and ornamented with 6 long full tails. Out of several hundreds of these elegant Caperines we have only 32 left, and as we wish to clear them out at once we have decided to give them away absolutely free for selling only 10 of our large, beautifully colored Pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Rock of Ages," at 25c. each (every purchaser gets a 50c. certificate free). These Pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. Our agents are delighted with them. They sell so easily. This is a great chance for any lady or girl to get a magnificent warm Fur Caperine for the winter. Remember, there are only 32, so send for the Pictures at once or you will be too late. **Home Supply Co., Dept. 588 Toronto.**

FREE STEAM ENGINE

Wouldn't you like to have one? "My Engine can run 6 to 8 spools and I am delighted with it. All the boys want to buy it, but I wouldn't sell it for \$1.00." That is what Alf Dural, Braesbridge, Ont., said, and we have dozens of other letters praising this big, powerful Engine. It stands 11 inches high and is strongly made of steel with polished brass boiler, safety valve, whistle, steam dome, stationary cylinder, piston cross head, connecting rod and crank shaft with fly wheel attached, so that you can run all kinds of Toy Machinery. Just the machine to delight every boy's heart, and all you have to do to get it is to sell only 5 of our large, beautifully colored pictures named "The Angel's Whisper," "Simply to the Cross I Cling," and "The Family Record." These pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. You sell them for only 25c., and give each purchaser a 50c. certificate free, return us the money and we will immediately forward the Engine. Remember it is all free. We allow you to keep our money to pay your postage. Write us for Pictures to-day. Address: **THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 580 TORONTO.**

LADY'S ENAMELLED WATCH FREE

for selling only 10 large, beautifully colored Pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross I Cling," at 25c. each. Every purchaser gets a 50c. certificate free. These pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. This dainty and reliable Lady's Watch has Gold hands, fancy dial, is stem wind and set, with jeweled movement and solid silver nickel case with roses and leaves beautifully enamelled in natural colors. Agnes Patterson, Xanabino, B.C., writes: "I was delighted to get such a surprise. It was always my ambition to have a watch, but such a little beauty as you sent me took us all by storm. All my companions are going to earn a watch like mine." We want every girl and lady who has not a watch already to write for the Pictures at once. Address: **THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 581 TORONTO.**

FREE MAGIC LANTERN

Just send us your name and address on a Post Card, and we will mail you a post-paid, 5 large, beautifully colored picture, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Rock of Ages." These pictures are beautifully finished in 12 different colors, and are well worth 50c. You sell them for only 25c. each, and give a free certificate worth 50c. to each purchaser, return us the money and we will immediately send you this large, well made, finely finished Magic Lantern, with 3 fine focusing lenses, an excellent reflector, and a large lamp which shows a strong, clear, white light, reproducing the pictures in a clear, distinct form on the sheet. With the Lantern we also send 12 beautifully colored slides illustrating about 72 different views, such as Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, Clown's performances, etc., etc., and full directions. Address: **The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 583 Toronto.**

Real Opal Ring Free.

Superior Quality Solid Gold Filled Ring, guaranteed for five years, beautifully set with three large real opals, 2 of imitation. The prettiest and most expensive Ring ever given away. Miss Corn, Washington, Auburn, Ont., writes: "I am perfectly delighted with my Opal Ring. I consider it a gem of beauty and a very elegant gift for the amount of work I did." Girls and ladies, we will give you this beautiful Real Opal Ring free if you will sell only eight of our large, beautifully colored Pictures, named "The Angel's Whisper," "Simply to the Cross I Cling" and "The Family Record." These Pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. You sell them for only 25c. and give a free certificate worth 50c. to each purchaser, return us the money, and we will send you this beautiful Real Opal Ring free. Address: **The Colonial Art Co., Dept. 583 Toronto.**

LADIES' GOLD WATCH FREE

Send us your name and address on a Post Card and we will mail you post-paid, 20 Canadian Home Cook Books, beautifully bound and each containing 730 choice Recipes. These Books were never before sold for less than 25c. each. You sell them for only 15c. and give a free Certificate worth 50c. to each purchaser, return us the money and we will send you this beautiful little watch with 14k Gold Finished Case, elaborately engraved in Solid Gold designs, fancy dial, dainty hands and reliable imported Swiss movement. It is undoubtedly the prettiest little Gold Watch ever given away. Myrtle Clynne, Walsingham Centre, Ont., writes: "I am well pleased with my Watch. It is a little beauty and far hand-omer than I expected. I have been agent for other companies before, but never got such a lovely Premium." Ladies and Girls, write us to-day. We guarantee to treat you right. **SPECIALTY CO., DEPT. 586 TORONTO.**

HANDSOME FREE WATCH

for selling 10 Canadian Home Cook Books, each only \$0.25c. Canadian Home Cook Books, all nicely printed, beautifully bound and each one containing 730 choice Recipes. A Certificate worth 50c. given free with each Book. This handsome Watch has polished silver nickel case, the back elaborately engraved, fancy milled edge, heavy beveled crystal and imported Swiss movement. R. H. Lamb, Chapeau, Ont., writes: "I am very proud of my beautiful watch. I would not trade with my father. I sold the Cook Books easily after school. Write us to-day and we will send you the Cook Books post-paid. **THE HOME SPECIALTY CO., DEPT. 587 TORONTO.**

Violin and Case FULL SIZE VIOLIN AND OUTFIT ONLY \$3.75

This Violin possesses a rare, powerful tone of sweet, melodious quality, equalling that of the famous Stradivarius violin, of which it is an exact copy. The body is old seasoned maple of beautiful flame, the top is spruce wood, 80 to 100 years old, procured from the wondrous Black Forest of Germany. The color is a rich reddish brown, hand rubbed in oil to a high plane polish, and the trimmings, such as pegs, finger-board, tail, etc., are Ebony finished. Our \$3.75 price includes the Violin exactly as described, a fine elastic bow, two sets of gut strings, a big cake of rosin, finger-board, chart and a self-teaching instruction book, all packed in a neat violin case. Simply drop us a card with your name and address and nearest express office and we will ship this fine Violin outfit for your free inspection. Then if, after a thorough examination, you find it equal to Violin outfits sold regularly for \$10.00, pay the express agent \$3.75 and express charges, otherwise **NOT ONE CENT.** For \$1.10 extra we will send a handsome flannel-lined black ja-nanned case with horn's trimmings. Order to-day. We may not be able to repeat this offer. **THE NATIONAL TRADING CO., DEPT. 592 TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

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

STOLEN
 from the Dairy Building, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, on Saturday evening, Sept. 12th, 30 bundles of calendar pictures, "Can't You Guess?" Advertising the famous

**MELOTTE
 ...CREAM
 SEPARATORS**

The undersigned will pay
\$10.00
 reward for information resulting in the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves.

R.A. LISTER & CO. LTD.
 579 & 581 ST. PAUL STREET.
 MONTREAL.

Every Farmer Should Have a

2,000-lb.

**KING EDWARD
 SCALE**

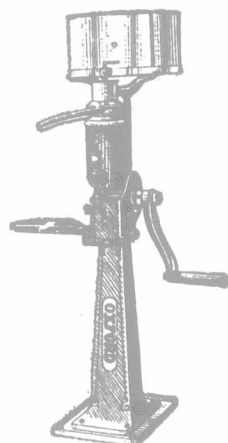
Manufactured by



Get our special prices this month

C. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

**THE OXFORD
 CREAM SEPARATOR**



skims cleaner, is easier to wash, better constructed, turns earlier, and is handsomer in appearance than any other cream separator built in Canada, or elsewhere. Don't buy any other until you have seen it. It is the best and cheapest in the world. Manufactured by

Durham Manufacturing Co., Limited, DURHAM, ONT.

FARM FOR SALE

A Rare Opportunity.

One of the finest in Western Ontario. Thoroughly drained and well fenced. It is in the highest state of cultivation, absolutely free from noxious weeds of any sort. Contains 150 acres of excellent loamy soil, more easy and comfortable to work than heavy soil, but by no means of a light or hungry nature. It is nearly square in shape, and has no waste land. A small spring creek and never-failing spring within fifty yards of buildings. The barns are large and in good condition. The house was lately remodelled, and is large, comfortable and convenient, with an unfailing well of perfectly pure water very close. There is a beautiful grove and lawns, also orchard and various small fruits, sufficient for home use, about four acres timber and twenty acres fall wheat. Situated within ten miles of the City of London, very close to the main road, and convenient to school, post office, and English, Presbyterian or Methodist churches, also within ten minutes' walk from the route of the electric road now under construction from London. Will sell either 100 acres, with buildings above described, or 50 acres with separate set of buildings (also with spring creek), or both together, to suit. Price is reasonable, and terms will be made to suit purchaser. This place is an ideal home in a good neighborhood and an AI farm in best possible condition for making money, either from stock or crops. This farm has been the property and home of the present owners for nearly thirty years, and he now purports to sell, and will sell at once in order to get away to London before winter. Inquiries will be promptly answered by addressing

THE MANAGER,

James Hutton & Co., Ltd.,
 101 BAY ST., TORONTO, ONT.

**Autumn
 Vacations**

in the west are growing more popular each season. The resorts are not then crowded, and the climate is delightful. This is especially true of Colorado and California. The new overland service via the

**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and
 Union Pacific Line**

brings these remarkable States within easy reach of Chicago, and low rates make the trip inexpensive. A 56-page book, "Colorado-California," sent for six cents' postage.

**A. J. TAYLOR, 8 King Street East,
 Canadian Passenger Agent, TORONTO.**

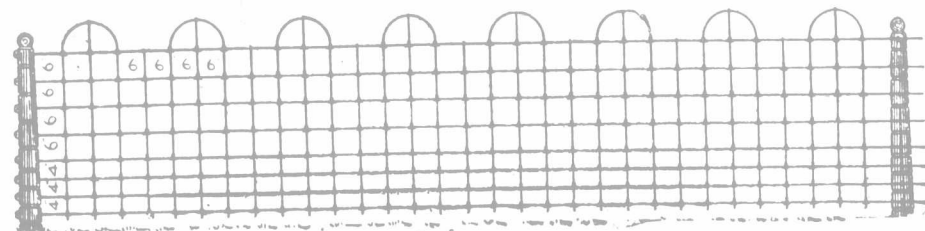
**YOU SHOULD TRY
 Our Carbon Paper.**

We beg to call the attention of all typewriter users to the fact that we RETAIL our carbon at WHOLESALE PRICES. We sell direct to the consumer. We do a strictly Mail Order business. Our price is

**\$2.75 Per Box of
 100 Sheets, Prepaid,**

and we give you the privilege of returning the carbon if you do not find it satisfactory. SEND US A TRIAL ORDER.

**The Queen City Carbon Paper Co.
 TORONTO, - CANADA.**



This Fence is particularly suited for cemetery, orchard and garden. Made of wickets 12 inches wide, and any length required. The price is less than that of the other ornamental fences, and in a long stretch this is a consideration.

The ANCHOR FENCE is made of all No. 9 wire, either plain or coiled.

**ESPLEN FRAME & CO.,
 Stratford, Ont.**

AGENTS WANTED.

**Joseph Rodgers & Sons
 Limited,
 SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.**

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