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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1866

J. H. Christie, Exp. Exam. on Dec. 15, 03

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

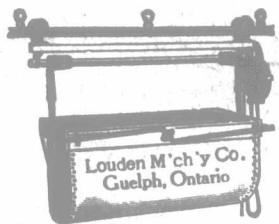
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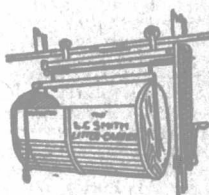
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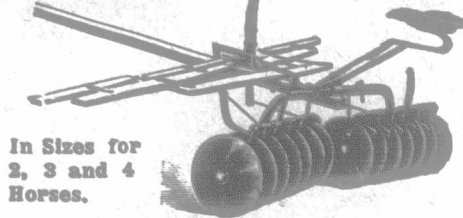


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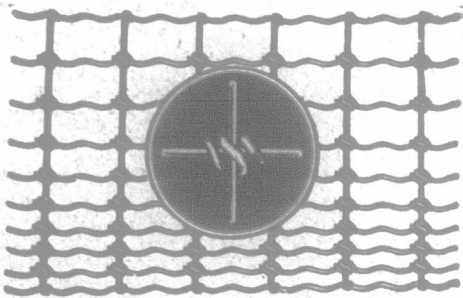


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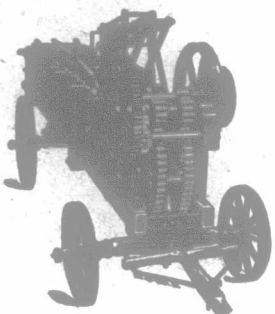
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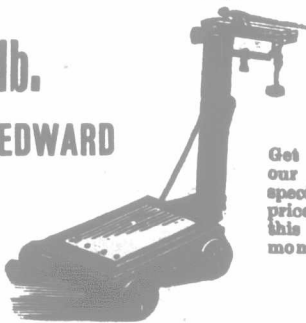
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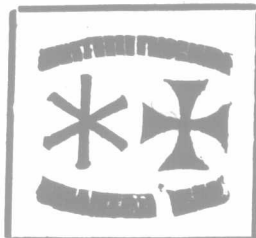
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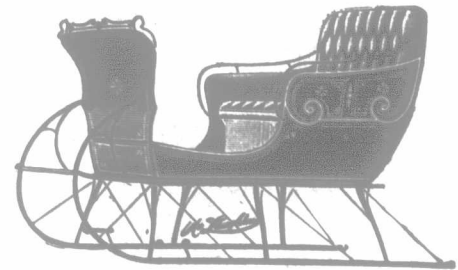
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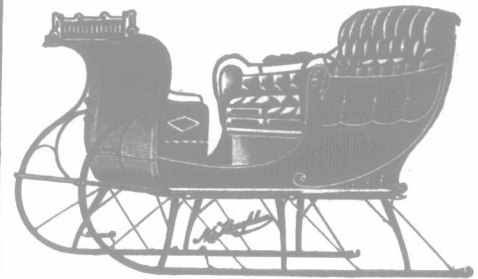


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We want every man and woman in Canada who suffers from Kidney and Bladder Troubles, to write us for a free sample of Gin Pills.

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

Each 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.

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.

SOLE DRUG CO., Dept. V, Winnipeg, Man.

What They Do

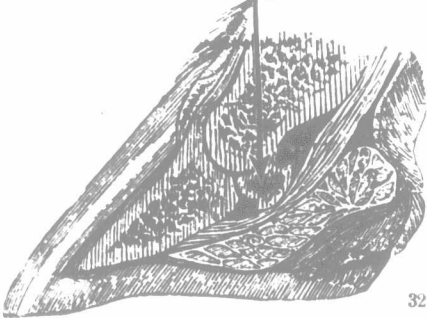
Gin Pills cure "Cold on the Kidneys," Inflammation of the Kidneys, Uric Acid, causing Gout and Rheumatism, Ulceration and Inflammation of the Bladder, Painful and Suppressed Urine, constant desire to urinate, Gravel or Stone in the Bladder, and all other troubles, caused by sick Kidneys and Bladder. 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.



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It is not always that pleasure and profit can be combined. The **New Century 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 \$8.50. THE DOWSWELL MFG CO. LTD., HAMILTON, CAN.

THAT'S THE SPOT



Navicular disease (also called coffin-joint 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.

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

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

Put on by the Blacksmith who shoes your horse

MY NAME IS CROWN JEWEL I AM A GOOD WORKER AND CAN STAND HARD USAGE IF YOU WANT TO EMPLOY ME, WRITE DUNDAS AXE WORKS DUNDAS-ONT.



Write for Booklet.

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On Canadian Northern main line, now almost finished, for sale on 6 to 9 years' time, near good town in famous Kameasack 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.

GOSSIP.

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 response. 'Ah's gwan to wait foh de othah show wot's bettah,' he said. 'They ain't no baltah show,' said she. 'Yes, they is,' was the rejoinder. 'It say so on dat bill. Caint' 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 aquarium. 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.

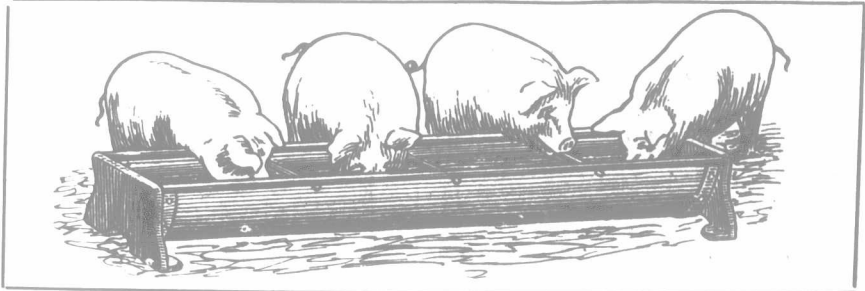
Sir Archibald Geikie, in his recently-published "Scottish Reminiscences," says that when he came to write down the many good stories and personal anecdotes which he had received by word of mouth, he was surprised to find there was hardly a single one of them that had not already appeared in print. For 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: "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 nuclei 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 stock-raisers 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.

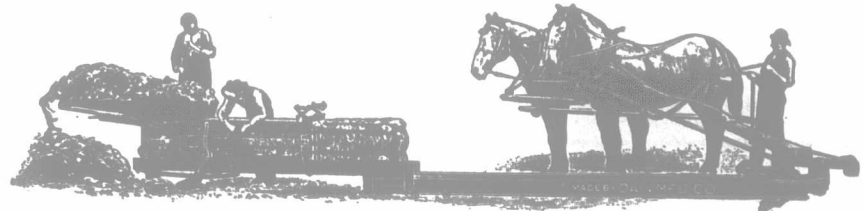
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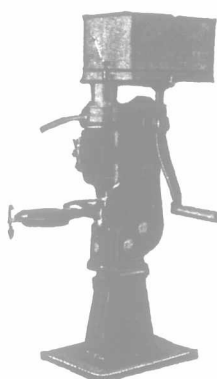
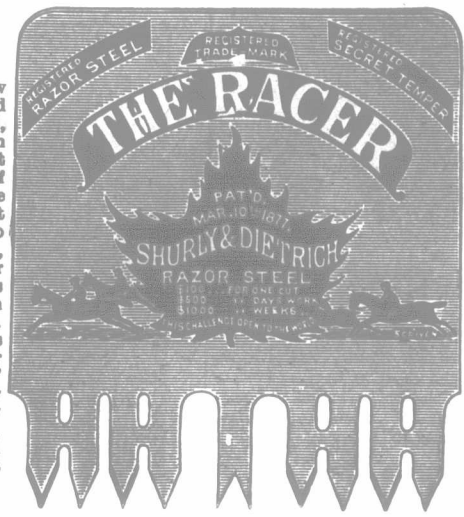


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WE take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold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



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

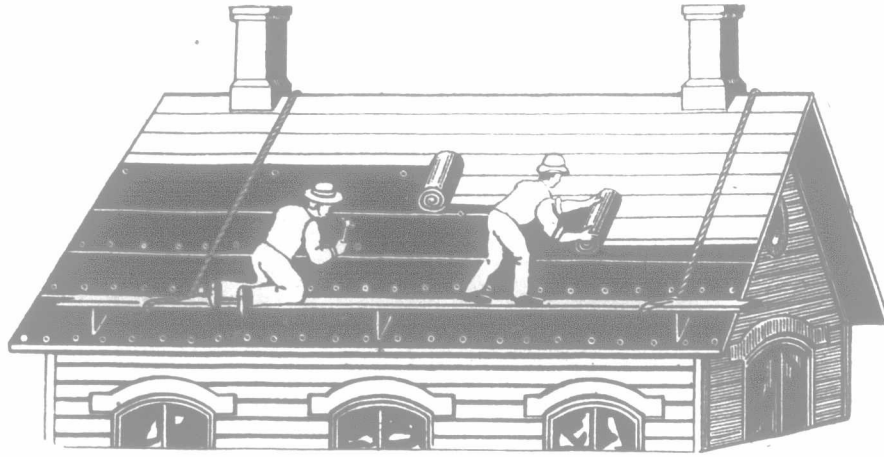
Prof. Dean, of the O.A.C., says: "We use this machine in preference to any other, in our regular creamery work."

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State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St. Ont.

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LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY LANDS

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.**



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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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The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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 packing-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 certainly the chief reason, but the basis of manipulation is 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 bought 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 the 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 Canadian exporters. In other cases, the local 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 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 barrels or boxes by the water route. In the fall, 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

once set about securing valuable commodities for 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.

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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. This is 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 pulpification 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 surrounding tissues. This dragging and 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 draft horses.

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 weight 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 labor-saving 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 Clydesdale 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 in the chest. To secure these characteristics, a 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 constitution, is invariably associated with true action, and does not give a 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, bear 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 deprived of sunlight. Without sufficient light, the stable becomes damp, disease lurks, and the appetites of the animals fall. The sun is the source of all vegetable and animal life. It should not be excluded, so let it in, and intensify it by the liberal use of whitewash or white paint.

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 way. 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 wanting—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 trotting-bred 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.

Breed 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 fertilizing 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. Breeders 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, well-sprung 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 in winter.

In selecting a boar, choose one from the herd

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.

At last the movement of feeding cattle from

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 anyone of the lessened 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 increase. Reversely, it resulted in a lapse of 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



A Promising Sire.

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

of a careful and reliable breeder, whose stock is 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 sow. 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 condition. 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 with. 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 sets in.

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 April. 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 service. 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 brought 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. In 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.

Petit Brule, Que.

W. A. OSWALD.

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. The 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.

The 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 against 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, new varieties are necessary. The best varieties 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 at Perth. The object of these trials was to learn whether the new motor power could be successfully applied to the purposes of agriculture. Two motors were in evidence at the Perth trials—one put upon the market by an English gentleman named Ivel, and bearing his name; the other of 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. It went 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 of growing oats. The crux of the question is 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. Mr. James 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 Erics, 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 Danesfield, 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 exposé being Mr. R. W. Hudson, the proprietor of the

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. A great 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 Rosenhugh made £42, and thirteen head from Mertoun made £38.

Oct. 3, '04.

"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 one-half 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 recognized in the prize 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.

While 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, like 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 variety.

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 industry, 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 be 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 condition and free from the incumbrance of their

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. Where 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 condition.

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 says: "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 of the disease, and even should further investigation

prove the plant innocent of the charge, it is still a most troublesome weed. Many of the 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 Compositæ, in the sub-order Tubulifloræ. Spotton describes the genus *Senecio*, to which ragwort belongs, thus: *Rays* (the outside

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 flat-topped 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.

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.

Waterloo, Ont.

J. S. SHANTZ.

Your paper is certainly the "Farmer's Advocate," in every sense of the term.

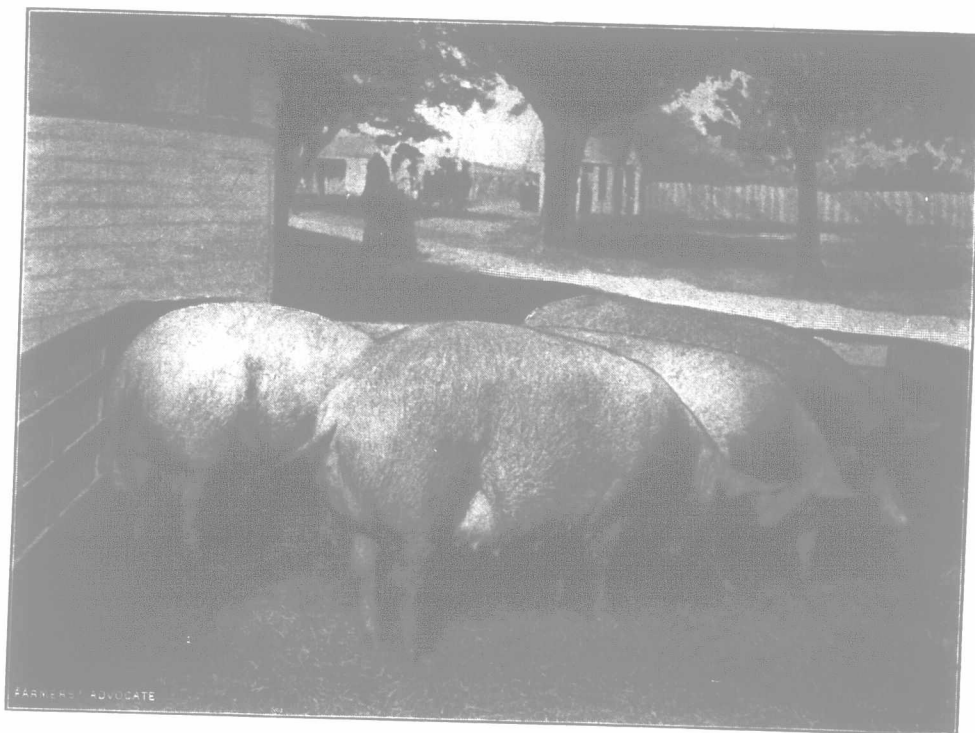
Waterloo, Ont.

M. C. HERNER.

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.



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.

lamb, 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 old. 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

FARM.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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. Wilkinsons 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.

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.

Farmhouse Plans and Descriptions.

PRIZES OFFERED.

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.

"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.

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

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 circulation when the judging begins, and compel each exhibitor or attendant coming into the ring to carry in

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 and live stock were emphasized.

It would be likewise a great improvement to have 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 of the directorate wisely characterized as a fake.

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 management it undoubtedly has a great future.

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 his reach.

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 such seed.

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 stem.

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 crop.

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 potency 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

REPEATED

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 potatoes 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 crops.

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.

DEPTH 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.

Second growth nearly always indicates that the 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 which 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, well-kept seed had been planted.

Large Potato Yield from Small Sets.

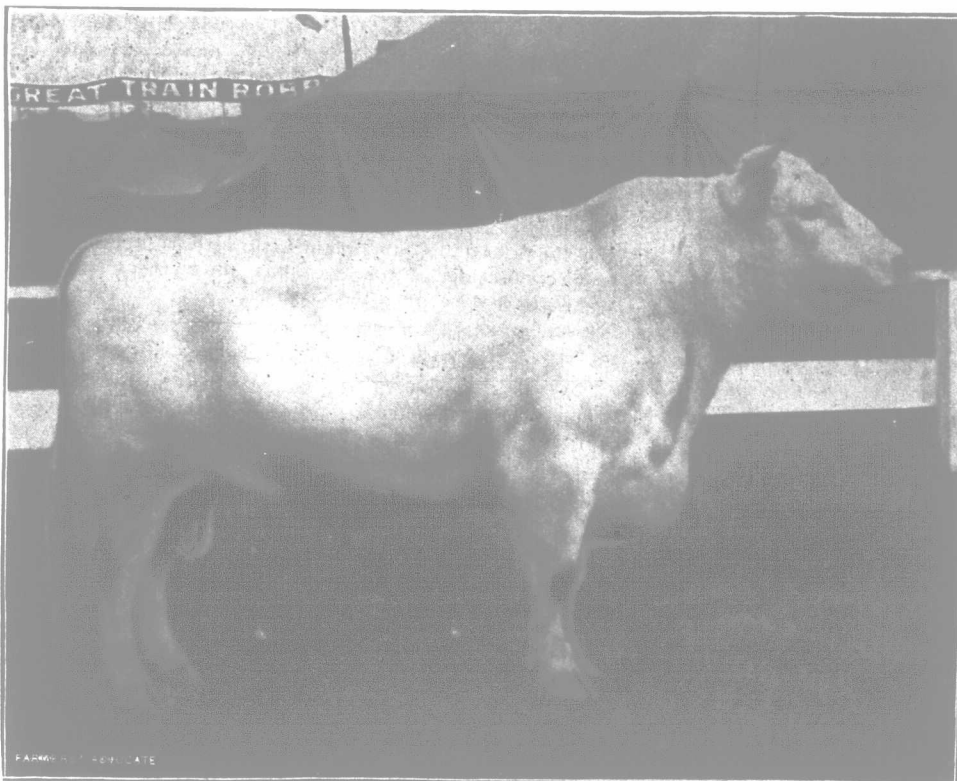
To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

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 potash. The results were as follows: From the 66 sets in hills I dug of good large potatoes 131 pounds, and of small ones 1½ 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 lean-to 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 barn 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 subscription 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 flavor 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 by 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 ice-water 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,

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.

W. W.

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 1/2-inch wide by 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 1/2-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 brood-chamber is desired, the queen goes up more freely than through the narrow spaces between wide bottom bars. (4) 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 1/4-inch bed-staple, 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 in "Gleanings," upholds 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, says:

"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 your paper success, as it really is a useful advocate for the farmer.

THOMAS PEWTRESS.

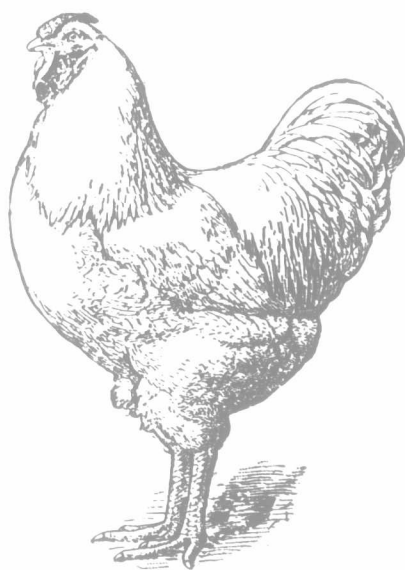
Pointe Claire, Que.

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 poultry-house, 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. When cleaning the house, dust each hen separately with the powder. Keep it in nest boxes, and around growing chicks. There are good and worthless 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. This 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 diarrhoea 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. G. GILBERT.

A Detrimental Practice.

A practice which seriously retards the quicker and greater production of the superior type of market chickens is that of using a Leghorn, Andalusian 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 chickens 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 cheap? It is surely as practicable for you to keep 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 flocks.

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 people 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, namely—a guarantee of pure-bred stock, there being only one breed, and having unlimited range, they possess greater vigor.

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 a single fowl that will cause the flock to depreciate

in value. Right here is where farmers fail more than 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 usual sense of the word, and it is not from that standpoint that I expect the average farmer to operate, but what I 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. As 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 that all the war correspondents have been ordered to the same place, it is gathered that no halt will be made at Tie Pass, as was anticipated, but that the 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 annihilated 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 fortunes 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. If 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 Manchuria should ever determine the quality of Russian courage. Russians should remember that the distance

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."—[Montaigne.]

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 appointment 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. On 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. Louis.

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 conditions. 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 a 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 your machinery 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 business, 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 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.]

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 if the killing will be more pleasant to them because it comes from a Canadian hand, instead of a Yankee. As Canada promises, in ten years' time, to be in a position to supply all our wants, this is 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. It may be taken for granted that the money will be forthcoming.

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 careful to add that the object of the stand was more to bring the produce under the notice of buyers than for actual sale.

The Board of Trade returns, published yesterday, show a large decrease in our imports of food-stuffs from Canada for the months ended September 30th. The value works out 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 reasonable weather in the British Isles, and farmers have been able to make good progress with 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 further improvement, especially for distant deliveries. Buyers on Wednesday were somewhat 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. shipment. Oats are dull, with a larger stock than expected, and 100,000 qrs. arrived last week. New Zealand's quoted \$4.10 to \$5.75.

The cattle trade can hardly be said to have improved since my last letter. The quality of the beasts 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 11½c. The best Yankee beasts were quoted as high as 12½c. 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 today (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 12½c. 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 10½c.

Hams.—Trade very quiet, and prices in buyers' favor. Canadian long cut (green), 10½c. to 11½c.; short cut (green), 10½c. 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 9½c.

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, poorly-developed 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 refuse 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 cultivator, 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 season. 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 ½ of an inch thick and 2½ 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 before selling. They are seldom sold less than 50c. a 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, Petrolia, 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-wooled 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. E. F. Park, 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 met in Toronto. Sir 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 winners.

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 ten 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. The Oak Lodge Yorkshires, from the herd of Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, won a goodly share, including 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 did exceedingly well, especially in the Essex breeding sections and pure-bred Yorkshire barrows,

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 1/2c. then 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c. for finest townships, and 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c. and even 9 3/4c. 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 might 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 boxes, 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 1/2c. 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 18 1/2c. Locally, merchants offer 19c. to 19 1/2c. for Quebecs; 19 1/2c. to 19 3/4c. for fine to finest townships, some choice being 19 3/4c.; fresh Ontario dairy butter, 15 1/2c. to 15 3/4c., and held stock about 14 1/2c. Much of the creamery which has just arrived in the city, and which was purchased a week ago, is costing from 19 1/2c. 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. These straight-gathered sell here at 20 1/2c. 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 18 1/2c. to 19 1/2c. 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 1/2c. higher, at 12 1/2c.; Americans being 12 1/2c., and sheep 12c. Liverpool cabled Canadian cattle firmer, at 11c. to 11 1/2c.; Americans being 11 1/2c. 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 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c. for choice cattle; good, 4c. to 4 1/2c.; fair, 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c.; common, 2c. to 3c. Export sheep, 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c.; butchers, 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c.; lambs, 4c. to 4 1/2c. Calves, \$3 to \$10 each. Offerings of hogs are larger; selects, 5 1/2c.; mixed, 5 1/4c., and heavy 4 1/2c. 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; 8 1/2c. bid; salesmen looking for higher prices.

Campbellford, Oct. 11.—To-day 1,335 cheese were boarded. Sales: 670 at 8 1/2c.; 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 8 1/2c. to 8 1/4c. 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 480 were sold.

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-day; 1,091 boxes of white and 570 boxes colored. All sold on the board at 9 3-16c.

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 9 1/2c. 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 1/2c.

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 9 1/2c.

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 1/2c. and salted at 19 1/4c.

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 to-day 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 8 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c. per pound. Sheep, 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c., 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:

Table with 4 columns: Test, Separated First taken, Separated 24 hours, Non-separated First taken, Non-separated 24 hours. Rows 1st to 10th.

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 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.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

- A Promising Sire1411
Four Very Choice Tamworth Sows.....1413
Valasco 40th =30861=.....1415
White Wyandotte Cock1417
British Columbia Fruit Exhibit at Brandon Exhibition, 19041417
The Stock Parade at Victoria, B. C., Fair1419
Truman's Cadet1420
EDITORIAL.
Fluctuating Hog Prices1409
The Western Fruit Market1409
Live Stock the Farmer's Safest Asset1409
HORSES.
Wounds1410
Demand for Horses1410
The Chest of a Drafter1410
Horses Appreciate Light1410
All Depends on the Man1411

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

- A Government Breeding Establishment1411
STOCK.
Shepherd's Notes1411
A Good Sign1411
Selecting Breeding Swine1411
The Cattle Feeding Problem1411
Mating the Flock1412
Judging Schools1412
Has No Equal1412
Our Scottish Letter1412
What are Shropshires?1413
Founding a Flock1413
A New Disease of Cattle1413
By the Way1413
FARM.
Victoria Exhibition1414
Selection of Seed Potatoes1414
Large Potato Yield from Small Sets.....1415
Increasing Stable Room1415
DAIRYING.
Making Butter from Sweet Cream.....1415
Facts About Dairy Cows1416
Air Treatment for Milk Fever1416
Autumn Care of Dairy Cows1416
The Dairy Test at St. Louis1416
GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
The Trees in October1416
A Grafted Tree1416
Fall or Spring Planting?1417
APIARY.
Frames1417
Uses of Bees on the Farm1417
POULTRY.
Housecleaning Time in Hendon1417
How to Feed Coarse Fodder1417
Future Prices for Poultry1418
A Detrimental Practice1418
Get Into Pure-bred Poultry1418
NOTES AND NEWS.
Our English Letter; Potato-growing in Michigan; Forthcoming Stock Sales; Canadian Sheep and Swine at St. Louis1419
Fruit Transportation Charges1420
Purifying Milk by the Separator.....1421
A Letter From South Africa1433
MARKETS1420
HOME MAGAZINE1422 to 1427
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Dislocation of Stifle; Cows for a Cream Trade1430
Weight of Onions; Holidays; Hardwood Ashes on Wheat; Warts—Origin of Oxford Sheep; Wild Oats.....1432
Leucorrhœa; Swollen Fetlock—Thrush.....1432



Said the little brown leaf, as it hung in 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."
—Margaret E. Sangster.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

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 heart-rending 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, winning, 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 he 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 her cousin, though her deathly conscious eyes were fixed upon his face with an inquiry in their depths more agonizing than the utterance of any cry would have been. 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

when I first entered the room?" Could 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 cousin. Her step faltered as she endeavored to walk, and the hand which rested on his arm trembled like a leaf. "Would to God I had never entered this house!" 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, hatred, 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 cousin. But Eleanore Leavenworth, weak as she had appeared in the interview above, showed at this moment neither hesitation nor embarrassment. Advancing 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 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 riveted 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 marble.

"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 you—"

"We will question Miss Eleanore 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 discovery?"

"No, sir."
"Only what occurred in the hall?"

"Nothing occurred in the hall," she remarked 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."
"With a paper in her hand?"

"Paper?" and she wheeled suddenly and looked at her cousin. "Did you have a paper, Eleanore?"
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 yourself."

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

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 even detected Mr. Gryce softening toward the inksand. 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 him occurred."

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 reply.

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

(To be continued.)

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 Commons:

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
Inviolable 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 heaven 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; whatever 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
shade."

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. When 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 rains are practically over. Then the



"A Question."

In determining which of your plants and shrubs 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

covering is put on before the severe wintery 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,
Ont.

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 acid.

Snake and adder bites should be similarly treated, but in addition, as great depression is apt to follow rapidly, large doses of alcohol 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 exclaimed. "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 Cobden?"

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

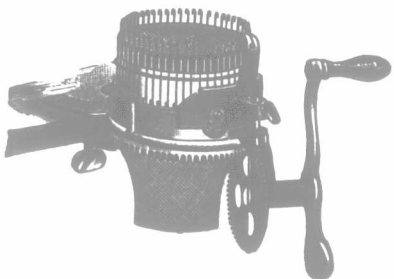
"Can you gimme a bite, ma'am?" said the ragged hobo. "I'm hungry enuf ter eat a hoss."

"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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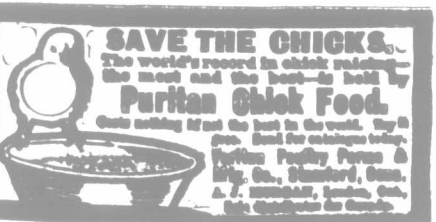


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Puzzles and Riddles.

XVI. Part of a plant. An article of wearing apparel. A girl's name. A 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. I hope they may long be continued. I 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 accompanied by the name, age and ad-

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 so strict."

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

In a short time the boys all saw how it 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 half-soiled 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 perfect. 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.]

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

A MODEST COMMENCEMENT

You recognize the importance of saving and you "intend to" begin. But you are waiting till you can open an account with a "respectable" amount. Meantime the smaller sums you might be saving are slipping away and your financial position is probably no better than it was years ago. Don't waste time as well as money. BEGIN NOW. We receive sums of \$1.00 and upwards and allow INTEREST AT 3 1/2 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.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Established 50 Years Ye olde Firm of Heintzman & Co. Established 50 Years

Which May Well Be Called 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.

- 1. Dunham, New York, carved leg square, rosewood case, octagon legs, 6 1/2 octaves, very good practice piano. \$ 65 00
2. Stoddart, carved leg square, rosewood case, octagon legs, 6 1/2 octaves, very good practice piano. 65 00
3. Dominion Square, 7 1/2 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
5. Matheson & Sons, New York, carved leg square piano, 7 1/2 octaves, over-strung scale, serpentine base. 120 00
6. Haines Bros., New York, square, carved legs and lyre, 7 1/2 octaves, over-strung scale. 125 00
7. Dominion Square, carved legs, over-strung scale, serpentine base, 7 1/2 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 1/2 octaves; a thoroughly well-made instrument, in excellent condition. 135 00
9. Heintzman & Co., Square Piano, carved legs and lyre, serpentine base, 7 1/2 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 top mouldings; made by one of the best makers in the United States. Regular price, \$600. Special at. 150 00
11. Chickering & Sons, square piano, beautiful rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, 4 round corners, serpentine base, over strung scale, 7 1/2 octaves, square grand; one of the best instruments made. Regular price \$700. Special at. 160 00
12. Steinway & Sons, New York, carved leg square piano, 4 round corners, 7 1/2 octaves, over-strung scale, carved legs and lyre. Regular price, \$700. Special at. 165 00

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 00
14. Dominion, upright piano, walnut case, 7 octaves, 2 carved panels in top door, an elegant toned piano and A1 value; regular price, \$350. Special at. 225 00
15. Jennys & Sons, upright piano, ebonized case, 7 1/2 octaves, cabinet grand, carved panels in top door; regular price, \$400. Special at. 235 00
16. Standard, Toronto, upright, cabinet grand, 7 1/2 octaves, Boston fall, continuous music rack, 3 pedals, regular price, \$385. Special at. 238 00
17. Dominion, upright, cabinet grand, 7 1/2 octaves, 3 carved panels in top door, beautiful walnut case; regular price, \$450. Special at. 250 00
18. Prince, Toronto, cabinet grand upright piano, with Boston fall, continuous music rack, nicely decorated top door, 3 pedals, 7 1/2 octaves, in elegant condition, used less than three months; regular price, \$375. Special at. 255 00
19. Eanis & Co., Hamilton, elegant upright piano, beautiful walnut case, cabinet grand, with continuous music rack, Boston fall, beautifully decorated top door, 7 1/2 octaves, 3 pedals, practically brand-new; regular price, \$400. Special at. 275 00
20. Wormwith & Co., Kingston, upright walnut case, cabinet grand, with continuous music rack, Boston fall, beautifully decorated top door, 7 1/2 octaves, 3 pedals; practically brand-new; one with mandolin attachment, susceptible of banjo, mandolin or harp effect. 285 00
21. Heintzman & Co., upright, with Boston fall, continuous music rack, beautifully decorated top door, 7 1/2 octaves, 3 pedals; an instrument that would be a credit to any drawing-room, and a pleasure to the musician. Almost as good as new. Regular price, \$475. Special at. 325 00
22. Weber & Co., New York, beautiful walnut case with 3 carved panels in top door, 3 pedals, 7 1/2 octaves; made by one of the best manufacturers in the United States; regular price, \$650.00. Special at. 335 00

BARGAINS IN PIANO PLAYERS

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

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

TERMS OF PAYMENT

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

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



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 wrong is wrong. There are, on the 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, intolerant, one-sided? First opinions are not 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 village, hardly daring to look one another 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.

Our forlorn young couple explored the 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 delirious. Beggary and starvation 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 an hour.

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 sulky. 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 spring." H. A. B.

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?

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

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 be 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, but 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 tortoise 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.

After 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 inflamed 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 room.

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 rest. 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. It is often best to court sleep on the left side and turn to the right before going off.

"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 race."

The
EMPIRE
Cream
Separator

though not the oldest, is the most popular separator in the world to-day.

Why? Simply because it is doing better work and giving greater satisfaction than any other can. That's why so many farmers have discarded all others.

It will pay you to get the best.

Send for our free books on the "Empire Way" of dairying. There's good sense in them.

Empire Cream Separator Co.
28-30 Wellington St., West,
Toronto, Ontario.

WE ARE HELPING MORE THAN

Twelve Hundred

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

**Central
Business College**

of Toronto, Ontario, with sixteen regular teachers, fine equipment, and the best courses in its Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraph Departments, offers superior advantages. 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 office and have it permanently removed by the only successful treatment—Electrolysis. We guarantee satisfaction. Over twelve years' experience.

Skin 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, 602 Church St., Toronto.

To Hold and Cure
RUPTURE

My book, "How to Cure Rupture by a Natural Method," sent FREE (sealed). F. H. WEBER, Specialist, 504 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnot, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. om Write for particulars.

The 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.

TORONTO
ENGRAVING Co
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY

Advertise in the Advocate

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

GOSSIP.

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, Bandober, 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.

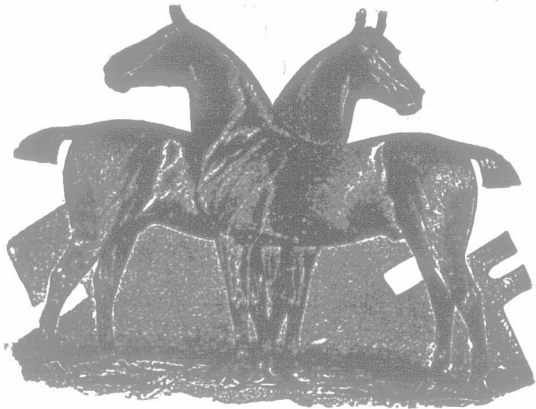
TRADE TOPICS.

NONE TO DISPUTE.

No 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 Dominion.

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

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



and the largest importers in the world of

GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS,

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

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

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

Water Basins



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

WOODWARD

They **SAVE** CASE, by increased milk. TIME, working automatically. 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 advertising.

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

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, Ont.

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 17½ guineas, and the average for 66 head was £6 18s. 6d.

Messrs. Jas. McKee and Chas. P. McMehan, 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 substance.

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 high-class, thorough business education is the Berlin Business College, of Berlin, Ont. A letter addressed to the Principal will bring full particulars regarding courses, rates, etc.

FOR LAME HORSES.—It is concussion, the pounding on hard roads, that causes many of the diseases of horses' feet. Some horses, on account of the peculiar structure of their feet and legs, are more subject than others to such ills as laminitis, 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.

Important 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

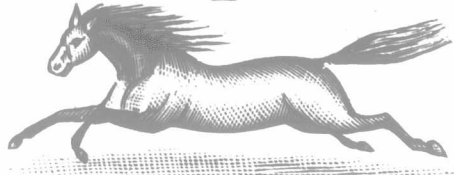
Messrs. Cargill and Pettit have decided to make an annual offering of their young bulls and a choice selection of females. These two herds now have about 150 imported Scotch breeding cows, selected from the following noted breeders in Scotland: Messrs. Duthie, Marr, Durno, Bruce, Young, Campbell, Anderson, 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.

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

"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

OF
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 extended 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 fillies 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 yet 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.

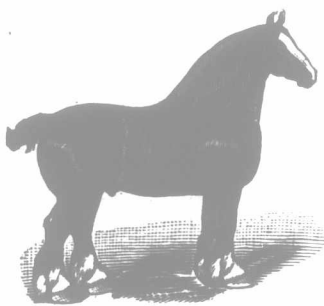
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AT ONCE.

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



OUR NEW IMPORTATION of HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES, up-to-date in size and quality, will be on view at Ottawa Exhibition, Sept. 16-24, and afterwards at our own stables.

Address: Columbus, Ontario.

CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY STALLIONS



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

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

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. J. B.

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 work.

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 thirty-seven of them are milking at the present time. They are all registered pure-bred stock of the St. Lambert strain, a cream color, and I am told they are the finest in Ontario, and perhaps in Canada.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You will make no mistake in buying 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 average. We would advise adding bran to the meal ration, say about one quarter 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 pull-power baling presses. These presses have now been before the Canadian people for a considerable period, but the number already 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 who Are Weak

AND SUFFER THE DERANGEMENTS 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 FARMING a PLEASURE, not DRUDGERY.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., TORONTO, OAN. OM LIMITED.

Grand Champion over all breeds at St. Louis World's Fair from our flock. SOUTH DOWNS and HAMPSHIREs for sale. Write for what you want to
TELFER BROS., 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 excellent features of this splendid up-to-date machine.

GOSSIP

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 bad 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 co-exist, but I distinguish between the two. Either may exist without the other, but one (crib-biting) may lead to and end in the establishment of the other. Crib-biting 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 his 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, I 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 that indigestion leads to wind-sucking. I 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 versa. 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.	Grand Championship.
Reserve Grand Championships.	Two Championships.
Three Reserve Championships.	Five Diplomas.
Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals.	Nine First Premiums.
Six Second Premiums.	Six Third Premiums.
Three Fourth Premiums.	Two Fifth Premiums.

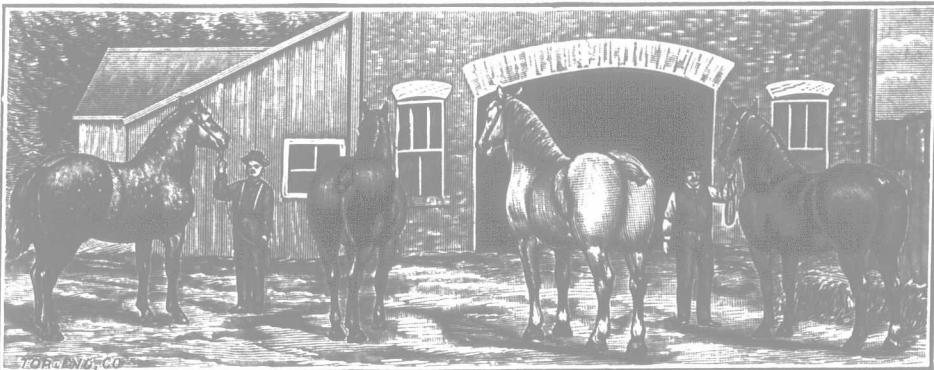
EIGHT IMPORTATIONS WITHIN PAST YEAR.

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

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

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

Address	J. H. TRUMAN,
H. W. TRUMAN,	Whittlesea, England.
Manager, London, Ont., Branch.	



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

GERMAN COACHERS, HACKNEYS AND GLYDESDALES

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

TERMS MADE TO SUIT PURCHASER.

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

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.

WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

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. Whitaker & 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 Tanworth swine, who have been so very successful in prizewinning at the leading 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. We 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, sah; 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 the convict.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WEIGHT OF ONIONS.

How many pounds are there in a bushel of onions?
Ans.—In Canada a bushel of onions weighs fifty 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...

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?

Ans.—Wood ashes are valuable as a fertilizer, because of the potash and lime they contain.

Ans.—Wood ashes are valuable as a fertilizer, because of the potash and lime they contain. The potash is in a readily available form...

WARTS—ORIGIN OF OXFORD SHEEP.

1. Yearling bull has warts on his body and head, one big one on his eyelid. What medicine would you use to remove them?
2. 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...

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.

Peter Newell, the artist, has a young son who seems to possess the faculty of making ready and cogent replies.

"Honor, Bridget, honor," cried the youth, taking another bite.

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, recent Shoe Bolts or Callous 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.

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

Queenston Gement

The best and cheapest

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

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

ISAAC USHER Queenston, Ontario.

A Branch Barn SARNIA, ONTARIO

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

Clydesdale and Percheron

stallions on hand. Inspection cordially invited.

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

CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES



OUR NEW IMPORTATION includes the best stallions and fillies that we were able to secure in Scotland...

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

GRAHAM BFO^o, Claremont, -- Ontario.

2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to R. & C. PALING, 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; 5 foals; four of them stallions and one filly; and two year-old fillies.

DAVID CARSTAIRS, BOMANTON P. O. COBBOURG STATION.



DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure.

Advertise in the Advocate AND GET BEST RESULTS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LEUCORRHEA.

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.

Ans.—Leucorrhœa 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.

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.

Ans.—1. Burns of this kind are usually followed by enlargements, which are hard to remove.

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 destruction of the frog.

Ans.—This case is not remarkable, as the plowing in the fall of stubble where wild oats have grown simply puts the seed in storage, to be drawn out for future crops.

Miscellaneous.

WILD OATS.

Three years ago I had a field badly infested with wild oats. I plowed it in the fall and worked it up well the following spring.

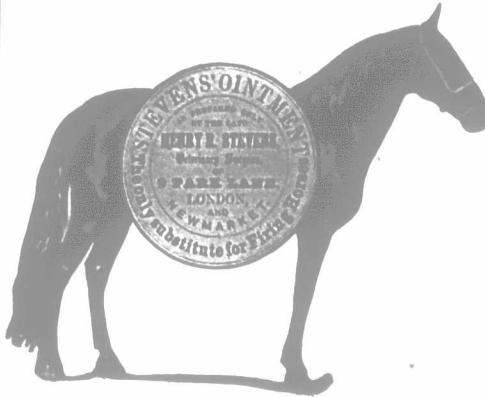
Ans.—This case is not remarkable, as the plowing in the fall of stubble where wild oats have grown simply puts the seed in storage.

TRADE NOTE.

It seems almost incredible that such magnificent pianos can be sold for such figures as are quoted by Ye Olds Firm of Heinzman & Co.

WHY NOT IN CANADA?

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

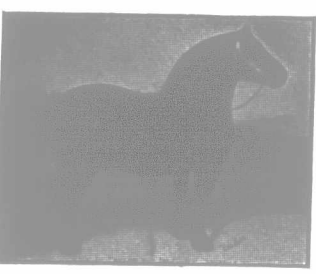


AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year. OURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements.

Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now.

EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal Agents for Canada.

PERCHERONS



We have a choice lot of pure-bred Percherons for sale, ranging from 2 to 4 years of age, with size and quality 1 colt not 2 yet, weighs 1,600 lbs.

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

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.Q.

KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM Clydesdales, Shor horns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Special offering at present for young stock.

Advertisement for S. & H. HARRIS' HARNESS REQUISITES. Lists various products like Saddle Paste, Jet Black Oil, and British Polishing Paste. Includes the text 'YOU HAVE THE BEST'.

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

GOSSIP.

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 eye.

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 on.

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.

Feeding For Profit

Means the use of Dr. Hess Stock Food—nature's splendid aid to rapid growth, physical vitality and perfect health. It means weight without waste and the rapid conversion of food to fat. It means the 250 lb or 300 lb hog in the least possible number of feeding days.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic, laxative and reconstructive, that the medical institutions of the land endorse for promoting digestion and assimilation. If these institutions of medicine know of nothing better than Dr. Hess Stock Food it must be good.



Feed your hogs Dr. Hess Stock Food regularly as directed, disinfect the pens, bedding and feeding places once a week with Instant Louse Killer, and if you have any loss from disease, we give a positive written guarantee that your money will be refunded.

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

Our Information Bureau.—For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, a little yellow card enclosed in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) at any time.

Remember that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

Dr. Hess Stock Book Free, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

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

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Pandora Range

Strong Grates

"Pandora" grates are composed of three bars, with short bull-dog teeth, with grip, chop up and throw down the gritty clinkers, but squeeze the hard coal upwards.

The two outer bars work on the centre one, and all three are held together in one strong iron frame, which can be removed by merely unscrewing one bolt. This is a great point in a range. Most range grates require expensive experts to take out old ones and put in new grates. You can do the trick on a "Pandora" in ten minutes, with a ten cent piece for a screw driver. Isn't that simple, convenient, inexpensive?

The more you know about the "Pandora" the better you'll like it.

SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET.

McClary's

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 Bloemfontein, 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 stalkions 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 Stevespruit, 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 Topman, carried off the first prize wherever 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. Davies' Imp. Long Sam. We also have a few choice young sows from Dalmeny Topman 2nd; some are bred, and some are ready to breed."

9 GORDS IN 10 HOURS BY ONE MAN

RUNS EASY; NO BACK ACHE.

Forced to cut fast by large coil springs.

EASILY CARRIED. SAWS DOWN TREES

Springs can be adjusted to suit a boy 12 years old or the strongest man.

Folds Like a Pocket Knife.

With our Folding Sawing Machine. Saws any kind of timber. Instantly adjusted to cut log square on rough or level ground. Operator always stands straight. One man can saw more with it than two men can in any other way, and do it easier. Saw blades 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2 or 7 ft. long. Champion, Diamond or Lance Teeth, to suit your timber. **GUARANTEE.**—If any part breaks within three years, we will send a new part without charge. Send for Free Catalog showing latest improvements, giving testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency.

FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 116 and 18 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Illinois.

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

GOSSIP.

Industrial Note.—“Oo-oo!” 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-iron.”

“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 call sheet.

“What room were you in?” he asked with an air of soon proving to the guest that the boy had done his duty.

“Parlor B,” was the answer. “There is no call on the sheet for parlor B,” said the clerk. “There must be some mistake.”

“Of course there was,” said Hummel, triumphantly. “Here I've been lying 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 head 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 Petrolia, Ont., on the London to Sarnia branch of the G. T. R., should attract those 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 young importer will have for sale by auction 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 prize-winning 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 Fear, 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 pure-bred 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 p.m. This is the last call; read the advertisement in this issue, and be there on time.

Spavin and Ring-bone

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 fails. 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.

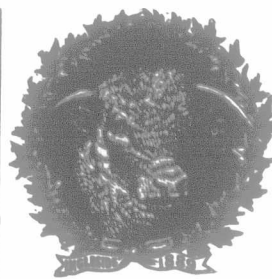
A QUICK, SHARP CUT DEHORNING

Keystone Knife is the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.

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 guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 394.



H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

headed by imp. Onward, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 3 years old; also 1 bull 13 months old, a high-class herd-header. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. Inspection invited.

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Three bull calves for sale, out of imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females.

VALLEY FARM, Washington, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm, Brookston, Ontario.

Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN OAT-TL-B (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

The Fall Fairs are over, but the

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS are still at the top. No more females will be sold from the herd this season, but there are still ten very promising young bulls for sale at special prices to quick buyers. om

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

Strathroy Station & P. O., Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN OLANOV, Manager.

H. OARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONTARIO.

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 electric) 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 you or not. 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

PAY WHEN CURED.

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. K. 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. EYCKMAN, 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.

FREE BOOK. CALL TO-DAY. 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, as I can help you.

OFFICE HOURS:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m. DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN.

GOSSIP.

Stranger out West—"Do express trains stop here?"

Station Agent—"Only for railway officials and train robbers."

Alice—"Mr. Bjenks is a man of fine presence, isn't he?"

Grace—"Oh! Stealing jam! I'm going to tell mamma!"

Mabel—"Where does Madge get her good looks from, her father or her mother?"

General Kuropatkin's slogan is now "On to Harbin." The only trouble with this is that Field Marshal Oyama has a better one.

A washerwoman applied for help to a gentleman, who gave her a note to the manager of a certain club.

Very shortly afterward the answer came back: "Dear Sir—I dare say she does, but I don't fancy the job."

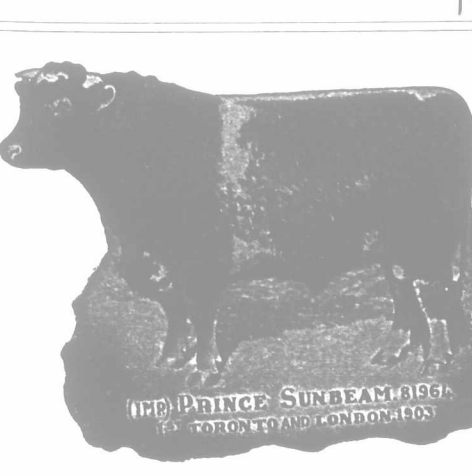
The fallacy of asking too many questions is generally followed by much embarrassment.

"How do you know that is my hat?" "I don't know it, suh," said the boy.

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.

Just after the Russian Admiral Alexieff departed from Port Arthur a member of Congress met Admiral Dewey and discussed the situation.

"What made Alexieff quit in such haste?" inquired the statesman.



FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We shall present for purchase this season Three Imported Bulls

In addition to the best lot of our own breeding we have ever offered

Send for catalogue

Apply JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession.

Apply T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, 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.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An offering of a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Wischester."

Apply 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.

Scotch-bred Shorthorns—Choice animals as to size, quality and breeding.

High-class Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Class Down Sheep

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex

Apply JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE. FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood.

Apply 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.

Apply W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

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 keep.

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 have.

Too many of us enjoy life as they had pudding in the Alice in Wonderland Adventures—"every other day" except today.

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.

At the dispersion sale, last month, of Lord Llangattock's Hendre Stud of Shire horses, high prices were realized for the most desirable animals.

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.

Remember the stars, but do not forget the steps.

TEACHING A HORSE TO STAND. "One of the very best broncho breakers I ever knew—a Californian he was—taught me very many valuable tricks in handling range horses," writes Mr. W. C. Barnes, in the Gazette.

His method was this: As soon as he had his coil fastened and had ridden 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 few of these 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.

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 and Yorkshires



Just arrived from England and Scotland, personally selected and up-to-date in type and breeding.

Apply H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires FOR SALE.

Apply CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford (Ontario) P. O. and Station.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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.

Apply J. & E. OGINNICK, Chatham, Ont.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns FOR SALE.

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

Apply HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

The very best going, 5 young bulls, 10 young heifers, a few cows in calf.

Apply JAS. McARTHUR, Pine Grove Stock Farm, GOBLE'S, ONT.

SHORTHORNS and LINCOLNS

For sale: Choice bulls and heifers; also a few ram lambs, at reasonable prices, from imported and home-bred stock.

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

SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price and description write to W. J. MITTON, Mapleton Park Farm, THAMESVILLE, ONT.

Shorthorns, either sex; also Oxford rams, for prices and particulars write 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.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING: Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit.

Apply JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.

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

GOSSIP.

"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.)

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 curiosities 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 open-mouthed 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.
 "Sho!" muttered the old man to himself 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 pistol.

"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, somewhat abashed. "I guess I have a right to shoot it."

"Not by a whole lot," said the thug. "Gimme it!"

"And ten seconds later," added Mr. Flaherty, "the thug was walking away with my friend's new pistol."

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

Just as They Are



The cut shows them—catalog 1-103 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 Point: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

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 WAIT BE UP-TO-DATE

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

FOR SALE JERSEY BULL, 2 years, Rushton Lord Grafton, by the pure St. Lambert bull, Lucy's Liggar of St. Anne's, out of Lady Grafton of Lee Farm, a 42 lb. cow. This bull has won this season, 1st Sherbrooke, 2nd Quebec, and 1st St. Johnsbury, Vt. Price \$75.00.
 F. S. WETHERALL, Cookshire, Que.

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.

Riverside Holsteins

80 head to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Imp. Victor de Kol Pietertje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad.
 MATT. HUBARDSON & SON, Haldimand Co., Caledonia P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE: HOLSTEIN BULLS

from 1 to 9 months, and a few HEIFER CALVES that are bred right, and feed right to obtain the highest development of dairy qualities—from GREAT SIREs and GRAND COWS. (All improved breeds have been made so by improved methods of breeding and feeding, and to attain progress the breeders must keep pushing.) We have every facility for breeding and developing stock at Annandale, and can sell YOU stock that will give you results. Write for just what you want, and do it now.
 GEO. RICE, Annandale 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.
 W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFERING 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. BOLLEWRT, 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.

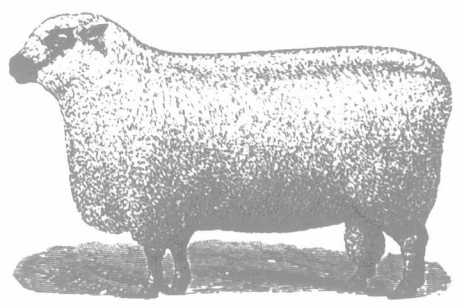
At Middleton Hall Hackney sale, Brentwood, Eng., Mr. R. T. Thornton's property, Sept. 24th, Mr. O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., secured two mares, Marchioness and Langton Lily, ten and eleven years old respectively. Mr. Sorby also bought a filly foal, by Diplomatist.

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
 Feeders 65,967
 Total 156,972

"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 prize-winning 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 best cow 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 three-year-old heifers, Pietertje Abbecker 2nd, out of Pietertje Abbecker, 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-months-old 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
 J. G. HANMER, Brantford, Ont.

PRICE LIST.
McDOUGALL'S SHEEP DIP
 Liquid, Paste and Solid.
 20 oz tin, liquid, 35c.; 1/2 gal. tin, liquid, \$1 25; 1 gal. tin, liquid, \$2 25; 20 oz tin, paste, 35c.; 5 lb tin, paste, \$1 25; 10 lb. tin, paste, \$2 25; 1 lb. block, solid, 25c.; 5 lb. block, solid, \$1.00. Charges prepaid on 1 gal. or 10 lbs.
 THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Guelph, Ont. General Agents.

FARNHAM OXFORDS
 We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importations annually. 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" SHROPSHIREs
 Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and mutton and the type that pleases. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 94.
 W. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.
 A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address:
 A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

LEICESTER SHEEP FOR SALE
 Lambs and yearlings, either sex. For description 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 Shropshire rams for sale. They are from the best stock to be had in England, and will be sold at very reasonable prices. Also ram lambs and young ewes.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.
 The Burford Flock of Shropshires won eleven prizes at 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 BROS., Burford, Ont.

Dorset Sheep and Lambs, also Large Yorkshire pigs from imp. boars, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars write to
 ELMER DYMENT, 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, Harriston, Ont.

FOR SALE—PURE SHROPSHIRE RAM
 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 shearing rams. Prices reasonable. For particular apply to
 J. A. M. VAN NOSTRAND, Vandorf, Ont.
 Imported and Shropshire Rams and Ewes from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at very moderate prices. Imported and home-bred Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all straight Scotch, of the best quality, and at prices you can stand. Write for catalogue and prices.
 Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.
 Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

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

GOSSIP.

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 winter.

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, Ont., 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 superior-milking 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 Leonard, and the cows again in calf to the same bulls. The young bulls to be sold are a nice, straight-lined, thick lot.

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

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

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

ZENOLEUM

Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Pig's Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or see gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.25. ZENOLEUM 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. "Glenalrn Farm."

TAMWORTHS

30 head from 2 to 5 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices. D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, several about 4 to 7 months old, our 1st and 2nd prize boars at Toronto under 6 months, our 1st and 2nd prize sows under 6 months; also some of our yearlings, sows and boars, prizewinners at Toronto. These are nearly all the direct get of Cowill's Choice, our old sweepstakes boar for several years at Toronto. Also several Shorthorn bull calves, 8 to 10 months old, and some grand young heifers. All at moderate prices. Write to-day, or you may miss a snap.

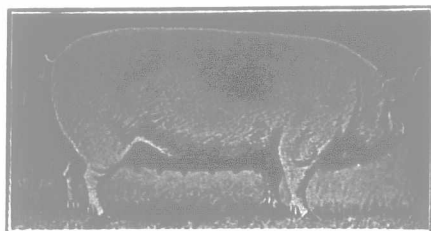
COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O. Grafton, G. T. R.

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 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 reasonable. 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. 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.

LARGE YORKSHIRES GLENBURN HERD—upwards of 100 fine spring pigs, sired by imported Holywell Hewson. Also a few 6 month s'boars. Prices reasonable. DAVID BARR, JR., BENEFREW, ONT.

About 55,000 feeding lambs were shipped from Chicago last week. This 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 high-bred 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 high-class 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, Hill-clore, Hillcrest, making up a harem of sows that are models of type and smoothness, with abundance of the best bone. 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 want.

Oak Lodge YORKSHIRES

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, BURFORD, ONT.

Hillcrest Herd of English Berkshires.

CRAMPS,
Pain in the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, and all kinds of Summer Complaint are quickly cured by taking



Dr. Fowler's Extract of 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 Short-horn 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: A. GILMORE & SONS, Huntingdon Co. Athelstan P. O., Que.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

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 Rosberry and Broomhouse Beau—14514—bred by Wm. B. Wallace, Broomhouse, Corstorphine, Scotland. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders. JOS. FEATHERSTON & SON, Streetsville, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

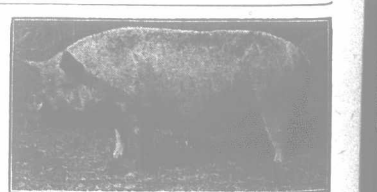
Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin. Address: WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

Special white 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 L. ROGERS, C. P. R. and G. T. R. Emery P. O.

FOR SALE—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

CHESTER WHITES—Good bacon type. Shropshire sheep and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Write for prices. W. F. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.



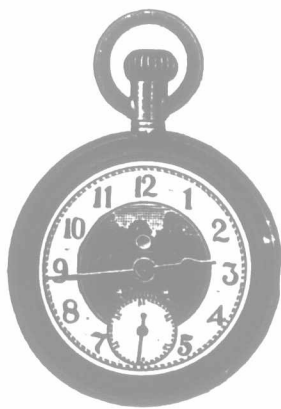
Have now for sale a lot of growthy youngsters of good length, with extra good bone. JOHN LAHMER, VINE P. O., ONT. Vine Station, G. T. R., near Barrie.

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

VALUABLE PREMIUMS Given to our present subscribers for securing New Subscriptions to the
FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME MAGAZINE

The Greatest Offer Ever Made by Any Paper in Canada

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld. Every premium we are giving can be relied upon as being strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles.



HALF SIZE

Lady's Watches

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

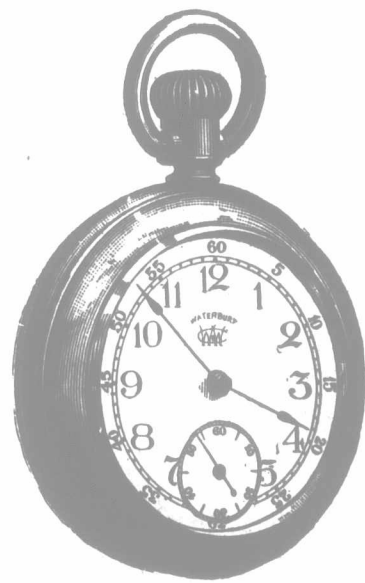
No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement, very finely timed and stem wind. **NINE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$11.50.



Gent's Watches

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

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

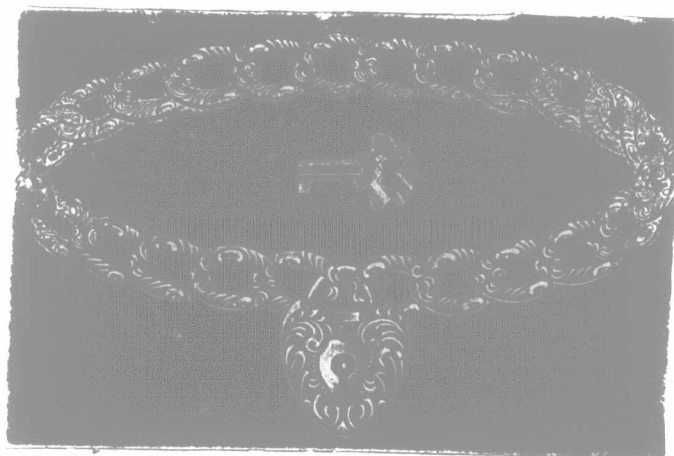


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THE Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE

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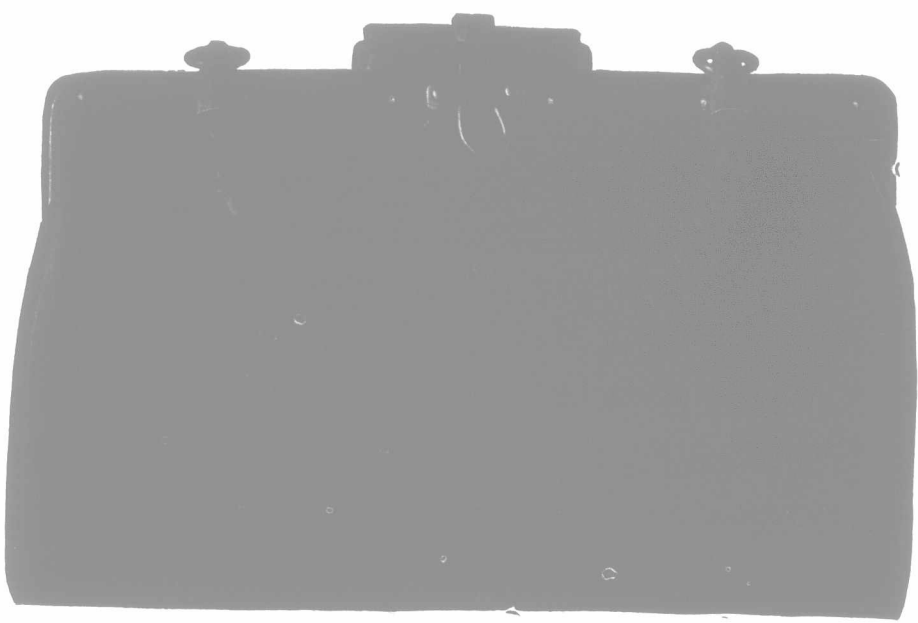
Cash must accompany all subscriptions. Premiums sent immediately upon receiving the new names.



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

Remember, 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.

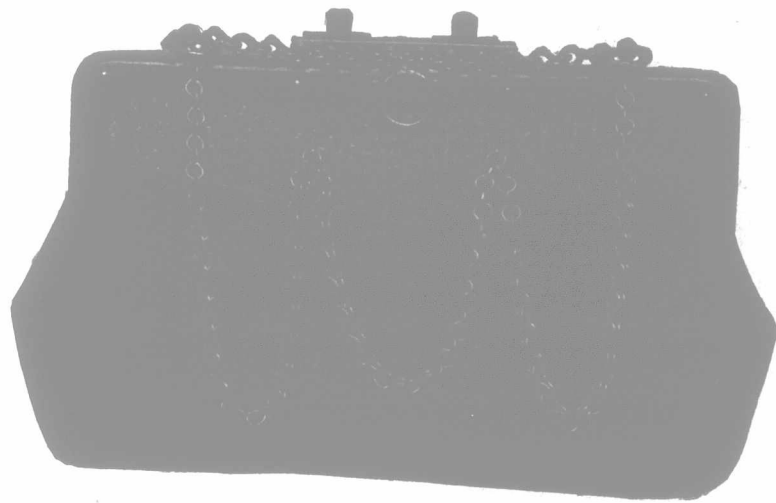
Every new subscriber to count in getting a premium must be a farmer (freeholder or tenant), not minors or employees.



Lady's Hand-bag

SIZE, 4½ x 7½ inches.

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



Lady's Wrist-bag

SIZE, 3¼ x 6 inches.

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

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED,

London, Ont.

SEE OTHER SIDE.

BEATS ALL BARGAIN DAYS

Premiums given our Old Subscribers and Agents for securing New Subscribers to
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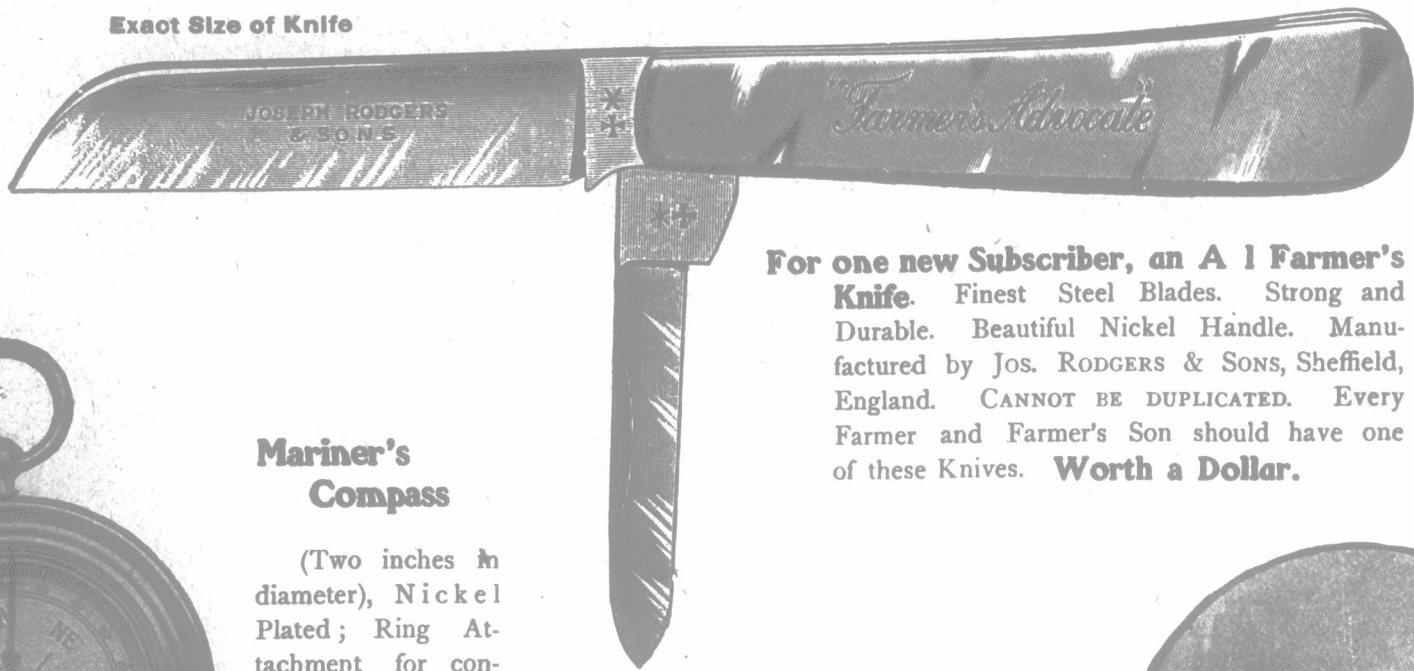
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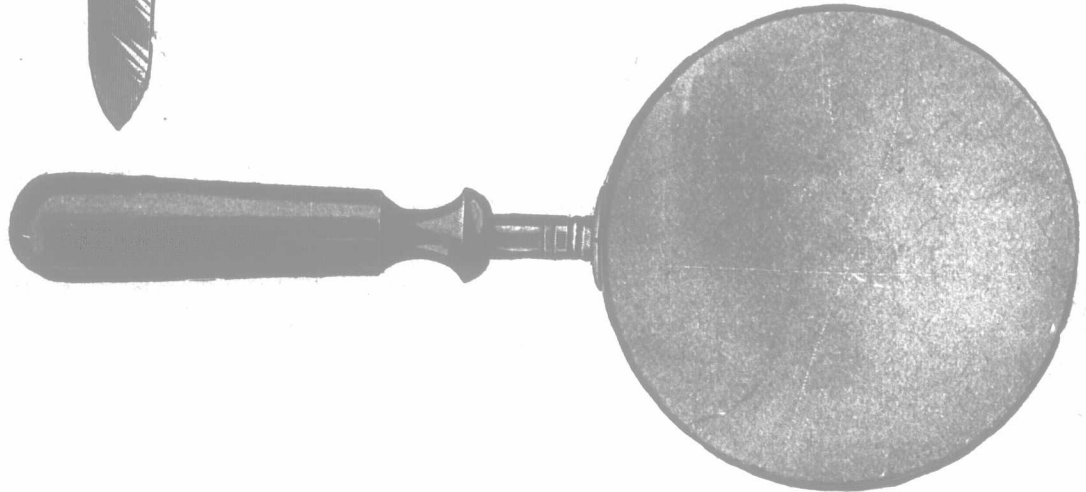


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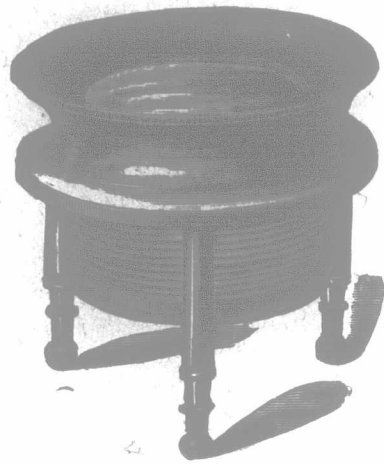


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