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OCTOBER 20, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

No. 630



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SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each James Hutten & Co., Mentreal, "OLE AGENTO



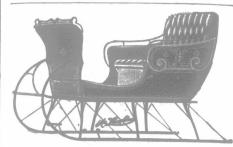
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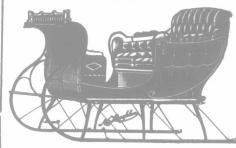
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Better than ever for 1904 05, more comfortable, more artistically finished. Greater variety from which to select.

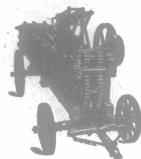
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are unanimous in praises for the Columbia Press.
They say it will
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Every Farmer Should Have a

KING EDWARD SCALE special prices this month

G. Wilson & Son, Ltd., Canada. Toronto,

The Managers of Dr. Barnardo's Hemes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have pasted through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred R. Gwen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Hemes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto. BOYS FOR FARM HELP.

at our expense

We want every man and woman in Canada who suffers from Kidney and Bladder Troubles, to write us for a free sample of Gin Pills.

We want everyone who has sick friends to send us their names and addresses, that we may mail them, free of charge, a sample box of Gin Pills.

100,000 Sample Boxes Given Away.

There are hundreds who are martyrs to Kidney Trouble, having tried everything else without relief. There are dozens in every town who may have Kidney Trouble without knowing it. If you are pale—losing flesh—can't sleep—no appetite—if you constantly desire to urinate—if the urine is scanty, burning or highly colored—if the feet and hands are swollen-if the eyesight is dimmed-if there are frequent pains in the back, through the hips and legs-then you have the most positive symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

These are the people, we hope, who will send in their names that Gin Pills may cure them. What They Are What They Do

Rach Gin Pill contains the medicinal properties of one

and one-half ounces of best Holland Gin. The harmful substances—and the alcohol—are left out. These medicinal principles are combined with several other remedies of exceptional value—and the whole made up in the form of a small, pleasant pill. These are the famous Gin Pills that have the largest sale—and the greatest number of cures to their credit—of any Kidney and Bladder remedy, ever introduced in Canada.

Gin Pills cure "Cold on the Kidneys," Inflammation of the Kidneys, Uric Acid, causing Gout and Rheumatism, Ulceration and Inflammation of the Bladder, Painful and Suppressed Urine, constant desire to urinate, Gravel or Stone in the Bladder, and all other troubles, caused by sick Kidneys and Bladder. They never fail to relieve the

sharp, shooting pain, make urination easy, natural and regular, strengthen the organs, and effect a speedy and permanent cure. won't you try Gin Pills at our expense? It costs nothing. Simply a post card. Ask us to send a sample box free—say in what paper you saw this advertisement—and sign your name and address. Do it to-day—NOW.

BOLE DRUG CO., Dopt. Winnipes, Man.

Rest for Mothe

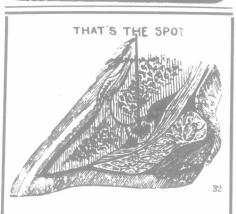
Pleasure for the Children It is not always that pleasure and pro-it can be combined.

fit can be combined.

The Now Contury Washer affords the children an opportunity of rendering effective help—and at the same time delight themselves. Ball-bearings and strong spiral springs reduce to a minimum all the work usually necessary. Five to six minutes does a tub-ful.

If your hardware dealer does not carry them, write us for booklet. Sold by most dealers at \$3.50.

THE DOWSWELL MFG CO. LTD., HAMILTON, GAN.



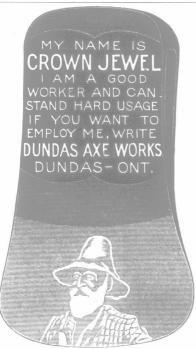
Navicular disease (also called coffinjoint or groggy lameness) is an inflammation of a small bone inside the horse's hoof. It is the most common and serious of all forms of hoof trouble. Write for free description, giving cause, signs and treatment of this disease.

DUNLOP "IDEAL" HORSESHOE PADS

Put new legs on your horse and make his working life longer. Good for navicular discase. Will cure or help to cure all forms of lameness.

Send your name on a post cord to The Dunlop Tire Co., Torento, for free advice on horse lameness,

Put on by the Blacksmith who shoes your horse



Write for Booklet

Canadian main line, now almost finished, for sale on ten years' time, near good town in famous Kamsack or Canora District, Good water, good soil, good crops and fine cattle. Write at once for free maps and particulars. This land was selected early, but has never yet been offered to settlers. Land is shown free from our office at Canora, N.-W. T. Scandinavian Canadian Land Co., 24 Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

He who has courage to keep within his income, has little to fear.

Moral cowardice and lack of independence cause most of the heartaches.

Perhaps your work is of a humdrum nature, but your thoughts need not be.

He who never considers his blessings might as well not have any.

Better have little and appreciate what you have than to acquire a feverish desire for more than you can use.

"When I was touring in the south last fall," said Lew Dockstader, "Barnum & Bailey's circus was booked to pitch tents in Macon, Ga. Walking along the street one day, I came upon a group of colored men gazing open-mouthed at a yellow and red poster, which bore in letters of green this announcement

" Wait. Wait. Wait. The Greatest Show on Earth, Sept. 1.'

" 'Ah ain't agoin' to dat show,' remarked one husky mulatto to his yellow companion.

" 'Whah foh you ain't goin?" was the

" Ah's gwan to wait foh de othah show wot's bettah,' he said.

"' They ain't no battah show," said

"'Yes, they is,' was the rejoinder. 'It say so on dat hill. Cain't you read? 'Greatest Show on Ea'th' 'cept one.' -[New York Times.

They were from up the State, and were newly wed. Part of the bridal tour included a visit to the aquanium. The fish hatchery exhibit interested the bride, who was of frugal disposition. After watching the embryo water denizens in various stages of development, she said:

"John, dear, you know we agreed to raise our own poultry to save expense. Don't you think it would be a good idea to do the same with fishes? Suppose you see the man in charge here and buy a dozen trout eggs. That will be enough for a start, and you can ask him for directions for raising them. We might put a pan of water in the incubator with the eggs. It looks easy and I'm awfully fond of fish."-[New York Press.

Sir Archibald Geikie, in his recentlypublished "Scottish Reminiscences," says that when he came to write down the many good stories and personal aneodotes which he had received by word of mouth, he was surprised to find there was hardly a single one of them that had not already appeared in print. For example, the Scottish story about the man who snored so loud in church that "he waukened us a'," he discovered in an epigram of the Restoration, about a sermon by South

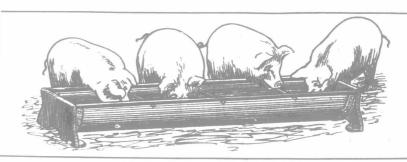
The doctor stopped, began to call "Pray, wake the Earl of Lauderdale! My lord, why, 'tis a monstrous thing, You snore so loud-you'll wake the King!"

AFTER THE GERMANS.

Mr. Richard Euler, a German farmer, who came from North Dakota and settled in Dryden township, in the Wabigoon district, last spring, is advertising the advantages of the district in papers in the rural constituencies of Germany. He is doing so entirely at his own expense, and upon his own responsibility, and in a recent letter to the colonization branch, said that a large correspondence has resulted, and he is confident that a number of excellent settlers from Germany will come to Ontario. There have been a few additional arrivals at Dryden lately from German settlements in North Dakota, principally owing to the correspondence maintained by Mr. Euler.

A German mechanic from Rome, N.Y., who is going to take up land in the Temiskaming district, called on the Director of Colonization recently. His attention had been attracted by the Department's literature regarding the region, and he said that, having a little money of his own, and not being afraid of work, he was determined to set up for himself. His family accompanies him. His conversation and bearing stamped him as a man of intelligence, just such an other settler as those who at Dryden and in the newer parts of the Province are forming the neuclei of thriving German settlements.

IT PAYS TO RAISE HOGS



as well as other live stock, and by a little judicial forethought and expenditure you can materially increase the profits on them.

The day of saying ''Anything is good enough for the hog" has passed away, and now it is, "Nothing is too good for Mr. Hog." Shrewd stockraisers have demonstrated from experience that good warm pens, sanitary floors and clean troughs pay good profits. It has now been amply proven that our

Patent Steel Hog Trough

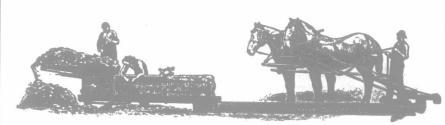
fills a long-felt want for a convenient, clean, indestructible trough. It is honestly made, heavy and strong, and fully warranted. The users are our strongest advertisers. If your agent does not keep them, write us direct.

Agents wanted everywhere, Catalogue free Shipping Connections with C. P. R. and G. T. B.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd.

Successors to W. Gordon, TWEED, ONT.

DAIN PULL POWER BALING PRESS



Full circle machine, is strongly built; has great capacity. 25 tons have been pressed in 14 hours. Is light draft; can be set in any barn. Most convenient press made to-day, both in regard to setting and for transportation. Send for catalogue, and correspond with us. Prices

DAIN MANF'G CO., PRESTON, ONT.

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

WE take pleasure in offering to the public a 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 hack. Now, we ask you when you go to huve a Saw back. Now, we sak you, when you go to buy a Saw, to sak 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 it are branded allver 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.



ow-Down Oxford **Cream Separator**

is without a doubt the only new and up to-date machine on the market. The Oxford is a perfect skimmer, easy to wash and turn, and has all parts and bearings interchangeable.

Don't be persuaded into buying an old style or out-ofdate separator when you can get an Oxford for the same Write for catalogue.

DURHAM MFG. CO., Limited, - Durham, Ont.

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Your Ideal Cracker

Think of all the good kinds of crackers you ever tasted. The creamy whiteness of the first—the lightness of the second - the crispness of another—the appetising appearance of another - the delicious eating of the fifth. Then see how we've combined all these five points into one cracker.

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

Conjure up your idealyour perfect cracker-and you'll find it in Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas.

SCIENTIFIC HOME-MAKING

Every woman is anxious to be a successful home-maker Take a course BY MAIL in Household Science, including cooking, care of house, hygiene, domestic architecture, laundry work, house and emergency nursing, household accounts, etc. Ask for full particulars.

Canadian Correspondence College, I td., Toronto, Canada.

1879-First and Best-1904

DeLaval Cream Separators

Always the leader, because of the principles employed in design and construction.

Prof. Dean, of the O.A.C., says: "We use

this machine in preference to any other, in our regular creamery work."

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77 York St., TORONTO WINNIPEG

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USE ROOFING

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RUPTURE

Write for particulars as to how to cure it without a risky operation. Invaluable advice FREE G. H. Dorenwend, R. S., Toronto, Ont. State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St.

Canadian Dairying, BY PROFESSOR HENRY H. DEAN, of the Ontario Agricultural College. A thoroughly practical book, illustrated; price, \$1.00, pestpaid. William Briggs, 29-38 Richmond St. West,

LAST MOUNTAIN

are only \$9.10 per acre. Average yield for four years over 25 bushels per acre, grading No. 1 Hard and No. 1 Northern. JUST COME AND SEE.



Harvesting Scene.

A section is a fortune. Railway already graded. Trains running next year. Two steamers on the Lake. Write for free books and maps.

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WM. PEARSON & CO., Winnipeg.

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FERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." And Nome Magazine. ESTABLISHED 1866.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 20, 1904.

No. 630

EDITORIAL.

Fluctuating Hog Prices.

A correspondent in Oxford Co., Ont., asks why the quotations for select hogs at Toronto and London should vary so widely, and why, in many cases, these quotations are below the actual price paid farmers for hogs fed and weighed off their wagons at the Ingersoll pac ing-house, or by drovers at neighboring points. Perhaps the easiest way to answer this question is to say that the packers manipulate prices, and that is certainis often quite obscure. The packers profess to regulate their prices according to Old Country quotations, as received daily or on alternate days, from the British markets. This method, of course, is not entirely satisfactory to the packer, and is a most unreliable basis to work from, as the hog products lought on the strength of a cable report are not marketed until months after, when values may be radically altered, but it is claimed that by following this plan consistently the law of averages will be fairly certain to insure a profit on a year's operations. It is a most unfortunate circumstance for the Canadian pork business that something more reliable than the speculative or even actual market in Great Britain cannot be used as a basis for fixing the market price of live hogs here. Every one who follows the trend of prices has seen the buyers here suddenly reduce prices on hogs ten, fifteen and twenty-five cents a hundred for a day or week, and then just as suddenly rush them up again, even though in the meantime they had not sold a pound of product and there had been no unusual movement in live hogs. The packer claims this is how he must protect himself, but, to the producer, it looks like a thin excuse to secure a lot of hogs at a bargain, which would not have been marketed had the raisers been aware of a temporary slump in prices just ahead. And, no doubt, the producer is unduly pinched in these slumps, for if the packers provide storage for their products in he Old Country, either of their own or with their commission merchants, so that they can hold goods during a depression caused by speculative operations, there would be no occasion for the producers here to feel the effects of the manipulators of pork prices in exchanges thousands of miles away, and upon products not to be actually marketed for months to come. The above may be given as the reasons for the sudden variations in prices at Canadian points. As for the cause in the difference in price paid at one point, as compared with another, that is wholly due to competition, or the lack of it; to local circumstances. Buyers knowing their territory may feel certain that they can secure their allotted complement of hogs in the given time, so endeavor to buy "right." At other times, they may feel anxious about securing a sufficient supply to keep the factory hands employed, and, consequently, have to enhance the price. It might be mentioned just here that the pork-packers in Ontario do not profess to have proper understandings with each other, and this may, in some cases, account for a disagreement in prices.

Our correspondent also says that last spring drovers paid more in some cases for export cattle at local points than we quoted for Toronto market. This may partly be explained by the receipt of orders from Chicago for the best cattle, and as the large dealers in Chicago are able to pay more for cattle, on account of their large trade and consequent smaller profits per head, they were

able to overbid buyers for Canadian houses or once set about securing valuable commodities for buyer was the real exporter, and shipped his cattle direct to the Old Country, and he naturally could buy as well in the country as the commission firms or exporters on the Toronto markets.

In buying all kinds of stock in the country, the buyers often start out with the market ruling at a certain figure, which is used as the basis for the week's buying, but, soon afterwards, a cable report may indicate considerable weakness. This would reduce prices where it would be known, but a certain buyer in the country very often doesn't ly the chief reason, but the basis of manipulation know for a few days later, while another may receive orders at once to pay less.

The hog market is but one phase of our system of sales that is unsatisfactory. Other lines of produce are also mishandled—dairy products, fruit, etc.; wheat depending upon the quotations of flour; market cattle in Canada upon the price ruling in Britain to-day, rather than upon that likely to prevail two or three weeks later, when the same stock reach the other side. To regulate some of these inconsistencies in marketing, there is ample work for a commission having similar powers to those exercised by the Railway Commission, and until some such check is put upon the more powerful corporations doing business in Canada, prices will continue to fluctuate in response to a false demand, just as they do under the influence of a real demand or a varying supply.

The Western Fruit Market.

It is announced that this year the city of Winnipeg has received over one thousand carloads of fruit for consumption. This statement should be significant to the fruit-growers of the fruit-growing Provinces of the east and west. It indicates that there is developing upon the Western prairies an immense market for fruit of all descriptions, and that when favorable transportation rates are arranged this market will look for its supplies from both British Columbia and eastern orchards, and for the district that can best supply the demands of the Western tastes there is awaiting a magnificent trade. This year small shipments (two carloads) of perishable fruits were shipped from Ontario to Winnipeg, experimentally, and the results were most satisfactory. Next year, we should see not carloads, which are required to spend from five to six days upon the road, but whole fast trainloads of fruit speeding westward with all the running rights of passenger trains. There should also be developed better freight arrangements for the transportation of apples in boats bringing freight to Georgian Bay ports and returning empty are numerous, and cars are rushing, loaded with wheat, to Fort William and Port Arthur, only to be returned empty to the prairie towns, when they might be earning revenue by carrying fruit or other farm produce, such as poultry, butter, bacon, hams, etc., from the east. Our transportation authorities and companies might well devote more study to the principles that govern the cheap carriage of freight. The business doctrine of Mr. J. J. Hill, of the Northern Pacific, is that an empty car on a return trip increases the freight rates by double, and his success in securing freight for his line and the competition he is able to wage against roads more advantageously situated for the carrying of certain commodities amply support his contention. Our transcontinental lines would be instituting a wise policy and doing their patrons at both ends of the Great Lakes an immense service if they at

Canadian exporters. In other cases, the local transportation westward, both by fast train and by the lake routes.

Live Stock the Farmer's Safest Asset.

In no country in the world are the climatic and general conditions more favorable to the health and thrift of farm stock than in Canada. Epidemic diseases of a serious nature are rarely prevalent, and the common complaints in animal life are so infrequent as to render the practice of the veterinarian by no means profitable if he depends on this alone for a living. By the exercise of reasonable judgment in feeding, and care and cleanliness, there need be no check to the steady growth and development of any class of our farm animals, and as our climate and soil are well suited to the growing of a great variety of fodder and forage crops, as well as of grain, a shortage of stock feed is very seldom experienced. Those farmers who depend mainly upon the sale of grain as a source of revenue are liable to disappointment from the failure, or partial failure, of certain crops, but it is a rare occurrence to find more than one of the many sources of stock feed failing in the same season. And the markets are quite as steady and reliable for stock and its products as for grain and hay; while by feeding the latter to stock, and selling them in the form of beef and milk and butter, or of mutton, wool and bacon, a higher price may generally be realized for them than when teamed out and sold in their raw state. There is also the great advantage from feeding the bulk of the crops on the farm, that by this means the fertility of the land is maintained, while by the other course its power of productiveness is lessened with every crop sold off the farm. There is at present a good demand at good prices for all classes of stock, whether pure-bred or for commercial purposes, with the prospect of an indefinite continuance of the present prosperous conditions. Horses, a class of stock raised more or less by nearly all farmers, were never more in demand or selling at better prices, and the opening up and bringing into cultivation of new lands, both in the east and the West, will create an increasing demand for many years. The same conditions will ensure a demand for all other classes of farm stock, and the founding of new towns and the increase of population in our cities, as the result of the establishment and growth of manufactories, will furnish an ever-increasing home market for meat and milk, for flour and vegetables, and poultry and its products, to say nothing of the profitable export markets we now enjoy, and which are capable of great expansion if we are but careful to produce the best quality in all lines of produce. The facilities for the improvement of our live stock are now easily within the reach of even the farmer of moderate means, and there is no reasonable excuse for being content to raise inferior animals, which cost quite as much to feed, and which bring but small returns when sold, as compared with the improved breeds. The doctrine of more and better stock for the Canadian farmer is a safe and sound one to proclaim, as it means more money from the staple crops, as well as from the animals raised.

There are only two real sources of national wealth, apart from the national resources of the country; they are the intelligence and industry of the people, but judging by the campaign literature and political slogan one would think the tariff was of more importance than all else.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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JOHN WELD, MANAGRE

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LONDON, CANADA,

HORSES.

Wounds.

(Continued.)

CONTUSED AND LACERATED WOUND.-A contusion is a bruise, or other injury, inflicted with a blunt object, without perforation of the skin, and the consequences are: (1) A degree of concussion or benumbing which may be severe without further mischief, as, for example, when a horse strikes his leg with the opposite foot, goes lame for a time, but is soon all right again. called interfering or brushing, and a repetition of it will cause some structural change in the part contused. Horses that interfere can, in many cases, be prevented by careful shoeing; while in others it is necessary to wear a boot for protection. This infirmity is commonly seen in the hind legs, where it is not so serious as in the fore. Horses that cut or brush in front are generally bad-legged ones, with round fetlock and turned-out toes, and they should be considered unsound, as they may be brought to the ground at any time if the limb be severely struck. It is an exception to see an animal with this conformation well marked without broken knees, if he has done any considerable work

The second effect of contusion is a structural injury, varying in degree: First, there may be rupture of a small blood vessel, and infiltration of the blood into the surrounding tissues; second, a large vessel may be ruptured, and the blood extravasated in considerable quantity, tearing up the connective tissues, in which it coagulates.

The third effect, and a most common one, is the formation of a serous abscess (one containing a greater or less quantity of thin, reddish fluid).

The fourth effect may be pulpification, or disorganization, and consequent mortification of the parts, more or less deeply imbedded. Repeated contusions by interfering are succeeded, especially in cold weather, by violent inflammation of the skin and underlying tissues, and the formation of abscesses, which sometimes are very severe and endanger the animal's life, and in some cases a joint becomes involved, when the case becomes very serious.

The treatment for contusions is that calculated to suppress inflammation and suppuration. If the wound be very severe, there may be little pain

shown at first, on account of a partial paralysis of the nervous supply of the part, and this is calculated to deceive the owner. He must, therefore, take into consideration the character of the accident, if it be severe or otherwise, and the general condition of the animal; "if there be shivering, debility and partial collapse shortly after the accident, he may expect the reaction to be proportionately severe. The local treatment for contusions is the application of hot water or hot poultices, and an anodyne liniment, as one made of two ounces laudanum, one-half ounce acetate of lead, and a pint of water, to allay inflammation and prevent suppuration. The constitutional treatment during the state of partial collapse consists in administering stimulants, as two-ounce doses of sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of cold water, or four to six ounces brandy or whiskey, diluted, every two hours, as long as necessary; when reaction sets in, the patient should be given a moderate purgative, as six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, and this followed by two to four drams nitrate of potash, three times daily, and light food.

If much blood be imprisoned, or if a serous abscess is formed, the contusion must be lanced, and the contents removed, after which it should be treated as a punctured wound, viz.: flushed out three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of

Two Copies of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine Needed in Some Homes.

@

16 Warrender Park Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1904. Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.:

Gentlemen,-I like the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine better each day, and consider it to be the very best all-round agricultural and family paper published on either side of the water. It is just what the people need, and should be in every home. I have just one objection to your paper, and that is in regard to the Home Magazine Department. It is too interesting, as I never have any opportunity of reading the paper until after Mrs. Kennedy has thoroughly read every item in that department. Wishing you continued success, I am, Very truly yours,

W. J. KENNEDY.

EDITOR'S NOTE.-One way in which our friend Prof. Kennedy (who is just now making a European tour as agricultural expert for the U. S. Government) and other heads of families who have the same trouble can overcome the difficulty mentioned, is to have two copies of the paper ordered and coming to the house, one for each branch of the household.]

carbolic acid or other antiseptic. Where pulpifica tion and sloughing are present, the same treatment is adopted. During the process of sloughing, the animal's strength should be kept up by good food and tonics, as dram doses each of gentian, ginger and nux vomica, three times daily.

LACERATED CONTUSED WOUNDS.-When the skin is divided, lacerated and torn by the contusion, the lesion is called a lacerated wound. The edges of such wounds are ragged and uneven, the parts being bruised and torn rather than cut, and accompanied by much straining of the This dragging and surrounding tissues. bruising weakens the vitality of the part.

The loss of vitality and the depression of the nervous system may prevent the manifestation of much pain until reaction sets in. There is always less hemorrhage than from an incised wound, because the vessels are irregularly divided, torn or twisted.

The treatment of wounds in which laceration is the chief characteristic consists in the removal of partially detached tissue, thoroughly cleansing the wound, using the antiseptic dressings already mentioned, and, if possible, keeping the tissues in apposition by the use of bandages or compresses (sutures are seldom applicable). The liberal application of cold water tends to hasten union. The patient must have absolute rest, and the constitutional treatment should be the same as for contused wounds.

Enclosed find our renewal to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine " for another year. We all enjoy its reading very much. MRS. M. CAMERON. Manotick, Ont.

Demand for Horses.

The question is frequently raised whether the present demand for good horses will become a permanent feature of the industry. So many radical changes in motor power have been inaugurated which indirectly aim to supplant the use of horses that breeders frequently are timid about enlarging their operations. Judging from the movement of horses thus far the current season there will be as strong a future demand for commercial horses as characterizes the present consumption. In some classes, instead of consumption declining it has agreeably expanded the current year. This is particularly true as to the broader demand for

At the Chicago market the fiscal year all previous price records have been broken and draft animals have sold as high as \$660. The heavy business horse has not only successfully met all competition, but also has met a more urgent inquiry and sold at higher values than at any time in the history of the industry

The trend of industrial development foreshadows a broader consumption of heavy draft horses. The paving of cities makes possible the transportation of five and six ton loads, which requires increased veight and muscular power in draft horses. The transformation in agricultural operations has created increased demand for heavy draft animals. Where the farmer formerly was content with a walking plow that turned a single furrow, to-day on the same farm he is riding a gang plow that turns three furrows. The farmer until recently cut his corn by hand; to-day he harvests the crop with a horse-power machine. Improved laborsaving machinery is being used on farms which requires heavy horses to operate, and the general trend of industrial development calls for the increased use of heavy draft horses. The draft animal is helping solve the labor problem. Present and prospective industrial expansion contemplates the enlarged use of the heavy commercial horses, and breeders take no risk in enlarging their operations, as the supply promises to be less than the demand for many years to come .- [Goodall's Farmer.

The Chest of a Drafter.

At one of the recent big fairs a discussion arose among some of the talent as to whether a certain horse had the best kind of a chest. Some faulted for not being wide enough, while others claimed that if the horse had more width of chest his shoulder would be too prominent, and his forearm would be too far out from under him, and, consequently, he would roll or go too wide in front. When a prominent authority, who is well known on both side of the water, was asked about it, he said that the front end of the horse was the part to which breeders were just now devoting considerable attention. The best breeders now want a horse to go true in front, to stand and move with his knees fairly close together, and yet, at the same time, to have sufficient room To secure these characteristics, a in the chest. horse must not be unduly wide in front, so that his legs appear to be set on the very outside corners of his body, but, rather, his legs should be well under him, and for chest room he must depend more upon depth, both perpendicularly and horizontally: that is, his chest must extend well out in front and back between his shoulders. Such a conformation insures plenty of constitition. is invariably associated with true action, and does horse the appearance of being propped up with his fore legs. It also insures greater strength, the levers (legs) of force being placed more directly in line with the weight to be moved. Nor is the effort to breed horses with a chest and front end of the above conformation a mere fad. Observation has taught many a horseman that horses possessed of this type of chest, provided it is deep enough, are invariably easy workers and hardy thrivers. The point is worth bearing in mind, not, however, neglecting others that go to make a good drafter.

Horses Appreciate Light.

We think that the statement that three-fourths of our horse stables are insufficiently lighted is not exaggerated. The testimony of veterinarians, the large number of cases of ophthalmia reported, and our own observations, hear it out. It is unfortunate for the welfare of horseflesh that all stables have not a southern or eastern exposure. then there would be more probability of sunlight finding its way into them. In an effort to make stables comfortable, by preventing drafts through windows misfitting, these have, in too many cases, been omitted altogether, and the eyesight of the horses is not only suffering for want of light. but the disinfecting power of sunlight and its health-giving, life-renewing effects are lost Horses, and other classes of stock as well, can endure exceedingly low temperatures, provided the air is pure the surroundings dry, and they are not denrived of sunlight Without sufficient light. the stable becomes damp, disease lurks, and the appetites of the animals fail. The sun is the source of all vegetable and animal life. It should by excluded, so let it in, and intensify it by the liberal use of whitewash or white paint.

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All Depends on the Man.

Hackney-breeding pays some men. A Yorkshire farmer occupies a holding of four hundred and fifty acres, about three hundred acres of which are in grass. This gentleman farms in a peculiar His land carries not more than fifty head of cattle, fifty or sixty sheep, with four or five working horses and a few pigs. The remaining stock consists of from eighty to one hundred Hackneys of all ages. Sixteen years ago that man did not farm a single acre of land, now he is one of the leading men in the Hackney world, and recently sold a stallion of his own breeding to America for £1,000. Such facts are very encouraging. Unhappily, an outstanding element in the case is awanting-the personal equation. What that man did, thousands of men cannot do, simply because they are not that man. The successful breeder and fancier of any class of stock is a specialist. It does not amount to anything as an index to another man's prosperity that such a one got to the top of the tree with leaps and bounds. Many who ascend in that fashion, descend with greater rapidity. There is no greater lottery on earth than horse-breeding, and it is unwise for the ordinary farmer to embark on the enterprise, save as an adjunct to general farming practice. - [Scottish Farmer.

A Government Breeding Establishment.

The Horse World says: "Dr. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, announces that his department is preparing to go into the horse-breeding business, with a view to developing a breed of American carriage horses from native trotting stock. The department will begin by purchasing a number of trotting-bred mares and at least one stallion, all of the heavy harness type, as foundation stock. These animals will be placed on the farm of the Colorado Experiment Station, and there breeding will be continued until definite information is obtained regarding the result. In addition, the Bureau of Animal Industry proposes making a careful investigation of trottingbred horses that have been exhibited during recent years in the heavy harness classes at the horse shows, with a view to ascertaining what particular families may be looked to for the production of high-class carriage horses of the fashionable type. To this end Mr. Salmon is now sending out letters to prominent exhibitors who have shown horses in the heavy harness classes, asking for information about the breeding of the animals."

This is an indication of the line of work that should be taken up in Canada. Our light horses should be given a status. In this country we want some other standard than extreme speed. We would like to see a comprehensive, reliable studbook opened, and some uniformity of opinion expressed as to what should be the type of the Canadian road or harness horse. The extreme speed fad that prevails across the line is crowding into oblivion some of the very best specimens and strains of road horses ever produced, and we should see to it that the same thing does not occur in this country. The Live-stock Commissioner, take notice.

STOCK.

Shepherd's Notes.

reed the best ewes to the best rams. The way to keep ideal sheep is by trying to

improve them. An uneven lot of good sheep are better than an

even lot of poor ones.

Ewes will produce larger and better lambs if in a plump condition at the time of mating. Sheep are easily managed, are first-class fer-

tilizing machines, good farm scavengers, and yield

two harvests annually. When purchasing a ram for breeding purposes, it should be better than the best in your flock.

If a radical change in the rations is made too suddenly, growth of both body and fleece is liable to suffer a check.

The ram should be changed every two years, and fresh blood infused in the flock. All things considered, a three-year-old ram is best when breeding to improve.

In fattening sheep, especially, punctuality in

feeding should be strictly observed.

Sheep, independent of wool, are worth more than their cost in what they do for the farm, and in the meat they furnish.

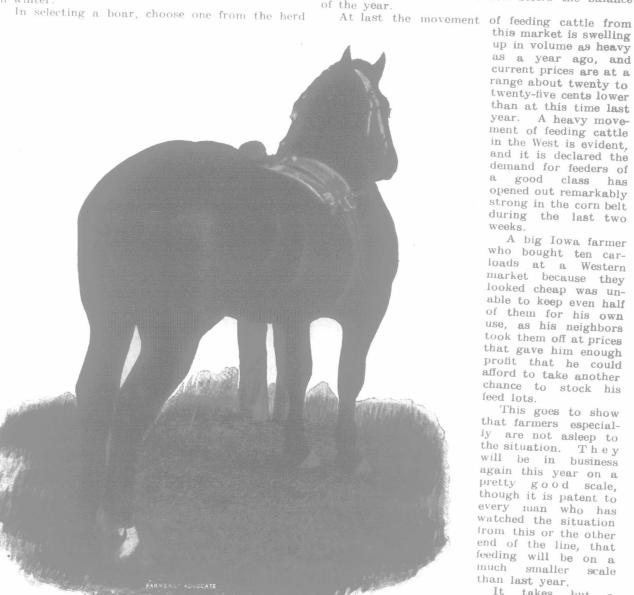
A Good Sign.

It is a good sign of prosperity in any branch of live stock when new people are getting into it and the old ones are broadening out. This is the case at present in the sheep business. say that never was such an urgent demand for pure-bred rams, and this inquiry is not limited to any one part of the country. Western men are especially active in an endeavor to build up their flocks, and are sparing no expense to do it. In the east, the small farmers are gradually going back into the sheep business, because they are convinced that the sheep can restore fertility to the Soil as no other animal can. Another stimulat-

ing factor has been the higher price of wool during the past year. The sheepman has his ups and downs, but with his flocks graded up to a higher standard, the downs are getting scarcer .-[Live-stock World.

Selecting Breeding Swine.

In selecting a sow for breeding purposes, one should be chosen, preferably from a spring litter, that has not been overfed in the first months of life, but had the run of the fields, thus receiving plenty of exercise, which should have the effect of strengthening her bone, hardening her muscles, and developing her lungs, all of which go to make up a strong and vigorous constitution. She should be of good length and depth of body, with a wide chest, strong, slightly-arched back, wellsprung ribs, long quarters, and thick hams, carried well down to the hock, should have ten or twelve well-developed teats, and stand straight upon her toes. She should be at least six months old, and had better be eight or nine months old before being bred. If well grown, she may produce her first litter at one year old, and should not be required to bear more than one litter the first year. The sow should have plenty of exercise while carrying her litter, and a variety of food, part of which is of a bulky nature, and should have access to salt and ashes or charcoal



A Promising Sire.

Second-prize Percheron stallion at the Western Fair, London, 1904. Owned by Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont.

uniform in type, and that the best type for your purpose. He should not be closely related to the sow, and may well be of the same description as above given for the sow, except that he should be thoroughly masculine in his make-up, without being coarse in any particular, and should have a quiet and contented disposition, as should also the The boar may be used moderately for service at six to eight months old. He should be generously fed while growing, and will be the better for the run of a yard in connection with his pen, in which to exercise, and, as a rule, but one service should be allowed to each sow during one season of heat. Matured boars are more useful and sure if kept in thin condition, as they become too heavy and clumsy if kept in high condi-A breeding crate should be provided in using either a young or an aged boar, as it effects a great saving of time and of worry for all concerned, being easily regulated to suit any size of sow, and once used is not likely to be dispensed March and April are the best months in which to have spring litters born, and September for fall pigs, in order that they may be well grown and have abundant exercise before winter

The Cattle Feeding Problem.

"To feed, or not to feed?" that is the question which the Drovers' Journal, of Chicago, discusses as follows:

Thousands of farmers and regular feeders of a speculative turn are plying themselves with it now. It is high time the problem be solved, too, if cattle are to be fed for the winter market.

Old-time prosperous farmers who reach this market from Central Illinois, and from various sections of the States, bring tidings of one of the greatest corn crops, as far as quality is concerned, in their remembrance. In most sections, it is well ripened now, and the excellent feeding value of the big crop is assured. Many old-time regular feeders are halting, however, half inclined to hold out of the business this year, and sell their corn. That many this year will follow out that inclination is almost certain. Last year's results in feeding, with the admittedly low prices to which values were forced at the time the bulk of the corn-fed cattle moved, was a damper on the business that will be long felt. Packers now show a desire to sustain prices on a choice class of beef steers, and the extent to which the general quality of steers is running down is an indication of an extraordinary shortage in the prospective supply of good to choice beef steers the balance of the year.

this market is swelling up in volume as heavy as a year ago, and current prices are at a range about twenty to twenty-five cents lower than at this time last year. A heavy movement of feeding cattle in the West is evident, and it is declared the demand for feeders of a good class has opened out remarkably strong in the corn belt during the last two weeks.

A big Iowa farmer who bought ten carloads at a Western market because they looked cheap was unable to keep even half of them for his own use, as his neighbors took them off at prices that gave him enough profit that he could afford to take another chance to stock his feed lots.

This goes to show that farmers especially are not asleep to the situation. They will be in business again this year on a pretty good scale, though it is patent to every man who has watched the situation from this or the other end of the line, that feeding will be on a much smaller scale than last year.

It takes but a glance at the comparative figures of shipments of cattle from this market up to the end of August this year to convince any-

of a careful and reliable breeder, whose stock is movement of feeding cattle, especially into the corn belt.

While total shipments of cattle for the first eight months of the year from this market, at 828,122 cattle, show a gain of 51,663 head, a glance down the line solves the problem.

It is the roads carrying export and shipping cattle that show the big increases. The enormous trade in cattle for eastern shipment during the period of strike here is the big factor in the Reversely, it resulted in a lapse of increase. trade in feeders, and the outward movement of such cattle on western lines. The roads that should have handled stockers and feeders nearly all show big falling off in Western shipments.

The shrinkage in outward movement is also evident by figures kindly furnished us by the two leading concerns dealing exclusively in stockers and feeders at this market. Their business for the first half this month shows little more than half the volume of the same time last year.

That this big break in business during the first part of the season for stocking up with cattle, together with the discouragement to feeders resulting from the drubbing of values on the big crop of cattle last year, will result in a great falling off in the crop of cattle fed this year is not doubted.

Old-timers in the trade, who have been successful in a combination of farming and cattle-feeding, take the view that the coming winter is to be a favorable time for fattening good cattle. The chances are that feed will be reasonably high, but they say: "We have made more money feeding cattle on high-priced corn than when it was very cheap."

The fear of the timid farmers and feeders who have not the courage, after the disasters of the last two years in feeding cattle, to look for their money where they lost it should work to the benefit of the men this year who again enter the speculation of providing good beef for American and foreign consumers.

Mating the Flock.

The question of the best time to mate the breeding ewes of the flock with the ram is one that each flockmaster must decide for himself, in view of his position and purposes. If he is raising pure-bred sheep to show or to sell for breeding purposes, he will probably have the flock mated before this date, as March is the favorite month in which to have lambs born for this purpose, but the average farmer is, perhaps, better suited to have his lambs come in April, as there is then less risk of loss from cold weather, and the ewes do not need extra feeding so early in the spring, and, hence, can be brought through the winter at less expense. There is, however, this advantage in the case of early lambs, that the ewes get exercise in the fields for a longer period during pregnancy, and the lambs are, in consequence, stronger when born and more likely to go on well. The present date, November 20th, is, however, a good time to breed the ewes, as this will bring the lambs in the last two weeks in March, and in case of the ewes that return to the ram, early in The ewes should be in good thriving condition at mating time, in order to get the best results in the number and vigor of the offspring at birth, and to this end they should have the run of good fresh pasture.

In this, as in other classes of stock, the improvement of the flock depends largely on the character and quality of the sire selected for ser-The ram should be, at least, as good an individual as the best of the ewes. He should be pure-bred, whether the ewes are or not, and should be a good representative of the breed to which he belongs, strong in constitution, masculine in his whole appearance, with a ram's head, broad in crown and short in face, with a short, thick neck, wide chest, big heart-girth, short strong and well-set legs, standing straight up on his toes, and a good walker. His flesh, when in good condition, should be firm, and cover his backbone, and his fleece dense, fine, lustrous, and of even quality all over his carcass, with no black wool intermixed, while his skin should be of a fresh pink color.

A yearling or older ram, if in good condition, and not overfed for show purposes, may attend to forty or fifty ewes, running with them, with no extra feeding, if the pasturage is good, though he will be the better of a feed of oats once or twice a day, especially if he has been a show sheep and used to grain-feeding. A matured ram may attend to a larger number of ewes if kept in the stable and fed regularly, the ewes being brough up every morning, those in season picked out, and but one service allowed to each, at intervals of an hour or two during the day. A strong ram lamb, born in February or March, may attend to twenty to thirty ewes, according as he is fed and cared for. The better condition he is kept in, the better results may be expected from his services. order to be assured whether the ram is proving fruitful or not, it is well to mark his breast, for the first two weeks he is with the ewes, with red lead mixed with water, and, at the end of that time, with lampblack, so that it can be seen whether any considerable number have returned to him. It sometimes happens that a ram is not very sure for the first two or three weeks after being brought under new conditions, and is more sure after becoming used to his new surroundings, but if many of the ewes return more than once, it is well to get a change of ram, lest there be a loss of a crop of lambs, or, at best, a very late crop. Where metallic ear labels with numbers are used, a record of the date of service of each ewe may be kept. This requires considerable time and attention, and is not likely to be attended to except in the case of high-class, pure-bred flocks, though, with a few hurdles in the corner of a field, to improvise a pen, the time required to keep such record is not great, and it is a satisfaction to know just when each ewe is due to produce.

Formerly I used to take a bee journal, but lately I find I have been getting as much practical information on bees from your weekly paper as in any \$1 bee journal I have taken.

W. A. OSWALD.

Petit Brule, Que.

Judging Schools.

Of late educational methods have had a tendency to become more practical, and greater stress is yearly being laid on illustrations and object lessons. efficiency of this system as compared with the more formal academic training is not doubted by those who have had an opportunity to compare the two, either as student or teacher. Intimate association with things is the quickest and most lasting way of gaining their thorough acquaintance, as in this way their distinctive characteristics are impressed first hand upon one's faculties, and a more vivid and lasting impression is created than can be secured by endless talking regarding it. The very best results are secured where the pupil before taking a practical lesson has previously been told somewhat of the characteristics and peculiarities of the object which he is about to study, as he is then in a position not only to see all that he would have without such a preliminary schooling, but also to verify his first impressions and value them according to their comparative importance.

After life on a stock farm itself, live-stock judging schools are, therefore, the most effective agencies in acquainting pupils with the peculiarities and characteristics of the various classes and breeds of live stock Following in the steps of Farmers' Institute work of the last few years their work should be most effective. for while the institute meetings have been successful in stirring up a sentiment in favor of a better class of stock through the country, for some time it has seemed to many that the same story was being repeated to them year after year, and that the programme needed revivifying. This could be effected by the aid of judging schools, conducted, possibly to a limited extent, at fall fairs, but more generally at winter meetings. In years our fall fairs may so change that such work as this can profitably be carried on at them, but at present comparatively few people attend them who would be willing to spend sufficient time under an expert judge

Photos of Dwellings.

PRIZES OFFERED.

The success of our recent camera competition, and the desire to encourage the building of attractive farmhouses, leads the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine to offer, under similar conditions, two prizes—1st, \$3.00; 2nd, \$2.00—for a photo competition of farmhouses erected in 1902, 1903 or 1904. Mark the name and P. O. of owner and the name and P. O of the competing photographer on back of photos, which must reach this office not later than Nov. 5th.

to get any permanent good therefrom. The importance and the use of judging schools must, therefore, be demonstrated through the Farmers' Institutes, and when their utility is recognized they might be adopted at country fairs.

primary object of such schools is to provide a means whereby people may become acquainted with the most desirable and profitable types of live stock. It is very easy to put down on paper what type of animal is best suited to a particular purpose, but it is a different matter to recognize the type when it is seen. A few there are who can fully appreciate the description of a profitable as compared with an unprofitable type of bullock, but the great majority require to have the animals before them, to see them with their eyes and handle them before the lesson is of permanent good. It is necessary to see good action in a horse before it can be understood or recognized when seen again. Practice is, of course, required before a person becomes competent to balance the good points and deficiencies of a number of animals so as to be able to properly place them in a ring, but such proficiency is not usually aimed at in a short course.

Even in a very short course of judging of the merits of animals, in the balancing of their qualities and discriminating aginst their weak points, there is a valuable training of the perceptive faculties. The eye is trained to take in quickly what is seen; to as quickly turn it over and give its value. To have one's faculties alert and eager is worth a great deal more to a man in his daily routine of life than a store of knowledge that can be called into play only after deliberation. This can be accomplished only by giving them constant exercise of the right kind.

J. M.

Has no Equal.

I have just received a copy of the "Farmer's Advocate," and can say that I have never seen a journal, treating on all agricultural subjects, that can equal the "Farmer's Advocate."

Wishing you success, C. M. TOWNSEND. Victoria Co., Ont.

Our Scottish Letter.

The season rapidly draws to a close; the harvest of 1904 is all but over. Its outstanding feature has been the difference between it and that of 1903. Seldom does Scotland enjoy so dry a harvest season as that now concluded. September is usually a good month. This year it has surpassed itself, and the farmer has every reason to be satisfied. Crops, however, are light, and the general result of the year will not be wonderful, although, of course, a good harvest, even with a light crop, is much to be preferred to a bad harvest with a heavy crop. The days of heavy crops and good harvests appear to have passed; at least, we do not seem to hear about them now. The potato crop is the sensational one this year. Fabulous prices are being reported for new varieties, and the public ear is being regaled with wonderful fairy tales. The number of firms now engaged in the production of new varieties is legion, and the new varieties are also so numerous that one wonders where it is all going to end. In some cases, the hint is given that the "new" varieties are not new; a good many are old friends with new titles. This is, perhaps, true in a measure, but one can never tell whereunto these things will tend. To resist disease, The best varieties new varieties are necessary. all seem, sooner or later, to succumb to disease, and the only remedy lies in reinvigorating the stock in the direction indicated.

One of the most interesting events of the past month was the trials of motors, under the auspices of the Highland and Agricultural Society The object of these trials was to at Perth. learn whether the new motor power could be successfully applied to the purposes of agriculture. Two motors were in evidence at the Perth trialsone put upon the market by an English gentleman named Ivel, and bearing his name; Scots origin, patented by Mr. John Scott, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. The former is a very nimble machine, and took its harvester round the field in double-quick time. round and round, and did not make a bad job. The Scott went more deliberately to work, and, perhaps, did fully the best work while going on. Both, however, have a good deal to do before they can be regarded as commercial successes. The trials were not competitive; the object was not to discover which was the better machine, but simply to see whether the new motive power can be successfully applied to agricultural practice. Besides the application to the harvester, we had a trial of the motors in plowing, and here, again, good work was done. Indeed, on the whole, the "engines" were more at home in drawing the plow than in circumnavigating a field The crux of the question is of growing oats. whether these machines are more economical than horse-power. On this problem no light was cast. The one machine was ticketed £300, the other £200. If they could be adapted for continuous work on the farm, the question of cost might be solved, but until it be so, most farmers will pin their faith to the quadruped. It is said that there is not now more than one steam plow in East Lothian, where once there were a dozen. The horse has recovered his position, and he is likely to do so in many more instances than this.

Two notable men in connection with agriculture have recently been taken away. Hunter, of the noted firm of Austin & McAslan, seedsmen, Glasgow, and Mr. James Wallace, the head of the firm of John Wallace & Sons, Ltd., Agricultural Engineers, Glasgow, died in the beginning of September. Mr. Hunter was long a prominent figure in agricultural circles, and took an active part in organizations connected with agriculture. He was a warm-hearted, kindly man, and was held in much respect by his employees. Mr. Wallace was in every respect an exemplary man. His ability in business was widely recognized, and not less was his widespread charity and interest in everything that tended to the amelioration of the social condition of the poorer classes. He was a broad-gauged man, and made many friends on both sides of the Atlantic. His firm were agents for the famous Oliver chilled plows, and the intimacy between his firm and that of James Oliver may be inferred from the fact that his home was called South Bend, after the Oliver town in Indiana.

Numerous sales of pure-bred A.-A. cattle have taken place during the past few weeks. The dispersion of the Glamis herd was, of course, the outstanding event. The average price of 66 head was £11 10s. 9d. The highest price was 165 gs., made by a cow named Verdant Vine. Her daughter, a yearling heifer, made 105 gs. Several Ericas, as usual, made good prices. One went at 125 gs., and another at 110 gs. The average of the 21 cows was £52 5s. 7d., and of 10 yearling heifers, £51 19s. 6d. These figures show how good a demand there is for first-class female specimens of the polled breed. At Danesheld, in England, at a draft sale a fortnight later, 16 head made an average of £33 19s. 6d. each. This sale took place near to London, the exposer being Wr. R. W. Hudson, the proprietor of the

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famous extract of soap. At Letham Grange, in Scotland, on the other hand, an ordinary stock sold for £17 11s. 10d. for 41 head. At a combined sale of small drafts drawn from various herds, 70 head made an average of £23 3s. 9d. Several sales of Shorthorns have also taken place lately. In one case in England, Mr. Thornton got an average of £20 17s. 8d. for 59 head. In Scotland, 31 head of Booth and Bates blood made £24 16s. 6d. A fine Westmoreland herd made an average of £28 19s. 8d. for 34 head.

Clydesdales are still moving along. shipment of between fifty and sixty fillies was made by Mr. Hassard on October 1st to Canada. These were carefully selected and well bred. They should command a ready sale in your country. The annual sale of surplus stock was held at Seaham Harbour a week ago, when 37 head of Clydesdales, mostly foals and young stock, sold for an average of £45 5s. 4d. Three geldings made the fine average of £65 9s. The six filly foals drew £41 7s. apiece, and the six colt foals £38 13s. Five yearling colts made £48 6s. At a general sale held in Perth, nine head from Glamis made an average of £56, an equal number from Rosenhaugh made £42, and thirteen head from Mertoun made £38. "SCOTLAND YET."

What are Shropshires?

A reader in South Australia enquires: "Regarding Shropshire sheep, are they considered among the Down breeds?

Yes, the Shropshire is frequently called Shropshire Down. As a breed the Shropshire is a sheep originally composite in character, the improvement of which has been chiefly effected during the last century. The original breed from which they are descended were chiefly known as "Morfe Common" sheep, from an extensive tract in Shropshire on which they fed, but some are descendants of sheep that fed on Cannock Chase, in Staffordshire, and on Whittington Heath, and the blood of all these strains now mingle in the improved Shropshire. Improvement has been effected very largely through crossing and selection, and also through better care and food. The blood of the Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester breeds has all been freely used in their improvement, but not in a regular or settled order, although since the middle of the century but little outside blood has been used, and for many years none at all. Originally, the Shropshires were horned, had black or brown or spotted faces, and were an active and hardy race. They produced about two and onehalf pounds of wool per fleece, and about forty pounds of mutton to the carcass. Improvement was effected by a number of breeders working simultaneously and not always in the same lines, hence the lack of uniformity in types which characterized the breed for many years after improvement had commenced.

Shropshires first gained marked distinction at the Royal Society's Show at Gloucester in 1853, and again at Salisbury in 1857. They were first recognied in the prie lists of the said show in 1859. In 1884, at the Royal Show at Shrewsbury, 875 Shropshires were on exhibition, or more than twice as many as were brought forward of all the other breeds combined.

Whi'e the central home of the breed is Shropshire, they are now bred numerously in more than half the counties in England. They are also bred in considerable numbers in several counties in Scotland and Ireland. Excellent flocks have been established in Canada, more especially in Ontario, where they are more numerous than any of the other pure breeds. And they are found in considerable numbers in various countries in Europe and the continent of South America.

Leading Characteristics.—In size, Shropshires are considerably larger than the Southdowns, but are not so large as the other Down breeds. Their wide diffusion and increasing popularity are sure indications of their general adaptability. They are best adapted, however, to surfaces not violently undulating, and to sections where a fair proportion of the land is arable. They mature quite as early probably as any other breed except the Southdown. This property in the Shropshire is peculiarly valuable, owing to the extent to which they are used in crossing.

The grazing qualities of the Shropshires are good, but it requires better pastures than the Southdown and Merino. Its docility also adapts it well to folding.

Shropshires feed very well under suitable conditions. The closeness of the fleece enables them to be fattened where the shelter is very moderate. and they give an excellent return for the food fed.

The quality of the meat is excellent, about equal to that of the Southdown, while the quantity furnished is considerably more, and, live the Southdown, they dress well in proportion to the live weight.

For crossing upon grades and common stocks generally, the Shropshires have shown themselves as possessed of especial value. They also cross excellently upon the grades of the long-wool varieties, and for that purpose they are now being

used more extensively in America than any other

The claim has been made that Shropshires are the most prolific of all the breeds, but this claim is certainly extravagant. It would be correct, however, to say that in this respect they are at least average.

Founding a Flock.

The acknowledged shortage of sheep in this country, and the general revival of interest in this indistry, owing to the active demand at present for breeding sheep for the United States trade, suggests the timeliness of some hints regarding the founding of a flock and its general management. There is no question about the suitability of almost any section of the Canadian Provinces for the successful raising of sheep. Our generally dry climate and the variety of forage crops that are easily grown are distinctly favorable to the handling of sheep, and a moderate-sized flock can he profitably kept on nearly every farm. There is at present a good demand for sheep of all the breeds, so that if one decides to invest in pure-bred stock he need only act upon his own preferences as to which variety he starts with, but he will do well to first make a study of the most approved type of the breed he espouses, and be reasonably sure that he is starting right. If he concludes, after enquiry, that the foundation for a pure-bred flock will cost more than he is warranted in investing, let him secure good grade ewes, and by the use of a pure-bred ram proceed to improve the quality of the flock, until it has the character and type of the breed of his choice firmly fixed, so that they will breed reasonably true to that type. There is no better season of the year to found a flock than in the autumn, as at this time the ewes are generally in good con-

time, which, if early in the spring, will necessitate the closing of the front of the building, or the part of it devoted to the breeding ewes. peas and clover hay are grown, the pea straw, if well saved, and the clover, may constitute the principal winter feed, though, in the case of the lambs coming a year old, they should have a daily feed of oats, or oats and bran, and if roots are provided, as they certainly should, for best results with most farm stock, a daily feed of these will keep them growing and thrifty. In the absence of peas or clover, corn ensilage in moderate quantity, with bran, oats, and such hay as is available, will carry the flock through in good

A New Disease of Cattle.

Down in the Maritime Provinces cattle are sometimes affected with what is called Pictou cattle disease, a complaint that frequently becomes quite serious, destroying many of the stock affected by it. So far, veterinarians have been handicapped in the treatment of the disease, it not being known to any extent by the profession, but this year the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture began a thorough investigation into the cause, action and treatment of the disease, under the direction of W. H. Pethick, V. S., at Antigonishe, N. S. In a letter to the "Farmer's Advocate," dated September 30th, he saye: "The experiments have not yet been extended over a long enough period of time to warrant us in forming definite conclusions, which, if too hastily arrived at, may, later on, be found incorrect and misleading. At present, I am only at liberty to state that the strongest suspicion rests on the plant ragwort (Senecio Jacobæa) as being directly or indirectly the cause dition and free from the incumbrance of their of the disease, and even should further investiga-

tion prove the plant innocent of the charge, it is still a most troublesome Many of the weed. best farms in this district have depreciated in value from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. on account of this pest. I presume that it is found in your Province only as a stray plant; if so, I would strongly advise your people to start early and eradicate it, for, being a "free seeder," it spreads rapidly, and soon becomes extensively naturalized.

The ragwort mentioned above as being the probable cause of the Pictou cattle disease is one of the order Compositee, in the suborder Tubulifloræ. Spotton describes the genus Senecio, to which ragwort belongs, thus: Rays (the

rows of the parts of the flower) yellow, scales of the involucre (bracts at the bottom of the flower) in a single row, heads corymbose (having a flattopped flower-cluster, with pedicels arising at different points on the stem), leaves alternate. The plant itself is thus described: flowers golden yellow, the heads forming a spreading corymb; stem erect; two or three feet high, branching glabrous or somewhat cottony, leaves numerous, lyrate, bipinnatifid; that is, having two quite large lobes at the end of the leaf, the lower with broad segments, the upper with long, narrow divisions, both ends being alike, and all smooth. The weed is quite rare westwards, and the advice offered by Dr. Pethick should be borne in mind.



Four Very Choice Tamworth Sows.

Winners of diploma for the best herd of four sows, any age, owned by exhibitor, at the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, Man. Owned by Bertram Hoskin, The Gully, Ont.

lambs, and as, in pure-bred flocks, the ewes will have been bred to good stud rams, one may secure ewes that are already in lamb, and thus avoid the necessity of buying a ram for the first year, and may select a good ram lamb from his own that may answer his purpose well for the next season's mating with all the flock except his dam. It is not wise to breed the ewe lambs the first year, but to mate them at about eighteen months old, to have their first lambs at about two years As a rule, it is decidedly advisable to buy yearling ewes, if they can be secured at a reasonable price. If not, then a good selection of ewe lambs may be had at less cost, and if well kept through the winter, their fleeces, which are heaviest the first year, will nearly, if not quite, pay for their first winter's keep, and as they will do well in the summer on the shortest pasture, and will consume many weeds which other stock discard, their summer kept will hardly be missed. Cull ewes from pure-bred flocks may in some cases be had at this season for little more than the price of grades, and if their teeth are reasonably good and their udders sound, one may, in this way, come into possession of the foundation of a flock at little cost, as if these ewes are good for two crops of offspring, the female produce of the two years being retained for breeding purposes, will give one a very good start.

For their winter care, a dry, open shed, with permanent one-sided racks around the walls of the building, or portable two-sided racks placed to suit, and with a roomy yard attached, enclosed with woven wire fencing, as a protection from dogs, will answer the purpose well until lambing

By the Way.

Find enclosed \$1.50 for my subscription for 1905 for the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." It is one of the best papers we take. York Co., Ont. FRED MILES.

I have been a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" since I began farming, and find I could not afford to do without it. J. S. SHANTZ. Waterloo, Ont.

Your paper is certainly the "Farmer's Advocate," in every sense of the term. M. C. HERNER. Waterloo, Ont.

I find the "Farmer's Advocate" one of the best papers I can get in every department in our home. Wentworth, Ont. ANNIE C. HORMING.

Victoria Exhibition.

To hold a successful show is the aim of every enterprising exhibition executive; that such had been done was the happy realization pictured on the faces of the officers of the British Columbia Agricultural Association at the close of their exhibition, held in Victoria during the week ending Oct. 1st. The attendance was greater than at any previous exhibition in the Island City, so said the "old-timers," and in most cases the exhibits were very creditable. The main building, which is large and of artistic design, was well filled on all three floors. On the first was to be found the district exhibits, which proved to be one of the most interesting features of the show. There were three competitors, Chilliwack, Saanich and the Islands. and the winning was in the order named. To anyone who does not believe that British Columbia is one of the most productive Provinces in the British Empire, an inspection of these exhibits was most instructive. To see the choice fruits, both fresh and bottled; the grains and agricultural seeds of the finest quality; roots and vegetables of immense size; the forage plants of great variety, that would please any stock-raiser, and dairy products, the delight of the most fastidious epicure, was a sight not soon to be forgotten by any visitor to the Pacific Capital. In the arrangement of these exhibits considerable skill was manifest. The judging was done according to a scale of points, and in some cases a total score was recorded for a particular feature of the exhibit. In this, however, the judging was in error, because although the displays were especially creditable, perfection was as usual not to be found.

The commercial fruit exhibit in the main building attracted a great deal of attention, and rightly so. British Columbia is already laying claim to the distinction of being a great fruit country, and the wonderful possibilities of the future were well revealed in the competition for the Stewart Challenge Cup. Each display had to be of commercial varieties, the product of one exhibitor, packed for market in standard packages, not less than two boxes or crates of each. The exhibits covered considerable space, were very attractively arranged, and all the fruit was grown within a radius of a few miles of Victoria.

Another specially interesting feature of the exhibits in the main building was the display of fruit, grains, vegetables, fodder, corn and roots, made by the Provincial Experimental Farm, Agassiz. Over one hundred varieties of apples were to be seen, and each one was nicely arranged and plainly labelled, so that persons desirous of becoming familiar with the name of each might readily do so. Altogether it reflected great credit on the farm superintendent, Mr. T. E. Sharp, who was in attendance

LIVE STOCK.

In live stock the entries were larger than in previous years, and in general the quality was well up to the mark. In fact, when it is remembered that not many years ago the first pure-bred found its way into the Pacific Province, it was particularly good.

In the cattle classes Shorthorns led. J. Tamboline, Westham Island, had both the sweepstakes male and female, but in both cases he had close competitors. R. K. Bennet, Rushford Ranch, Calgary, went over the Rockies with a few choice representatives of the reds, whites and roans, and deserves credit for his enterprise. In the aged cow class his Imp. Olive Wenlock II. stood second, and there was not wanting good judges who would have placed her first, and even given her sweepstakes for animals of her gender. Among the others who had good ones was W. J. Ladner, H. W. Vasey and T. W. Paterson. Of the other beef breeds Herefords and Angus were each represented by one herd. There was also two herds of Red Polled, and all the dairy breeds, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Holsteins, had some fair representatives.

The exhibit of horses was about up to the usual mark. In some of the heavy draft, as well as a few of the classes for light breeds, there were horses that had won honor in shows of national importance.

The sheep exhibit was probably the best of the live stock classes, but, unfortunately, the judging was not performed in a manner calculated to give inspiration, even to those who secured the red ribbons. The time should be past when any man who does not know enough about sheep judging to get his hands into the wool and examine the form of the animal, would be allowed to pass on a ring at any show, much less one that is as strong as was Victoria this year. The socalled sheep judge who can make his awards by observation, or by the use of a walking-cane as a measuring stick, should be given a passport to the land where live stock is not known, and where the natives make no pretense at knowing things. There is no excuse for allowing such incompetence at any show in Canada, and we hope it will not be our painful duty to refer to such an occurrence again. No doubt some of the awards at Victoria were correct, but they were only so by accident.

Oxfords were out very strong, and in the two flocks shown by Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, and H. M. Vasey,

Ladner's, were some that would carry the brightest ribbons at any sheep exhibition on the continent. In Shropshires, J. T. and J. H. Wilkinson were leaders. Suffolks, Hampshires, Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds, and even the very rare Tunis sheep, were to be seen in the sheds at this show.

The swine pens were likewise well filled. Yorkshires were, perhaps, most numerous, and they were indeed a very good lot, with fair length and depth, combined with a good deal of smoothness, just the kind to produce good bacon. Berkshires were not in evidence to the same extent as the latter, but in the case of some individuals were no less worthy of mention, while Tamworths came in about the same list. There was also a very good herd of Chester Whites, showing rather more length than is usually found in the breed, and much better in that respect than the Poland-Chinas, of which there were several shown. It is a mistake to continue breeding a very short, thick hog, even though he may fatten readily. Experience as well as experiment has proven everywhere on this continent, even in the corn belt of the middle West, that a hog of that type is not a profitable one.

Of the attractions that proved to be both educative and instructive at Victoria show, we must mention the sham battle, engaged in by the marines and the Royal Engineers. Also the rock drilling contest, and the lectures and demonstrations in fruit packing, for market, given each day in the main building. Any fair criticism of the show, however, would be incomplete that did not draw attention to the undue prom-

a conspicuous place the same number under which the animal was listed. Then by procuring a copy of this list any visitor could at once learn the name and who was owner of the animal, as well as a note concerning its breeding.

It seems plausible in some instances to say that an exhibition cannot be made to pay without a big race card, but we have yet to learn of a show that failed where modern educational features in agriculture

the side-shows either entirely cut out or relegated to some distant corner of the grounds. The first impression that a visitor got upon entering was that he was in a circus. Around the principal entrance to the main building, and facing the main gate, is a location altogether too conspicuous for attractions which some

Notwithstanding these criticisms, which we deem necessary in the interest of the development of one of Canada's greatest shows, we would congratulate the executive upon their splendid effort, and the people of Victoria upon the very liberal support which they gave to one of their grandest institutions. With proper

0+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ Farmhouse Plans and

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine has noticed of late years a more striking improvement being made in the barns for live stock than in the dwellings for the farmer and his family. Progress should be made simultaneously. To encourage the building of better homes, we hereby offer two sets of prizes, "A" and "B," for complete plans and written descriptions, including statement of cost and details of the wall construction (whether of brick, stone, wood, cement blocks or cement concrete), heating, ventilation, dimensions, size of rooms, arrangements for domestic convenience, etc., of farmhouses erected in 1902, 1903 or 1904.

"A"-Houses costing over \$1,500: 1st

prize, \$5; 2nd prize, \$2.50.

All the plans and descriptive articles must reach this office not later than Nov.

Descriptions. PRIZES OFFERED.

"B"—Houses or "cottages" for smaller farms, or suitable for the homes of farm help and family, and costing as high as \$1,500 or under: 1st prize, \$5; 2nd prize, \$2.50.

5th. In every case mark name and P.O. address on back of plans, as well as on the manuscript of article, and whether in "A" or "B" competition.

O++++++++++++++++++++++++

inence given to horse-racing at Victoria Exhibition. Western people may be fond of a race, and from everything seen by the writer the races at the Capital City were as clean as could be expected. Yet it is always unfortunate when a people in an agricultural and industrial country are led to be educated in this direction. No doubt the horse-race was to some extent responsible for the big crowd, and, consequently, a large gate receipt, but a greater effort to emphasize agricultural and live-stock features would, no doubt, in time create an attraction for Victorians. The public go to see what they are taught to expect and appreciate. We believe the farmers of the Island, and those of the mainland as well, who go to Victoria Exhibition, would appreciate a live-stock judging contest, and a few talks on live-stock judging. The public, too, would take a much greater interest in the agricultural end of the show if there were a greater opportunity of learning something of the exhibits. The writer more than once during an inspection of the cattle stalls, heard the question asked, "What breed is that?" And while the little card on the stall might have told the enquirer what he wanted to know, had he known it was there, yet there was no very apparent source of

information. It would be a decided advantage also,

and one which brings any live-stock show more up-to-

date, to have a printed list of the entries for circula-

tion when the judging begins, and compel each ex-

hibitor or attendant coming into the ring to carry in

Selection of Seed Potatoes.

Circular bulletin 81, of the Illinois Experimental Station, deals with the selection of tubers for seed. and in part, reads as follows

Success in potato-growing is dependent largely upon the seed. A large percentage of failures is attributable directly to the character of the seed. Many a farmer says that potatoes cannot be grown profitably on his farm, when the fault lies with the seed he has been using, while the easy trial of good seed is within

Each grower should obtain a stock of seed for a start from some variety which has shown superior qualities, and which has not been allowed to deteriorate in vigor through neglect. The better way is to accurately test several good varieties upon the farm, and determine which produces the best in yield and quality of the tubers. This may be done by measuring out equal-sized test plots, and weighing and otherwise examining the seed as directed below.

The first stock should have all the care in selection of any of the future seed, and should be purchased from a reliable dealer.

The selection of the variety to be grown should conform to the wishes of the market as regards general type, but beyond this the selection should be made particularly for yield, and the vigor and power of resisting disease, which would naturally follow with a high yielder. This selection for yield should also be followed by the selection of individual plants within the variety

POTATO SELECTION IN THE FIELD.

If one finds that one potato plant produces fifteen to twenty perfect tubers, and another under similar conditions produces four or five which are small and imperfect, it makes a great deal of difference whether he plants the perfect tubers and has the prolific plant reproduced next year, or whether the small, defective potatoes are reproduced the next season by the use of

It has been found that vigor in the mother plant itself is the most important characteristic necessary, in this selection in the field before the vines begin to wither. This may be done by walking through the field and marking plants which show a clear green color, a healthy growth of vine and a stability of

It should be noted that there is a difference between potato plants of healthy and profuse growth, which indicates a vigorous individuality, able to produce and support to full size a large yield of tubers; and a dark-green, overgrown plant, which indicates that all the strength of the plant has gone to production of vine, and that the tuber formation will be small. At the same time, care should be taken to select plants which have shown themselves capable of resisting disease, such as blight, should it attack the field. It is often found that single plants will resist the growth of the blight fungus, while all others around it will be stricken. This characteristic is one which may be transmitted to the progeny of the plant, and which may largely increase the value of the next

The actual yields of these individual plants may be obtained when the crop is harvested, and a further selection made. Seed should be taken only from these disease resisting and best yielding plants, and there is a reasonable assurance that the potatoes grown from a given plant will prove of the same quality and prepotency as the mother plant. Finally, having selected the best plants with regard to yield and disease resistance, the selection of individual seed potatoes having characteristics of the perfect type sought, is the thing of primal importance

The number of points to be noted in selecting individuals is so great that the task of selecting superior potatoes is difficult, the more so because of the fact that really good potatoes are rare. It is all the more necessary, however, that some effort should be

and live stock were emphasized. It would be likewise a great improvement to have

of the directorate wisely characterized as a fake. management it undoubtedly has a great future.

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made to perpetuate the best possible seed, and the following points are given, suggesting some evils which should be guarded against.

TYPE CHARACTERISTICS.

There are several recognized types of potatoes on the market, but, having decided upon the variety of is easily seen to which type it belongs, and having in mind the perfection of this type, the seed should be selected to conform to this idea as far as possible. Thus, if a round variety is selected, all seed should be uniformly of round type. No seed should be purchased from a dealer that does not show a marked uniformity of type, for a lack of uniformity gives a strong indication that the variety is not fixed, even though it is sold under an old-established name.

SIZE.

In selecting individual tubers for planting, the notatoes used should be fully mature, of moderate size and perfect development; that is, they should be sufficiently developed to give them their full allotment of vigor from the mother plant from which they have been selected. In every healthy plant there are usually a number of mature tubers of nearly the same size, and several which are undeveloped. The undeveloped tubers are immature because, although the plant has had vigor enough to start their growth, they have not been fully developed and matured. The undeveloped tubers do not possess the full vigor of the mother plant. On the other hand, Girard concluded from his experience that overgrown tubers, or tubers larger than the general size of the variety, do not excel the mother plant in vigor, but have merely had more starchy material stored up in them, and possess no more prepotency than those potatoes of moderate but complete development. Even if this conclusion should not be supported there is a reason why it is not advisable to grow a variety of tubers larger than is now common. Restaurants and hotels do not wish to buy potatoes so large that they cannot with profit serve a whole tuber with each order, while some lunch-rooms prefer to serve two smaller potatoes.

The continued use of small seed gives weaker plants, a diminishing of the size of the total crop, and constant increase in the number of small tubers in the crop. This conclusion has been reached by a large number of investigators, both in this country and in Europe, and the discarding of small tubers is regarded as an important point in the production of maximum

SHAPE.

The shape is one of the special points noted by buyers, and the preference is likely to vary in different localities. Potatoes may be divided into three classes: the round, the kidney-shaped and the oval. The kidney-shaped are probably the most popular at the present time. They look larger, weight for weight, than the other varieties, and, for this reason, sometimes sell better in the markets. The oval potatoes are nearly the same shape, but are thicker through the center, and taper towards the end. Round varieties are the least popular in most sections, probably because they look smaller in the market, although they hold one point of advantage, in that they sift to a more regular size than do either of the other kinds. Round potatoes are said to have a tendency to develop discolored hollows on the inside, while some of the longer varieties have the greatest tendency to second growth. Knowing these weaknesses of the different shapes, it becomes a matter of selecting a variety as free as possible from these defects of the shape desired by the local market.

COLOR.

The color of the skin is not a matter of great importance, although it is a fact that sometimes a color of a potato is a prejudice to its ready selling. The white-skinned varieties, such as the Rural New Yorker No. 2, or the Carman No. 3, are in favor at present. Those varieties which show a noticeable network in the skin should have it well marked. The skin should be of moderate thickness; too thick a skin interfering with the cooking qualities, and too thin a skin making it a poor keeper. The skin should be clear and smooth, and have no tendency to spot, scab or split. The flesh underneath should be a clear white, with no hollows, dark rings or discolorations of any kind.

A pure white-fleshed potato should remain white after cooking, both when hot and when cold. A tendency to discolor in this particular is indicative of a poor flavor, as well as giving a poor appearance. The potato when boiled should fall to pieces upon pressure, showing a glistening white, dry appearance, which indicates that the starch granules have been broken with the heat, and the potato thus rendered digestible.

DEITH AND NUMBER OF EYES.

To be of value in cooking, where the potato is peeled before boiling, the eyes should not be too deep, as this gives an opportunity for great waste in the peeling. A very shallow eye shows a lack of vitality of the tuber, but while the vitality usually increases with the depth of the eyes, when set too deep it indicates coarseness of flesh and flavor.

TENDENCY TO SECOND GROWTH.

tuber has been checked or stunted at some period of its growth, and that it has not had the strength to recover and keep on in its natural development, but had developed in the way easiest for the plant when growth was again started. This decadence will be

greatly checked by methodical selection, but if the tendency persists, there should be a change of seed to that of a stronger, fresher variety.

KEEPING QUALITY.

Last, but not of less consequence, is the keeping quality. This is especially important in the southern part of the State. A good keeping quality is very marked in some varieties that have been especially selected for this property. This attribute will naturally be strengthened if care is taken every season not to plant those potatoes whi h are badly sprouted or have begun to rot. It is merely a business proposition in this as in other cases, because the crop from these potatoes will be small and weak, and the same amount of ground will have been used as if good, wellkept seed had been planted.

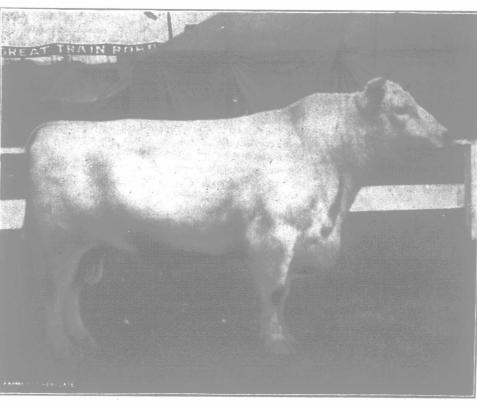
Large Potato Yield from Small Sets.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate"

It may be of interest to readers of your great farm journal to read an account of an experiment in which I have been interested the past season.

I received from the Ontario Agricultural College farm two pounds of potatoes, called Empire State. These were to be cut into 66 sets for each pound; 66 sets to be planted in hills and 66 sets in rows, with flat culture. In the hills I put a small handful of superphosphate, and in the rows I used muriate of pot-The results were as follows: From the 66 sets in hills I dug of good large potatoes 131 pounds, and of small ones $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. From the rows from 66 sets I dug 87 pounds, and of small ones one-half pound. There were no signs of rot, although rot was prevalent in this section. This is the largest yield from two pounds of potatoes that I ever had, being a total yield of 218 pounds of good large tubers, and two pounds of small, or 220 in all. I would like to hear from others who experiment with O. A. C. seed.

ROBERT L. JARVIS & BRO. Kent Co., Ont.



Valasco 40th = 30861 = .

Winner of first prize and sweepstakes and head of first-prize Shorthorn herd at London and Ottawa, 1904. Owned and exhibited by W. B. Watt's Sons, Salem, Ont.

Increasing Stable Room.

A reader in Western Ontario, who has a barn 30 x 75 feet, asks how he should arrange a lean-to behind it for stabling purposes. The barn now has 18-ft. walls, but our correspondent wants to make the leanto 22 feet wide and still have 18 feet from the eaves to the ground. We cannot suggest any way of doing this satisfactorily. In fact, we strongly advise him not to build a lean-to at all, but rather to raise the harn and put stabling under it. It would be much more convenient for feeding, and, we believe, less expensive, as there would be no additional roof to maintain, and not as much wall, and if the additional floor space is not required for stables it will always be convenient for shelter. The walls may be made of a frame and boarded, or the more substantial material, stone or cement concrete, used. In such a stable many conveniences could be had, such as sufficient light, more compact arrangement, etc., that would not be had in a lean-to, and when the expense is considered it appeals to us as by all means the better plan.

Enclosed please find \$1.50 for one year's subscrip-Second growth nearly always indicates that the tion to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." I am pleased with the change to a weekly, and wish the "Farmer's Advocate" and its publishers every success, as its success means benefit to the subscriber. JOS. JOHNSON.

" Myrtledale Farm," Atwood, Ont.

DAIRY.

Making Butter from Sweet Cream.

Where a large number of cows are kept, and churning is done every day, it may be desired to convert the cream into butter with the least possible delay, hence the system of making butter from sweet cream is advocated by some dairymen. The system has not generally commended itself to buttermakers, but a few who practice it have excellent results from the system. To make butter successfully with sweet cream, the cream must first be pasteurized, carefully cooled, a ferment used, and finally it is doubtful if as much fat is separated from the cream as is the case when cream is allowed to ripen before being churned.

The following article on the making of butter from sweet cream has been adapted to the home dairy chiefly from a pamphlet designed more especially for factory use by J. D. Sinclair, Superintendent of the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe, Que:

The making of winter butter, to have it of that peculiarly delicate Cavor which marks the best butter and commands the highest price on the market, must be carried on in quite a different way from the summer process. The necessity for milking in the stables of itself, instead of out in the pure air, would necessitate some difference of treatment. During the operation of milking, no matter how clean the stable and the hands and clothes of the milker, bacteria of different kinds are bound to enter the milk, and before either milk or butter can be of the best quality these bacteria must be disposed of.

Not all bacteria are harmful; some species are even necessary to the proper flavor of good butter. Nevertheless, there are many varieties which give a very disagreeable flavor both to the milk and to the butter made from it, and the aim of every buttermaker should be getting rid of the undesirable species, and keeping only those which are necessary to the proper flavoring of the butter. It is, moreover, due to the work

of certain bacteria that lactic acid, the souring element of milk, forms, and, although this paper deals with making butter from sweet cream, the process of souring is necessary to the "ferments" with which the sweet cream must be treated.

After much experimenting, the best method of thus "inoculating " cream with the proper bacteria has been found to be first to get the cream in as pure a state as possible, that is, as free from all bacteria as may be, then to pour it into a starter or ferment containing only the right kind of bacteria. In some places these ferments are now prepared by chemists with the most scrupulous care, and are bottled and sealed for distribution, being placed upon the market under the personal guarantee of the chemist as to the purity of the " culture." Though almost unknown as

yet among Canadian farmers, these "bottles" have for some time been in use among the progressive home dairies of Denmark and the creameries of this country.

Very satisfactory ferments, however, may be made hy any farmer's wife in her own home if she exercises the most scrupulous care. They may be made as follows: (1) Method No 1, the new-milk ferment:-Select a newly-calved cow, in perfect health, whose milk is known to be of good flavor. Milk her in some place where the air is perfectly pure, seeing to it that all other conditions of cleanliness are also as nearly perfect as possible, the milk vessels thoroughly washed and steamed, the clothes of the milker clean and preferably sprinkled with formaline. Do not use the first milk taken from the cow. After straining set the milk at once in ice-water, or in very cold water, cover with a clean linen cloth, and leave for twelve hours. Then skim the milk, cover again carefully, and set to sour and curdle in a place where the temperature will be at 70 degrees F. (2) Method No. 2, skim milk ferment :- Pasteurize good skim milk by heating at 170 degrees F. for twenty minutes; cool down in icewater to 70 degrees F., and keep it somewhere at that temperature until it curdles, as above.

If you do not want to use the ferment at once, cover it well and keep in the coolest place possible at a temperature below 40 degrees to stop the fermentation. A good cover is made of a sheet of wadding with a piece of linen over it. If you wish to propagate the ferment to keep some over for next churning,

place some of it in a larger portion of good skim milk, pasteurized as in Method No. 2. Remember to have every vessel used in making and keeping these ferments thoroughly steamed, so as to be sterilized. HOW TO USE THE FERMENTS.

As soon as the cream is separated put it in a vessel and place in a pan of hot water. Keep it there for twenty minutes, stirring continually, until it has reached a temperature of 140 to 175 degrees F. Take it out and place immediately in iced or very cold water, cooling it down as fast as possible until the temperature of 50 degrees is reached. During this cooling process a rapid evaporation will take place, and all sorts of malodorous vapors will be sent off into the free air. When cool this cream should be pretty fairly pure, and should be kept at 50 degrees . for three hours. It is now ready for the churn, which should be perfectly clean, and rinsed out with cold water. Pour the cream into the churn, and it will be ready for the ferment. When pouring in the latter be sure to take off the top of the curd to about an inch in depth, rejecting this part, and using what is beneath. Stir this portion well with a wooden stirrer, and strain through cheese-cloth into the churn. The churning should occupy about fifty minutes, and the rest of the work is carried on as in summer. In factories, the amount of ferment is referred to a certain standard, the amount of acidity in cream and ferment being ascertained by means of the acidimeter. In the farm dairy, however, a little experience will soon teach the proper amount to add to the bulk of cream to be churned.

Facts About Dairy Cows.

During the past year. Mr. H. B. Gurler, of DeKalb, Ill., who owns a herd of Jersey cows, has kept a careful record of the cost of producing butter. He found his herd of fifty cows produced on an average of 297.70 pounds of butter. This, at twenty cents per pound, is equal to \$59.54. The average amount of skim milk from each cow was 5,453 pounds, which, valued at twenty-five cents per cwt., is worth \$13.63, making a total of \$73.17. The grain fed was principally gluten meal and some distillery by-products, which was charged to the cows at market prices. The hay fed was charged at \$8.00 per ton, and corn silage at \$1.50 per ton. The feed for each cow (average for the fifty) amounted to \$41.06. The labor of caring for each animal he figures at \$12.50 per year, making a total cost of \$53.56 for keeping each cow. Therefore each animal brought in a net profit of \$19.61. The value of the manure and the calf are not considered in these figures. His four best cows in this herd netted him a profit of \$53. 77, while the four poorest ones were kept at a loss of \$5.98 each; the former averaged 447 pounds of butter, while the latter produced only 166 pounds each. The latter incident shows the value of knowing what the cows are doing.

The dairy census has recently been taken through Hoard's Dairyman, in Granger County, by Mr. C. L. Poole, from whose reports we glean a few facts concerning grade Holstein cows. Six herds, averaging about nine cows each, principally grade Holsteins, averaged 5,944 pounds of milk per cow per year. milk was sold to a cheese factory at an average price of about ninety cents per one hundred pounds, which brought a gross income per cow of \$53.50. The average cost of feed per cow, according to this report, was \$27.96, making a net return, less cost of labor, of \$25.84 per cow. Four other herds of eight cows each, some of which were grade Holsteins, but the majority poor animals of no particular breeding, averaged pounds of milk per cow; this milk brought an average of eighty-six cents per one hundred pounds, or a total of \$28.55. The feed cost \$26.19 per animal; hence, each cow, exclusive of the work of caring for her, averaged a net profit of \$2.36 per head. The hest herd of the six first mentioned, which was composed of three pure-bred Holsteins and four Holstein grades of excellent dairy type, netted their owner \$36.15 per cow, while the poorest herd in the last four named only netted a profit of forty-eight cents per head. Another herd of seven Holsteins and grade Holsteins of which we know, and which is located in Indiana, averaged 316.7 pounds of butter-fat during the past year, equivalent to 370 pounds of butter; at twenty cents per pound this brought \$74; the cost of the feed was \$30, showing a net profit of \$44 per

The Connecticut College, a few years ago, published some results concerning cost of milk and butter production with a herd of seven grade Guernsey cows. These cows averaged 326 pounds of butter each; twenty cents per pound this would amount to \$65.20; the cost of feed was rather high (prices being always higher In the east than in the central west), \$40 per cow; deducting the cost of the feed from the gross income, we have a net profit of \$25.20. The best cow in this lot yielded 472 pounds of butter, while the poorest produced only 165 pounds.

Our readers should gather from these figures that there are good and poor individuals in nearly all herds, that success in the dairy business does not depend so much upon what dairy breed one chooses as it does upon the individuality of the animals one selects, and upon the constant care in weeding out the poor cows from the herd. Cows of the dairy type, however, should always be chosen .- [Successful Farming.

Air Treatment for Milk Fever.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Some time ago you invited those who had experience with milk fever to report the result of remedies Having been in the milk delivery business some time, and milking some twenty-five to thirty cows the year round, we naturally had some experience with The cows were Jerseys and grades, and we were unfortunate enough to lose a couple of fine cows from milk fever. A few weeks ago a neighbor came to our place to 'phone for the vet. I asked her what was the matter, and she said the cow had calved the day before and was now lying down and moaning, and had been nearly all night. She asked me if I could do anything. I said I would wait for the vet. and go with him. As the vet. did not come in three hours, I went to see the cow, taking an ordinary bicycle pump. On arriving, the cow looked to me past recovery with milk fever. Before I got there they had drenched her, and were steaming her with hot blankets. We at once injected the udder as full of air as possible with the pump, and rubbed the udder and milk veins well. In three hours she was struggling to get up; soon after she was helped to get on her feet, and six hours after she was chewing her cud, quite contented. The method we used was simple and satisfactory, being quickly done with the ordinary pump; one person held the nozzle of the tube on the teat while the other pumped. It would not be necessary to have a tube to put into the teat, only to hold the nozzle directly over opening in the teat.

I would like to have the opinion of the editor of the Veterinary Department about the drenching and heating as was done before or just when I undertook this case. I should not have done it, yet I believe it was beneficial. We injected air every couple of hours and milked some each time that night. calf was with her.

Nanaimo, B. C. [Ed. Note.-In the practice of a firm of veterinarians in Ontario over fifty cows were promptly cured by means of the injection of oxygen into the udder, and only one died. No medicine was given in any case by the V. S., and the only cases that were at all troublesome were those in which medicines had been given by the owner previous to calling the doctor. In the experience of others, while the cow responded to the air treatment, the effect of medicine given previous ly brought on pneumonia, which caused death. In many cases of milk fever the muscles of the throat are paralyzed, the cow having no power to swallow, and the medicine given goes into the bronchial tubes and the lungs, setting up inflammation that is almost sure to prove fatal. Experience has shown that no dosing is needed before or after.

Autumn Care of Dairy Cows.

At this season of the year, when farmers are extremely busy preparing for winter, the dairy cows are apt to be neglected. Frequently they are left to pick scanty living from bare pastures and the fencecorners of grain fields, exposed to all the inclemencies of the autumn weather. The highly organized dairy cow is very sensitive to sudden and extreme changes in the weather, and nothing could be more detrimental to economical milk production. The flow of milk is often so materially lessened that it cannot be brought back to the normal standard during the winter. Exposure to storms, and lying on the cold, damp ground at night, not only lead to a decreased flow of milk but they are very apt to cause udder troubles, rheumatism and other diseases, and in some cases even death. It is, therefore, advisable to see that the cows get a sufficient supply of suitable food during this critical period, and that they are protected from storms during the day and comfortably stabled at night. That eminent dairy authority, Prof. Haecker, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, has given considerable attention to this subject, and some of his experiments and conclusions are well worthy of consideration by owners of cows. In the course of an article on the fall care of cows, he says:

"One night, or even a few hours of cold rain. causes an enormous shrinkage of milk. Food, comfort and contentment are the prime factors in successful dairying, and it is not too much to say that com fort is the primest factor. To feed well but disregard the bodily comfort of the cow, is to court and insure disappointment. A cow will fail to elaborate a full mess of milk if she is wet or shivering from cold, no matter how generously she is fed."

Autumn is a more critical period for a cow fresh in milk than winter. Cold rains and raw winds are fruitful causes of decreasing milk. The first makes inactive the muscular system, while the latter so disturbs the nervous system that it fails to perform its work. Cows should, therefore, not be exposed to fall rains, left out during cold nights, or confined in muddy or wet yards at any time.

The proof of this theory was clearly demonstrated by the Minnesota Station herd two years ago. Some changes were being made in the cow-barn which made it inconvenient to stable the cows for a few days, and just then a cold, rainy spell set in, to which the cows were exposed. There was not only a marked shrink age in milk and butter-fat at once, but they failed to recover during the winter, though the feed was liberal and the care the best that could be given. The cows gave 16.11 pounds of milk and .8 pounds butter-fat a day during the winter. It was known when the

shrinkage took place and why, but the attempt to recover it failed. The next year such an experience was guarded against, and the same herd gave a daily average of 28.4 pounds milk and 1.2 pounds fat.

It may be asked what the cows did with their food. since they were fed liberally during the winter. They made beef or fat with it, for each gained an average of nearly half a pound a day, a gain that did neither the cows nor the owner any good. During the two winters the herd was composed of the same cows, fed the same rations, and received in every way the same careful attention, and yet because of that mishap the herd failed by just fifty per cent. of doing its normal or possible work. Please think of this, and do not lose money by needlessly exposing cows in the W. A. CLEMONS. autumn.

The Dairy Test at St. Louis.

Following are the results of the eleventh tenday period of the St. Louis cow demonstration. September 24th to October 3rd:

Av	. yield o	cow per d	uУ.	Av. tests.		
Cows		Butter-	Solids	Per ct.	Solids	
in test.	Milk.	fat.	not fat.	fat.	not fat.	
ss 5	37.4	1.416	3.447	3.79	9.23	
es'n15	48.7	1.713	4.044	3.52	8.31	
25	35.6	1.875	3.261	5.26	9.15	
	Cows in test. ss 5 es'n15 25	Cows in test. Milk. ss 5 37.4 es'n15 48.7 25 35.6	Cows in test. Butter- ss 5 37.4 1.416 es'n15 48.7 1.713 25 35.6 1.875	Cows Butter-Solids in test. Milk. fat. not fat. ss	Av. yield cow per day. Av. te Cows Butter- Solids Per ct. in test. Milk. fat. not fat. fat. ss 5 37.4 1.416 3.447 3.79 es'n15 48.7 1.713 4.044 3.52 25 35.6 1.875 3.261 5.26 n24 29.7 1.151 2.632 3.87	

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The Trees in October.

Often, when going along a "bush" or swamp road at this season of the year one is struck by the exceptional beauty of a certain tree which stands out with a distinctiveness-one had almost said personality-of its own. Perhaps the whole tree, or the half of it, or a single branch, burns in a blaze of crimson, while all about are trees of the same species clad uniformly in the pale yellows and umbers which are so prevalent in the autumn woods. Sometimes, too, the leaves show peculiar individual markings, streaks of crimson and blotches of green appearing on the more conventional yellow background; and occasionally purple

The peculiar thing about it is that in many of these trees the same characteristics are exhibited year after year, so that before long one learns to watch out for the "burning bush" on the hillside or the coppery beauty of the swamp as one would for the familiar face of a friend who makes an appearance once in every year. We have in mind a soft maple which grew in a marshy place beside a public highway, and which exhibited so peculiarly rich a shade of purple during each autumn that it came to be a landmark for the Even in early summer, it was not neighborhood. surprising to hear someone say, "We were just about opposite that purple tree, you know, when such-and-such happened."

Everyone admires the beauty of the autumn foliage, at least everyone who has enough sensibility or fineness of taste to raise his eyes above the rim of a bank account or the steam of a roast turkey at Thanksgiving, and few there are who would not like to see some of these marvellously colored trees clustered about the homes at which the farmers of the land must needs spend the greater part of their days. The question then arises, if it might not be possible, by careful selection and propagation, to increase the number of these queens of the forest, and so make the multiplication of them about lawns and homesteads an easy matter. Of course, the peculiar coloring of a branch or portion of a tree may be due, in many cases, to some local influence, the decrease of the ascending sap, for instance, because of an abrasion of the wood, but reference is made to those trees in which, after careful examination, no such condition, apparently, is found to exist The experiment would, at least, be interesting, and might be productive of surprising results.

A Grafted Tree.

We have an apple tree (St. Lawrence! on one-third of which are grafted Peach apples, and every year since I can remember it has been that way until this year; it is all St. Lawrence, the tree being loaded. and the apples tasting and looking like St. Lawrences. but some are shaped like Peaches. Tell me the reason

how it came to change. Ans .-- Without being able to see the tree and fruit I cannot satisfactorily explain the change in the fruit on your tree; but I may say that the fruit on wood grown from scions always come more or less true to type to which the scions belong, or, in other words. the stock does not materially affect the character of the fruit on the scion. If part of your St. Lawrence tree was grafted with the Peach apple, such parts would bear Peach apples, no matter what might be growing on the rest of the tree. Could it be possible that all of the grafted wood has been removed in any way by pruning? In such a case the tree would, of

course, hear nothing but St. Lawrence apples. Ontario Agricultural College.

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Fall or Spring Planting?

We should be very glad if you could send us any information as to the best time to plant a young orchard of five acres. Would it do to plant it now or wait till spring? We were wondering, if it would not be safe to plant it now; how it would be to dig the holes now and put in plenty of short manure in the hole and cover a little earth over it, and then in the spring stir them up and put in the trees; but we would rather put in the trees now if you think the frost will not kill them. Any information you can give us we should be very glad of. Thanking you in anticipation of the same.

Ans.-With reference to time of planting trees, I may say that they may be planted either in the fall or spring, although spring planting is safer for our northern district. Some seasons fall-planted trees do quite as well as those planted in the spring, but if we should have another such severe winter as the last, fall-planted trees would be more or less seriously injured, if not destroyed. With very hardy kinds, such as many of the Russian varieties, there would be little danger of planting in the fall, but in general we consider it safer to recommend early spring planting.

I would not recommend putting manure in the holes in which the trees are to be planted. It would do no harm to dig the holes this fall and allow the frost to act on the ground, but the manure should be applied after the trees are planted, as a surface mulch. H. L. HUTT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

APIARY.

Frames.

By Morley Pettit.

Now is the time to order new hives and other supplies for next season. While the work of the present season is in mind, one can plan most clearly for next. The frame is one of the most important things about the hive. It must be carefully and accurately made of design most suitable for use. "Movable" frames should be easily moved. The majority of frames in use by smaller beekeepers are not movable, because they are so made that the bees glue and wax them together in every way.

The frame I would recommend has a 9-8-inch wide by 5-8-inch thick top bar, and a $\frac{8}{4}$ -inch wide by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick bottom bar. The side bars are full quarter inch thick, 9-8 inch wide at top, and tapering from the middle to 4-inch at bottom. This makes a sort of wedge-shaped comb which has many advantages over one with wide bottom bar. (1) It slips in and out of the hive much more easily. The wide bottoms scrape bees against the next comb, unless handled very slowly. (2) Dead bees in winter do not lodge on it, but drop down clear of the combs. (3) If a double broodchamber is desired, the queen goes up more freely than through the narrow spaces between wide bottom bars. i4) Two frames slightly out of square, with wide bottom bars, come together and are glued fast.

A right bee-space is one-quarter inch. Top bars of frames must be held just that distance apart. To me, the most satisfactory spacer is a 7-inch bedstaple, driven into the top bar on opposite sides at opposite ends-two for each top bar-left projecting one-quarter inch. Frames so spaced can be turned either end, and dumped into the super with no thought of spacing. They space themselves, with the exception of one end of each outside frame.

Dr. Miller, in a recent article i holds a nail with flat head instead of the staple. He states that in conversation I frankly admitted that the staple would sometimes cut into the wood of the next frame, and, in the two seasons since that conversation, I have not found that trouble worth considering. The main objection to the nail is that in sliding a frame into place the head is sure to catch like a hook on the next frame.

Uses of Bees on the Farm.

An experienced beekeeper, writing on this subject.

There are only two great uses, and they should be remembered and utilized by every farmer who desires to get the most good out of his farm : Fertilization of the bloom of his farm crops, of field, orchard, garden and meadow. It is now generally conceded that the honeybee is the best distributant of pollen plants of all other insects, and it is a fact that without this union of sexes the vegetable kingdom would cease, as it would with the animal. So we can see, if these things be true, that our meat, bread and fruit and the feed of our animals greatly depend on the presence and work of the honeybee.

"What is the other great use of the bee on the farm? The answer is plain. It is the production of honey-a pure sweet that is the most valuable of all sweets, because it is pure as gathered from the flowers that God made, and is good as a medicine, and superior to all others as a good sweet. Honey is the purest and sweetest, as all will concede.

I enclose my renewal for this year, and wish you. paper success, as it really is a useful advocate for the farmer THOMAS PEWTRESS.

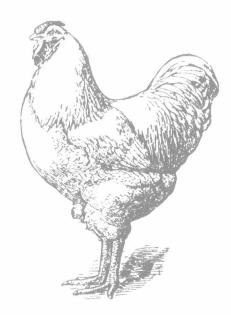
Pointe Claire, Que.

POULTRY.

Housecleaning Time in Hendom.

While the greatest fight with lice and mites was during July and August, the war must be continually waged to be effective. When we consider how fast insects multiply it is readily seen how a single halt in this branch of supervision does untold mischief.

Keep the walls brushed off with an old broom used especially for this purpose. Cobwebs make nice lurking places for the six-footed pests. A spray pump is invaluable in preserving cleanliness, economizing in insecticides used, besides forcing them into every crack and corner in a manner impossible by any other way.



White Wyandotte Cock.

There are expensive spraying outfits, which for fruit have their advantages. In fact, the Bordeaux mixtures require a copper pump, but for ordinary use a cheap tin pump, costing not over one dollar, is quite sufficient. Kerosene emulsion, made from any of the numerous formulæ issued from time to time in Government bulletins, will be found quite effective. There are liquid paints, proprietary it is true, which give satisfaction. Dissolve a bar of ordinary laundry soap in a little water, and add a few cents' worth of carbolic acid crystals. When all is melted, let cool, and you have a soap that will yield an excellent insecticide in the form of suds. After cleaning the poultryhouse, force this into the cracks, and over the walls and perches, with the spray pump. It is cheap, harmless and effective. It cleans, while it clears of insect life in general, and the carbolic solution is also one of the best disinfectants. Leave all doors and windows open, and if the

spraying is done in morning, sunshine will have dispelled all dampness.

At no season are droppings more harmful than now, if not removed frequently. The moisture in the atmosphere attending the fall rains renders the air especially obnoxious, unless the utmost precaution regarding cleanliness is observed. The fertilizer thus obtained may be a desirable adjunct to the garden or flower-bed. So concentrated is this form of fertilizer that nine people out of ten are afraid to use it, and yet excellent results come after such use. The fault is in not having it thoroughly mixed with some other medium, or in using too much. Mixed with an equal quantity of dry earth, it may be applied about the rose bushes and other shrubbery late in fall, or let it go into the garden for another year. Fruit trees would be benefited by a light covering, and soil worked over this to prevent dissipation in the air, or have a barrel or box, with a tight cover, into which it can be transferred, ready for spring use. At that time, if flowers, garden or orchard do not need it, the corn does. A little applied in each hill will give rich returns. Last season a neighbor cleaned out his henhouse, and gave a large cucumber patch the benefit of the renovation. The result was an abundant and early crop of cucumbers.

The value of fresh earth for daily use should always be remembered. Did you ever notice how thoroughly the hen enjoys her first scratch or wallow in the ground in spring? It is very easy to save a barrel of dust from the road during pleasant weather, and it will work wonders in keeping the hen healthy and happy during the winter.

Finally, use plenty of insect powder. cleaning the house, dust each hen separately with the powder. Keep it in nest boxes, and around There are good and worthless growing chicks. powders on the market. If it does not tempt you to sneeze, you have probably been victimized by the latter.-[Bessie L. Putman, in Farm Poultry.

How to Feed Coarse Fodder.

If one has properly prepared for winter he will have on hand lawn clippings, clover hay, or other coarse fodder, with which to refresh the poultry during the long months of confinement. green food is much appreciated by the fowl, but they often have difficulty in getting it down their throats in small enough pieces, or soon soil it by tramping over it when it is thrown to them on the floor. These difficulties require remedying, and a good plan to start with is to run the long stuff through the cutting box in order to reduce it to mouthfuls of convenient size. After this, some sort of a rack should be arranged to hold the green feed, so that it will not become soiled before being eaten, and thus prevent the danger of setting up diarrhœa or cholera. Such a rack can be made by nailing a wooden frame against the wall and covering it with wire netting. Into this rack the clippings or cut clover can be packed, so that the hens can take what they want and then go about their business. There is no danger of their breaths making it unpalatable, as is the case with larger stock, and when so fed very little is wasted.



British Columbia Fruit Exhibit at Brandon Exhibition, August, 1904.

Future Prices for Poultry.

The question is now being asked: "Has experimental research shown any likelihood of lower prices in the near future?"

In reply to this, it may be at once said: "Not as long as the demand is greater than the supply, as it is at present."

So far, instruction from our poultry department, and which is warranted by experience, has been in the way of showing farmers the best and cheapest ways and means of obtaining eggs and the superior quality of poultry at such seasons of the year as will bring them the highest prices. In this connection observation has shown that there is greater likelihood of a larger and more immediate supply of new-laid eggs in winter than of the superior quality of market poultry in later months. For the reason that so many farmers have more time in winter to care for their laying stock (and which attention is absolutely necessary) than they have in the spring and early summer to devote to the hatching and rearing of chickens.

A Detrimental Practice.

A. G. GILBERT.

A practice which seriously retards the quicker and greater production of the superior type of market chickens is that of using a Leghorn, Andalusion or Hamburg male with pure-bred or mixed fowls of larger size, presumably with the object of having better layers. While such a course may be permissible from an egg standpoint, it is not advisable for farmers to adopt who have the dual requirements of eggs and better quality of chickens in view. The result is sure to be thickens of smaller size and much less value than those of the English or American utility breeds. Speaking to the writer on this subject some months ago. the manager of an extensive purchasing poultry firm of Toronto, said: "That the farmers of the country should be strongly urged to abandon the too-prevalent custom of using male birds of the Mediterranean breeds for breeding or crossing purposes. We get," he said, "so many small chickens of Leghorn or Andalusian cross that we suffer serious loss. These chickens are sent with others, and we do not like to refuse them. They cannot be shipped to the English dealers, and we cannot put them on the local markets as good quality, so we are glad to take what we can get for them."

Occasionally a case is met with where birds of a large "first" or "mixed" cross are kept, and results in winter eggs and large chickens are said to be satisfactory. Enquiry generally elicits the information that all the good points in these fowls are owing to the use of pure-bred males of the large breeds, thus conveying the moral that the nearer to the pure breeds, the better the birds. In connection with "first crosses," it must not be forgotten that unless the cross is made every year by the introduction of new blood, it is apt to degenerate into the nondescript.

A. G. GILBERT.

Get Into Pure-bred Poultry.

In about every neighborhood we find one or two farmers who take an interest in their poultry, and try hard to get all possible out of it. The question is, are you one of these farmers? If not, why not? Why, if you keep, fowls, do you not make some special effort to derive a profit from it? Is there any satisfaction in keeping a mixed lot of scrubs and mongrels around year after year, half cared for, so they produce only a few eggs in the spring when they are that all the war correspondents have been ordered to cheap? It is surely as practicable for you to keep the same place, it is gathered that no halt pure-bred poultry as it is to have pure-bred cattle, hogs or other stock on the farm, and when only one variety is kept the farm is indeed the place to raise them, for the reason that there is a large range and little danger of their becoming mixed with neighboring

I have been observing a few farmers who have taken interest in this line and have had the business energy to push out and look for trade in first-class stock, and my observations have shown me that they all have been able to dispose of their surplus stock for breeding at a much higher price than the market ever pays, and in the hatching season some of them have been unable to supply the demand for eggs. These leople have done little advertising outside of their own localities. In offering their stock and eggs they have these advantages over the breeder who has only limited quarters, and breeds several varieties, namelya guarantee of pure-bred stock, there being only one breed, and having unlimited range, they possess greater

It is claimed by some that cross-bred fowls do better on the farm. Why this should be I am unable to understand. If pure-bred poultry is best for the poultryman, or one who makes a specialty in this line, why is it not best for the farmer? The latter has every facility that the professional has and more too; cheap feed, plenty of straw and litter, lots of room, and so on. Certainly the farmer can succeed if anyone can, there cannot possibly be anything impracticable about it. But don't undertake too much. Start with one breed only; study and learn all you can about this variety, and try and improve upon the flock every year. The main thing is to select and cull out each year every doubtful specimen, even if you are obliged to reduce the size of the flock down to a dozen birds. Don't take any chances by keeping over churia should ever determine the quality of Russian

in any other point in poultry-keeping, they are too much inclined to breed with such as they happen to have, regardless of quality.

What gives a person more satisfaction in farm life than to look upon a flock of pure-bred fowls, all of one color and marking? I know that every farmer is not qualified to be a poultry fancier, in the usua! sense of the word, and it is not from that standpoint that I expect the average farmer to operate, but what advocate is for him to keep and breed such a class of stock as people all around are looking for and are willing to pay a price above the highest market value to obtain. Produce a valuable article, and there will surely be a customer ready to take it at a fancy price. -[V. M. Couch, in Vick's Magazine.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

Lord Milner has resigned the High Commissionership of South Africa.

Fifty men were killed by the collapse of a building under erection in Santiago, Chile.

Twenty-nine were killed and many injured by a head-on collision on the Missouri Pacific.

Another tribe, the Witbois, has broken out in rebellion against German rule in Southwest Africa.

News has been received of the total wreck of the steamer St. Lawrence, ashore at English Point, but her crew and passengers were rescued by the steamer Aberdeen. The loss of the St. Lawrence, which belonged to the North Shore Steamship Line, will be about \$40,000.

Floods still continue in New Mexico, in the district south-west of Albuquerque, and there is great suffering among the people, who have been driven from their homes. In the town of San Marcial seventy dwellings have been wrecked. The Mexican people in the surrounding valleys are destitute, and hundreds must starve unless immediate help is furnished from the outside.

A report which is making a great sensation in military circles is to the effect that Marshal Oyama is to be recalled to Japan, and General Nodzu to be installed in his place as Commander in Chief. The change, if accomplished, will be due to the fact that it was Nodzu who saved the situation at the battle of Liaoyang. Oyama had ordered retreat, when Nodzu protested and urged that another effort be made. a consequence the tide of battle turned, and the day was saved for the Japanese.

"Russians overwhelmed with a loss of 40,000!" This is the message which, flashed over the wires, tells its own brief story of the terrible tragedy which has been enacted in Manchuria during the past week, and which will mark the battle of Yentai as the bloodiest battle of modern times. Although desperate fighting still continues, the Russians are again steadily retiring to the northward, and the wounded are being hurried on with all possible speed to Harbin. From the fact Pass, as was anticipated, remnant of the army will eventually fall back upon Harbin. Of the Russian left flank, from which so much was expected, not a word is heard, and it is feared that it cannot be in a position to communicate with the main body of the army. The Japanese regiments, owing to the fact that they fought chiefly in entrenched positions, have suffered comparatively small loss, yet have they not escaped some of the most terrible tragedies of the past week. Of these, one of the bloodiest occurred upon the night of October 13th, when the Zaraisk Regiment, stealing out in the darkness, bayoneted several battalions of the Japanese many of whom were killed as they slept. Upon the following morning the same regiment was almost an nihilated by the terrible fire from the Japanese artillery. Contrary to what might, possibly, have been expected, there are no demonstrations of joy in Japan over the completeness of the victory. Even the Japanese seem sickened at the surfeit of blood which, as foretold in a recent number of the "Farmer's Advocate," is already beginning to show signs of revolting the world. In regard to the possible effect of the battle of Yentai upon the fortun's of the war, a member of the diplomatic corps, in interview with a press correspondent recently said: "I believe the world will recoil from the sickening slaughter of this battle. Every interest of humanity demands the adjustment of the differences between the two nations and the proclamation of peace. The situation between the two belligerents is a delicate one, but what a splendid triumph for diplomacy it would be if peace could be arranged. It seems to me that the question of honor is no longer involved. Russia feels that such a question is involved, surely the heroic and successful defence of Port Arthur and the valor shown by Russian soldiers on the fields of Mana single fowl that will cause the flock to depreciate courage. Russians should remember that the distance

in value. Right here is where farmers fail more than dividing her strength and the limitations of her railway are historical factors in this war." It would seem, however, that so vast an Empire as Russia cannot be satisfied with such a vindication of her honor, and that nothing short of an apparent miracle can now curtail a war which has so far been but a seething maelstrom of catastrophe to all who have connected themselves with it.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A magnificent new general post-office building is to be erected in Toronto.

The Thoroughbred stallion Hamburg was sold at auction in New York for \$7,000 to H. P. Whitney.

"He who establishes his argument by noise and command, shows that his reason is weak."-[Mon-

Several Japanese residents of British Columbia. who are on the reserve list of the army of the Mikado, have lately taken passage to Japan.

Earl Grey resigned from the directorate of the British South Africa Company because of his appoint-

ment as Governor-General of Canada. "Disease may lurk in that old well that has not been cleaned out for several years. Better attend to it."-[American Thresherman. . . And Canadian wells

are just as dirty as American ones! A party of Japanese business men recently arrived at Vancouver, and left for Edmonton for the purpose of purchasing a large tract of land, which they purpose utilizing for a Japanese colonization scheme.

"Despondency is not a state of humanity. the contrary, it is the vexation and despair of a cowardly pride; nothing is worse. Whether we stumble or whether we fall, we must only think of rising again and going on in our course."-[Fenelon.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, President Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, are attending the meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers in St.

At the Railway Commission on October 12th, Mr. Blair warned the companies that accidents must be provided against, and intimated that the Board would soon suggest severe drastic remedies for present condi-In regard to the Sarnia tunnel, he suggested that electric motors be substituted for steam engines to haul the trains through.

During a terrific windstorm, which passed through portion of Biddulph Tp., Middlesex Co., the brick dwelling and two barns belonging to Mr. H. Hodgins were completely demolished. Thomas Abbott's barns were also levelled, together with six acres of bush. Wm. Toohey's sheds and Dennis Heenan's orchard were destroyed, and miles of fence was torn up.

A new light, which, it is claimed, will be the most powerful in Canada, is being installed on Leonard Island, off the west coast of Vancouver Island. The cost of the lantern alone, which was manufactured in England, was \$5,000. The light will be generated from vaporized coal-oil gas; it will have a candle power of about 14,000, which with the aid of the reflectors and revolving lenses will be increased to 750,-000 candle power, which should, in fair weather, make

it visible a distance of twenty-five miles. "Have a regular house for your machinery, and use it. Then when you get through using nery put it in its place out of the weather, and it will last a half longer and look much better than if it stood out when not in use. It will also improve your temper and the looks of your farm."-[Clyde Amsler, in Practical Farmer. . . . Every thrifty farmer must say "Amen" to Mr. Amsler's comments on the care of machinery. If there is one thing which more than another marks the shiftless, extravagant farmer, it is to see his machinery standing out pathetically beneath the drizzling rains of autumn, or sticking up forlornly out of the cold snow. House your machinery carefully, and don't give everyone who passes along the road the opportunity of saying, There is a careless farmer for you!"

"If there is one rule applicable to all successful farming, it is the old saying that, 'Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well.' More intensive farming and a more exact knowledge and practice of the best methods in every branch are needed. This can be obtained by watching the agricultural papers and studying reports of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, which are sent free to all who ask for them. Farmers want to take a little more pride in their busiress, and show it in their surroundings. They do not need to have their fields unsightly by reason of weeds and bushes growing where they do not belong, nor the walls and fences tumbling down, nor their dooryards littered with tools that should be housed, and carts that should be broken up with much other rubbish fit only for the wood pile. These are little things, and may not seem to have much influence on the profit of the farm, but these little things neglected give it an unthrifty look that not only detracts from the comfort and pleasure of a country life, but helps to drive the more ambitious children off the farm just when they are old enough to have taken some pride in it, and improving it, if the task had not looked so hopeless."-[Mass. Plowman

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Our English Letter.

CANADIAN TRADE IMPROVING IN SOME LINES.

The speeches of Premier Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain this week have brought the question of Fiscal Reform once more into the forefront of the political battle, and there it is now likely to remain until the country has given its verdict. The idea of a Colonial Conference, although not a new one, has been received by the ministerial press as a good stroke of business, but as they expect to be defeated at the polls—and doubtless will be—it can only be an election cry, and nothing more. Farmers are not at all satisfied with Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. They say they are being "killed" by free imports. Now, I want to know by free imports. Now, I want to know if the killing will be more pleasant to them because it cames from a Canadian hand, instead of a Yaukee. As Canada promises, in ten years' time, 10 be in a position to supply all our wants, this in a very pertinent question.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society met on Thursday last to discuss the question of the loss arising from the shows at Park Royal. Lord Middleton, who presided, stated that the Society had no funds whatever to meet any loss which might result from another year's show, and, in the present state of their finances, the Council could not sanction an expenditure of not less than \$100,000.00, with a possibility of a loss on such an outlay, which was hardly likely to be less than \$30,000.00, and might be much more. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to hold the 1905 show at Park Royal, in the second week of July, provided a guarantee fund of \$50,000.00 was raised by subscriptions from members, exhibitors and others, towards defraying the expenses. may be taken for granted that the money will be

At the Dairy Show this week, in the Agricultural Hall, the Canadian exhibit stands in a class by itself, and is a credit to the Department of Agriculture. The stand decorated with cereals and grass is exceedingly picturesque, and shows up to perfection the choice display of dairy produce, including butter, cheese, eggs, condensed cream and milk, hams, bacon, poultry, honey, apples, etc., etc. Mr. J. H. Moore informed me good business was being done, although he was areful to add that the object of the stand was more to bring the produce under the notice of buyers than for actual sale.

forthcoming.

The Board of Trade returns, published yesterday, show a large decrease in our imports of foodstuffs from Canada for the months ended September 30th. The value works put at about ten million dollars less than the corresponding period of 1903. Wheat, maize, cattle and cheese are the principal factors in this decline, flour, oats, peas, bacon and butter having all done better than last year, the last named especially so.

We have again experienced seasonable weather in the British Isles, and farmers have been able to make good progwith field work, the probability being that there will be a largely increased area devoted to wheat, compared with last year. Native wheat in country markets is by no means plentiful, and it meets a continued good demand at from \$7.50 to \$8.20 for good to fine red, according to quality and district. In London, the wheat market exhibits much firmness, and prices show a irther improvement, especially for distant de-Buyers on Wednesday were somewhat liveries. affected by the big increase in the American visible supply, but there are no offers of American wheat at anything like our level. For No. 1 northern Manitoba, landed, \$9.54 is being paid, and \$8.90 c.i.f., might buy new crop, Oct. and Nov. ship-Oats are dull, with a larger stock than expected, and 100,000 qrs. arrived last week. New Zealands quoted \$4.10 to \$5.75.

The cattle trade can hardly be said to have improved since my last letter. The quality of the bearts received at Deptford has been very middling, with the exception of those from the States sold on Wednesday last, which were really A 1. As far as numbers go, a fair amount of business is passing, but the Smithfield buyers are not at all keen, and to clean out the lairs is a very difficult matter. Canadian cattle in some cases this week have made up to 12c. per pound, but the general figure is 10½c. to 11¾c. The best Yankee beasts were quoted as high as 12¾c. on Wednesday, with seconds 12c. to 12½c. One thousand four hundred and twenty-eight Canadian sheep were sold last week at 12½c., but this week we have had none on the market.

The demand for cattle at Deptford to-day (Saturday) was much better than has been the case of late. Four hundred and seventy-three States beasts made 11½c. to 12½c., and 500 Canadian beasts made 11½c. to 12¼c. In a firm trade 265 Canadian ewes changed hands at 12c.

Bacon.—Trade throughout the week has ruled within moderate proportions, and the tendency of prices is rather easier, although no change has been made in list quotations. At the close buyers were reticent, and the market finished up dull.

Davies' bacon is officially quoted 12c to 12½c. per pound; other brands from 10¾c.

Hams.—Trade very quiet, and prices in buyers' favor. Canadian long cut (green), 10%c. to 11%c.; short cut (green), 10%c. to 11c.

Cheese.—In the Canadian cheese department there is not much stir, although the trade has been steady during the week. Heavy supplies are coming to hand, and it looks as if the market was to be overstocked. Primest September make are again quoted at 9c. to 91c.

Butter.—Canadian butter is in fair request at late rates. Good to fine, 18½c. to 20½c.; choicest, 21c. to 22c. American butter continues to have a wide range from 14½c to 18c. per pound. London, Oct. 8th.

Potato-growing in Michigan.

Mr. G. A. Campbell, of Orangeville, Ont., after having spent a short time in Michigan recently, gives The Banner his observations on the methods of growing potatoes in the Wolverine State.

"The general run of farmers have from five to twenty acres of the tubers and sometimes more. One farmer took me over his field and tried several hills, each of which had from five to twelve large potatoes. He did not expect to have more than two per cent. of unmarketable potatoes. As to quality, judging from those served up at his very hospitable board, they were the best potatoes I ever partook of. His method of cultivation was as follows: In preparing his seed, he used only good, large, well-developed potatoes-I think, so far as I know, the very opposite from what the majority of farmers use here. Yet from small, poorlydeveloped seed, we expect a crop of sound, well-developed potatoes, and quite naturally fail to get what we expect. After having selected his good potatoes for seed, he cuts off a small portion of the seed end of the potato and throws it with the other re'use to the pigs. The rest of the potato he cuts up, so that there shall be only one eye in each piece of seed. Only one seed is dropped in each place. The ground is marked into squares, about 32, 34 or 36 inches in size. This is done by a marker hauled by a horse. The tool used to plant with is very simple looking, being funnel-shaped, in fact, very much the shape of the old cow bell, with which we are all familiar, only hinged on the sides so



The Stock Parade at Victoria, B. C., Fair.

that, after pressing it down with the foot three or four inches into the ground and then moving sideways, it opens at the bottom and allows a single seed to drop out. The seed is then covered with the foot. The implement has a handle about four or five feet in length. After the ground is marked a man can easily plant four acres in a day. They use the ordinary one-horse vator, but cultivate both ways, and do so quite frequently-at intervals of from a week to ten days, according to the weather, in the earlier part of the sea-The method followed is flat cultivation, very little hill being raised. In harvesting the crop they throw the potatoes from two rows into the center. This leaves quite a wide space between each row of dug potatoes, along which they drive a horse attached to a kind of stoneboat, on which are placed 8 or 10 square crates, about 15 or 16 inches square. These are made of strips of wood about 3 of an inch thick and 21 inches broad, with a space about an inch in width between each strip. Each crate will hold a bushel without heaping. When the crates are filled, they are set off and replaced by empty ones. Later in the day a low, broad-wheeled wagon comes along, the crates are loaded and hauled to the barn, where the potatoes are emptied into the cellar. The crates are much easier to handle than bags, and can be piled one above the other to any desired height. They are generally made by the farmer himself, who will have from 75 to 100 around the place. Potatoes are usually held until spring be-They are seldom sold less than 50c. a fore selling. bushel, and often reach as high as one dollar."

Forthcoming Stock Sales.

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

Oct. 21st—Ed. Martin, Beeton, Ont., Shorthorns. Oct. 26th—Estate of T. E. Perkins, Petrolea, Ont., Shorthorns.

Oct. 27th—T. H. Hassard's Clydesdale fillies, at "The Repository," Toronto.

Nov. 10th—H. Cargill & Son, and W. G. Pettit & Sons, at Hamilton, Ont., Shorthorns.

Nov. 16th.—John Bright, Myrtle, Ont., Clydesdale

fillies and Shorthorns.

Every Tuesday and Friday—Walter Harland Smith, at The Repository, Toronto, horses.

Canadian Sheep and Swine at St. Louis.

The sheep and swine exhibit in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has gone into history, and will no doubt be cited to future generations as the world's greatest show of sheep and hogs up to date, type and quality considered. And for this Canadian breeders deserve a great deal of credit, especially in the mutton breeds of sheep and in Large Yorkshire, Tamworth and Essex hogs. In the long-woolled breeds nearly all the winners were from the Canadian side of the line. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, was the principal winner in Leicesters, winning nearly every championship, as well as many of the other ribbons. Hastings Bros, Crosshill, and A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, also won a goodly share. In Lincolns the honors were all divided between J. T. Gibson Denfield; Graham Walker and J. H. & E. W. Patrick, Ilderton, the first named winning the lion's share. One of his champions dropped a strong, active lamb while at the show, which was a surprise to all. In Cotswolds, J. C. Ross, Jarvis, and T. H. Shore, Glanworth, made a strong showing, and won a good share, notwithstanding that they were in competition with a strong lot of imported animals. Parl, Burgessville, showed a few head, and landed some important premiums. In Oxford Downs, Henry Arkell, of Arkell, had out a fine exhibit, and won a fair share of the ribbons, although he had the two strongest flocks in America, viz., Dick Stone's and Geo. McKerron's, to tussle with, and we think it would have been quite proper to have placed him higher up in some sections. Shropshires were out, as usual, in large numbers and grand quality. John Campbell, Woodville, the only Shrop visitor from this side, had, as usual, a splendid exhibit, and won nearly half the total amount of money offered for the breed, averaging \$80.00 per head of his exhibit, or over \$1,650 in all; also, championship for best pure-bred yearling wether against all breeds. In Dorsets, Col. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, had out a very strong string, several of them being imported Royal winners. He was one of the largest winners in the class, winning three championships, also two grand championships. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, also made a good record, with mostly home-bred stuff, winning most of the prizes in pure-bred wethers, as well as several in the breeding classes. Three championships, one reserve championship and one reserve grand championship prizes were also included in his winnings. All the champion prizes came to Canada in this breed, and it was generally admitted that there was no better exhibit on the ground than the Dorsets, although three of the best flocks in the U.S. were in the competition. Southdowns were represented by a lot of good things, but no better, in our opinion than has sometimes net in Toronto. Geo. A. Drummond's flock from Pointe Claire, Que., and Telfer Bros.' flock from Paris, Ont., each did their share to sustain the reputation this aristocratic breed has in Canada. Telfer Bros. were strong enough to secure the grand championship for best wether any age, breed or grade, with a pure-bred Southdown lamb. They also had a few head of Hampshires on exhibition that were

Suffolk sheep were represented by three pens, two of which were owned and exhibited by Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, the well-known Aberdeen-Angus breeder. He was fortunate in winning the first and second len prizes, on sheep that were only grain fed a short time before leaving home. In this breed there were only three flock prizes offered.

The swine exhibitors from here did not fare as well as the sheep exhibitors, considering the high quality of the stuff they had on exhibition. Oak Lodge Yorkshires, from the herd of Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, won a goodly share, includirg championship over all breeds in the barrow classes, although they did not conform to the judge's ideal sufficiently to win as much as we expected they would when we looked them over, as we considered the Oak Lodge string a very strong exhibit. The Yorkshires, taken on the whole, were of high-class quality, a large percentage of them being either bred in Canada or imported from England. The Berkshire class was extremely large, the entries totalling over six hundred. The herd from Canada fared the worst of any Canadian exhibit. The large, growthy Berkshire cannot win much under the average American judge. They seem to favor the nobby, stylish hog, without as much length as Canadian Berkshires are noted for. Tamworths, shown by D. Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell, Ont., fared better than either of the other breeds. The competition was keen. still they went prepared to meet the best in large numbers, and won out. Messrs. Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, were on hand with their Essex: and Yorkshires, with which they oid exceedingly well, especially in the Essex breeding sections and pure-breh Yorkshire barrows,

During the past summer the Railway Commissioners heard a complaint from the Fruit-growers' Ass'n. of Ontario against the railways, regarding various matters connected with the transportation of fruits, as a result of which the railways have voluntarily proposed and the Board of Railway Commissioners have approved and authorized the following concessions to shippers, briefly stated as follows:

(a) That under the heading of "Fruits," the Canadian freight classification be amended by reducing pears (green), in boxes or barrels, from first-class to third-class in less than carloads, and from third to fifth-class in carloads; also that apples (green), in boxes, which are at present second-class in less than carloads and fifth-class in carloads, be made thirdclass in less than carloads and fifth-class in carloads, thus making the classification of apples and pears in

boxes or barrels uniform.

(b) That fruit described in the current Canadian freight classification as "fruit, fresh," be carried in baskets, boxes or crates, on the following described reduced basis of rates, viz.: Between all stations in Ontario, east of Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William, and between all stations in Quebec, and interprovincially between Ontario and Quebec, also from stations in Ontario and Quebec to stations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, at fourth-class rates in carloads of not less than 20,000 pounds, instead of third-class, as at present, and at second-class rates in less than carlots of 10,000 pounds or over, instead of first-class as at present. Also from stations in Ontario and Quebec to Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon, at fourth-class rates, in carloads of not less than 20,-000 pounds, instead of at third-class, as at present.

It is understood in all cases that the total charges on a smaller lot shall not be greater than the total charges on a larger lot at the next lower

rate, as indicated above.

(c) With respect to the charge made by the railways for refrigerating shipments in transit, it is ordered that the average actual cost of the ice and the placing thereof in the cars shall not be exceeded, and that. pending a decision by the board as to a reasonable charge for such service, the charge for refrigeration shall not be more than \$2.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds on the actual weight of the ice supplied.

(d) Certain other matters complained of by the Fruit-growers' Association are receiving consideration.

MARKETS.

dollar standard, but hay appears to be weighing heav-

ily upon the market. The outlook for beans is bright-

ening, and growers may expect to make up for last

winter's slow sales. Potatoes are in active demand,

with prospects of higher figures. Cheese is fluctuating,

and some boards have sold the rest of the season's

make at 9c. Hogs are quite steady at the prices

quoted below on the different markets. Live cattle

took a slump on Toronto markets last week, especially

in the stocker and feeder grades. Maybee & Wilson's

"Run heavy this week and all grades of cattle met

Grain is moving quite rapidly now at the magic

heavies, and \$2 to \$3 for light. Light bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.75. Feeders, \$2.00 to \$3.80 per cwt.

Milch Cows.-Are fairly steady. The range

prices offering is \$25 to \$50 each.

Calves.—\$2.00 to \$10.00 each, and 3 cents to 5cents per pound.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade a little heavy; 10c. 50c. per cwt. lower. Export are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.60 per cwt., and culls at \$2 to \$3. Lambs firm in tone, and quoted slightly higher at \$4.00 to \$4.50

Hogs.-The market is steady, and is quoted at \$5.30 per cwt., for selects, and \$5.10 for lights and

> GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat.-The demand from millers for Ontario grades is moderate, but business is not active. Red and white offered outside at \$1.01, with \$1 bid; No. 2 goose, 90c.; and No. 2 spring, 95c. Manitoba, No. 1

northern, \$1.02 to \$1.021; No. 2, 99c.; No. 3, 96c. to

961c., Georgian Bay ports; 6c. more grinding in tran-Mill Feed-Bran, \$14 to \$14.50 in bulk; shorts at

\$17.50, east or west. Manitoba mill feed, \$20 to \$21 for shorts, and \$19 for bran, sacks included, Toronto Barley .- Prices steady at 45c. to 46c. for No. 2; 44c. to 45c. for No. 3 extra, and 43c. for No. 3 malt-

ing outside, 1c. less for export. Rye.-64c., east and west. Corn.-52c. to 53c. for cars of Canada west. Amer-

ican, 61c. to 611c. for No. 2 yellow, 601c. for No. 3, and 59c, for No. 3 mixed, on track.

Oats.-Market quiet and steady. No. 1 new white, 32½c. to 33c., east; No. 2 new white, 31½c. to 32c., low freights, and $31\frac{1}{3}c.$, north and west.

increase, and the active demand has to be supplied from stores.

Poultry .- Is steady and quiet. 11c. to 13c. for spring chickens, and 8c. to 9c. for old birds. Ducks are steady at 9c. to 10c., and geese at 8c. to 9c., all dressed weights.

Retail Prices Toronto Stre	eet	Mai	rket		
Wheat, white\$	1	00			
do, red	1	00			
do, goose		88			
do, spring		98			
Peas		67			
Oats		38			
Barley		47	to	\$0	50
Rye		69			
Hay, No. 1 timothy	9	00	to	11	00
do, clover or mixed	7	50	to	8	
Straw, sheaf	12	0.0	to	13	50
do, loose					
Dressed hogs, light, cwt			to	7	75
Butter			to		23
Eggs		25	to		30
Old chickens, dressed, per lb		7			
		12			
Turkeys, per lb		12			
do, spring			to		20
Spring ducks, lb		10			
Potatoes, per bush		60	to		70
, por Daniel Committee of the Committee					

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices. Grain.—The market has apparently settled down to a trading basis on wheat. It begins to look as though prices would not go lower to any very great extent, and the promise to farmers is consequently extremely encouraging.

Oats-Some report a very fair trade for local

account, others stating that there is absolutely nothing doing. As for export account, all agree that it is next to impossible to move anything at present prices. Some western-inspected No. 3 oats are being offered here at 85%c. on track, but No. 3 oats are generally quoted around 37c. store, while No. 2 are 38c., and sometimes 381c.

Other grains are steady, with the exception of barley, which is $54\frac{1}{2}c$. to 55c. for No. 2 afloat, Montreal 53½c. to 54c. for No. 3 extra, and 52½c. to 53c. for No. 3. No. 2 peas are stronger, at 74c. to 75c., afloat. Montreal.

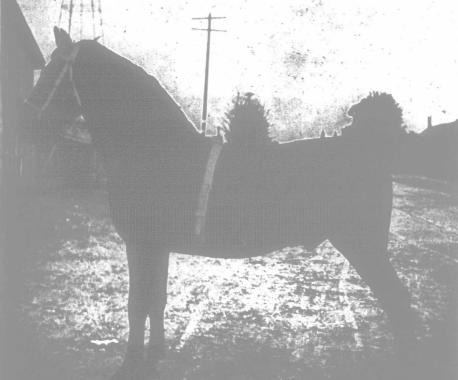
Feed-The market for mill feed holds firm under a fairly active and gradually demand. Manitoba bran, in bags, is \$18 to \$19 per ton, and shorts \$21; Ontario bran in bulk being \$17 to \$17.50, and shorts

\$19 to \$20. Hay.—Dealers are not losing money, but they are barely paying expenses. There are no remunerative markets to ship to at present, and while prices are rather low it is not at all impossible that they will go lower, though this is not expected. Prices are \$8.50 to \$9.00 for No. 1 per ton, on track; \$7.50 to

Beans.-The market shows no change. Old stock is very scarce, and the demand for new stock will be

Potatoes.—The market shows a further advance, and offerings of stock are fairly liberal, but none of the shippers of Quebec stock would accept less than 60c. to C5c. per bag of 90 pounds, in car lots laid down here. These would sell from store in broken lots at 75c. The market will undoubtedly advance still further before long. Even now Ontario stock could not be had save

Cheese-Last week opened quietly enough on the cheese market, the tone being firm after the depression of the previous week. Later on the local market began to show firmness, and by Wednesday the price had worked up on country boards to 9c. On Thursday, cheese was cheap on country hoards at 9c., and there



Truman's Cadet.

Three-year-old Hackney stallion. First at World's Fair, St. Louis; first as a two-year-old at Iowa State Fair; first and reserve champion at the International, 1903.

One of the good things in Truman's barns at London, Ont,

quite a setback, and was more especially marked in the medium feeder and light stocker line. They sold at quite a decline. Export cattle eased off some, but some real good finished cattle are in request, and can be easily sold. This also applies to the butcher trade The good ones are in demand, but the medium to inferior are getting hard to cash, owing to the immense

numbers marketed.

week end letter says:

"In the sheep and lamb trade we have a very fair market for lambs, but sheep met with a heavy decline from last week's prices, easing off from 20c. to $35c.\ per\ cwt.$ We beg to quote:

Exporters.—Good weight, well finished, \$4.80 to \$5.00; mediums, $\$4.12\frac{1}{2}$ to \$4.65; cows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Butchers.—Best steers and heifers, \$4.15 to \$4.25: good mixed loads, part cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Feeders.—Good, 1,000 pounds up, \$3.50 to \$4.00 good, 850 to 950 pounds, \$3.00 to \$3.60; light or east. stockers, common to good, \$2.00 to \$2.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep and lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep \$3.40 to \$3.50; bucks and common sheep, \$2.75 to \$3.00.

Calves.—Calves, 4c. to 5½c. per pound.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle.-Few on the market; trade was dull. There is a demand for good cattle, but none of these are coming forward. Quotations mostly nominal. Extra choice, \$4.50 to \$5.00; good to medium, \$4.25

to \$4.40; good cows at \$3.25 to \$4.00.

Butcher Cattle.—Despite the fact that the dealers say they are willing to pay as high as \$4.50 per cwt. for choice cattle, hardly anything goes above \$4.00. The run of cattle is generally of very poor quality, with a few fair to good ones sprinkled in between. The better class of stock about steady. Good to choice are quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.50: fair to good, \$3.25 to \$3.75; mixed lots, medium, \$2.75 to \$3.20; common, \$1.75 to \$2.50; and cows at \$1.75 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Trade in feeders fairly active and prices well maintained. There is still a dull tone to stockers, owing to the heavy receipts of poor grades. Stockers are quoted at \$3.20 to \$3.50 for

Beans-The market is firm in tone, and quoted unchanged at \$1.50 to \$1.55 for hand-picked, \$1.35 to \$1.40 for prime, and \$1.10 to \$1.25 for under-grades.

Peas.-Dull and easy at 63c. to 64c. for No. 2, west

Potatoes.—The market for Ontario stock is pretty well demoralized, and there is little demand for this They are quoted at 60c. on track, and 75c. to 80c. out of store. Eastern stock is in fair demand at 90c. to 95c. out of store, and 75c. to 80c. on track.

Baled Hay-Is offering freely at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per ton for car lots, on track here.

Baled Straw.-Car lots on track here are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6.00 per ton.

Butter .- Choice dairy rolls are scarce. Fairly large supplies of poor stock are coming in both rolls and in tubs. Creameries are about steady.

Creamery prints19c.	to	20c.
do, solids19c.		
Dairy tubs, good to choice14c.	to	15c.
do, inferior grades10c.	to	13c.
Dairy pound rolls, good to choice16c.	to	17c.
do, medium14c.	to	15c.

Cheese.—Is steady, and quoted unchanged at 91c. to 9%c. per pound for large, and 9%c. to 10c. for twins.

Eggs.-Continue firm, with more stock moving at

\$8.00 for No. 2, and \$6.50 to \$7.00 for clover and clover mixed.

extraordinary throughout the coming season. This will, of course, give a firm market. At present prime beans are selling at \$1.35 to \$1.40, in car lots or in

at higher prices than those mentioned. The scarcity is, of course, due to the rot.

Eggs.—Continue min, which are selected and show any sign of was a stramble for it, the result being that prices

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THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

advanced further. The local market became more buoyant also, though there was very little trading. In fact, it was pretty well understood among the trade that the whole flurry was manipulated by local exporters for the purpose of disposing of some of their goods to importers on the other side. On Friday holders of finest Quebecs had begun to demand 9c. to 9 tc. then 9 tc. to 9 tc. for finest townships, and 9 tc. to 9gc. and even 9gc. for finest Ontarios. At the same time the market on the other side gave its answer to the upward movement by declining, the Liverpool public cable quoting 42s. to 44s. It must be confessed that the trade is not greatly impressed with the permanency of the upward move, many looking for a decline in the course of another week or so. As a matter of fact, there is very little trading, if any, with the other side, on a basis of this market. The depression in the industries in England is held accountable, largely, for the lack of demand, though Canadians night have thought that, cheese being a cheap food, the demand for it would be increased when the people had very little money. Shipments for the week ending October 12th were 87,072 boxes; total shipments since the first of the season being 1,610,502 hoxes, or 365,674 less than for the same period last year.

Butter-A further decline has taken place in the local market. This was due mostly to the decline of &c. in Danish butter in England, though the easiness of some days past had been gradually shoving the market off. At the close of last week factorymen were offering finest Quebec creameries at the cold stores in the city. It is not likely that more than 19c. was paid them, and considerable fine creamery was bought at 18½c. Locally, merchants offer 19c. to 19½c. for Guebecs; $19\frac{1}{4}c$. to $19\frac{1}{2}c$. for fine to finest townships, some choice being 19%c.; fresh Ontario dairy butter, 15 c. to 15 c., and held stock about 14 c. Much of the creamery which has just arrived in the city, and which was purchased a week ago, is costing from 19½c. to 20c., laid down here. Of course the buyers are not feeling any too well pleased, and will lose no reasonable opportunity to cut the price. Shipments for the week ending Oct. 12th were 18,415 packages; those since the first of the season amounting to 419,-433 packages, or 181,959 more than for the same period of last year.

Eggs-The market has been exceptionally firm for a week past, and advances in price have been frequent. The demand has been not only from local and other Canadian sources, but also from foreign sources. Cables were received from England this week. No pickled could be sold, of any quantity, as it is doubtful if there are more than a hundred cases unsold in the whole city—an extraordinary state of affairs. Some offers of cold storage were made at high prices. One firm bought a carload of cold storage stock here this week, at 18c. They were eggs which had been gathered in the summer, candled, and placed in cold storage. At the present time dealers cannot make purchases of straight-gathered under 19c. at country points, and from that prices range to 20c. straight-gathered sell here at 201c. to 21c., while No. 2 stock brings about 19c., and selected new laid 23c. to 24c. The cold-storage eggs are in best demand, being the cheapest, but even these cost 18½c. to 19½c. for No. 2 stock, and about 20c. for No. 1, and sometimes a shade more.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

It begins to look a little as though the English markets were going to become remunerative again. For two weeks an improvement has been noticed. London cabled best Canadians &c. higher, at 12&c.; Americans being 12&c., and sheep 12c. Liverpool cabled Canadian cattle firmer, at 11c. to 11&c.; Americans being 11&c. to 12c. One cable quoted Liverpool at 12c. Owing to this improvement, as was anticipated a week ago, the demand for ocean freight space has improved considerably also, and the most of it has already been booked for the balance of this month. Ship agents and owners are asking somewhat better rates as a consequence, but Liverpool may still be had at 35s. per cattle space; London at 32s. 6d.; Glasgow, 40s., and Manchester at 35s.

Shipments from port last week were rather smaller

than those for the previous week, being 3,094 cattle and 3,107 sheep.

The local market holds steady to firm, at 4½c. to 4½c. for choice cattle; good, 4c. to 4½c.; fair, 3½c. to 3½c.; common, 2c. to 3c. Export sheep, 3½c. to 3½c.; butchers, 2½c. to 3½c.; lambs, 4c. to 4½c. Calves, \$3 to \$10 each. Offerings of hogs are larger; selects, 5½c.; mixed, 5½c., and heavy 4½c. to 5c.

LONDON HOG PRICES.

The Canadian Packing Co., London, quote prices for hogs delivered at factory this week as follows: Hogs, from 160 to 200 pounds, \$5.10; hogs, lighter and heavier, \$4.85.

Cheese Market.

Ingersoll, Oct. 11.—Offerings to-day 590 boxes, September make. No sales on the board; 8½c. bid; salesmen looking for higher prices.

Campbellford, O.t. 11.—To-day 1,335 cheese were boarded. Sales: 670 at 8½c.; 235 at 8 13-16c.; balance refused at that price.

Peterboro, Oct. 12.—To-day 30 factories sold at 9c. Picton, Oct. 12.—780 boxes boarded; all colored; highest bid 9c.; all sold.

Woodstock, Oct. 12.—Here to-day there were offered 1,150 boxes of white cheese and 2,600 boxes colored. The price bid ranged from 8½c. to 8½c. No sales made at these prices.

Kingston, Oct. 13.—710 colored and 334 white cheese were boarded. Highest bid 9 1-16c., at which price

Brockville, Oct. 13.—Offerings to-day were 1,615 cheese; 725 sold on the board at 9c.

Tweed, Oct. 13.—700 boxes boarded. All sold at

9 1-16c.
Madoc, Oct. 13.—Eight hundred and eighty cheese

boarded. All sold at 9c.

Vankleek Hill, Oct. 13.—There were 1,661 boxes of cheese boarded here to device 1,000 boxes.

vankleek Hill, Oct. 13.—There were 1,661 boxes of cheese boarded here to-day; 1,091 boxes of white and 570 boxes colored. All sold on the board at

Winchester, Oct. 13.—Eight hundred and thirty-six boxes were boarded, of which 100 were white. About 100 boxes of colored and white were sold at 9½c. on the board.

Perth, Oct. 14.—On the cheese market here to-day there were 1,350 boxes of white cheese and 600 boxes of colored of September make. All were sold for 9c. to 9%c.

Napanee, Oct. 14.—Boarded, 795 colored and 244 white. Sales, 595 at 9 1-16c.; balance sold on curb. Ottawa, Oct. 14.—There were 470 white and 695 colored cheese boarded at Ottawa to-day. White sold

at 9 3-16c. and colored at 9½c.

Huntingdon, Que., Oct. 14.—Seven factories boarded
26 boxes white and 142 colored cheese. White sold
at 9c. and colored at 9 1-16c. Sixteen factories
boarded 68 packages saltless and 360 salted butter.

Saltless sold at 19%c. and salted at 19%c.
Listowel, Oct. 14.—At the cheese fair held here to-day, nine factories boarded 3,850 boxes; 3,345 white and 505 colored. On the board one lot was sold at 9c., and most of the balance offered was sold on the street at 9c.

Iroquois, Oct. 14.—About 575 cheese sold here today at 9 3-16c. Sales made on curb.

Kemptville, Oct. 14.—There were 140 white and 1,090 colored cheese offered on the board here to-day. Four lots sold for 9 5-16c.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.85; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers', \$4 to \$5; heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.15; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.85.

Veals—\$4.50 to \$5.20. Hogs—Heavy, \$5.75 to \$5.85; mixed, \$5.70 to \$5.80; Yorkers, \$5.65 to \$5.70.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are easier, at 8½c. to 12½c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 9½c. per pound. Sheep, 10½c. to 11½c., dressed weight.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.50; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$5.

Hogs-Mixed and butchers', \$5.25 to \$5.60; good to choice heavy, \$5.45 to \$5.65.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; fair to choice mixed, \$3.25 to \$3.65; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Purifying Milk by the Separator.

It is, of course, a well-recognized fact that milk which has been passed through a separator is very much cleaner than it was before the operation. Anyone who has worked a separator is familiar with the deposit of solid matter which accumulates on the inside of the cylinder, and which is known as separator slime. This slime consists mainly of coagulated albuminous matter, with which is mixed all the solid substances which are heavier than the milk serum itself; it decomposes very rapidly, and in so doing gives off a most offensive odor. In addition to albuminous matter and dirt, a large percentage of the germs contained in the milk is also removed in the slime.

These facts show that the removal of this matter is desirable, and it would be only natural to suppose that milk deprived thereof would be much improved as to its keeping qualities. I have noticed, however, that separated milk sometimes turns sour in a very short time—much sooner, in fact, than milk set in shallow pans and creamed in the old-fashioned way. Experiments carried out upon the subject, and recently reported in a bulletin from the Maryland Experiment Station, throw some light upon this apparent anomaly. In making the tests the utmost care was taken in ensuring the perfect cleanliness of all apparatus and utensils with which the milk came in contact, everything being sterilized by boiling water and steam.

Tests made to determine the development of acid in the separated and non-separated milk showed some unlooked-for results:

		Sep	arated	Non-se	parated.	
	Test.	First taken. % acid.	24 hours. % acid	First	24 hours	
1st.			.20	70 0000	.20	
2nd			.28		.26	
3rd.	**********		.29		.25	
4th.			.45		.45	
5th.			.50		.50	
7th.		.17	.29	.20	.28	
8th.		.16	.55	.175	.55	
9th.		.18	.335	.18	.32	
		.175	.35	.19	.36	
10th.		.15	.40	.175	.40	

It will be noted that in every test except one the amount of acid found in the separated milk was less than that found in the non-separated. Marshall, of the Michigan Station, has noted the same variation of acid, and, according to his analyses, the difference is due to the fact that during the process of separation, the milk loses a considerable percentage of its carbon dioxide. In the Maryland trials, it was found that in four tests the separated milk had the greater amount of acid at the end of twenty-four hours, in five the the same amount, and in one the percentage of acid was greater in the unseparated milk. "From these results it certainly appeared that the running of milk through a separator did not add to its keeping qualities."—[Agricultural Gazette (British).

During the short time I have taken your magazine I have found it very profitable to me indeed, and I venture to say that no farmer can make a success of his work without it. Your weekly issue seems to meet the requirements of each of us.

Elginburg, Ont. JNO. LETHERLAND.

We are very much better pleased to pay the \$1.50 and have your paper weekly.

Hensall, Ont.

JOHN ROWCLIFFE.

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Said the little brown leaf, as it hung in when I first entered the room?" Could the air.

To the little brown leaf below. 'What a summer we've had To rejoice and be glad, But to-day there's a feeling of snow."

To LEAVENWORTH CASE

-Margaret E. Sangster.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued

When my glance first fell upon her, she was standing by the side of a small table with her face turned toward her cousin, and her two hands resting, the one upon her breast, the other on the table in an attitude of antagonism. But before the sudden pang which shot through me at the sight of her beauty had subsided, her head had turned, her gaze had encountered mine; all the horror of the situation had burst upon her, and instead of a haughty woman drawn up to receive and trample upon the insinuations of another, I beheld, alas! a trembling, panting human creature, conscious that a sword hung above her head, and without a word to say why it should not fall and slay her.

It was a pitiable change; a heartrending revelation. I turned from it as from a confession. But just then her cousin, who had regained her self-possession, stepped forward, and holding out her hand, enquired

"Is not this Mr. Raymond? How kind of you, sir. And you?" turning to Mr. Gryce; "you have come to tell us we are wanted below, is it not so?

It was the voice I heard through the door, but modulated to a sweet, win-

ning, almost caressing tone. Glancing hastily at Mr. Gryce, I looked to see how he was affected by it. Evidently much, for the bow with which greeted her words was lower than ordinary, and the smile with which he met her earnest look, both deprecatory and reassuring. He did not look toward though her deathly eyes were fixed upon his face with an inquiry in their depths more agonizing than the utterance of any cry would have Knowing Mr. Gryce as I did, I felt that nothing could promise worse or be more significant than this same transparent disregard of one who seemed to fill the room with her terror. And struck with pity, I forgot that Mary Leavenworth had spoken, forgot her very presence in fact, and turning hastily away, took one step toward her cousin, when Mr. Gryce's hand falling on my arm, stopped me.

Miss Leavenworth speaks," said he. Recalled to myself, I turned my back upon what had so interested me even while it repelled, and forcing myself to make some sort of reply to the fair creature before me, offered my arm and led her toward the door.

Immediately the pale, proud countenance of Mary Leavenworth softened almost to the point of smiling-and here let me say, there never was a woman who could smile and not smile like Mary Leavenworth. Looking in my face with a frank and sweet appeal in her eyes, she murmured:

"You are very good. I do feel the need of support, the occasion is so horrible, and my cousin there "-here a little gleam of alarm flickered into her eyes-"is so very strange to-day."

"Humph!" thought I to myself, "where is the grand, indignant pythoness, with the unspeakable wrath and menace in her countenance, whom I saw

it be that she was trying to beguile us from our conjectures, by making light of her former expressions? Or was it possible that she had deceived herself so far as to believe us unimpressed by the weighty accusation overheard by us at a moment so critical.

But Eleanore Leavenworth, leaning on the arm of the detective, soon absorbed all my attention. She had regained her self-possession, but not so entirely as her Her step faltered as she encousin. deavored to walk, and the hand which rested on his arm trembled like a leaf. "Would to God I had never entered this said I to myself. And yet, before the exclamation was half uttered, I became conscious of a secret rebellion against the thought, an emotion, shall I say, of thankfulness, that I, and not another, was the one to break in upon their privacy, overhear that significant remark, and follow Mr. Gryce and the trembling, swaying figure of Eleanore Leavenworth downstairs. Not that I felt the least relenting in my soul toward guilt. Crime had never looked so black; revenge, selfishness, cupidity never seemed more loathsome, and yet-but why enter into the consideration of my feelings at that time. Enough that, supporting upon my arm the clinging, half-fainting form of one woman; but with my attention and interest with another, I descended the stairs of the Leavenworth mansion, and entered again the dreaded presence of those inquisitors of the law who had been so impatiently awaiting us.

CHAPTER VII. Mary Leavenworth.

Making haste to seat my now trembling

companion in the most retired spot I could find, I looked around for her cou-But Eleanore Leavenworth, weak as she had appeared in the interview above, showed at this moment neither hesitation nor embarrassment. vancing upon the arm of the detective, whose suddenly assumed air of persuasion in the presence of the jury was anything but reassuring, she stood for an instant gazing calmly upon the scene before her. Then bowing to the coroner with a grace and condescension that seemed at once to place him on the footing of a politely endured intruder in this home of elegance, she took the seat which her own servants hastened to procure for her, with an ease and dignity that rather recalled the triumphs of the drawingroom than the self-consciousness of a scene such as that in which we were. Palpable acting though this was, it was not without its effect. Instantly the murmurs ceased, the obtrusive glances fell, and something like a forced respect made itself visible upon the countenances of all present. Even I, impressed as I had been by her very different demeanor in the room above, experienced a sensation of relief; and was more than startled when, upon turning to the lady at my side, I beheld her eyes rivetted upon her cousin with an inquiry in their depths that was anything but encouraging. Fearful of the effect this look might have upon those about us, I hastily seized her hand, which, clenched and unconscious, hung over the edge of her chair, and was about to beseech her to have care, when her name, called by the coroner, roused

her from her abstraction. Hurriedly

withdrawing her gaze from her cousin, she

lifted her face to the jury, and I saw a

gleam pass over it that brought back my

early fancy of the pythoness. But it

passed, and it was with an expression of

great modesty that she settled herself to

respond to the demand of the coroner.

But what can express the anxiety of the moment to me? Was she going to reiterate her suspicions here? Did she hate as well as mistrust her cousin? Would she dare assert in this presence, and before the world, what she found it so easy to utter in the privacy of her own room and the hearing of the one person concerned? Did she wish to? Her own countenance gave me no clew to her intentions, and in my anxiety I turned once more to look at Eleanore. But she, in a dread and apprehension I could easily understand, had recoiled at the first intimation that her cousin was to speak, and now sat with her face covered from sight by hands that were blanched to an almost deathly whiteness.

The testimony of Mary Leavenworth was short. After some few questions mostly referring to her position in the house and her connection with the deceased master, she was asked to relate what she knew of the murder itself, and of its discovery by her cousin and the servants.

Lifting up a brow that seemed never to have known till now the shadow of care or trouble, and a voice that, whilst low and womanly, rang like a bell through the room, she replied:

"You ask me, gentlemen, a question which I cannot answer of my own personal knowledge. I know nothing of this murder or of its discovery, save what has come to me through the lips of others."

My heart gave a bound of relief, and I saw Eleanore Leavenworth's hands drop from her brow like stone, while a flickering gleam as of hope fled over her face, and then died away like sunlight leaving

"For strange as it may seem to you," Mary earnestly continued, the shadow of a past horror revisiting her countenance, "I did not enter the room where my uncle lay. I did not even think of doing so; my only impulse was to fly from what was so horrible and heartrending. But Eleanore went in, and she can tell

Leavenworth later," interrupted the coroner, but very gently for him. Evidently the grace and elegance of this sweet woman were making their impression. "What we want to know is what you saw. You say, then, that you cannot tell us anything that passed in the room at the time of the dis-

'No, sir."

Only what occurred in the hall?" ' Nothing occurred in the hall," she remaked innocently.

' Did not the servants pass in from the hall, and your cousin come out there after her revival from the fainting-fit that overcame her at the first sight of her uncle?

Mary Leavenworth's violet eyes opened wonderingly.

Yes, sir; but that was nothing. "You remember, however, that she did come out into the hall?"

Yes, sir."

have a paper, Eleanore?"

With a paper in her hand?" " l'aper?" and she wheeled suddenly and looked at her cousin. " Did you

The moment was intense. Eleanore Leavenworth, who at the first mention of the word paper had started perceptibly, rose to her feet at this naive appeal, and opening her lips, seemed about to speak, when the coroner, with a strict sense of what was regular, lifted his hand with decision and said:

"You need not ask your cousin; but let us hear what you have to say your-

Immediately Eleanore Leavenworth sank back, a pink spot breaking out on either

The coroner repeated his question. "Tell us, if you please, if you saw any such thing in her hand.'

"I? Oh, no, no; I saw nothing."

Being now questioned in relation to the events of the previous night, she had no new light to throw upon the subject. She acknowledged that her uncle was perhaps a little reserved at dinner, but no more so than anyone might be who had any ordinary care or anxiety upon his mind.

Asked if she had seen her uncle again that evening, she said no, that she had been detained in her room. That the sight of him sitting in his seat at the head of the table was the very last remembrance she had of him.

There was something so touching, so forlorn, and yet so unobtrusive in this simple recollection of hers, that a look of sympathy passed slowly round the room. I evien detected Mr. Gryce softening toward the inkstand. But Eleanore Leavenworth sat unmoved.

"Was your uncle on ill terms with anyone?" was now asked. "Had he valuable papers or secret sums of money in his possession?

To all these inquiries she returned an equal negative.

"Has your uncle met any stranger lately, or received any important letter during the last few weeks, that might seem in any way to throw a light upon this mystery?'

There was the slightest perceptible hesitation in her voice as she replied: 'No, not to my knowledge; I don't know of any such." But here stealing a side glance at Eleanore, she evidently saw something that reassured her, for she hastened to add.

"I believe I may go further than that, and say positively no. My uncle was in the habit of confiding in me, and I should have known if anything of importance to

Questioned in regard to Hannah, she gave that person the best of domestic characters; knew of nothing that could have led either to her strange disappearance or to her connection with crime. Could not say whether she kept any company or had any visitors, only knew that no one with any such pretensions came to the house. Finally, when asked when she had last seen the pistol which Mr. Leavenworth always kept in his stand drawer, she replied, not since the day he bought it; Eleanore, and not herself, having the charge of her uncle's apartments.

It was the only thing she had said which, even to a mind freighted like mine, would seem to point to any private doubt or secret suspicion, and this, uttered in the careless manner in which it was, would have passed without comment, if Eleanore herself had not directed at that moment a very much aroused and inquiring look upon the speaker.

But it was time for the inquisitive juror to make himself heard again. Edging to the brink of his chair, he asked if she had properly considered what she had just said.

"I hope, sir, I consider all that I say at such a time as this," was her earnest

The little juror drew back, and I looked to see her examination terminate, when suddenly his ponderous colleague of watch chain, catching the young lady's eye, enquired:

(To be continued.)

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With the Canadian Poets. Last Words.

The following beautiful lines were written by Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P. Mr. Parker is a well-known novelist, his works dealing principally with Canada in the old colonial days, when Britain and France were struggling for supremacy on this continent. Gilbert Parker is an ordained priest of the Church of England, and was for a considerable time rector of Trenton, Ontario. He is now a member of the Imperial House of Com-

- I am not brave; I am not strong In deeds of great heroic worth; I only walk the wrinkled earth In peace with men, in strife with wrong.
- I bear my part as best I can Among the chafing multitudes I love the world's calm solitudes That have been so since time began.
- I love-ah, God! I love the faith That blesses while it purifies, And scatters stardrifts through the skies That light the way to Life and Death.
- I love the hands that hold a trust Inviolate as the granite shore, That clasped keep it evermore, Till earth be earth and dust be dust.

And hearts that keep not any guile Of evil shaping to its mood, But cleaving Christ-like to the Good, Have guerdon in the afterwhile.

Ah! friends of days and not of years, What gentle leaven and largesse Of kindness holds me in duress To you; my spirit stoops and hears.

But words are cold and I am weak In tongue or pen to say my mind I strive, but striving I am blind; And this is all that I can speak.

But all beyond this pleasant land I shall look back with eager eyes To spaces green as Paradise With memories men understand,

Who walk about in stranger climes, Less pilgrim than the Ishmaelite And walk not always in the light, And feel not always the Sublime.

So may it be with me: I know But only this, I value all That you have given; whate'er befall I shall remember! Even so.

"A Question."

What the question is we are not told, but assuredly must it have reference to:

" Love that is first and last of all things made.

The light that moving has man's life for chade.

The tender expression on the face of the fair maid leads one to imagine that a favorable answer will be ultimately given to the handsome young lover at her side. German landscape painting is characterized by a touch of romance, which finds a ready response in the hearts of all young people, and is not unpopular even with those who have long since left the flowery realms of romance. The massive old walls of the garden make a most pleasing background for the figures of the young lovers; the delicate touches of the sun, as it is reflected through the leaves, being a very effective feature in E. Blair Leighton's painting. H. A. B.

Composition on Ducks.

A schoolboy was asked to prepare an essay on the subject of "Ducks," and this is what he wrote: "The duck is a low, heavy-set bird, composed mostly of meat and feathers. He is a mighty poor singer, having a hoarse voice caused by getting so many frogs in his neck. He likes the water and carries a toy balloon in his stomach to keep him from sinking. The duck has only two legs and they are set so far back on his running gear by nature that she came purty near missing his body. Some ducks when they get big have curls on their tails and are called drakes. Drakes don't have to set or hatch, but just loaf, go swimming and eat. If I was to be a duck I'd rather be a drake every time."



Winter Protection for Plants.

As a rule, in setting out shrubs, vines and perennials, people choose only those which are hardy, and which require as little "fussing with" as possible in preparation for winter. By some chance or mischance, however, tender plants or bushes may have got into your garden, and if so, you will have to do what you can to prolong their lease of life. Snow is, of course, an ideal protector. It is at once porous, yet a nonconductor of heat, and if you could be quite sure that a good thick covering of it would stay over your plants throughout all the season of frost, you might very well have your garden to itself. But there are the severe frosts of fall and spring, when no snow blanket lies on the ground, to be thought of. Worse even than these are the successive thawings and freezings which occur sometimes in the middle of the winter, and are disastrous no less to the flowers in the garden than to the fall wheat in the fields.

manure, however, some care should be exercised. Manure is very apt to clog together and "smother" the roots, especially fleshy or tuberous ones, such as those of the Iris and Peony. placed upon these, therefore, only the lightest and most strawy material should be used, and it should, in every case, be kept from direct contact with the roots by a thick layer of litter or leaves. The greatest advantage in using manure is its beneficial effect in the spring, when the rains wash its fertilizing properties into the earth. The other protective coverings mentioned above are equally effective in every other way, and, as a rule, safer. The only precaution necessary is to keep the leaves, etc., from becoming matted into a wet, compact mass which may freeze into a covering which will smother the roots. In order to guard against this, many people place the leaves, marsh hay, etc., in a dry place, and leave it there until the fall



"A Question."

In determining which of your plants and covering is put on before the severe winshrubs need protection, if you are not sure about the matter, it is best to go by your seed catalogue. Those marked 'hardy'' are not likely to need any covering, except in a very exposed position in a very rigorous climate. Those marked "half hardy," however, most certainly need protection, while those designated "tender," such as dahlias and cannas, should be taken up and placed in a frost-proof cellar.

In covering up roots of perennials, strawy manure, straw, marsh hay, leaves, evergreen branches and earth have all been used with some success. In using

try frosts set in. Others put the covering over the plants earlier in the fall, and invert over it troughs, or v-shaped coverings made of boards, which will keep out the rain, and so keep the litter from packing down on the roots.

In covering small shrubs, use boxes with water-tight bottoms. Fill with leaves and invert over the shrubs, but see that there are a few openings about the sides to permit circulation of the air. Larger shrubs may be protected by wisps of straw bound round them and held in place by poles placed wigwam fashion. Tender vines should be cut from their

supports, laid upon the ground and covered with earth.

A CHRYSANTHEMUM HINT.

If you wish to have large flowers upon your chrysanthemums, pick off all the buds except the central one of each cluster. The fewer the blossoms upon a stalk the larger those blossoms will be. Keep a sharp lookout for plant lice, and if they appear spray the plants with tobacco water, or with a solution of sulphotobacco soap.

TO PLANT LOVERS.

There are many plant lovers who have achieved marked success in dealing with certain species of plants, and who may, possibly, feel like giving the benefit of their experience to others less fortunate. We shall gladly give space in our Flower Corner for all practical letters of this nature. Kindly address all communications to--FLORA FERNLEAF. Farmer's Advocate" office, London,

Poisonous Bites and Stings.

Hydrophobia is such a frightful disease that there is little wonder if the cry of " Mad dog " sets a community in a panic of terror. Even though Pasteur's antitoxin treatment has been so far moderately successful, it is a far cry to Paris. There is, however, an unreasonable dread in the minds of many if they are bitten by a dog at all, and insanely demand the death of the poor animal. They cry out for the sacrifice not only of "a hair of the dog that bit" them, but of the whole animal. Now, there is no more danger in the bite of a healthy dog than there is in the scratch of a nail, and nothing whatever is needed but washing with cold water, and application of a little boric ointment. If the dog is certainly known to be ill, then a handkerchief should be tied very tightly above the wound, which should be freely washed with warm water to encourage bleeding. The wound should be deeply scarified and enlarged all round, after which it should be seared with strong nitric arid.

Snake and adder bites should be similarly treated, but in addition, as great depression is apt to follow rapidly, large doses of alchohol or of stimulant should be at once administered.

Stings of wasps, bees or gnats are usually very painful, and to nervous, delicate people, serious enough sometimes. The sting should be at once removed by pressing over it a watch key. The part often becomes much swollen and inflamed, and should be bathed with ammonia solution or sal volatile mixed with laudanum.

The Hero.

The English schoolboy, like the American, adores his leader in athletic games, just as a grown man prizes his chief in politics and war. Whatever may be a boy's shortcomings in scholarship, says Blackwood's Magazine, his athletic attainments will establish him as a hero.

One day, years ago, when a boy on his vacation from Harrow was walking with his father, a Cambridge youth who had just performed some feat in a university cricket match passed them and gave the lad a nod. The boy grew pink with excitement. He nudged his father.

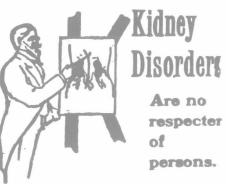
"Look, father, look!" he exclaim-"That was Cobden."

"What, my boy! Who was it?" " Cobden." "Ah, yes, to be sure, Cobden," said the father. Then, feeling that cordiality demanded his expressing some interest in the stranger, he added, "Now, I wonder whether he is any relation to the great Cob-

The boy spoke up proudly: " He is the great Cobden !"

"Can you gimme a bite, ma'am?" said the ragged hobo. "I'm hungry enuf ter eat a hoss."

"I regret to say," replied the kind lady, "that we are just out of horses; but I'll call the dog.'



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London, Ont. The above suit in grey as well as shades mentioned.

The second secon

"Let All the Earth Fear the Lord."

"Let all the earth fear the Lord, let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of Him.-Ps. xxxiii. : 8.

How dread are Thine eternal years, O everlasting Lord,

By prostrate spirits day and night Incessantly adored! How wonderful, how beautiful,

The sight of Thee must be, Thine endless wisdom, boundless power,

And awful purity.'

If there is one commandment repeated more often than another in the Bible it is surely the command to "Fear the In the Psalms alone the fear of the Lord is commended more than forty God's promises to those who fear Him are numberless. It is said that they shall be taught by Him, shall dwell at ease and be blessed. The secret of the Lord is with them, and He shall show them His covenant. The angel of the Lord is always encamped round them as a guard, and great goodness is laid up in store for their future. God's mercy toward them is high as the heaven is above the earth, and wide as from everlasting to everlasting. He pitieth them, giveth meat to them, hears their cry and helps them, takes pleasure in them, and will fulfil their desire. The prophet Malachi concludes this long list of blessings, pronounced in the Old Testament on those who fear God, by the glorious promise, "Unto you that fear My Name shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with healing in His wings." But God has not only promised great things to those who stand in awe of Him, and, as the Psalmist says, "rejoice with trembling," He has also warned men of the danger of irreverence. Terrible warnings some of these were—as when Korah and his company of 250 men ventured to take upon themselves the office of the priests. Their presumption received instant punishment, ior "there came out a fire from the Lord, and consumed the two hundred and fifty men that offered incense." Many years afterwards King Uzziah ventured into the temple with the intention of burning incense, although he was warned that, only the priests had the right to do this, and he also suffered instantly for his rash presumption. The leprosy rose up in his forehead, and he hurried out of the temple-a hopeless, miserable leper. But these men sinned daringly against God's commandment; surely, we might think, Ie would not severely punish those who were ignorantly or unthinkingly irreverent. But let us not forget what happened to the heathen Philistines when they had captured the ark of God in battle. They knew nothing about God's commands concerning it, and yet when they carried it to Ashdod "the hand of the Lord was heavy upon them." It was then moved to Gath, and "the hand of the Lord was against the city with a very great destruction." It was sent on to Ekron, and "there was a deadly destruction throughout all the city; the hand of God was very heavy there." You see, the ignorance of the Philistines did not save them from punishment. The case of Uzzah is even more surprising. With the best intentions he took hold of the ark, because he feared that it might fall, and "God smote him there for his

error; and he died by the ark of God." As St. Paul says about the Israelites in the wilderness, "All these things happened unto them for examples; and they

are written for our admonition." It is very true that at Christ's death the veil of the temple was rent in twain, and, as the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews tells us, we have now the right to enter with boldness into the Holiestnot because of any worthiness of our own, but because our Great High Priest has once for all made an atonement for us. But the same writer is careful to warn us that if we wish to serve God acceptably, it must be with "reverence and godly fear." For, as he says, "Our God

is a consuming fire." When Ezekiel and Daniel saw the ap-

pearance of the likeness of the glory of the Lord, they were filled with fear, and fell on their faces to the earth. Even St. John, the beloved disciple, who had been permitted to lean familfarly on breast, when he afterwards saw his Master in His glorious majesty, says: When I saw Him, I fell at His feet as dead." And, although he was told to 'fear not," it was only because perfect love casteth out fear-for it must always be a fearful thing for sinful man to stand face to face with his Maker. Perhaps you may be surprised that I

should quote so much from the Bible today, when, of course, you have it in your own hands and can easily read it for yourselves. And yet, as a matter of fact, the ignorance of the Bible in this Christian land is something appalling. Surely if people studied their Bibles, and really knew the danger of irreverence, they would hardly dare to speak lightly or carelessly of the great and terrible This is often called an irreverent age, and it does seem as though our familiarity with sacred things had almost bred contempt for them in many instances. Hymns and songs in which holy names frequently occur, are sung uproariously to rollicking tunes in our streets, without even the outward appearance of reverence. Jokes, funny stories and comic songs are made out of the pages of God's Holy Word, and His House is too often a place of careless levity instead of a house of prayer. As for the terribly common practice of swearing, I take it for granted that no one who wishes to live the higher life will be guilty of that. But is it not too often true that we join in words of prayer or praise with the lips only, insulting God by offering Him a mockery of worship?

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK "That thou mayest fear this glorious and fearful name, THE LORD THY GOD."—Deut. xxviii. : 58.

(The startling capitals are not mine you will find them in your own Bible if you take the trouble to consult it.),

When we meditate on the greatness of our God we can hardly fail to be filled with wondering awe. He is the selfexistent One from all eternity (that alone is unthinkable, for our finite minds cannot realize infinity). He is everywhere present, and knows even the secret thoughts of each heart. He sees the future and knows what each man will doand that also is incomprehensible to our minds. His wisdom and power are through all eternity we may learn to know Him more and more. and yet never know Him fully. Could we be satisfied to worship anything short of infinite perfection?

Thy very greatness is a rest To weaklings as we are; For when we feel the praise of Thee A task beyond our powers, We say, 'A perfect God is He. And He is fully ours."

Meditation on this great theme will surely make us humble ourselves before the High and Holy One, "Which commandeth the sun, and it riseth not; and sealeth up the stars. Which alone spreadeth out the heavens, and treadeth upon the waves of the sea. . . Which doeth great things past finding out; yea, and wonders without number." How small and weak we feel when we compare ourselves with Him who, as Job says so grandly and scientifically, "hangeth the earth upon nothing, He bindeth up the waters in His thick clouds; and the cloud is not rent under them hath compassed the waters with bounds. Lo, these are parts of His ways;

how little a portion is heard of Him? but the thunder of His power who can understand?" We cannot indeed understand, but we

can bow the head in worship and adoration; and, more wonderful still, we can love. This great and omnipotent God, who can make millions of men with a I'm taking beauty exercises. word, cares-yes, really cares for the love of each soul He has created. His own long, have you?

love is personal and individual; when He looks for ours in return shall He receive nothing but careless indifference?

Oh, how I fear Thee, Living God. With deepest, tenderest fears, And worship Thee with trembling hope.

And penitential tears! Yet I may love Thee, too, O Lord. Almighty as Thou art,

For Thou has stooped to ask of me The love of my poor heart."

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Since writing the above, a few loving words of encouragement have reached me from a farmer's wife. She does not give her name, but sends the welcome news that the Quiet Hour seems to her "a message direct from Our Blessed Lord." Such words of cheer make me thank God and take courage, for who could wish any higher honor than to be allowed to carry the Master's messages to His friends? No, I am not very "elderly," having just reached the wrong side (or should I not rather say the right side?) of forty. That is a secret, of course.

Got What They Wanted.

The people of a certain town in Maine were unanimous in the opinion that if Abner Harlow had a gift for anything it was for taking charge of funerals. He had the time, and he was willing to spend it, too, as he had no particular business of his own. Moreover, his native wit and his intimate acquaintance with his townspeople made him a discriminating adviser at the ticklish moment when a strange minister tried to fit a sermon to the life of the departed. But the Journal chronicles one occasion when even Abner could offer little assist-

A rather disreputable citizen had died, and Abner was requested to hitch up his old horse and drive to the next town to ask the minister to conduct the service. This the minister agreed to do, but before he allowed Abner to depart he tried to get a little material for his address.

What sort of a man was he?" he asked.

"Well, about the same as no man at all," replied Abner, frankly. "I suppose his loss will be felt more

or less in the community," suggested the

"They're all bearing up well under it," said Abner dryly. "Was he a good man at heart" asked

the minister. "If he'd been accused of it the verdict would have been not guilty, and the jury wouldn't have left their seats," returned

Abner. Did he attend church at all?" asked

"I never heard of his doing it," said Abner "How did he die?" continued the min-

"Just the same as he lived-sort o' naturally," said Abner.

"I don't see how I'm to preach much of a sermon under such circumstances," said the minister. "The neighbors all said they didn't

think they wanted much of a sermon, and so they sent me over to see you," said Abner. The minister pocketed his discomfiture

and a five-dollar bill, and after the service Abner met him again.

"Well," he said, "we got just what we wanted."

Appreciates the Quiet Hour. Edit. Home Dept.

The Quiet Hour; it falls on my heart like the dewdrops on a thirsty plant. In plain language it tells just what people need in this way. Some of these articles give a shock to the lazy and self-contented; others give encouragement to the weary ones. (), my dear friend, whoever it be who writes for the Quiet Hour, continue your good work, and blessings of heaven will not fail. Steinbach, Man.

Madge-Physical culture is just splendid

Marjorie-You haven't been taking them

In conscious only advertesement on this Ages, kindly mention in 194 RAMBERS ALLYCOLOGIS

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Boyd's Syllabic No positions, dots, shades or dashes. 112 syllables. WRITE the English language: the most simple, legible and speedy system in use to-day. Stu-WRITE the English language: the most simple, legible and speedy system in use to-day. Students write to us in shorthand after their first lesson. Many pupils placed in less than 30 days, at asslary from \$400 to \$600 a year. Instruction and dictionary, \$1.50, mailed to any address, postpaid. Write for our circulars, Moon's Correspondence School, Karn Hall, Montreal. W. T. Moon. Pres. real. W. T. Moon, Pres.



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BARRED ROCKS and PEKIN DUCKS We can supply show and breeding stock this season at reasonable prices. Write: $\begin{tabular}{c} \begin{tabular}{c} \begin{t$

H. GEE & SONS, SELKIRK, ONT. accompanied by the name, age and ad-

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

Puzzles and Riddles.

XVI.

Part of a plant. An article of wearing apparel. A girl's name.

gum used in making varnish. An extinct bird.

Three fifths of a stream. Completed.

One of the wonders of the world. Very useful in the family. Something we must carry away with us

when we die.

A mineral substance. A domestic animal.

One who lives near. A period of time.

A part of every house.

The initials read downward, and the finals upward, give the name of something the children enjoy, and the place in which it is found.

XVII.

In streams and rivers I am often sought, And yet, when found, am rarely to be bought:

I'm not confined to our dear land alone, Far distant countries claim me as their own.

Behead me, and more noisy I appear, The lads and girls rejoice when I am near;

At Christmas I'm looked for by the gay, Who oftentimes turn night into day. Again behead me, and you then will find An adverb only will be left behind.

XVIII.

A river that its banks o'erflows; A town where races oft are held; A city everybody knows

A country where the cork-tree's felled; A place where the vine freely grows; The last town that King John beheld.

A name all English hearts hold dear,

If you guess right will be found here. The initials, read downward, give the name of a great Englishman.

XIX. Why are clouds like coachmen?

XX. What will be yesterday and was tomorrow?

XXI.

What is the difference between an old penny and a new dime?

dress of competitor. Address as usual to COUSIN DOROTHY, Box 92, Newcastle, Ont.

FROM SOME OF THE CORNERITES. Dear Cousin Dorothy, -We have only been taking the "Farmer's Advocate" a little while. I was looking at the last copy, when I found the "Children's Corner." It was so nice that I hunted up the other papers to read them. I like the little poems and stories so much. I have written a story, and if you would like to have it, I would feel honored by being allowed to put it in your paper. I am looking forward for the next paper, so must close now.

Yours very truly, ALINE HARGITT.

Send your story to me, Aline, and I will try to find a corner for it, if it is not too long.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I enjoy very much the Home Magazine part of the "Farmer's Advocate." The stories are good, and the illustrations superb. hope they may long be continued. noticed in one of the numbers that Dame Durden gave a long list of subjects for letter-writers. Don't you think if you would give a similar list, it would add interest to your already charming "Children's Corner"? I think it would be very nice to have the next competition for drawing. Hoping you will not think me presuming, I remain, Yours respectfully

" HILDRED."

I am always glad to receive suggestions from any of our readers-old or young-and will try to follow out your ideas in the near future. But I think our next competition must be a Christmas story, for we must soon begin to prepare for our Christmas number. Look out for results of the "Picture Story" competition next week. C. D.

The Reason Why.

"When I was at the party," Said Betty (aged just four), A little girl fell off her chair,

Right down upon the floor; And all the other little girls Began to laugh but me-



A Well-broken Team,

No puzzles or riddles will be published next week. If you are not able to answer all the October problems, answer all you can, numbering them correctly. The boy or girl, under sixteen years of age, who sends in the neatest and most correct list of answers will receive a prize. Don't be afraid to try.

All MSS. must be postmarked not later than November 15th, and must be I didn't laugh a single bit," Said Betty, seriously.

Why not?" her mother asked her, Full of delight to find That Betty-bless her little heart!-

Had been so sweetly kind. Why didn't you laugh, darling? Or don't you like to tell?"

"I didn't laugh," said Betty, " 'Cause it was me that fell!"

Little Scotch Granite.

Burt and Johnnie Lee were delighted when their Scotch cousin came to live with them. He was little, but very bright and full of fun. He could tell curious things about his home in Scotland and his voyage across the ocean. He was as far advanced in his studies as they were, and the first day he went to school they thought him remarkably good. He wasted no time in play, when he should have been studying, and he advanced finely.

At night before the close of the school, the teacher called the roll, and the boys began to answer "ten." When Aleck understood that he was to say ten, if he had not whispered during the day he replied: "I have whispered."

More than once?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, sir," answered Aleck. "As many as ten times?

Maybe I have," faltered Aleck. "Then I shall mark you zero," said the teacher, sternly, "and that is a great disgrace.'

"Why, I did not see you whisper once,"

said Johnny that night after school.
"Well, I did," said Aleck. "I saw others doing it, and so I asked to borrow a book; then I lent a slate pencil and asked a boy for a knife, and did several such things. I supposed it was allowed."

"Oh, we all do it," said Burt, reddening. "There isn't any sense in the old rule, and nobody could keep it; nobody does."

"I will, or else I will say I haven't," said Aleck. "Do you suppose I would tell ten lies in one heap?

"Oh, we don't call them lies," muttered Johnnie. "There wouldn't be a credit among us at night if we were s_0 strict.'

"What of that, if you told the truth ?" laughed Aleck, bravely.

In a short time the boys all saw how was with him. He studied hard, played with all his might in playtime, but according to his account he lost more credits than any of the rest. After some weeks the boys answered "nine" and "eight" oftener than they used to. Yet the schoolroom seemed to have grown quieter. Sometimes when Aleck Grant's mark was even lower than usual, the teacher would smile peculiarly, but said no more of his disgrace. Aleck never preached at them or told tales, but somehow it made the boys ashamed of themselves, just the seeing that this sturdy, blue-eyed boy must tell the truth. It was putting the clean cloth by the halfsoiled one, you see, and they felt like cheats and story-tellers. They talked him all over and loved him, if they did nickname him "Scotch Granite," he was so firm about a promise.

Well, at the end of the term Aleck's name was very low down on the credit list. When it was read he had hard work not to cry, for he was very sensitive, and he had tried hard to be perfec-But the very last thing that day was a speech by the teacher who told of once seeing a man muffled up in a cloak. He was passing him without a look, when he was told the man was General the great hero.

"The signs of his rank were hidden, but the hero was there just the same," said the teacher. "And now, boys, you will see what I mean when I give a little gold medal to the most faithful boy-the one really the most conscientiously 'perfect in his deportment' among you. Who shall have it?"

"Little Scotch Granite!" shouted forty boys at once, for the child whose name was so "low" on the credit list had made truth noble in their eyes.

Drudgery.

Any labor is drudgery when it lacks qualification or applied brains. Although it is generally so considered, housekeeping is not a drudgery unless it is made so. No matter what the occupation, it may be made either a pleasure or a drudgery. We have all seen women with small families make it perfect labor of even looking over a small house, while a more intelligent housewife with a large family had hours of leisure. Like every other profession, housekeeping is easy or hard according to the amount of brains put into the work, if there is the proper interest and preparation for the work. Any work is drudgery to the lazy, indifferent, thoughtless person.--[Sel.

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A MODEST

You recognize the importance of saving and you "intend to" pegin But you are waiting till you can open an account with a "respectable" amount. Meantime the smaller sums you might be saving are lipping away and your financial position is probab y no better than it was years ago. Don't was e time as well as money. Begin now. We receive sums of \$1.00 and upwards and allow interest at 3½ per cent. We have some handsome accounts which were begun in this way. If you do not reside in Toronto, deposit by mail. It is just as convenient. Send for booklet.

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Sensational Bargains in Square and Upright Pianos

OPPORTUNITY FOR MAIL-ORDER CUSTOMERS

We are offering to buyers another fine list of Piano bargains. Without doubt it would be hard to equal this lot. Every piano is in first-class condition.

	SQUARE PIANOS.		
	Dunham, New York, carved leg square, rosewood case, octagon legs, 62 octaves, very good practice piano	8 65	00
	Stodd ort carved leg square, rosewood case, octagon legs, 64 octaves, very good practice piano	65	00
	Dominion Square, 73 octaves, over-strung scale, carved legs and lyre and in A1 condition	109	00
4.	Steinway & Sons, New York, rosewood case, over-strung scale, 7 octaves, octagon legs, a beautiful piano in first-class condition	115	00
	Bathbone & sons, New York, carved leg square piano, 7\frac{1}{3} octaves, over-strung scale, serpentine base	120	00
	Haines Bros., New York, square, carved legs and lyre, 7s octaves, over-strung scale	125	00
	Dominion Square, carved legs, over-strung scale, serpentine base, 7 ¹ / ₃ octaves, in elegant condition	130	00
8.	Mathushek Square Piano, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, serpentine base and top mouldings, over-strung scale, $7\frac{1}{2}$ octaves; a thoroughly well-made instrument, in excellent condition	135	00
9.	Heintzman & Co., Equare Plano, carved legs and lyre, serpentine base, 7/3 octaves, over-strung scale; regular price, \$550. Special at	140	00
10.	Weber, New York, carved leg square piano, beautiful rosewood case, 7 octaves, over-strung scale with tep mouldings; made by one of the best makers in the United States. Regular price, \$600. Special at	150	00
	Chickering & Sons , square piano, beautiful rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, 4 round corners, serpentine base, over strung scale, 7\frac{1}{2} octaves, square grand; one of the best instruments made. Regular price \\$700. Special at	160	00
	Steinway & Sons, New York, carved leg square piano, 4 round corners, 7 d octaves, over-strung scale, carved legs and lyre. Regular price, \$700. Special at	165	00

11.	United States. Regular price, \$600. Special at	150	0
	lyre, 4 round corners, serpentine base, over strung scale, 7\frac{1}{3} octaves, square grand; one of the best instruments made. Regular price \\$7co. Special at	160	0
12,	Steinway & Sons, New York, carved leg square piano, 4 round corners, 7 doctaves, over-strung scale, carved legs and lyre. Regular price, \$700. Special at	165	0
	UPRIGHT PIANOS.		
13.	Mason & Risch, rosewood case upright piano, with 3 carved panels in top door, 7 octaves, over-strung scale; a good piano	215	0
	Dominion , upright piano, walnut case, 7 octaves, 2 carved panels in top door, an elegant toned piano and At value; regular price, \$350. Special at	225	0
15.	Jennys & Sons, upright piano, ebonized case, 7½ octaves, cabinet grand, carved panels in top door; regular price, \$400, Special at	235	0
16.	Standard, Toronto , upright, cabinet grand, 7\frac{1}{2} cctaves, Boston fall, continuous music rack, 3 pedals, regular price, \$385, Special at	238	0
	Dominion , upright, cabinet grand, 7½ octaves, 3 carved panels in top door, beautiful walnut case; regular price, \$450. Special at	250	0
18.	Prince, Toronto, cabinet grand upright piano, with Boston fall, continuous music rack, nicely decorated top door, 3 pedals, 7½ octaves, in elegant condition, used less than three months; regular price, \$375, Special at	255	0
19.	Ennis & Co, Hamilton, elegant upright.piano, beautiful walnut case, cabinet grand, with continuous music rack, Boston fall, beautifully decorated top door, 7\frac{1}{2} octaves, 3 pedals, practically brand-new; regular price, \$400. Special at	275	0
20.	Wormwith & Co., Kingston, upright walnut case, cabinet grand, with continuous music rack, Boston fall, beautifully decorated top door, 7½ octaves, 3 pedals; practically brand-new; one with mandolin attachment, susceptible of banjo,		
21.	mandolin or harp effect. Helutzman & Co., upright, with Boston fall, continuous music rack, beauti-	285	0
	tifully decorated top door, 7d octaves, 3 pedals; an instrument that would be a credit to any drawing-room, and a pleasure to the musician. Almost as good as new. Regular price, \$475. Special at.	325	00
	Weber & Co., New York, beautiful walnut case with 3 carved panels in top door, 3 pedals, 7\frac{1}{3} octaves; made by one of the best manufacturers in the United States; regular price, \$650.00. Special at		
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24. One	Beautiful	Piano	Player,	regular p	rice \$275 00,	special	at	200 00

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These pianos are sold under the following conditions:—Pianos under \$100, \$5 cash, balance \$3 per month—Pianos over \$100 to \$150, \$10 cash, balance \$3,00 per month. Upright pianos over \$250, \$15 cash and \$7 per month.—Quarterly and half-yearly payments arranged, if desired.

YE OLDE FIRME OF

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On Changing One's Opinions.

We all know the man of whom it is said by everyone, "He is a man who knows his own mind." Now, this faculty of knowing one's own mind is, it goes without saying, most desirable. Most certainly, one would not want to be placed in the class with the man who never knows his own mind, who is continually vacillating, and changing from one thing to another, a source or irritation, alike to himself and to his friends; Such a man, one well knows, is little likely to "amount to anything" in the world, and, as a rule, manages to put in a rather unsatisfactory and unhappy time of it. There is, however, one point which one is very likely to overlook: there is a very great difference between knowing one's mind, and never changing one's opinions. To know one's mind is to be able to see clearly and keenly, and to be able to form the right decision whenever decision is necessary. But this is a very different thing from getting hold of an idea, and hanging on to it though the heavens may fall. There are, of course, many things about which the conscientious mind can make no query; right is right, and There are, on the wrong is wrong. other hand, myriads of other things which may well remain as open questions, and myriads of others still upon which a second conclusion, or even a series of conclusions, may well be formed. For instance, a friend does something which may look to us "mean." Instead of condemning him at once, would it not be better to think that there may be extenuating circumstances? If we knew all the facts, we might find our point of view altered entirely. Again, at twenty-one we may have formed a certain conclusion upon a certain subject; at twenty-five, with new light, we may form a different conclusion; at thirty, with yet clearer vision, the matter may look to us different still; and so it goes.

In fact, the more one thinks of it, the more it would seem that it is not only advisable, but positively necessary to our development, that we should, at certain times and upon certain subjects, occasionally change our opinions. How else can we avoid being narrow-minded intolernot always the right ones, and only motionless waters become stagnant. As Carlyle says: "To-day is not yesterday. We ourselves change. How can our works and thoughts, if they are always to be the fittest, continue always the same?" It is, probably, worthy of notice that, invariably, the most profound and scholarly men are the ones most ready to listen to others, and to weigh every side of a question in the balance. This very consciousness of fallibility is it which makes these men so simple in life and manner, so ready to grip upon the good as it comes, and hold all other matters in suspension. A man with a little knowledge or experience may be conceited, arrogant, opinionated; a man who has gone far beneath the surface of things, never.

Let us, then, be ever willing to have greater light thrown upon any subject whatever, and not only willingly but gladly give up old opinions in exchange for better ones. Let us not fail to realize that, among the many delights of life, not one of the least is the continual sensation of the broader vision, the greater keenness, and truer perception of things which, if we are truly progressing, must come to us as years go on. The common experience of mankind must teach us that, in going through life,

we must leave much behind us, early friendships, and ambitions and aims. Many pieces of prose for which we had not bargained must come into the poetry of the career which our dreams had pictured. But, as a rule, things are better than we give them credit for. So long as we are making progress in mind and heart, we can seldom be wholly miserable. As has been well said: "Great sorrows come to us at comparatively rare intervals," and it rests with us that the petty ones are not permitted to fill our lives with nagging misery. It is not necessary to our happiness that we be great, or noted. or even noticed, but it is necessary that we move forward in some way. "Ring out the old, ring in the new Ring out the false, ring in the true," be our motto. DAME DURDEN. Farmer's Advocate " office, London, Ont.

Occasional Papers.

SOME CHARACTER SKETCHES. No. III.

> A Way-faring Couple. (Continued.)

We left our young people starting almost joyously upon their long tramp in search of a new home amidst new surroundings. Fate had seemingly served them a scurvy trick, but they were not going to be downhearted over it; no, not they; so they went along that dark, dewy road on that early morning gayly enough. "Now that they were fairly on the mountain of their affliction, they found there were flowers upon it. They were young and strong. It was enough sight better than being cooped up in the shop,' said David, and Minty said she was glad not to be in the house washing dishes upon such a splendid morning." . . And so, still hopefully living meagrely on crackers and blackberries gathered from the hedges, they reach White River, only to find no vacancy in the shops. Then on and on they walk, with steps more or less flagging, to Waterbury—fifty miles farther on-to be met with the same answer to their appeal for work; until, discouraged and disconsolate, they stop awhile to rest upon a stone wall on the edge of a pasture, a little out of a villook one another ant, one-sided? First opinions are in the face. . . At last, about sunset, they reach a cleared space and a house on the east side of the road. No one lived in it; there was no mistaking that. Its desolateness looked out of its windows as plainly as faces. Where the glass in the windows was not broken out it reflected the sunset in blotches of red and gold. The front door stood open with a dreary show of hospitality. Minty looked in wistfully as she and David stood on the old door-stone. 'S'pose we had some folks in there waitin' for us, an' supper was ready,' said she. 'Be pretty nice, wouldn't it, darlin'?' replies David. 'S'pose there were curtains in the windows; and there was a bed made up white and clean-but there ain't no use talkin' this way. It kinder come over me, that's all'; and then Minty led the way inside, actually laughing."

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Our fortorn v dingy, deserted, echoing rooms, and the great barn which had once sheltered many a head of cattle. Here they find some rusty tools, and in a corner "the very phantom of an old sulky," with almost spokeless wheels, seat gone, and its covering in ribbons.

Here in this dilapidated old homestead they find a refuge, and to it one day return, footsore and weary, a very broken and disheartened David, after another futile search for work at a tub factory at Bassets, three miles off. And then the worst happens. David becomes

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

sick and helpless, his simple heart having taken to despairing, the more readily from his very simplicity and lack of imagination. He woke one morning chilly and feverish, and finally became Beggary and starvation delirious. stared them in the face. Minty brews a tea of green peppermint leaves, which she found near the house, but they work no cure. Then, driven to despair, and in spite of her scruples, she finds a way out of one of her difficulties-a way she takes, right or wrong. Carrying an old jar, which she has discovered lying around, she stole through the sweet fern, knee deep, night after night to a pasture where several cows were feeding. and by using so much art in the milking from one cow to another, she counted upon the slight diminution in quantity serving to conceal her theft. But, oh! how she trembled lest she should be caught on her way back to her suffering husband, whose delirious cry, "Don't leave me, Minty ! don't you leave me, Minty!" was ever sounding in her ears. If a doctor could not be obtained Davy would surely die, and yet he would not let her leave him to fetch medical aid from Bassets. He was past reasoning with, and he could not be left even for

Perhaps the most beautiful bit of this lovely little idyll is the inspiration which came to Minty, and her prompt action upon it. But, alas, lack of space forbids more than its merest outline. It came with the thought of that old How she got the half-unconscious Davy into it; how she laid him on a bed of hay within it, covering him with her shawl; how she placed herself between the shafts, and in reply to his pitiful sobbing cry, "Oh, Minty, you ain't a'raggin' me! Let me get out! I won't have it! Oh, Minty, I ain't come to this!" used the only argument which could be of any avail to his disordered consciousness, "Look here, Davy, if you don't lay back and keep still. I'll leave you." and how at last her labor of love was accomplished, a haven reached, and the hands of good Samaritans stretched out to them in tender ministry; all is told with a vivid power of description which can hardly be read aloud without a sob in the voice of the reader. " Poor pretty, faulty Minty, dragging the sulky with her sick husband in it those three weary miles in the heat and dust, was to figure henceforth as the heroine of one of the unwritten folk-lore songs, to be handed down from mother to daughter in the little village of Bassets.'

But says our author: "This was the young wife's true flower time. Everything worthy in her was awake and astir and glowing. Her face shone with the love and strong patience shining through it. Those days of watching over that honest, distressed soul, whose love for her was so unquestioning, had caused all the good elements in her nature to work out a change in it, enabling her to rise triumphant by this noble abasement from any lower level where once she might have been."

It is pleasant to leave our young couple-wayfarers no longer-surrounded by friends, with brightened prospects ensured, and but little fear of ever again having to go through such waters of tribulation. "They seem just as happy as the day is long. Hark, there she is, singin'. Minty's voice rang out from the best bedroom, clear and sweet, in a joyful psalm tune. The women stood listening. 'She's got a pretty voice, ain't she. All I kin think of is a bluebird singin' when he first comes back in the н. А. В. spring.' "

A Womanly Woman.

She cultivates reserve. She thinks, then acts.

She speaks ill of no one.

She is loyal to her friends.

She lives her mother's faith. She cares for her body as God's temple.

She writes nothing that she may regret. She knows that nothing is more undignified than anger.

She knows that to love and be loved is her birthright-if she be worthy of love. -[Ladies' World.

Merchant (to hawker)-Call those safety matches? Why, they won't light at all! Hawker-Well, wot could yer 'ave safer?

6 By a Trained Nurse o

How to Gain Flesh.

The thin girls want to know how to increase their weight, and I suppose they would like to be told of something to take that would bring about this result, in spite of all other conditions. How satisfactory it would be if a teaspoonful of some mixture several times a day would make sick people well, thin ones fat, and fat ones thin! One would make a point of taking it, and think it no trouble. Unfortunately, nature demands to be properly treated as a general thing, before she will respond to special inducements, and I must once more point to the rules of healthy living as the foundation of all physical improvement. Fresh air, pure water, wholesome food, plenty of sleep, plenty of work, cheerfulness and good temper; these are the important matters for the consideration of people who want to grow fatter, to have beautiful complexions, or any other physical perfection. The appearance of the body depends to a great extent upon the condition of the mind too. Thin people must avoid worry-not to the neglect of any duty, but so that they do not wear themselves into their graves about things over which they have no control. They should not eat much pie or candy, because the appetite they have for food of any kind should be satisfied with something really nourishing, and they cannot afford to waste any of their eating capacity. The most fattening articles of diet are milk and cream, eggs raw (alone or with milk), bread, butter. potatoes, and olive oil. The latter can he made palatable by the addition of sufficient salt, and can be taken on salad of any kind, or, indeed, with any cold vegetable. This really accomplishes a great deal for thin people. Sleep is very important, every extra half hour counts, and no girl can expect to gain in weight if she does not have a good rest every night. To lie down and sleep for fifteen minutes in the middle of the day helps. Do not go for a long time without food. Take two raw eggs between breakfast and the noon meal, and a large glass of rich milk between that and tea-time.

Those who are thin because of some illness, should go to the doctor and do faithfully what he tells them to do, and get well, when they will probably regain the flesh that is natural to them. Drinking water is said to make people fat, this is not because water contains anything fattening of itself; but because drinking a proper amount of water helps to keep the body in good working order; indirectly it has a good influence on weight, digestion being normal. Two quarts of water during the twenty-four hours is not too much.

A certain amount of exercise is necessary too, because it invigorates the system and rounds out the muscles. Housework, especially making beds, walking, and special exercises, are all good. The breathing exercises given in one of these papers are first-rate for the upper part of the body. It would be well to go through them all twice a day, increasing the number of times each exercise is done as it becomes easier to do. Do not be impatient about increasing, and stop before real fatigue begins. It is often very restful to do one or two of the exercises when tired with other work. Housework is considered good because of the great variety of motions necessitated, but it ceases to be beneficial if done in a stuffy, ill-ventilated, and, perhaps, overheated house. Take time to eat meals comfortably and rather slowly. If you have only a few minutes in which to get something to eat, take something very digestible, as raw eggs, or milk, or both together. Milk alone is not enough for anyone who is working. Milk puddings, as rice, tapioca and sago, are good for a light lunch. The most important thing of all, perhaps, is to maintain a cheerful spirit, for this rests the mind and aids digestion, and encourages a healthy atmosphere all round.

Oct. 8th, 1904. ALICE G. OWEN.

Domestic Economy.

FOR SORE THROAT

For a sore throat and congested lungs take a glass of hot flaxseed lemonade. This is made by pouring a quart of boiling water on a half cup of flaxseed; add the juice of two lemons, sweeten to taste and let boil in a double boiler for one hour.

ABOUT THE HAIR.

For falling hair, an old-fashioned remedy said to be effective and not harmful in latter results is four ounces of lime water and two drachms of pure glycerine; shake well together and apply to the scalp.

If a hair tonic is needed try the following: One ounce best castor oil, two ounces of bay rum, one ounce best brandy, and one-half ounce good cologne; twenty drops of tinct. cantharides may be added.

The best comb for the hair is made of ${\hbox{tort}}_0{\hbox{ise}}$ shell or rubber; the teeth should not be sharp or the comb will irritate the scalp, also see that they are smooth and perfectly even. Uneven teeth will break the hair.

USEFUL TO KNOW.

using a wringer for colored clothes, rub with a soft cloth saturated with paraffine oil. This will remove all color from the rollers, leaving them as white as snow.

Jellies may be easily covered by pouring melted paraffine upon them when quite cold. This hardens at once, and is air-tight. A paper should be put over to keep off the dust.

For fever blisters apply with-hazel or camphor water.

Avoid biting the lips, as it makes them

thick, hard, and calloused. Diluted witch-hazel will relieve in-

flamed and reddened eyelids. For too oily hair add a teaspoonful salts of tartar to the wash and rinse water.

The too frequent use of cold cream will in some cases promote the growth of a slight down.

Don't make up the baby's bed on the floor. The air is most pernicious near the floor, and purest in the middle of the

POSITION DURING SLEEP.

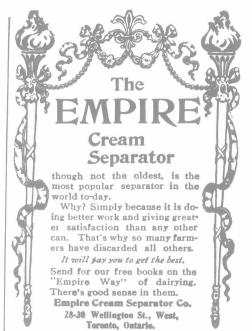
Slightly Raise the Head and Lie on the Right Side.

The main object of sleep is that every organ of the body should have perfect The brain, the lungs and the heart have been, not inappropriately, called the "tripod of life," as upon them hangs the prosperity of the whole frame; hence we slightly raise the head to check the flow of blood to the brain and more or less quickly find out the position of greatest ease for lungs and heart.

This will be found by sleeping for the greater part of the time on the right side, for nearly two-thirds of the heart is on the left of the medial line, and the apex points closely to the smaller left lung; hence the fullest and freest play possible should be given to the left side.

A quiet pulse, diminished respiration and refreshing rest are all combined when open windows, moderate warmth and unchafing heart work together. is often best to court sleep on the left side and turn to the right before going

"Mr. Gladstone added to his public labors a multitude of burdensome charities until he was fairly tired out, and one day in a fit of despondency said to Lord Houghton: 'I am tired out; I am leading a dog's life.' 'Yes,' answered Lord Houghton, 'you are. You are leading a St. Bernard dog's life.' It is said that the answer helped the great man not to give up that obscurer but perhaps happier side of his useful life, as he thought of the noble self-forgetting work done in the Alpine storms by those most faithful creatures of a faithful



WE ARE HELPING MORE THAN

Young men and women each year to obtain a good start in life. Our graduates win good positions at good salaries. Our school, the



of Toronto, Ontario, with sixteen regular teachers, fine equipment, and the best courses in its Commercial, shorthand and Telegraph Departments, offers superior advan-tages. Write for particulars to

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

BRING YOUR FACE HERE

Don't cut, pull or tamper in any way with that growth of Superfluous Hair.

but come to our cffice and Lave it perman-ently removed by the only successful treat-ment - Electrolysis. We guarantee satis-faction. Over twelve years' experience. • kin and Scalp Diseases always cured by our reliable home treatment. Write for particulars, enclosing 10c. for books and sample of cream.

Graham Dermatological Institute Dept. F, 502 Church St., Toronto.



CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnota. Superintendent. We treat the cane, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. om Write for particulars.

Berlin Business College Berlin, Ontario,

The best-equipped and most rapidly growing school in Ontario. Students of this progressive school are justified in looking for results. Illustrated prospectus free. W. D. EULER, Principal.



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GOSSIP.

THE CARGILL-PETTIT SALE.

A glance through the catalogue of the 30 young Shorthorn bulls from the two great herds at Cargill and Freeman, to be sold at Hamilton, Ontario, on Nov. 10th, reveals careful preparation and affords a mint of information regarding the breeding of the animals that cannot fail to be helpful to breeders who have not ready access to the herdbooks. The best guarantee of the probable prepotency of a bull and his impressiveness as a sire, next to his actual use in a herd, is the breeding and individual character of the sires in his pedigree. If the top four or five crosses are of bulls of high-class breeding and quality, and of similar type, the power to reproduce that type is generally so well fixed that it may safely be depended upon to breed with satisfactory results. The beauty of the breeding of the young bulls in this sale is that not only are their immediate sires high class bulls in breeding and individuality, but that a long list of first-class sires appears in every pedigree in the catalogue, and most of these calves are members of notable tribes in the herds of leading Scottish breeders, which serves to intensify their breeding and probable potency. With one or two exceptions all are sired by imported bulls, and they by sons of imported sire and dam; nearly all are out of imported Scotch-bred cows, and the calves, as a rule, are as good individually as their pedigrees.

The oldest bull in the sale is Butterfly King, a rich roan, calved March 15th, 1903, bred by Mr. Young, of Tilbouries, and imported in by dam. He is of the favorite Cruickshank Butterfly tribe, and has for sire the Marr-bred King Victor, of the Uppermill Emma family, that breeds so true to type, as evidenced in the grand heifer, Lad's Emma, the junior champion female at Toronto this year, and reserve for grand championship at the World's Fair at St. Louis. Butterfly King will, undoubtedly, be one of the favorites at the sale, as he is of the right type and quality, low set, deep ribbed, thick fleshed, smooth in his shoulders, full in his crops, a rare good handler, and has a capital head and crest. Nonpareil Victor is a red, fourteen-months old son of Imp. Nonpareil Archer, now one of the stock bulls in Mr. W. D. Flatt's herd, a son of Prince of Archers, by Scottish Archer. The dain of this young bull is Imp. Primrose 8th, tracing to one of the Sittyton families, and having a list of five Cruickshank bulls in his pedigree. He is a strong calf in every respect, compactly built, with good back, girth and quarters, and a sappy sort. Star Prince, a Prince Mayflower, a red 13 months son of Imp. Lavender Star, is one of the Plums of the sale, low set, blocky, deepribbed and compact, he is of true type, and his breeding is rich, eight Cruickshank-bred bulls appearing in his gree, and every one of the sires to the top full of that sort of blood. My Baron, a Kinellar Mina, red, calved in October 1903, out of Imp. Lady Mina 2nd, and sired by Baron Beaufort, of Lord Lovat's breeding, from the favorite Broadhooks family, and used in the herd of Mr Marr, of Uppermill, is a big, sappy calf, long, low and level, with a good head and the best of handling quality. Brawith Archer, another red 13-months calf, is a son of the roan Nonpareil Archer (imp.), and on his dam's side by Imp. Flora McDonald, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud family, one of the very best of the Sittyton tribes, is one of the compact, well-built sort, that is sure to hold together well and prove a useful sire. August Star is a roan Oct. '03 calf, by Imp. Lavender Star, a pure Cruickshank Lavender, and his dam, Augusta 91st (imp.), is one of Mr. Bruce's excellent Augusta family, that has produced so many prizewinners. Gloster's Choice, a Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster, is a rich roan son of Imp. Choice of the Ring, by the Duthie-bred First in the Ring, of the same family as the World's Fair champion, Choice Goods. and out of Imp. Froud Fancy, by Pride of Morning. Lord Ramsden, a red Oct.
'03, calf, is by the Marr Missie bull, Imp. Lord Mistletoe, bred by Mr Duthie, a son of the great sire, Lovat Champion. On his dam's side this youngster, as his name indicates, is of the Miss Ramsden family, from which so

An American's Tribute To a Canadian Invention

THE EIGHTH WONDER WORLD.

SO SAYS A WELL-KNOWN MAN OF EUSTIS, MICH.

If you doubt the wonderful curative properties of my Belt, write to this man or to any of the thousands who have been cured



Dear Dr. McDonald, -I am entirely cured Dear Dr, McDonald,—I am entirely cured of Rheumatism by the use of your Electric Belt, which I consider one of the wonders of the world. It worked just as you said, and made me feel for the first time in my life the power of electricity over disease. I surely cannot recommend it too highly, and should anyone doubt the power of your Belt to cure disease, tell them to write to me, and I shall soon convince them. LOUIS ESTER, Eustis, Mich,

Thousands of cured men and women have written me similar enthusiastic letters. This is why I am so positive I can cure you. I say that I can cure you, and if I fail to do so, I want to be the only one to bear the expense of the trial, hence the following offer:

IN ORDER TO ENABLE ANY SUFFERER FROM RHEUMATISM, OR OTHER DISEASES OF THE MUSCULAR AND NERVOUS SYSTEM, I WILL, DURING THE NEXT 90 DAYS, SEND ONE OF MY BEST NO. 8, HIGH-POWER ELECTRIC BELTS,

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

If, as I am sure, it cures you permanently, I know you will be grateful enough and pay me the small price asked. On the other hand, if it fails to benefit you, all you have to do is to return the Belt at my expense.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE-FREE! FREE! FREE!

My book on diseases of men and women, and their treatment by electricity, is worth its weight in gold. It is profusely illustrated, and teaches all about the human body, its construction, functions, and the ills it is subject to. This book, although it cost me quite a little fortune to publish, will be sent free, and securely sealed, to anyone sending me his name and address. Write to-day. This is your opportunity.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD 250 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1904

At his farm, 7 miles north of Oshawa station on the G. T. R., and 4 miles south-east of Myrtle station on the G. T. R., and C. P. R.,

MR. JOHN BRIGHT

Will dispose of, by auction, 12 Clydesdale Fillies, imported and Canadian-bred, all registered, also 35 Head of shorthorns: Miss Ramsdens, Marr Stamfords, Duchess of Gloucesters, Simms, English Beautys, Rose, Lavinia, Favorites, Rachels and Lady Days.

Also the stock bull, Darnley (26280), and about 25 head of two-year-old grade steers.

There will also be sold all the Farm Implements, the bulk of which are nearly new.

At the same time will 200-ACRE FARM One of the best in the be offered the splendid 200-ACRE FARM all in first-class order, with modern buildings.

Sale will commence sharp at 12 noon. Conveyances will meet all morning trains at Myrtle, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Half-fare Rates on Railways have been Arranged for

G. JACKSON AUCTIONEERS L. FAIRBANKS

IMPORTANT AUCTION Of Bates and Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires

From Plaster Hill Herds, which are noted prizewinners, on Friday, Nov. 11th, 1904

Consisting of 38 head of Pure-bred Shorthorns, 27 females and 11 bulls, including the prizewinning stock bull, Bandoleer=40106=, also a number of our show herd for this year. 44 Pure-bred Berkshires, 32 sows and 12 boars and a number of young pigs by the prizewinning boar, Benjafield's Royal Carlisle, bred at Biltmore, N.C. The animals have all been carefully selected and are a very superior offering. Positively no reserve.

TERMS-\$10 and under, cash. Over that amount, 12 months' credit on approved notes, or 6 per cent, off for cash. Lunch at noon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Catalogues and full information on application to

F. Martindale & Son, Proprietors, York, Ont., Haldimand Co. CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, E. J. WIGG & SON, Ilderton, Ont. Cayuga, Ont. H. B. MERRALL. Auctioneers.

Trains will be met at York Station at 9 and 11 a.m. on day of sale. (SEE GOSSIP.)

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. Is nearly square in shape, and has no waste land. A small spring creak and never-failing spring within fifty comfortable and convenient, with an unfailing well of perfectly pure water very close, twenty acres fall wheat. Situated within ten miles of London, and convenient to school, 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 in best possible condition for making money, either from stock or crops. Inquiries will be promptly answered by addressing

BOX 557, LONDON, ONT.

many prizewinners have come. Douglas, a roan, of Oct., '03, is, on his dam's side, one of the famous Princess Royal family, his dam being Imp. Princess Royal 22nd, and his sire, Count Douglas (imp.), by Count Sunbeam, a Cruickshank Lavender, bred by Mr. Duthie.

These are but samples of the breeding of the oldest of the bulls in the sale. which will serve as an index to the character of the offering. The younger bulls are of quite as good breeding and individuality, and the 25 or more females are mostly of breeding age, and of similar breeding and quality, making in all one of the most attractive offerings ever presented at a public sale in Canada. Further reference may be looked for in the next issue of the "Farmer's Advocate."

Mr. Jas. Dalgety, London, Ont., sailed from Glasgow on the 8th inst., with another selected consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys. Old Country reports say that the topnotchers in this let make it exceptionally valuable.

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COL-LEGE, TORONTO, CANADA.

The opening of the session of this well-known and popular college was inaugurated by an address to the students by the Principal, Prof. Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., on Wednesday, October 12th, and the full course of lectures has now commenced. The session opens under exceedingly favorable auspices. A large class of students is assembled from Eastern and Western Canada, as well as the far West, many from the United States, some from Great Britain, the West India Islands, the Argentine Republic, and other distant localities.

Truman's Cadet is one of the Hack ney stallions in the lot that the Trumans have on hand at their branch barn at London, Ont. This horse is three years old, and as the illustration shows, is a splendid type of the modern Hackney, plenty of size, substance, bone and snap. His body is nicely turned, and his general appearance very fetching. In harness he is a very swagger goer, and one that everyone would expect to sire real natty stock for harness work. He is by Wood Ganymede 7674, dam Claygale Rose by Copalder Cadet. At the World's Fair, St. Louis, he was first as a threeyear-old, and at Iowa State Fair and the International at Chicago last year he was first in his class and reserve champion. Another good Hackney in the London stables is Coker's Prince Charles, Vol. 22, by Coker's Defiance 4696, dam Belle, by Bretley Great Gem 2828; he was fifth in a very strong aged class at St. Louis. This is rather of the finerboned type of Hackney, but with a magnificent top, very harnes;y and ripping action. Another in the Canadian consignment is a three-year-old Shire, Ecklington Dandy (imp.) [7538] (21383), by Blaisdon Conqueror, dam Blaisdon Smart. He was one of the four that won the produce prize at St. Louis. Seldom is a more massive horse seen, and he is built without a particle of waste. A great arching neck, fitting close into deep, heavy shoulders, coupled close up to an immense massive body, without any slackness at the juncture with the hind quarters, which are long, strong and compact. Altogether a grand draft horse, with plenty of bone. Then there are three good Percherons-Mark Hanna, a three-year-old blue-gray, of good size, with proper feet, bone of nice quality, and a snappy actor; Great Northern, a black four-year-old, of the same type, not quite so large, but full of quality, and with good action; and Magandia, a dapple gray, a big, powerful horse, clean-legged and large-footed, tracing on his dam's side to the horse that made the breed famous, the great Brilliant.

UNRESERVED SALE

OF 100 SHROPSHIRE SHEEP Imported and Canadian-bred, also all the STOCK and IMPLEMENTS

(12 months' credit), on November 16th, 1904, at (12 months credit), on November 1911, 1904, as Burford, on the Grand Trnnk Ry. Sale at 9 30. Lunch at noon. Write for catalegue. One of the firm quitting farming, and all will be sold. This is one of the best flocks ever offered in Canada by aucti n. Do not miss this sale.

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

In considering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ANNOCATE.

MARTINDALE'S SALE

The catalogue is issued of the Shorthorns and Berkshires, property of Messrs. F. Martindale & Son, of York, Ontario, to be sold on Friday, November 11th, the day following the Cargill-Pettit sale, at Plaster Hill Stock Farm, near York station, on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the G. T. R., and only some 16 miles from Hamilton. This herd of Shorthorns holds a strong position in that section of Ontario, having won at the County Fair this year eight first prizes, six seconds and one diploma, while the Berkshires won two firsts, two seconds and one diploma. The excellent bred four-year-old Scotch-bred bull, Bandoleer, bred by John Miller & Sons, sired by Sirius (imp.), a Cruickshank Secret, and out of the Kinellar-bred Red Bessie 2nd (imp.), heads the herd, and is included in the sale. The females include representatives of several well-bred families, noted as beef and milk producers such as Nonpareil's Roan Duchesses, Symes, and others of equal reputation There are half a dozen young bulls of serviceable age, and a nice lot of heifers and young cows in calf, or with calves at foot. The Berkshires are bred from the best importations.

TRADE TOPICS.

NONE TO DISPUTE.

 N_{O} one disputes the superiority of the famous Central Business College of Toronto in point of equipment, number and competency of teachers, and effectiveness of its business discipline and practical courses. This well-known business training school is a real business house, whose graduates are eagerly sought for by business men who are acquainted with the methods of the College and the results of its systematic work. This is the chief reason for its very liberal patronage, and for the splendid success of its students and graduates, who are now found in nearly every business establishment in Toronto, and in hundreds of good appointments throughout the entire Do-

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

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

and the largest importers in the world of GERMAN COACH. PERCHERON



and BELGIAN STALLIONS.

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

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

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

Water Basins



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

WOODWARD

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

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

TO SECURE RESULTS Advertise in the Advocate



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

tking.

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

SITUATION WANTED by young, experienced farm hand, able to milk and plow. Address Box 4, Mountain, Ont.

WANTED —Position by a young man with a first class Shorthorn breeder for the winter. H. Box 20, Walkerton, Ont.

Ladies' \$4.50 suits and up to \$12; also waists and skirts. Send for fall styles and sample cloths. Southcott Suit Co., London, Canada. TREAD POWER WANTED. - Second-hand. For two or three horses. State price and how long in use. Apply to Alex. McDonald, Uptergrove, Ort.

At an auction sale of Large and Middle White pigs in the last week of September, from the herd of Mr. Sanders Spencer, St. Ives, England, the best price was 171 guineas, and the average for 66 head was £6 18s. 6d.

Messrs. Jas. McKee and Chas. P. Mc-Mehan, of Lucan, Ont., have purchased from J. Crouch & Son, La Fayette, Ind., the imported three-year-old Percheron stallion, Marius, No. 40020. Marius is a beautiful dark gray, weighing 1,950 pounds, with immense bone and sub-

CATTLE HIGH IN CHICAGO.

When Millard F. Dunlap, of Jacksonville, Ill., sold to-day (Oct. 12th) 17 head of 1,508-pound Angus steers at \$6.85, he reached the high-water mark of the year. This was a very prime lot, which is evident, and they had to be to take the lead, for Fred Calder, of Alexis, Ill., had in some 1,778-pound cattle which touched \$6.75. Previous to to-day the top was \$6.70, in June. This high figure has put the \$7 fellows in good spirits, for it will not take much of a jump to reach that spot now .- [Live-stock World.

An advanced business education is now considered absolutely necessary for any young man or woman who proposes to enter commercial life. A course through a business college is a stepping-stone to a good position, and means rapid promotion afterward. A college that is excellently equipped for giving a highclass, thorough business education is the Berlin Business College, of Berlin, Ont. A letter addressed to the Principal will bring full particulars regarding courses,

FOR LAME HORSES.—It is concussion, the pounding on hard roads, that causes many of the diseases of horses' Some horses, on account of the peculiar structure of their feet and legs, are more subject than others to such ills as laminitus, corns, founder, etc., hence require special treatment. For such horses the Dunlop Tire Co., of Toronto, make a rubber pad to fasten on the bottom of the foot, thus preventing concussion, and giving the lame horse relief from pain. These pads are largely used all over the world, and are constantly increasing in popularity. Tell your blacksmith about them, and give them a trial; that's all they need.

===|mportant Sale of==== Scotch Shorthorns

H. Cargill & Son and W. G. Pettit & Sons

WILL SELL AT THE

Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., Canada Thursday, Nov. 10th, 1904 30 YOUNG BULLS AND 27 FEMALES

Messrs. (argill and Pettit have decided to make an annual offering of their young bulls and a choice selection of females. These two herds now have about 150 imported Scotch breeding cows, selected from the following noted breeders in Scotland: Messrs. Duthie, Marr, Durno, Bruce, Young, Campbell, Anderson, and other Aberdeenshire breeders, and they are in a position to make a very select annual offering of young bulls and females from their large herds. The present offering are mostly from such noted sires as Imp. Golden Drop Victor, a Golden Drop, bred by Mr. Duthie; Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr; Imp. Lord Mistletoe, a Missie, bred by Mr. Duthie; Imp. Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, bred by John Young; Imp. Baron Beaufort, of the Broadhooks family, bred by Lord Lovat; Imp. Lavender Star, a pure Cruickshank Lavender, bred by John Wilson. For catalogues and further information, apply to

W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

AUCTIONEERS:

COL. GEO. P. BELLOWS,

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,

THOS. INGRAM.

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"The Repository"



Corner Simcoe & Nelson Sts., Toronto.

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

■BY INSTRUCTIONS FROM

MR. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

WE WILL HOLD AN

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

39 Imported Registered Clydesdale Fillies THURSDAY, OCT. 27th, AT 1.30 P.M.

This valuable collection has been selected from the best breeding establishments in Scotland by Mr. Hassard, who has spared neither time nor money in procuring not only the most valuable and desirable strains of breeding, but in each case has been particular to purchase

individuals of unusual merit, looking forward to their future career in the show-ring as well as their breeding qualities.

The fillies are by the well-known prizewinning sires: Foremost, Clan Chattan, Prince Gallant, Prince Alexander, Elator, Labori, Sylvander, Sir William, Stately City, Royal Peer, Brooklyn, Gay

Everard, Radiant, etc. Catalogues giving complete descriptions and extented pedigrees of the entire lot will be published in a few days, and will be mailed to any

address upon application to the undersigned. The filies consist of yearlings and two-year-olds, and are pronounced by some of the best judges in Scotland to be a better lot than

any vet shipped to Canada.

The importance of this great collection of pure-bred Clydesdales will be evident to everyone interested in the improving and development of draft-horse breeding of this country, and we hope will be appreciated.

There is no limit to the demand for Clydesdale stock of all ages. The fillies are now on their way, and will be at "The Repository" for inspection 2 days previous to the date of sale.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AT ONCE.

Burns & Sheppard, Proprietors.

At the request of Mr. T. H. Hassard, this important sale will be personally conducted by Mr. Walter Harland Smith, the former proprietor

Smith & Richardson's



CLYDESDALES

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES, up-to date in size and quality, will be en view at Ottawa Exhibition, Sept. 16-24, and afterwards at our own stables.

Address: Columbus, Ontario.



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

JAMES DALGETY,

London, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

DISLOCATION OF STIFLE.

Horse fifteen years old had stifle put out when a sucker; has always been slightly lame, but has worked regularly, and drawn heavy loads. Now has difficulty in rising. Would blistering be helpful, or what would you advise? Birr, Ont.

Ans.-In a case of such long standing a cure is doubtful. Blistering would cause unnecessary soreness. A strong sweating liniment to stimulate the muscles would probably be quite as effectual, and less likely to incapacitate him for

COWS FOR A CREAM TRADE.

I am about to come into possession of a herd of forty-five Jersey cows which are used to supply a large ice cream business in connection with a restaurant in this city. I have twenty-two acres of corn in two silos and about one hundred loads of hay, besides some barley and oats (I don't know how much.) But what I want to know is how many bushels or pounds of meal will I require to put them through the five months or over, and how much I ought to feed them morning and night, and should this number of cows produce twelve gallons of cream per day. I think about thirtyseven of them are milking at the present They are all registered purebred stock of the St. Lambert strain, a cream color, and I am told they are the finest in Ontario, and perhaps in Cana-SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You will make no mistake in huying good Jerseys for your purpose. Much will depend upon the quantity and quality of your silage. If the corn was a very good crop and fairly well matured before being cut up, you should have a large supply of valuable feed in this, and should be in a position to feed the cows 20 to 25 pounds each per day of this, which, together with the hay you have, should carry them through well with a moderate feeding of meal. If the corn crop was light and imperfectly matured, more liberal meal feeding will be required for best results. For Jersey cows in full milk, and to keep up the flow steadily, the meal ration should be from five to ten pounds per day in two feeds, mixed with ensilage or spread over it, according to the capacity of the individual animal Eight pounds would probably be a good We would to the meal ration, say about one quar ter or one-third of bran by weight There is no better milk-producing feed than bran, and it tends to keep the cows in the best health. There should be no difficulty in securing the amount of cream mentioned from that number of cows. If well fed they should do much better than that.

GOSSIP.

There must be a large number of our readers interested in learning shorthand. If this can be done in a cheaper way than has previously been thought possible, the method will find much favor. An announcement is made in this issue concerning the work done by Moon's Correspondence School, of Montreal, which should be carefully read. The President, Mr. W. T. Moon, will gladly furnish information to those who write to him at Karn Hall in that city.

An interesting advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue, which tells of the recognized good points of the Dain pullpower baling presses. These presses have now been before the Canadian people for a considerable period, but the number a ready in use is very large in proportion to the time they've been on sale here. Their merits are becoming wider and wider known, and should be investigated by all interested parties. Write to the Dain Mfg. Co., of Preston, Ont.

Women

AND SUFFER THE DERANGEMEN PECULIAR TO THEIR SEX, FIND THAT

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

CURES SUCH ILLS PERMANENTLY BY STRENGTHENING THE NERVES AND MUSCLES.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food stands high in women's favor because it is especially successful in overcoming ills peculiar to their sex.

When, on account of a run-down condition of the system, the muscles and nerves fail to control the action of the feminine organism, there is bound to come much suffering.

Headaches, pains in the back and limbs, indigestion, feelings of discouragement and despondency, weakness and irregularity rob life of the joys which would otherwise be possible.

Stimulating medicines cannot possibly be of more than slight temporary relief. To be of lasting benefit, the nerves and muscles must be fully restored by such treatment as is afforded by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Not only is the action and vigor of the bodily organs fully restored, but new, firm flesh is added, the form is rounded out, the weight is increased, and pallor gives way to that healthful glow of complexion which tells of the full enjoyment of health.

MRS. SYMONS, 42 St. Clair Street, Belleville, Ont., states: "Some weeks ago I began a course of treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and have found it a very satisfactory medicine. I was formerly troubled with nervous exhaustion and a weak, fluttering heart. Whenever my heart bothered me, I would have spells of weakness and dizziness, which were very distressing. By means of this treatment my nerves have become strong and healthy, and the action of my heart seems to be regular. I can recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as an excellent medicine."

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

WINDMILLS



THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

combines

STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY.

10 years' test all over Canada and in all parts of the earth. Will make FARM-ING a PLEASURE, not DRUDGERY.

Untario Wind Engine & Pump Co., TORONTO, CAN. om LIMITED.

Grand Champion over all breeds at St. Louis World's Fair from our flock. SOUTHDOWNS and HAMPSHIRES for sale. Write for what you want to Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont

Prospective buyers of cream separators should get in touch with the Durham Mfg. Co., of Durham, Ont., who are advertising their low-down Oxford separator in this issue. This advertisement should be carefully read, as it refers to the excallent features of this splendid upto-date machine.

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

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HORSE VICES AND HABITS. An Old Country horseman, speaking of vices and habits in horses, says:

"A habit is a peculiar action, which is repeated frequently or periodically or under certain conditions. A vice is a had habit, i. e., one which renders a horse dangerous, or diminishes his natural usefulness, or is injurious to his health. A horse may contract habits which are not vices. A playful horse may, for instance, learn how to open his loose-box door or slip his head collar. A horse that has been given sugar, bread, apples, etc., will follow a hand held out to him, and thus, even when in harness, may move towards an outstretched hand and get on the pavement or turn a trap over. Many other little habits and mannerisms are contracted by horses, but we cannot class them as vices or trace them to disease. Some bad habits are, perhaps, the direct result of disease. I have known scores of horses with defective eyes that never shied, and I have known hundreds of horses that shied, but exhibited no visual defect. If short-sightedness would cause shying, how is it that the habit only occurs occasionally? We should expect the horse to shy at everything and anything, whereas all shyers have some special objects to which their aversion is shown. My opinion is that shying is a vice when it reaches a degree that entails danger but it is a vice due to mental conditions, and not to visual imperfection.

"Crib-biting and wind-sucking often coexist, but I distinguish between the two Fither may exist without the other, but one (crib-biting) may lead to and end in the establishment of the other. Cribbiting is a habit contracted by idle horses who start by playing with the manger—licking or biting it. It may be copied from the habit of another horse, and, therefore, a crib-biter in a stable is undesirable, because it may teach other horses the habit. Just how and when it arises is a difficult question to answer. I remember one case in which the habit was contracted in only a few days. A horse may "crib" and not wind-suck, in which state I hold the horse has a vice. When he wind-sucks, is he vicious or unsound? Mere cribbing does not diminish his usefulness. Wind-sucking may not interfere with the working capacity of a horse doing regular, constant work, but should anything occur to prevent his working-as, for instance, a lame leg or a sore back-he will soon diminish nis capacity for work. Most horses require some resting place for their teeth or jaws before they wind-suck, but a few are able to do so with no fixed point to rest against. The evil of wind-sucking, 1 assume, is the distension of the stomach by swallowed air. This leads to gastric defect. I do not believe that the habit has, as a predisposing cause, a gastric affection, nor do I recognize any evidence hat indigestion leads to wind-sucking consider it merely a bad habit-a vice

leading to unsoundness. The habit of refusing to pull a vehicle is due to many different causes. Some horses decline to work in single harness, some in double. Some horses, who are willing and staunch in harness, will not carry a man in the saddle, and vice Pain will cause good horses to jib, and overloading makes many jibbers. Recently I had a curious experience. A stud was affected with glanders. Among the horses were three or four who jibbed at work frequently. During the six or eight months that elapsed before the outbreak ceased, every one of the horses that jibbed succumbed to the disease. None of these horses was a jibber when purchased, and the owner drew my attention to the circumstances, feeling convinced that the disease had some casual effect in inducing the vice. As sore shoulders will cause a horse to jib, so it is just possible that a disease of the thorax, or its contents, may have a like effect. Jibbing I take to be a habit induced by the horse resenting some circumstance or accident which befell him in his early breaking, or which had arisen later. As a rule, it is due not to stubbornness or stupidity on the part of the horse, but to stupidity or cruelty on the part of his drivers or riders. A jibber is usually a little too intelligent.

"Kicking is a bad habit, a vice; but there are degrees, and although probably the law would call kicking a vice always, we know many good useful horses which kick. Even a kicker in harness may be useful in the hands of some men. Rigs

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD



St. Louis World's Fair Winners.

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

Premier Championship, Reserve Grand Championships, Three Reserve Championships. Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals. Six Second Premiums. Three Fourth Premiums.

Grand Championship. Two Championships. Five Diplomas. Nine First Premiums. Six Third Premiums. Two Fifth Premiums.

EIGHT IMPORTATIONS WITHIN PAST YEAR.

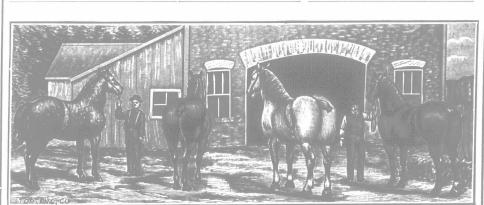
Carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions just arrived at our London, Ont., stables, for sale.

If a first-class Stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new Catalogue Q.

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

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

J. H. TRUMAN, Whittlesea, England.



22-PERCHERONS-22

Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons and prizewinners in France, and Toronto, London and Ottawa, Ont., and from the best breeders in France. They are descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique Romulus. Our horses are all in fine shape, considering the superior quality of our horses. Have personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good, sound, serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. Colors, black and dark dappel grays; they are large and blocky fellows, 2 to 4 years old, weighing from 1,600 lbs. to 2,000 lbs., with the right kind of feet and legs. We have a few choice : : : : : : : :

COACHERS, HACKNEYS AND

that are also for sale. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere, inspect our stock and get our prices.

TERMS MADE TO SUIT PURCHASER.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, 82 miles south-west of Toronto, on the G. T. R.

SIMCOE, ONT.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions has arrived at Mitchell and is of the same high-class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have two Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. om

WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

and some mares have this vice cured by castration, which would suggest that in these cases the vice was a symptom of unsoundness. But the operations are not always successful, for no matter what the original cause of a habit may be, it becomes confirmed and then persists when the cause is removed. A young horse may kick in play, but the action does not become a habit except by repetition. When a habit, it is a vice. Kicking in the stable may result in injury to the horse as well as injury to the surroundings, so that it becomes a vice when it is a habit. As a rule, a strapround the $fetl_{0}ck$, with ten inches of chain attached, will stop the kicking, but when the strap is left off the habit is soon in evidence. Kicking is often started by attendants playing with or teasing horses.

Timothy Woodruff, the New York politician, says that an old chap in business in a town not far from Buffalo, recently discovering one morning that his safe was out of order, telegraphed to the maker in Buffalo to send down an ex-

When the man arrived he discovered that the vault, which was an old-fashioned affair and locked with a key, could not be opened. After a hasty examination the expert took a piece of wire, and began to dig out a mass of dust and lint from the key. He then opened the safe as quickly as one could desire. With a sickly smile the old merchant meekly asked

"What's the charge?"

"Twenty-five dollars," was the reply. Does any one know you're in town?"
None save yourself."

"Then here's fifty. You will do me a favor if you'll get out of town by the first train. If any one knew that I had paid a man twenty-five dollars to dig the dirt out of a key for me I'd never do another dollar's worth of business in this part of the State."

Messrs. H. J. Whitteker & Sons, breeders of Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire pigs, and Buff Orpington fowl, North Williamsburg, Ont., writes: It pays to advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate," as we have had a successful season at Spring Burn Stock Farm, having sold 23 head of Ayrshires since Jan. 1st, 1904, and have 41 head still on the farm. They are in fine condition to go into winter quarters, and the young bulls that we are advertising are a fine lot. Our Oxford Down sheep have done well this season, and we have had grand success with them at the fairs this fall, and have sold nearly all our surplus stock, having only three ram lambs left. We have a fine lot of Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets, that we offer for sale at reasonable prices.

Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ont., breeders of Tamworth swine, who have been so very successful in prizewinning at the ading exhibitions in Canada, and whose advertisement runs in this paper, write: We have the finest lot of young boars and sows for sale we ever had to offer, including our first and second prize boars at Toronto, besides some 10 to 15 other boars, from four to seven months old. We are also offering our yearling stock boar, winner of fourth prize at Toronto, and a twelve-months boar, winner of third at Toronto. We have recently sold to Mr. Marshall, of Rossmount, one of the four sows photographed at Toronto. She will make a beautiful brood sow. still have several beauties left for sale, at quite reasonable prices.

Senator Blackburn says that once when a joint committee of the Louisiana Legislature visited the State penal farms at Angola and Hope, for the purpose of reporting on the work done by the board of control, they spent considerable time in conversing with the negro convicts in order to elicit certain information.

One of the negroes chanced to recognize in a member of the committee a rising young member of the bar of New Orleans. "It appears you know Mr. C-

remarked one of the committee.
"Yes, sah," replied the negro, grinning
to show his white teeth. "I knows him mighty well, suh; he wuz the genulman dat sent me heah."

"Is that so?" said the member who had addressed the darkey. "I never knew that he had been a prosecuting attorney. How was it that he sent you here ?"

"He wuz my lawyer, sah!" explained

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WEIGHT OF ONIONS.

How many pounds are there in a bushel of onions? J. R.

Ans.—In Canada a bushel of onions weighs fifty pounds. In the States the legal weight varies from forty-eight to fifty-six pounds.

HOLIDAYS.

1. How many holidays would a farm hand have from the first of April until the end of October?

2. Is Labor Day a farm holiday?
ONTARIO.

Ans.—1. Sundays, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day and Labor Day; also any day appointed by proclamation of the Governor-General or Lieut.—Governor as a public holiday, or for a general fast or thanksgiving.

2. Yes. But the observance of this and the other statutory holidays above mentioned may be regulated by agreement between the parties, either express or implied, and they are generally to be taken subject to the doing of such routine work ("chores") as must of necessity be attended to every day.

HARDWOOD ASHES ON WHEAT.

I have a large pile of hardwood ashes. Which will pay best, to spread them on fall wheat or spread them on spring crop?

A. E. W.

Ans.-Wood ashes are valuable as a fertilizer, because of the potash and lime they contain. The potash is in a readily available form, and may be used at once by the growing plants. It is also quick ly absorbed by certain chemical constituents of the soil, and very little is ever lost by them. Most soils, unless it be those of a very sandy nature, contain sufficient potash for the growing of fall wheat, but such crops as beans, peas, potatoes, small fruits, and fruit trees, etc., respond freely to potash manures. However, unless the fall wheat ground is to be seeded with clover, I would recommend wood ashes to be used in the spring in connection with some of the abovementioned crops. I would more especially recommend that wood ashes be incorporated in the soil by means of the harrow and cultivator, which cannot now be done on the fall wheat ground.

R. HARCOURT.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

WARTS-ORIGIN OF OXFORD SHEEP.

 Yearling bull has warts on his body and head; one big one on his eyelid. What medicine would you use to remove them?
 Of what breeds are the Oxford Down sheep made up?

We have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for about ten years. We like it all the better as a weekly. Please answer these questions in your paper?

Ans -1. If the warts have a slim base they may be safely clipped off with a pair of sharp scissors, and by touching the wound with a little caustic potash the roots will be burned out, or they may be taken off by tying a horse hair or a silk thread tightly around the neck of the wart, which stops the circulation of blood and causes the wart to slough off.

2. The Oxford Downs are said to have

originated in a cross of Cotswold rams upon Hampshire Down ewes, and to a limited extent probably on Southdown ewes. These crosses cannot be traced beyond the year 1833, and it is claimed that no outside blood has been introduced since 1854. The improvement of the breed was effected by crosses sometimes from one parent breed and sometimes from the other, but more commonly Cotswold males were used.

Peter Newell, the artist, has a young son who seems to possess the faculty of making ready and cogent replies. Penetrating the kitchen, recently, with a normal small boy appetite, he purloined a bulky slice of cake and was disposing of it, when he was detected by the cook, a person of generous proportions and formidable aspect.

"Afric, there, you young scapegrace," she exclaimed in remaining tones, "Tve caught ye that those What the prevint me from telling your mother on ye, staling cake like a than

"Honor, Bridget, honor, repeal the youth, taking another bite. "Den't you know there is honor among thieves."

Tuttle's Elixir



is a quick and permanent cure for distemper, founder, lameness of all kinds, pneumonia, thrush, cuts, bruises, collar and saddle galls, colds, stiffness, etc. It is used and endorsed by the Adams Express Co. We offer

\$100 Reward for any case of Colic, Curb, Contracted or Knotted Cords, Splints, recentShoe Boils or Callons that it will not cure.

Tuttle's Family Elixir
is the best household remedy that can be used for
rheumatism, sprains and all other pains and aches.
Saves doctor bills and stops pain instantly. Our 100
page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Send for it.

Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass.
Beware of all se-called Effairs. Get Tuttle's, the only genuine. For
sole by drugglets or sent direct.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS,
Montreal and Toronto, Canada,

Queenston Gement

The best and cheapest

FOR HOUSE, BARN
AND SILO WALLS,
STABLE FLOORS, ETO.

Send for our NEW ILLUS-TRATED CATALOGUE — it tells all. Prices and estimates cheerfully given. Write to

ISAAG USHER

Queenston, Ontario.

A Branch Barn has just been opened by us at

SARNIA, ONTARIO

for the convenience of our Ontario and Michigan customers, and is in charge of MR. H. H. COLISTER. Prizewinning : : :

stallions on hand. Inspection cordially invited.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.

CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES



OUR NEW IMPORTA-TION includes the best stallions and fillies that we were able to secure in Scotland, and we were first on the ground this year to make our selections. Our object is not to import large numbers, but highquality stock. We shall be pleased to show our horses to visitors at the big fairs Don't fail to see them. om

GRAHAM BFO9...

Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to

R. & C. PALING, O Caledonia Stn. & Tel., - North Seneca

CLYDESDALES

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

quick sale.

DAVID CARSTAIRS.

BOMANTON P. O. COBOURG STATION.



NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure A veterinary specific for wind throat and stomach troubles Strong recommends \$100 pc ean, mail or express paid Newton Hemedy On-Tolede, Ohio. Your druggle it from any whateast struggles

Advertise in the Advocate and get best results

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LEUCORRHŒA.

I have an old mare troubled with "whites." I have on several occasions washed the womb out with warm water, and have given sulphate of iron and copper, internally. H. M. W.

Ans.—Leucorrhoa is very hard to treat, especially in an old mare. The womb should be flushed out daily with a solution of 40 grains bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) to a gallon of water. About two gallons of this solution should be heated to about 100 degrees Fahr, and injected into the womb with an injection pump once daily. Give her internally one dram each sulphate or iron and sulphate of copper twice daily. If she become constipated, give a pint of raw linseed oil. Recovery is slow, and treatment must be kept up until the discharge ceases.

SWOLLEN FETLOCK-THRUSH.

1. Horse got hind pastern burned with a rope. The wound has healed, but the fetlock is badly swollen.

2. Mare has had thrush for several years and feet were badly contracted. She has been without shoes on grass all summer, and feet have spread. Can the thrush be cured? F. S. S.

Ans.—1. Burns of this kind are usually followed by enlargements, which are hard to remove. Rub the part once daily with the following: Two drams each biniodide of mercury and iodide of potassium to eight ounces water. If it blisters, discontinue its use for a few days and repeat. It takes a long time to reduce these swellings, so it will require both patience and attention.

2. I think you are mistaken in saying your mare has had thrush for several years. She may have had repeated attacks, but the disease existing constantly for that time would result in the entire distruction of the frog. To cure, clean out the cleft of the frog thoroughly, and then put in some calomel every second day, working it down to the bottom of the cleft with the back of a knife blade or other blunt instrument. V.

Miscellaneous.

WILD OATS.

Three years ago I had a field badly infested with wild oals. I plowed it in the fall and worked it up well the following spring, plowed for corn, but the corn failed, and I put wheat in the following fall after plowing again. When the wheat grew it was thick with wild oats. Should the oats not have been killed during the summer the land was idle?

FARMER

Ans This case is not remarkable, as the plowing in the fall of stubble where wild oats have grown simply puts the seed in sto age, to be drawn on for future crops, just as was the case cited above. Where wild oats grow in a field, give a shallow cultivation with the gang plow, thisk or cultivation with the gang plow, thisk or cultivator, as soon as the crop is off, then when the seed has sprouted plow. The following spring there will probably be more oats to grow, which should be treated in the same way. Very often oats recape being destroyed in a summer fallow on account of the land being worked too frequently, and because of the land becoming dried out so that seeds cannot sprout. Get such seeds near the surface, then get them to germinate, and then tear them out.

TRADE NOTE.

PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS !

It seems almost incredible that such magnificent planes can be sold for such figures as are quoted by Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., in another column of this issue. These prices do not represent the value of the instruments the first purchases paid the profit, and exigencies of business have again thrust these instruments upon the market. They are bargains now, all in the lest possible condition, and will last and look well for years. Read the announcement.

WHY NOT IN CANADA?

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



AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a ear.

CURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements.

Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal

PERCHERONS



choice lot of pured per cherons for sale, ranging from 2 to 4 years of age, with size and quality 1 colt not 2 yet, weighs 1,600 lbs. He won 3rd place at Chicago

last fall with colts nearly 4 mos. older. Other prizewinners in our bunch Prices right; terms easy. All horses guaranteed. Come and see us or write Address:

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Kingsville, Ont.

IMPORTED

Clydesdales



My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Carruchan (8151), Moncreiffe Marquis (9953) and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. C

KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM Clydesdales, Shor horns, Cotswolds and

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

IF YOU BUY

S. & H. HARRIS HARNESS REQUISITES.

Harness Composition
Saddle Paste Saddle Soap

Jet Black Oil
Black Dye For Staining Hoof Oil
Ebonite Waterproof Blacking
British Polishing Paste
For Metals and Class

Sold by all Saddlers and Ironmongers.

Manufactory: London, Eng.

B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Ltd.

YOU HAVE THE BEST

In auswering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVINGETTE

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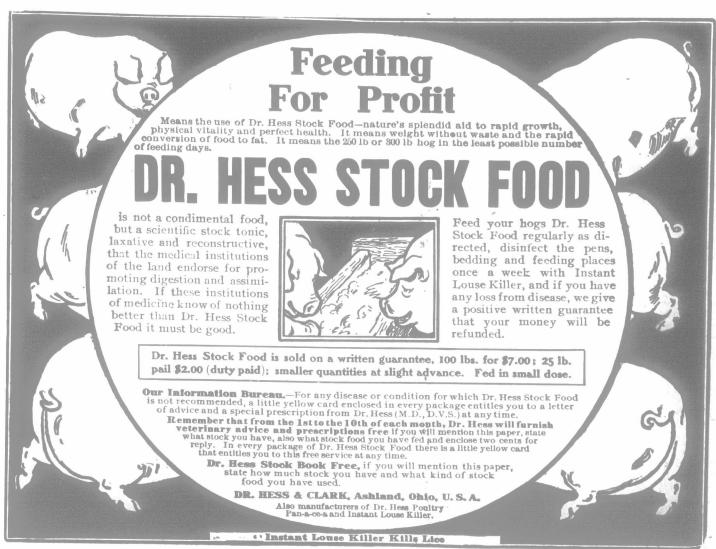
THE BARS OF THE HORSE'S FOOT This is a small text, but a broad field an old saying is, "No foot, no horse." When you remove the bars you have removed normally one-third of the best part of the horse's foot and the part that needs the strength, that carries the weight and receives the blows, and when trimmed out is easily bruised or allows foreign substances to work up into the circulation, which will set up an inflammation generally followed by suppuration, or commonly called by the farrier a festered corn. My experience has been that corns come after removing the bar, and the best thing is to remove the shoe, nip off the toe and let the horse run in pasture until the bar grows out; the corn then will grow out with bar, and the horse will be traveling sound. He is brought in, re-shod by the farrier, who doesn't think the foot has been normally shaped by nature to correspond with the anatomy of the bony structure of the limbs of the horse, making him travel with ease by removing the tension off the flexor tendons.

Now nature has provided a foot that is a horny box, made flexible with a spongy frog, and the wall being much thinner at the heel, allows the foot to expand enough to remove the tension from the ends of the coffin bone. The bar assists in speeding, as it slopes from the inside outward, with an angle of about 38 degrees normally, and when the weight of the horse is thrown on this oblique horny structure it causes it to spread each and every step, making it visible to the naked

When the horse comes to the farrier, about the first thing he tells the owner is, "This horse has worn his toes down so that it is impossible to do a good job of shoeing the first time; it will take about three jobs of shoeing to grow out a nice, long foot." But one must remember this horse is standing straight and travelling sound, but after he has been shod about three times with the bars cut away, the heels opened and the toes grown out, the feet begin to look good. Now the only way for a horse to gain his normal position is to hunt a hole to stick his toes into, or to stand stretched so as to get into the same position that he was when nature turned him over to the skilled mechanic (with his sharp knife) that knows just how much to trim away, when to stop. He has two ways of telling-one is to whittle and pinch with thumb and fingers until the horse flinches, then he has gone his limit; the other way is to cut enough to get a little hemorrhage before he begins to feel. The next thing is to apply a portion of this foot he has cut off and try to get it to adhere by the application of a hot iron, cauterizing enough to stop the hemorrhage. Now he leaves that, but he does not forget to cut out the bars and open up the heels. It is about as near possible for a bridge to stand without piers as it is for a horse to travel with ease after the bars have been trimmed so close that the horse flinches by the touch of a man's thumb before the shoe is nailed

It is no wonder to me that the owner comes back to the farrier to ask if his horse wasn't sick, that he seemed to be colicky, he stumbles and is restless, and sweats more than common, and even lies down in the harness. He is taken in, the shoes removed with difficulty, as he evinces quite a bit of pain when the pinchers are applied. After this he must be tubbed and poulticed until the fever has subsided. Then in about ten days or two weeks the shoe can be replaced, putting a pad under the shoe and packing the foot with something that will keep away inflammation until the foot grows down enough for the

farrier to try his sharp knife once more. Having been at horseshoeing twenty years, I think this little talk ought to do someone good, and be beneficial as well.-[F. F. Jacobs, in the Horseshoer's Journal 1111







London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

A Letter from South Africa.

Stewart Galbraith, B. S. A., one of last year's O. A. C. graduating class, who was appointed Agronomist to the Orange River Colony, S. A., writes to the "Farmer's Advocate" from Bloemiontein, O. R. C., on Sept. 8th, as follows:

"I arrived in Cape Town August 16th, where I remained one week to receive the Canada stock purchased for the Orange River Government. This stock landed in excellent shape, without a single loss. They were loaded directly from the ship onto the cars, and after four days' travel by rail to Bloemfontein, they were finally landed by Mr. Bradshaw, the man in charge from Montreal, as fresh as if they had been brought from the stables. The stallions after being exhibited in the market square, to the great satisfaction of all who inspected them, were loaded again and sent to the Shed Farm at Steveespruit, while the cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and mares were taken out to the Grootvlei Experimental Farm, where they are doing well under such new conditions.

"The first rain for months fell to-day, and while it was not very heavy, yet sufficient fell to freshen up the veldt and furnish some better grass for the starving stock.

"The cold has been rather too severe at nights to permit seeding in general, but with the promise of rain the farmers are hurrying to get their crops sown as early as possible. Some rape for soiling purposes has been sown on this farm, and the manager is preparing land for Kaffir corn. Kaffir corn and mealies (corn) are the staple crop of this country.

" Seeding on the experimental plots has also been delayed, on account of the lack of moisture, but now since the rain I hope to have the whole seeded within the next two weeks."

Mr. Geo. M. Smith, Haysville, Ont., breeder of large Yorkshire hogs, writes: Our herd of Yorkshires are doing finely, and have been quite successful in the show-ring as far as they were exhibited. but owing to want of time we did not get to as many fairs as we intended. Our imported boar, Summer Hill Dalmeny Topsman, carried off the first prize whereever he was shown, and his young sons did the same, in keen competition. Woodstock Mistress has just farrowed fifteen pigs. She is raising ten, which are doing well. ,They are from Mr. H. J.

Industrial Note.—"Oo-ooh!" shudders the fair young thing who is going through the iron-works. "What makes that awful squeak every time they start the metal through those monster rolls?" "That," explains her guide, "is the pig-

"Why wasn't I awakened at 7.30?" asked W. J. Hummel, of Minneapolis, brusquely, as he approached the hotel clerk's desk. The clerk explained that he had been called, but failed to respond to the knocking on his door.

"No, I wasn't either," said the indignant guest. The clerk looked up the

"What room were you in?" he asked with an air of soon proving to the guest that the hoy had done his duty. "Parlor B," was the answer

"There is no call on the sheet for par-or B," said the clerk. "There must be lor B," said the clerk. some mistake.'

"Of course there was," said Hummel, "Here I've been lying triumphantly. awake for an hour or more waiting for the boy to come and call me, and he never came.'

The auction sale on Oct. 26th, of the herd of thirty-five nead of high-class Shorthorns, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. T. E. Perkins, at Fairlie Stock Farm, four miles from the town of Petrolea, Ont., on the London to Sarnia branch of the G. T. R., should attract these who want good cattle. There are included in the herd several imported Scotch-bred cows and heifers, and the imported Heatherwick-bred bull, Prince Fragrance, the sire of the 17 yearlings and two-year-olds in the sale, which should be an attractive lot, as their breeding is right, all being topped with good Scotch-bred crosses, and they have been well done for, and are in excellent condition. We are assured that those who attend this sale will be pleased with the quality of the stock, and as all must be sold without reserve, there should be some good bargains.

AUCTION SALE OF FILLIES.

A little over a year ago Mr. T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont., brought out a pair of two-year-old Clydesdale fillies, and sold them for \$600 to a farmer breeder. This fall, after using the pair at light work all summer, one of them changed hands at \$800, and \$1,300 was refused for the team. In a small way Mr. Hassard has been importing fillies in the past, and in all cases his customers have expressed themselves as entirely satisfied, and invariably look for another chance to buy. Now this enterprising tion next Thursday, Oct. 27th, at the Repository, Toronto, 39 of the best Clydesdale, fillies one and two years old, that he could find in Scotland. The time chosen to purchase is most opportune, as the breeders must reduce their stock for winter and raise the annual rent, and the people on this side are in a position to buy. In the collection are fillies sired by those remarkable prizewinning sires, Labori (by Hiawatha), a Highland winner; Stately City, a Toronto champion a year ago last spring; Foremost, Clan Chattan, Prince Gallant, Prince Alexander, Elator, Sylvander, Sir William, Royal Feer, Brooklyn, Gay Everard, Radiant, and others of repute. This is without doubt one of the most favorable opportunities ever presented to farmers and breeders to pick up diamonds in the rough. An effort has been made to get fillies at the very rock-bottom price, so that buyers on this side may gradually be persuaded of the value of a purebred mare by using one. In a few years it is safe to predict that such stock will sell for fifty per cent. more than it is bringing to-day.

It is a work of national importance that Mr. Hassard is engaged in, and its value to the country can hardly be expressed in dollars, so let there be plenty of quick bidding on the 27th. Catalogues will be mailed to those applying for them to the Repository, Toronto. The sale will be conducted by Mr. Walter Harland Smith, and will begin at 1.30 cm This is the last call; read the advertice ment in this issue, and be there on time

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure. Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever falls. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free. FLEMING BROS., Chemists.
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can

QUICK, SHARP CUT

much less than a bruise, crush or tear.

DEHORNING Done with the

EXYSTONERMIFE
is the safest, Quick, sharp cut, Cuts
from four sides at once. Cannot
crush, bruise or tear. Most humane
method of dehorning known. Teak
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highest method highest metho A QUICK, SHARP CUT Owned and Manufactured by R. A. McKENNA, V.S. Picton, Ont.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.



HEREFORDS are still at the top. No more females will be sold from the herd this sea son, but there are still ten very promising young bulls for sale at special prices to quick buyers. om

H. D. SMITH. Compton, Que. THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

headed by imp. Onward, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred,

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females.

VALTER BALL, Washington. Out.

Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brooksdate, Ontario.

Brooder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd.

13 First-class Young Bulls The Fall Fairs are over, but the INGLESIDE



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT.

SONS. DOUGLAS STRATHROY STATION & P. O., Branches Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 shorthorns to select from. Present offering:
14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable
age, and cows and heiters of all ages. Also ose (imp.) m and two broad mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Oatalogue. JOHN CLANCY, Manager.

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A Drugless Cure for Weak Men



Every weak person wants to be strong. You have tried drugs, and, as they failed, you believe there is no cure for you. Now, you are in error, as I can prove by the thousands of testimonials I have received from grateful patients in every state in the Union, and as I can prove to you in your own case if you will let me. Most of my patients are people who came to me as a last resort and have gone away cured. You can be cured, too, if you will come to me. All I ask is a fair chance to prove to you that my drugless method cures. No man is weak without some good reason for it. It matters not whether it is by overwork, exposure or dissipation. I can restore to you your lost strength, fill your nerves with Electricity (which is the foundation of strength), make you feel bright, happy, full of energy and ambition—a renewed man. Come to or write me to-day and I will cure you with my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

It is a pleasure to wear my Belt. You put it on when you go to bed and get up in the morning with increased strength and glad to begin your day's work. My Belt never burns and blisters as do the old style (so-called elec-

tric) belts. I have a Special Electric attachment which I give free to every weak man who wears my Belt. This attachment carries the current direct to the weak parts, and fills them with its warm, vitalizing power, causing the blood to again circulate in a free and natural way, thus bringing about a sure and lasting cure. Weakness, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Weak Back, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Indigestion and Constipation are all quickly cured by this New Method of mine for applying "Electricity." Don't put it off any longer. Act to-day. To-morrow may be too late.

After you have read the above, write to me, explain your case, and I will at once tell you if I can cure To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you, then pay me. All I ask is reasonable security. You may then use my Belt at my risk, and

I don't think there is any case of weakness, failure of vitality or of any trouble resulting from the imperfect action of any organ of the body that I can't cure. Of course, I do not cure all cases, but I have such confidence in my treatment that I will pay \$1,000 for a case that comes in my line of treatment which I can't cure with my recently perfected appliance. I am now curing troubles which I would not touch before.

I want you to give me credit for what I prove. There's nothing surer than the word of an honest man, and when such men as these admit that I cured them, you know that I can cure you.

HERE IS PROOF OF MY ARGUMENTS:

"I considered mine a very bad case, as I have been troubled with my back a great deal, but I have found a cure in your Belt."-GEORGE STANLEY, Perth, N.B.

"I feel stronger in every way and the rupture is entirely gone; it is everything you say and more, for it is a sure cure."—
WM E GOOD, Indian Head, Assa.

"I have found out for sure that medicines are a failure. Your Belt has cured me, and I believe my present good spirits due to your directions and treatment."—P. J. RYCKMAN, Macleod, Alta. "It will be a great pleasure to me to recommend your Belt to anyone suffering from stomach trouble or weak back."—

JAMES LYNN, 751 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, Can.

Call and test my Belt free, or, if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free. No charge for consultation. Don't delay,

MCLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST. TORONTO, CAN. OFFICE HOURS:-9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and

Saturday till 8,30 p.m.

Stranger out West-" Do express trains stop here?

Station Agent-" Only fer railway officials an' train robbers."

Alice-" Mr. Bjenks is a man of fine presence, isn't he?" Maude-" I don't know. He never gave me anything."

Grace-" Oh! Stealing jam! I'm going to tell mamma!" Freddy-" Wouldn't you rather have some jam?"

Sanford-I can't understand how a great iron monster like that engine could be crushed like an egg!

Merton-You must remember the loco motive's tender.

Mabel--" Where does Madge get her good looks from, her father or her

Edythe-" From her father. He keeps a drug store."

General Kuropatkin's slogan is now "On to Harbin." The only trouble with this is that Field Marshal Oyama has a better one. He is "On to Kuropatkin."

A washerwoman applied for help to a gentleman, who gave her a note to the manager of a certain club. It read as follows:

"Dear Mr. X.-This woman wants washing." Very shortly afterward the answer came

back: "Dear Sir-I dare say she does, but I

don't fancy the job."

The fallacy of asking too many questions is generally followed by much embarrassment. I was stopping at a large hotel, and

one day as I came out and took my hat from the hands of the hatkeeper, I said "How do you know that is my hat?"

"I don't know it, suh," said the boy. "Then, why do you give it to me?" I insisted.

"Because," replied the boy, "you gave it to me!"

It is not often that the stage aspirant manages to reach the office of Wells Hawkes, who is the right-hand man of that Napoleon of theatrical managers, Charles Frohman. Of course it was a woman who did the trick. She apparently created a fair impression, for the generally busy Mr. Hawkes asked her: "Are you married or unmarried?" as

he prepared to book her application. "Unmarried: four times!" was the re ply that so startled the placid manager hat he found no time to ask other questions.

Just after the Russian Admiral Alexieff departed from Port Arthur a member of Congress met Admiral Dewey and dis cussed the situation.

"What made Alexieff quit in such haste?" inquired the statesman.

"I will answer that by relating an anecdote of our civil war," replied Admiral Dewey. When General Hood left Nashville on one side of the city just as the Federal troops were entering upon the other, his colored servant was captured. When asked why his master quit in such a hurry, the old darky answered

'Well, boss, 'spect Massa Hood don' think he kin do hiss'f justice in this yere town."

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT



We shall present for purchase this seas. n Three Imported Bulls in addition to the best lot of our own breeding we have ever off-red

Send for catalogue IN SHROPSHIRES we offer a tim teer number of in person from the best flocks. Also your choice of ten imported Shrip hire rams. Fin st quality,

finest breeding First Come, First Served. JOHN DRYDEN & SON.

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHOR HORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.

Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Ex-bibition.3 cears in succesbiblion, 3 cears in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie - bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1902 High clear Short 1903. High-class Short-horns of all ages for sale. Also prisewinning Lincolns

T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20357, at head of stud. Farms 3} miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

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

Theice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to mported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality M A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT

FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp) 28861, (69583) A. H. B. 141460, bred by J. Marr. Cairnbrogie, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 14 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 calves, male and female; calves and one-year-olds sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis P. U., Elmvale Station. om

Scotch-bred Shorthorns—Choice animals as to size, quality and breeding. Bulls from 6 to 18 months old, heifers from 6 months to 2 years old; mostly roans. At bargain prices.

L. K. WEBER,
Waterloo Co. o Hawkesville. Ont

CLASS CONTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD CLASS OF CONTROL OF CONTROL OXFORD CONTROL OXFOR

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES. FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable. reasonable. O E. E. F. Com., Claremont P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.

We are offering for sale Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls. heavy milkers and bred on producing lines.

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

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

TROUT CREEK



SPECIAL OFFERING:

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

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

Satisfaction with one's achievements checks growth.

You have no right to be satisfied with your surroundings and with what you are doing, no matter how admirable.

Things that men strive for most are often hard to get, and always hard to

Recognize your limitations, but do not let them prevent you from trying to overcome them.

Of the really great things-faith, hope, courage, kindness and good cheer-the more you pass them along the more you

Too many of us enjoy life as they had pudding in the Alice in Wonderland Adventures-"every other day" except to-

It is wicked and wasteful and demoralizing if you do not appreciate to the fullest extent your blessings, no matter how miserable they may seem.

At a meeting, recently, of the Yorks. (England) Veterinary Medical Society, the President exhibited the skull of a brown gelding, the slaughtering of which he was called in to supervise a few days previously. The animal had attained the phenomenal age of 44 or 45 years.

At the dispersion sale, last month, of Lord Llangattock's Hendre Stud of Shire horses, high prices were realized for the most desirable animals, His Majesty the King, through his agent, securing the ten-year-old brood mare, Blythwood Harodine, at 280 guineas. Eight stallions made an average price of £437 14s.; the highest price, 1,000 guineas, being paid by Mr. Humphries for the 8year-old horse, Hendre Baronet, by Prince Harold, while Hendre Heirloom, a four-year-old horse, by the same sire, brought 500 guineas.

When things seem to get into ruts and look stale and small and not worth while, go out under the star-lit sky, look up and out and try to realize that you are a vital part of the Great Scheme.

Keep your balance and your bearings. It is quite as important that you know your relations to the obstructions in the footpath as to the stars in the heavens.

He who steps into a ditch while contemplating the wonders of the planetary system, is apt to have an illustration of the saying that it is only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous

Remember the stars, but do not forget

TEACHING A HORSE TO STAND. One of the very best broncho breake 1 ever knew-a Californian he wastaught me very many valuable tricks in handling range horses," writes Mr. W. C. Barnes, in the Gazette. "He was a horse breaker, not a bronco 'buster.' Every horse he handled would, as he said, 'stand and starve to death' whereever he left him with the reins thrown

"His method was this: As soon as He and had ridhe had his colt it den him a few times, he would throw the reins down, take a strong but soft rope hobble, and hobble his front legs. Then he would fasten a stake rope, say twenty feet long, to a front leg, and the

loose end to a stout stake or post. "Ordinarily the horse would never move thus fastened, but if he did he soon came to grief. A f w + s ms of this sort cured him, and never were forgotten. After a while he would simply wrap his long reins about the horse's front legs, and that was generally sufficient. You might think that this would be apt to hurt or lame a horse, but I have done it on hundreds and never seen one hurt in the least.

"Of course when they get smart, like Mr. Wing's 'Sankey' mule there is but one remedy, and we used to pass our reins through a stirrup and then up to and over the horn of the saddle. This pulls the head around to one side, and they generally do not get far. This is an old cowboy trick, however, that I presume everybody knows about who has been on the range."

IMPORTED

Shorthorns MY Yorkshires



Justarrived from England and Scotland, personally selected and np-to-date in type and breeding, 16 S c o t c h Shorthorn s and 17 large English Yorkshires, 7 superior young bulls fit to head first-class

herds. Choice yearling in-pig sows, and young boars fit for serwice. Also home-bred stock. For particulars and prices, write

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK. ONT.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires



FOR SALE. Bull and heifer calves two to nine months; also cows and heifers. In Cotswolds and Berkshires

we have young stock of both

CHAS. R. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford (Ontario) P. O. and Station.

SHORTHORNS SCOTCH

Twelve blooky, sappy young bulls, 10 to 14 months old, reds and roans, sired by the Princess Royal bull, Imp. Prince of the Forest =40409=, and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows. Also ten thick-fieshed heifers, in calf to Imp. Prince of the Forest, placed at head of herd at cost of \$650

Come and see, or write for prices. J. & E. CHINNICK, Chatham, Ont.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE. 2 strictly high-class bulls, fit to head

any herd.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT. DIPORTER 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 moted Scotch families.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

The very best going, 5 young bulls, 10 young heifer, a few cows in calf. Prices very low for the goods. One pair heavy 3-year-old Clydes. One mare, registered, 4-year-old, in foal. o

JAS. MCARTHUR Pine Grove Stock Farm. GOBLE'S, ONT.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED

HORTHORN

Present offerings: 10 young bulls; also some heifers of choice breeding. For particulars write to

W. H. TAYLOR & SON. Parkhill, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and LINCOLNS for sale: Choice bulls and heifers; also a few ram lambs, at reasonable prices, from import-ed and home-bred stock. Write for prices at once. J. K. HUX Rodn y P. O. & Stn., M.C.R.

HIGH-BRED

Shorthorn Cattle

AND LEIGESTER SHEEP. Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. ordescription, etc., write to WM. McINTOSH, BURGOYNE P. O.

Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

Present offerings, young stock, either sex. Sired by King of the Clarets. For particulars write to ED. H. WISE, Clinton, Ont. 0 SHORTHORNS Present offerings: Roan Robin 29675, a Watt bull; Prince Charlie 50412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write

O W. H. WALLACE,

Woodland Farm. Mount Forest, Ont.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and description write to the sex of the sex o Shorthorns, either sex; also Oxford rams, to RICHARD WILKIN,

Springfield Stock Farm. o Harriston, Ont. Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable. For particulars apply to W. H. Ford, Maple Shade Farm, Dutton, Ont.

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

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GOSSIP.

Appreciation of one's surroundings and achievements is not incompatible with what Emerson calls the "spirit of divine unrest.'

Respect and consideration for the feelings of others are virtues too often left out of the training of children in these days when we go to church to show our clothes and to business to get money "some way or other."

"May all your troubles be LITTLE ONES," was the message a wag sent a happy couple who had embarked on the sea of life together. No better wish could have been made. Those who have not little ones think they are very wise, but they do not know as much as they think they do. You can have too much of any good thing, no doubt, but those who want no children are indeed to be

"And a little child shall lead them ' into pleasant paths and prevent them from falling into many pitfalls.

Trust the children, and if you can, have them trust you, and if you are worthy of that trust there can be no higher test of character.

Representative Glass, of Virginia, and Representative Sims, of Tennessee, had a discussion about a ruling by Speaker Cannon. Glass contended that the ruling was right and should be upheld by the Democrats, while Sims said he intended to vote to sustain an appeal.

Why?" asked Glass. "Because," said Sims, "I have been taught to do it by my observations in

the House of Representatives. I remember once when a brilliant man from Georgia came here as a Representative. He knew all about parliamentary practice, and his convictions were so firm on many points that he was often moved to vote against his party when he thought the opposition was right." "Well?" said Glass.

"He isn't in Congress now," answered Sims.

THE REAL COWBOY HAT.

The tenderfoot is abroad in the land, under the cowboy hat. You can "spot" him, invariably, by the headgear.

Time was in Montana when the stiff umbella-like hybrid sombrero "skypiece" now known as the cowboy hat, was a necessity from the Canadian line to Idaho. But that time is past. Now only a small portion of the population " sports " the cowboy hat. Of this portion a still smaller portion is of the cowboys themselves; the remainder is the tenderfoot who desires to give the impression that he is a "ba-ad man."

Somebody imported the hats in from the East, where they are manufactured and exploited by a firm that, probably, never saw a steer or a coulee; hence the exaggerated style. They are sold by the You lean over the foot, like timber. counter and explain to the clerk the diameter desired. He saws you off a chunk of hat, and there you are.

There is the real cowboy hat and the imitation cowboy hat. Like the Panama, the real thing is seldom seen, the imitation often. The real cowboy hat is expensive, the imitation may be had at rates within the reach of all. The original article was made for the

West. It was broad because the blinding rays of the sun, either on bare prairie or snow, were unsupportable without a broad brim; it was stiff because if limp it would have flapped in the puncher's face as he rode. The tenderfoot wears the broad brim for looks and a stiff brim because it is easier taken off when you bow to a lady.

The cowboy hat is a fad, and, like all fads, will pass away. This first style, absurd in itself, will be discarded for a more sensible size. Then the novelty will wear off, and the yellow 'felt' will be seen less frequently. But like all things and all fads, this has its usefulness. It enables one to distinguish the green, fresh arrival from the old-timer, who, raised in the West, or long a resident of it, sees neither novelty nor pleasure in the dress the early days demanded, but which the encroachments of civilization have made qbsolete.-[Butte Inter-Mountain.

or Fruit Liver Tablets

are fruit juices in tablet form. They contain all the tonic

and laxative properties of fresh fruits—and are a certain cure for Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases. At druggists. 50 cents a box.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 7 bulls of his get from imported or home-bred Scotch cows. Also

40 SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS

belonging to the most popular families and of the up-to-date type, mostly bred to Imp. Greengill Victor.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson, Ontario, Burnington Junction Sta

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

SMITH, EXETER. ONTARIO.

G. PETTIT & FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sires and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered. Burlington Jct. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

Shorthorn Cattle

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

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

VALLEY HOME Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine

For sale: 7 young bulls of choice breeding, and a number of young cows and heifers; also a grand lot of young Berkshires of both sexes. Sta: Meadowvale or Streetsville Jct., C. P. R., and Brampton, G.T.R. Visitors welcomed. o S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale P. O. & Tel. Ont.

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE

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

Sta. St. Thomas. o Sparta P. Q. Ridgewood Stock Farm.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

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

E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO,

Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS. Established 1855.
Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Rosicrucian of Dalmeny =45220= heads my herd.
Young stock for sale.

R. & S. NICHOLSON SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reason able, considering quality. For particulars write to above firm.

Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph. Sylvan, Ont.

GEDARDALE FARM. For Sale, two richly-bred bulls, 9 months and two years old, one sired by Lord Gloucester 26995, the other by Royal Standard 27134; also some good cows in calf, and heifers, all good Scotch blodd. DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale P. O. and Station.

Keep busy and keep sweet

One thing that children are for is to make parents realize their own responsibility. Many a man has been saved from held on earth by the thought of what he owes to the children.

You can do your children more harm by humoring their foolish whims than by firmly saying no, but be sure they are foolish before you say no.

The wise parent will say yes as often, and no as seldom as possible, but will understand the great importance of having both no and yes mean just that.

Mr. J. A. Govenlock, Forest, Ont., has recently sold to Mr. Robt. Leach, of Watford, Ont., the Hereford bull calf, Forest Hustler, said to be one of the best bred animals of the breed in Canada. Chas. W. Armour, of Kansas City, Mo., who owns his sire, Majestic, is reported to have refused \$4,000 for him.

Mr. Govenlock, owner of the Forest View Farm herd of Herefords, has been very successful in prizewinning this season at the Toronto, London, Strathroy Petrolia, Watford and Alvinston exhibitions, sweeping everything in the class at Sarnia, including the \$25 medal given by the Bank of Commerce for the best herd of pure-bred beef cattle on the grounds His prizewinning bull calf, Forest Pride, that has won the first prize at all the above fairs, kept up his good reputation by winning the special prize given by Messrs. McCallum & Leseuer, for the best bull any age or breed. In this class the first-prize junior Shorthorn calf at Toronto and Mr. Govenlock's Hereford calf came up against each other, resulting in a victory for the Hereford. Mr. Govenlock is to be congratulated, since we learn a half-sister of his famous cow, Ruby, won first prize in the cow class and grand sweepstakes of the breed at St. Louis, for the best female any age. Lambton County may well be proud of its noted Hereford breeders.

TRADE TOPIC.

EMPIRE'S WELCOME. — One of the handsomest booths in the Agricultural building at St. Louis is the World's Fair home of the Empire cream separator. It is located on the highway that leads from the statue of Roosevelt, and the dairy maid and cows, done in butter, which are a part of the model dairy opposite, all add greatly to the interesting display. Here are shown the various sizes of, the Empire, and from early morning to late at night, Mr. A. T. McCargar, who is in charge of the exhibit, is kept busy with inquiries concerning the favorite cream separator of the dairy farmers. The visitors show much interest in the numerous features of construction of the Empire, as displayed at the exhibit, embracing all mechanical devices or parts employed to produce the different parts in a crude and a finished condition is, in itself, a mechanical education, designed to illustrate the scientific, yet thoroughly practical principle employed to secure the greatest element of durability combined with extreme lightness of construction. All those who stop at the booth are at once impressed by these advantageous points, and so the Empire is making still more warm friends. The Empire is at the south-east corner of Block 55, and if you don't know where that is, just look up toward the roof and you will see some huge signs with numbers on. These are the Block numbers, and they are consecutive from 1 up. Just follow them until you come to 55 where Mr. Mc-Cargar and a truly royal Empire welcome await you We are authorized to announce that the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" are invited to make the Empire booth their headquarters while at the Fair.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominton Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O. Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (Imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale filly foals, by Pride of Glassnick (Imp.). Prices low, considering quality.

DAVID HILL, Staffa, Ont.

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day.
Particulars from

O

Morrisburg, Ont.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and A1 quality. Four three-year-old imported

ALEX. ISAAC, . Cobourg P.O. and Station

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and SHROP-SHIRES FOR SALE.

Bulls and helfers of the most approved breeding and quality. Clyde Fillies, imported and Canadian-bred. Shearling and Ram Lambs, imported Mansell stock. Prices moderate. G A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., Stouffville Sta.

SPRINGHILL **AYRSHIRES**

Our offering of bulls consists of 2 one-year-olds (both imp.), 3 from 8 to 10 months old, 1 five months old, and a few of this month's calves; also females all ages

Robt. Hunter & Sons. Maxville, Ont. Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES ARE ALL RIGHT 1 bull calves for sale, from 2 to 3 months old. Write for prices to W F. STEPHEN. Springbrook Farm, Trout River, Que., Carr's Crossing, G. T. R'y, 1 mile; Huntingdon, N. Y. C., 5 miles.

FOR SALE Cock of North of St. Anne's 9997 1 yearling bull, 2 bull calves under 6 months, females any age. A fine lot of Shrop. ram lambs, ewes any age. Pairs not akin. Choice lot of Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. B. P. Rocks. J. YUILL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweerstakes prizewinners at Chicago.

"Glenburst."

Williamstown. Ont.

AYRSHIRES

We are now offering 9 Ayrshire bulls, from 2 to 12 months old; a fine lot. Also a few choice Berkshire sow pigs and Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets, Pric s right, H. J. Whitteker & Sons, North Williamsburg, Ont

Isaleigh Grange Farm DANVILLE, P.Q.,

offers

Six Choice Ayrshire Bull Calves From 5 to 10 months old, cheap if sold before November 1st.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm. R. REID & CO., PROPS.

FOR SALE: A number of imported Tamworth sows, one of them in pig to Darfield Grandee (imp.); also two boars imported in dam. Two Berkshire boars HINTONBURG,

Have competed with the best of the breed on the continent, and have won the aged herd 8 out of a possible of 9 times, besides a very large share of other honors. Present offering: A grand lot of young bulls and heifers by Douglasdale and Black Prince. See them at

Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que. Farm near Montreal. -0m

One mile from electric cars.

ONTARIO.

The answering any advertisament on this page, kindly mention the PARNESS ADVOCATE

- "The Japs are better fighters?"
- "Yes."
- " And they are better equipped ?"
- " Yes."
- "And they have more confidence?"
- "Yes."
- "But don't you think the Russians will win in the long run?"

"Well, that seems to be their specialty."-[Cleveland Plain Dealer. 4

Rev. Dr. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, tells the following story:

When I was a young man I once made an impassioned appeal on behalf of a foreign missionary to an audience composed of my rural parishioners. The following week I was surprised on entering a provision shop in the village to be greeted with marked coolness by the worthy dame who kept it. On asking the reason of this strange treatment the good woman produced half a crown from a drawer, and, throwing it down before my astonished eyes, snapped:

'I marked that half crown and put it in the plate last Sunday, and here it is back again in my shop. I knowed well them niggers never got the money !"

The following telephone conversation, recently overheard between a woman whose home is in the suburbs and a business acquaintance of her husband, says Harper's Weekly, illustrates some of the cuniosities of our language

Business Acquaintance—Good morning, Mrs. - I'd like to speak to Mr — for a moment.

Mrs. ---: I'm sorry, Mr. but my husband isn't down yet.

B. A. (inquiringly)—Isn't down yet? Mrs. ---: I mean he isn't up yet. I'm letting him sleep late this morning; he was so down last evening over his office troubles that he was about ready to give up. He says he'll be down as soon as he gets up.

A Georgia statesman says that while he was in the shop of an optician in Atlanta he once heard an amusing conversation between the proprietor of the establishment and an aged colored man, who was just leaving the place with a pair of new spectacles.

As the old chap neared the door his eye lighted upon a most extraordinary-looking instrument conspicuously placed upon a counter. The venerable negro paused for several moments to gaze in openmouthed wonder at this thing, the like of which he had never seen before. After a long struggle with his curiosity he was vanquished. Turning to the optician, he asked:

"What is it, boss?"

"That is an ophthalmometer," replied the optician in his gravest manner.

self as he backed out of the door, his eyes still fastened upon the curious-looking thing on the counter. "Sho, dat's what I was afeard it was ! - [Youth's Companion.

John S. Flaherty, manager of the Majestic theatre, was talking about old times in Chicago, when he mentioned a friend who had a run of hard luck. There had been numerous street robberies, and as this friend was often compelled to be out late at night he bought an expensive revolver as a means of self-protection. But he was not an expert in the use of the weapon, and when he was suddenly confronted by a thug one night, as he was going home, he forgot about the

"Hand over your money and watch, and be quick about it," said the thug. "You're a cheap skate," he commented,

as he counted the money. Then he

turned and walked away.

Then the man remembered the revolver; and he drew it and began shooting at the robber, who turned and came walking back. "What are you shooting that gun for?"

he demanded. "It is my gun," said the other, some-

what abashed. "I guess I have a right to shoot it."

"Not by a whole lot," said the thug.

"And ten seconds later," added Mr. Flaherty, "the thug was walking away with my friend's new pistol."



The cut shows them—catalog I-183 tells all about them. Notice the low supply can, bottom feed, wholly enclosed gears, absence of oil cups or holes. No other separator has these advantages. Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, oronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

Chicago, III.

P. M. Sharples

JERSEYS at the exhibitions. Our herd will be represented as usual at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs, and we invite all Jersey breeders and fanciers to inspect our stock. We have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Write for particulars to B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. 'Phone 68.

DON'T WAI

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

FOR SALE JERSEY BULL, 2 years, the pure St. Lambert bull, Lucy's Lisgar of St. Anne's, out of Lady Grafton of Lee Farm, a 42 lb. cow. This bull has won this reason. 1st Sherbrooke. 2nd Quebec, and 1st St. Johnsbury, Vt. Price \$75.00. F. S. WETHERALL, o Cookshire, Que.

Maple Glen Stock Farm offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are sired by sweepstake show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont. o

80 head to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Imp. Victor de Kol Pietertje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad.

MATT. HICHARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co. Caledonia P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE:

HOLSTEIN

from 1 to 9 months, and a few HEIFER CALVES

that are bred right, and feed right to obtain that are bred right, and feed right to obtain the highest development of dairy qualities—from GREAT SIRES and GRAND COWS. (All improved breeds have been made so by improved methods of breeding and feeding, and to attain progress the breeders must keep pushing.) We have every facility for breeding and developing stock at Annandale, and can sell YOU stock that will give you results. Write for just what you want, and do it now.

O GEO. RICE, Annaudale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont. Holsteins. Dorset Horns and Chester Whites

See in last issue the record of our Holsteins at Toronto Exhibition. Several young bulls, a few heifers, ram lambs and pigs of both sexes for sale.

New Durham, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFFRING OF HOLSTEINS Maple Grove offers a few choice young cows, due to freshen in November, bred to the very choicest bulls. For prices, write

H. BOLL*RT, Cassel. Ont.

Homecroft Stock and Dairy Farm J. F. Parsons & Sons, Props , Barnston, Que. We are offering at low rate Seven Pure bred Ayrshire Bulls. There are none better. Write for description and prices.

At Middleton Hall Hackney sale, Brentwood, Eng., Mr. R. T. Thornton's property, Sept. 24th, Mr. O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., secured two mares, Marchioness and Langton Lily, ten and eleven years old respectively. Mr. Sorby also bought a filly foal, by Diplomatist.

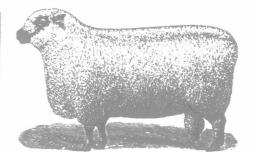
Chicago did a big sheep business last week. The disposition of the run was: Packers 70,999 City butchers 7,102 Shippers 12,593 Exporters 2,311

"Billy" Kane, sheep buyer for the National Packing Company, Chicago, on his return from St. John, N. B., where he was summoned recently by the serious illness of his mother, says:

Canada is prosperous. They have raised great crops over the line this year. In Prince Edward Island I saw 90 to 110-lb. lambs that sold for half what they would have been worth in Chicago. It is a restful country, and people take life easy in the land of Evangeline.'

Mr. D. M. Watt, breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Allan's Corners, Que., writes Since the fairs are over I am now offering for sale my famous stock bull, Lord Rifton 7985. at a reasonable price; also a few cows from five to eight years, and a choice lot of heifers and bull calves under three months, bred from my prizewinning cows at the Canada Eastern Exposition. Sales have been very brisk, and any person desirous of buying would do well to write or come and visit the stock at once. Following are sales from the herd this fall: Two heifer calves to Wm. Craig, Abbotsford, Que.; one yearling heifer to Mr. Stewart, and one bull to Mr. Brault, Jacques Cartier Co., Que.; one two-year-old heifer to George Knisley, Chambly Co., Que.

Messrs. Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont., breeders of Holstein cattle, write: "We have just returned from a tour of the fairs, showing first at Sherbrooke, where we were successful in winning first prize on aged and young herds, first for best cow any age, first for best bull any age, first on two-year-old bull, and a number of firsts and seconds on younger stock. At the Provincial, held at Quebec City, we were awarded first on both herds, and 11 first prizes out of a possible 12. At Brockville, the herd was placed first, and with a single exception won first in every section, as well as Senator Fulford's special for best dairy herd, any breed, and specials for best bull and best cow, any breed. At Ottawa, we were again successful in winning gold medal on aged herd, first and diploma on breeder's herd, sweepstakes for best bull and be any age, and first in every class but one We have the following sales to report since the opening of the fairs: To Wm. Higginson, Invermay, a pair of threeyear-old heifers. Piete tje Abbekerk 2nd, out of Pietertje Abbekerk, official record at two years old 15 lbs. 6 ozs. This heifer was first-prize three-year-old at Ottawa, Quebec and Brockville, and second at Sherbrooke this season. Empress of Lyndale, whose dam has a milk record of 1,903 lbs. in 30 days, was a winner of third prize at Toronto, and first at Ottawa, 1903. Both heifers are sired by Emperor Joseph, sweepstakes bull at Ottawa, 1902 and 1904, and head of gold medal herd, 1902-03-04. To D. M. Webster, Athens, Ont., the young bull, Prince De Kol Paul Concordia. This bull is one of the best, both as an individual and in breeding. His dam, Lady Akkrum's Pietertje Josephine has a milk record of over 12,000 lbs. in nine months. Another young bull went to Louis Pelletier, Ledges, N. B.. The seven-monthsold bull and first-prize winner at Sherbrooke went to Jas. C. Pettes, West Brome, Que. J. A. Richardson, South March, secured the young bull, Inka De Kol Paul Concordia. This calf and three mentioned above were sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, four of whose nearest dams have official records averaging 22 lbs. 11 ozs. each in seven days. The first-prize heifer calf, under six months, at Ottawa Fair, went to A. P. McLean, Finch, and the first-prize bull calf at same fair went to J. M. Quinn, Carleton Place.



HILL HOME SHROPSHIRES.

Yearling rams and ram lambs by above sire. Write for description, etc., to 0

J. G. HANMER, Brantford, Ont.

PRICE LIST. McDOUGALL'S SHEEP DIP

Liquid, Paste and Solid. 20 oz tin, liquid, 35c.; † gal. tin, liquid, \$1 25: 1 gal. tin, liquid, \$2.25; 20 oz tin, paste, 35c. 5 lb. tin, paste, \$1.25; 10 lb. tin, paste, \$2.25; 1 lb. block, solid, \$1.00. Charges prepaid on 1 gal. or 10 lbs. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Guelph, Ont.

General Agents.



FARNHAM OXFORDS

We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Impertations nually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices. HENRY ARKELL & SON

ARKELL, ONTARIO. "MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from —massive fellows, all wool and mutton and the type that pleases. Stock of all ages for sale, Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 94. w. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

American Leicester Breeders

ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address: A. J. TEMPLE, SEO., CAMERON, ILL.,

LEICESTER SHEEP FOR SALE Lambs and yearlings, either sex. For de scription write to JAS. SNELL, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales. Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires, Hayne Barton Farm, Clinton. Ont.

20-Shropshire Rams-20

We are offering twenty yearling Shrop-shire rams for sale. They are from the best stock to be had in England, and will be sold at very reasonable prices. Also ram lambs and young ewes.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.

The Burford Flock of Shropshires won eleven the International. Choice yearlings and lambs, both sexes, by the famous Mansell ram, or lambs by Silver Medal ram at Toronto. 100 ewes bred to the above rams. LLOYD-JONES BECS., Burfard, Oat.

Dorset Sheep and Lambs, also Large Yorkshire pigs from imp. boars, for sale. Prices rea-onable. For particulars write to Copetown P. O.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to JOHN COUSINS & SONS, Buena Vista Farm. o Harriston. Ont. FOR SALE—PURE SHROPSHIRE BAM Lambs, born 1st April; sire Mansell's No. 8, imported. Price, \$6.90, including pedigree and transfer. Apply to H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

Southdown Sheep & Shorthorn Cattle Choice lambs of both sexes for sale; also yearling Shorthorn bull. GEORGE MILLER, Markham P. O., Ont.

LINDEN OXFORDS AND SHORTHORNS Young stock of either sex, both imp. and home bred, for sale; also young cows due to calve in October, November and December. For particulars write to R J. HINE, Dutton. Ont.

HAMPSHIRES—Three good shearling rams.
Prices reasonable. For par-

J. A. M. VAN NOSTRAND, Vandorf, Ont, Imported and Shropshire Rams and Ewes from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at very moderat prices. Imported and home-bred Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Helfers, all straight Scotch, of the best quality, and at prices you can stand. Write for catalogue and prices. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

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

There should be plenty of light in all of the buildings where animals are kept or it is necessary to do work. A dark barn or stable is unfit for animals to be kept in, and is very inconvenient in caring for them. Plenty of light and sunshine is what is wanted for health and comfort. If there are not enough windows in the stables, put in more before cold weather comes on. If the old ones need repairing, attend to that, and see how much better it will be another win-

On the well-ordered farm there will be nearly every year some necessary work of repairs on the outside of the buildings. October is a good month in which to do such work, before the weather becomes stormy and cold. If such work is attended to in season there will be a saving in the durability as well as the good appearance of the buildings. One of the most important of these repairs is in keeping a good roof. If these are of shingles, these will wear or rot out in time and need replacing. Attention to keeping in repair will add considerably to the duration of a roof, and this is something that should not be neglected.

As an example of difference in judgment, it is interesting to note that in the Shorthorn class at the late Illinois State Fair at Springfield, not only was the World's Fair champion bull, Choice Goods, placed second in his class to Whitehall Sultan, who was second at St. Louis; but the cow, Golden Abbotsford, owned by the Tebo Land and Cattle Co., who was sixth at St. Louis, was given first place at Springfield over Ruberta, of the same herd, and over Robbins & Sons' Lad's Lady, who was third at the World's Fair and second at Springfield, Ruberta being third there. A Hereford breeder was the judge at Springfield, which may in some measure account for the different placing.

Attention is again directed to the advertisement of the auction sale on Nov. 16th of Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, of 12 Clydesdale fillies and 35 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle. Among this lot, which will positively be sold without reserve, are a number of the very thick, beefy kind, and a number of the big, broad, heavy-milking kind, comprising the following well-known families: Miss Ramsdens, the family that produced such notables as Mr. Kelly's \$6,000 Brave Archer, Scotland's Crown, Challenge Cup, Proud Archer and Lady Douglas; Marr Stamfords, a family that has proved great favorites in this country on account of their early maturity and thick, beefy conformation; Duchess of Gloster, one of the most noted of the Cruickshank tribes, and one of the richest-bred families of Shorthorns; the Symes, another of the noted old Scotch families from which have sprung a great many of the leading winners at the big exhibitions of both Canada and the U. S.; the English Beautys, a famous old English family, which have long been noted for their size and heavy-milking qualities, and have the credit of producing very many of the most useful Shorthorns of to-day; the Roses, another English family, noted for their superiormilking qualities, many of them selling for high prices; the Lavinias, one of the most useful English families that have won high honors in dairy contests, and at least twice have won sweepstakes in the breeding classes at Toronto. Other English families represented are: Favorites, Rachels, and Lady Days, all noted for size and milk production. This offering presents an excellent opportunity to purchase, either the thick, beef type, the beef and milk, dual-purpose kind, or the big, heavy-milking kind. Also at the same time will be sold the noted stock bull, Darnley =26280=, a Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster, sired by Imp. Indian Chief, dam Duchess of Gloster 37th. Darnley has proven himself a sire of sterling worth. Among this lot are a number of one, two and three-year-old heifers, also some younger ones, both sexes. All the cows are either in calf or have calves at foot, some of them both. The calves are all got by Darnley, Imp. Royal Archer and Imp. Ben Lomond, and the cows again in call to the same bulls. The young bulls to be sold are a nice, straight-lined, thick lot.

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

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WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

Famous OOAL-TAR Carbelle Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Pierre. Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor and learn its uses and what prominent stockmess ay about it. Books mailed free. [All druggiste, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.86. ZERNER DISINFECTANT CO 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

TAMWORTHS-DORSET HORN SHEEP. Choice boars and sows of different ages at very reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock.

JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont.

"Glenairn Farm."

AMWORTH

30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices. o

D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

NEWOASTLE HERD OF

Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tam-We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, several about 4 to 7 months old, our 1st and 2nd prize boars at Toronto under 6 months, our 1st and 2nd prize sows under 6 months; also some of our yearlings, sows and boars, prizewinners at Toronto. These are nearly all the direct get of Cowill's Choice, our old sweepstakes boar for several years at Toronto. Also several Shorthorn bull calves, 8 to 10 months old, and some grand young heifers. All at moderate prices. Write to-day, or you may miss a snap.

COLWILL BROS., NEWOASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type. o Bertram Hoskin.

Grafton, G.T.R.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones. F.Q. SARGENT, Eddystone, Grafton Sta. G.T.R.

Improved Yorkshires



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes our herd has won ninety per cent. Of the first prince at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES Six May litters from show sows, five of them Toronto winners, pairs not akin. Also young sows in farrow. Dalmeny Cavalier (imported) and Maple Grove Vanguard at head of herd. o T. J. COLE. Box 188, Bowmanville. Ont.

YORKSHIRES for sale, from imported stock. For price and description write to

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES, FOR SALE: Sows safe in pig and ready to breed. Boars 2 to 5 months old, of the long, deep-sided type. At bargain prices if taken soon. Write C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

ARGE YORKSHIRES LARGE YORKSHIRES
GLENBURN HERD—upwards of 100 fine spring
pigs, sired by imported Holywell Hewson, Also a
few 6 months 'boars, Prices reasonable.

DAVID BARR, Jr., RENFREW, ONT.

About 55,000 feeding shipped from Chicago last week. is considerably in excess of the previous week's figures and about 20,000 more than went out a year ago.

"Nothing is too good for the hog," is the motto of the Steel Trough and Machine Co., of Tweed, Ont., successors to W. Gordon, who, in their new advertisement in this issue tell of the advantages of their patent steel hog trough, which is indestructible and fully warranted. Wooden troughs soon wear out, and are, therefore, more expensive than those of steel. See the advertisement and write the company for prices and particulars.

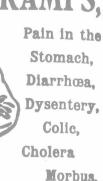
Dr. G. Howard Davison, the well-known breeder of Shropshire sheep at Millbrook, N. Y., says he finds the demand for highbred sheep has expanded remarkably the last year, and believes an era of remarkable expansion in the breeding of sheep has been entered, and that the raising of high-grade lambs for market is an industry in which the American farmer will find great profit, at the same time resulting in great increase in the value of the lands upon which the flocks are maintained.

There is no question but that the great scarcity of reliable farm help is acting as a stimulus to sheep-raising in many sections of our country. The fact that one man is able to take care of a large flock of sheep makes the industry desirable to those farmers who do not like to hire extra help on the farm throughout the year. The poor quality of ordinary farm laborers makes it a dread to the farmer to hire more than he can possibly help. Then the gradual increase in the market demand for highclass mutton animals and the improved market prices for wool in the last year or two are also tending to turn the eyes of farmers toward sheep husbandry. There is sure money in it for the right men who will stick to it and who know the business or who will learn it .- [Farmers' Guide.

HILLCREST BERKSHIRES.

Hillcrest Berkshires have made a name for themselves that is an absolute guarantee of superiority. Their owner, Mr. John Lahmer, of Vine, Ont., having made the breeding and management of Berkshires a life study, is an expert, and his remarkable success in breeding, the rapid increase of his sales, and the universal satisfaction among his many customers, are but the natural results of the man being master of his business. This noted herd was founded on the two imported sows, Melody 19th and Lady Jean, the bulk of the breeding sows being daughters of them. The families represented are the Fashion Princess, Highclere, Hillcrest, making up a harem of sows that are models of type and smoothness, with abundance of the best The present stock boars are Lord Hollywood of Hillcrest and Concord Warrior, a pair showing length of body, depth of side, smoothness of shoulder, thickness of ham, and are leaving their progeny true to type. On hand at present are a number of both sexes from two to five months old, rare good ones; a number of them show pigs. Mr. Lahmer can supply pairs or trios not akin. During the last three years, he assures us, his trade has increased fully fourfold, and of the hundreds that he has shipped to different parts of the country he has yet to receive the first complaint of inferiority, which certainly speaks well of his way of dealing. Hillcrest farm lies in the County of Simcoe, a short distance from Vine Station, on the G. T R , and six miles south-west of Allandale Write Mr. Lahmer to Vine P. O. for an exact representation of the animal you

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Cholera Infantum, Seasickness. and all kinds of Summer Complaint are quickly cured by taking

Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry.

It has been used by thousands for nearly sixty years—and we have yet to hear a complaint about its action. A few doses have often cured when all other remedies have failed. Its action is Pleasant, Rapid, Reliable and Effectual.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the original Bowel Complaint Cure.

Refuse Substitutes. They're Dangerous.

YORKSHIRES

All ages, at reasonable prices. Also 1 Shorthorn bull coming 3 years old, color roan, a sure stock-getter. Also Barred White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, and Pekin ducks. Address: 0

A. GILMORE & SONS,

Huntingdon Co. Athelstan P. O., Que.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE

The oldest established registered herd in America. We have on hand at present a goodly number of young boars and sows, fit for immediate breeding, for sale, bred from imported and home-bred sows, and got by imported boars,—Dalmeny Joe—13557—, bred by the Earl of Roseberry, and Broomhouse Beau—14514—, bred by Wm B. Wallace, Broomhouse, Corstorphine, Scotland. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders. teed in all mail orders.

JOS: FEATHERSTON & SON. Streetsville, Ont.



MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.
Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to

supply pigs of the best bacon type and breed-ing, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin. WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

YORKSHIRES Special while they last: Choice pigs from imported stock, 2 mos. old, \$7 each; 3 mos. \$9. Pairs not akin. Registered, crated and free on board cars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Boars and sows all ages. Write your wants.

Weston Station
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FOR SALE—Ohio Improved Chester Wiltes, the tered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not bkin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address

CHESTER WHITES—Good bacon type. Shrop-shire sheep and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Write for prices W. F. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.

are the recognized type of the ideal bacon hog, and are the profitable kind from a feeder's standpoint. A large number of pigs at different ages now on hand for sale. We can supply high-class exhibition stock. Write for prices.

J. E. BRETHOUR.

Willcrest Herd of English Berkshires.



Have now for sale a lot of growthy youngster of good length, with extra good bone. JOHN LAHMER, VINE P. O., ONT. O Vine Station, G. T. R., near Barrie.

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

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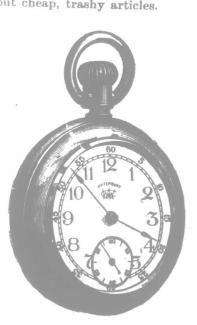


Gent's

Watches

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. 3 NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Retail price \$2.25 tail price, \$3.25.

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



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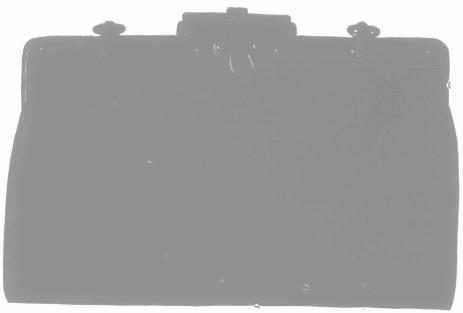
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Remember, these premiums are given to our present subscribers for their trouble in getting up the club. The new subscriber is not entitled to any premium.

Every new subscriber to count in getting a premium must be a farmer (freeholder or tenant), not minors or employees.

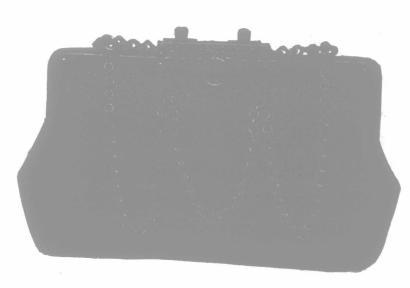


Lady's Hand-bag

SIZE, 41x71 inches.

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

CO., LIMITED,



Lady's Wrist-bag

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

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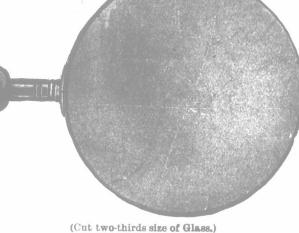
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Mariner's Compass

(Two inches in diameter), Nickel Plated; Ring Attachment for convenient carrying. A useful article, and when you want it, you want it badly.





The Microscope.

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, in sects and other small objects.

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16 Warrender Park Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1904.

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—I like the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine better each day, and consider it to be the very best all-round agricultural and family paper published on either side of the water. It is just what the people need, and should be in every home. I have just one objection to your paper, and that is in regard to the Home Magazine Department. It is too interesting, as I never have any opportunity of reading the paper until after Mrs. Kennedy has thoroughly read every item in that department. Wishing you continued success, I am,

Very truly yours,

Professor Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College.

A Boon to Readers.

Dear Sirs.—I must say that I am well pleased with your paper, and would not like to be without it. The weekly publication is quite a boo to readers.

JOHN D. PHILIP, Oak Lake, Man.

Dear Sirs.—I formerly took another Western agricultural journal, and am pleased with the change No farmer who wishes to work intelligently can afford to be without the "Farmer's Advocate."

J. S. WILSON, Lamoureux, Alta.

Gentlemen,—Inclosed herewith you will find \$1.50 in payment of my subscription for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1905. I believe that you publish one of the best if not the best farm paper in America.

A. R. DAVIDSON, Little Falls, Minn.

Cashier, First National Bank.

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