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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO. OCTOBER 12, 1905. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 681

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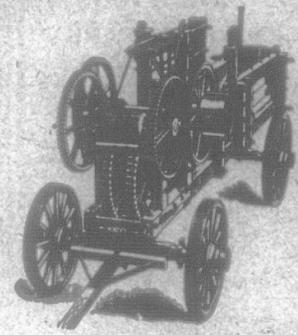
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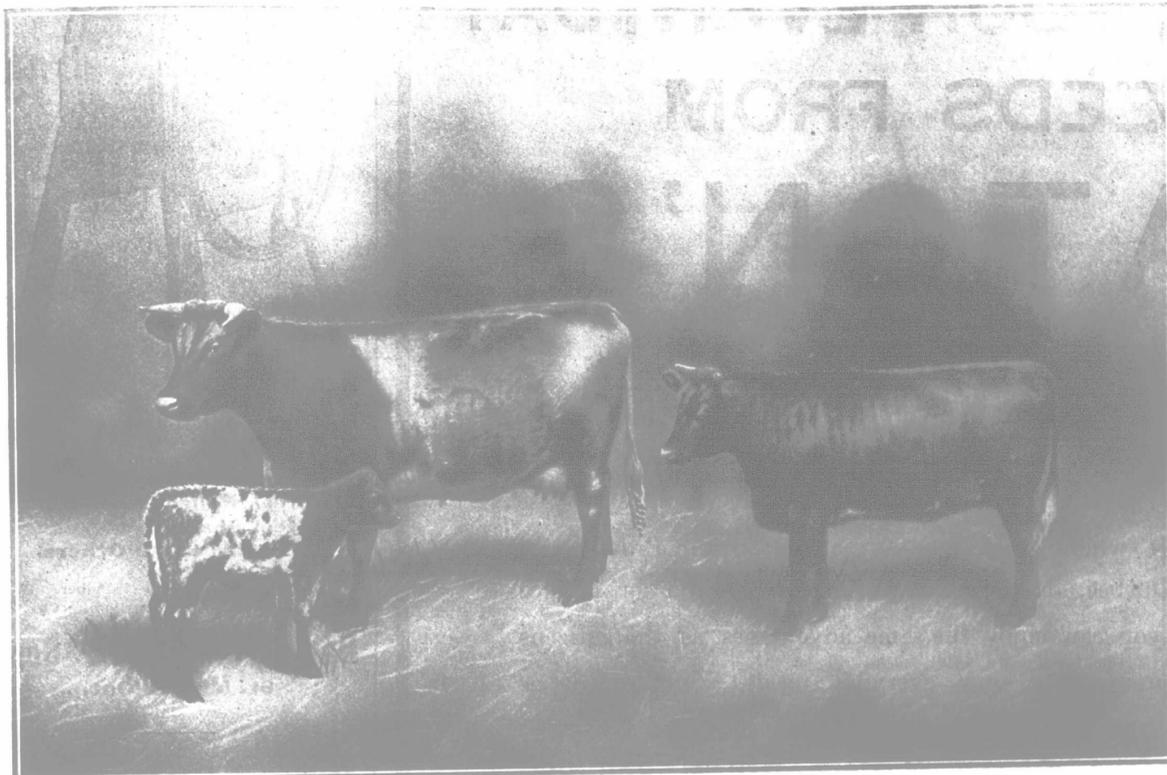
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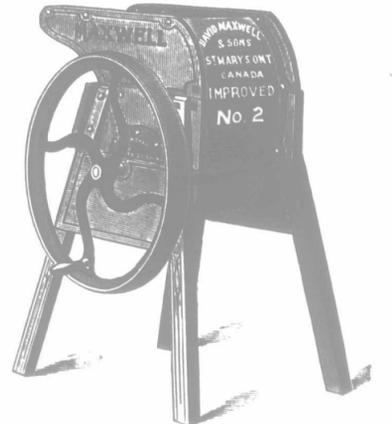
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VOL. XL. LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 12, 1905. No. 681

### EDITORIAL.

#### Prospects for N. S. Agricultural College.

On October 17th there opens at Truro, N. S., the first regular two-year course of the first real agricultural college in the Maritime Provinces. For some years there had been a school of agriculture at this point, but for lack of properly qualified faculty and proper equipment it had never accomplished a satisfactory class of work, and it would probably have been better for the cause of agricultural education in the east if it had never existed. The principal of the new institution is Prof. Cumming, B. A., a native of Nova Scotia, but erstwhile of Iowa and of Guelph, Ont. The Professor of Horticulture is F. C. Sears, for some years in charge of the School of Horticulture, at Wolfville, N. S. The Farm Manager and Agriculturist is F. L. Fuller, whose management of the property while run as a Provincial farm has commended him to the people of the Province. The Poultry Manager and Lecturer is J. P. Landry, well and favorably known to the poultrymen of the Maritime Provinces. The Animal Husbandry Lecturer will be Principal Cumming; a Veterinary Science Instructor, W. Jakeman, V. S., is included among the staff, capable assistance in the scientific subjects will be secured from the faculty of the Provincial Normal School at this point, and there is no doubt the course of lectures and practical work will be first-class and up-to-date in every respect.

If ever there was need for an educational institution, there was need of this one in the Atlantic Provinces. Not that it was the result of any popular clamor, rather that the public apathy indicated the need for an influence of this kind to create a demand for itself by infusing a spirit of appreciation, confidence and enthusiasm into the agriculture of the country. Agriculture down in these Provinces has advanced slowly in the face of grave disabilities. It has suffered from division of interest on the part of the husbandman, between farm and forest, between farm and sea. Diversity of industries is an excellent thing for a country when carried on each by its own class, but when farmers are tempted to diversify by engaging in some other occupation besides the cultivation of the soil, it invariably leads to neglect of the farm and its possibilities for the immediate dollar of the lumber woods or the sea harvest. There is no doubt one of the prime factors in Ontario's unexampled agricultural progress has been the singleness of reliance and of purpose with which her farmers have been compelled to prosecute the industry. The spur of progress is always necessary. It is a spur that actuates not only the individual, but the state as a whole. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick it is only of recent years that the lumber supply in the vicinity of the leading farming districts has seriously diminished. Hence, agriculture is in an early stage of evolution, so far at least as practice is concerned. The Eastern farmer is by no means lacking in knowledge; he is, perhaps, a better reader than his Ontario confrere, but reading alone is not sufficient; progress means practice, experience, and here he is lacking. He will improve with time, but as yet the many problems peculiar to his conditions, as well as others of a more general nature, remain to be worked out and demonstrated convincingly by local examples. Then, too, the soil for the most part is rather light, much of the land is hilly and broken, and the range of crops in most sections is comparatively limited. For instance,

corn, which has been one of the greatest of all factors in the education of the Ontario farmer, is in the East far from being an unqualified success. Clover, also, has been little grown, not, however, because of unfavorable climate, but because of the lack of a clear understanding of Maritime soil chemistry. So, in many other ways, farming in the Eastern Provinces has suffered many grave disabilities, as compared with other parts of Canada, and it is no wonder it has not appealed to the enthusiasm of the people. Conditions have been aggravated by the proximity of the New England cities with their allurements for the graduates of Maritime public schools and colleges, so that the best young blood has been sapped from the country to a deplorable extent. The movement has been more pronounced because agriculture, being in a crude and slowly progressive period, could not but suffer by contrast with the modern cities and industries of the States to the south.

It was not to be expected that an agricultural college situated amidst such conditions would be able to obtain very many students for the first few years. It must create its own demand. This will take time. Meanwhile, the best friend is not the one who predicts spectacular success, but the one who is content with small beginnings, relying upon its own cumulative force to advance it in the public esteem until it shall attain to the fulness of its purpose. We were by no means disappointed to learn that an attendance of not more than fifteen was expected for the regular two-year course. The Ontario Agricultural College for many years had a small enrollment of indifferent material, and has gradually advanced to its present enviable position of all but universal approbation. But, even yet Ontarians, while commending it, do not fully estimate the influence the O. A. C. has had upon the agriculture of their Province. To do so, one must visit some place which has suffered for the lack of such an institution. An agricultural college is not merely a training school for a few young men; it becomes a scene of investigation and a fountain of progressive influence that pervades the whole life of the community it serves. To be effective it must be in close touch with the people. In times past the Maritime people have been pointed to the O. A. C., at Guelph, but it was situated too far away, conditions were different, much of the instruction given was not adapted to their needs, and it was to most of them a remote affair, much as European stations are to Ontario farmers. The new college is right amidst them, under representative conditions, and from it the people may expect a vigorous infusion of wholesome information and influence, instead of the more or less unassimilable doses that have hitherto been filtering in from outside Provinces and States. The college will be doing untold good, even though few students pass through its halls for years to come.

As a means of accomplishing immediate benefit, and at the same time convincing the young men of the country, as the class who attended last winter were convinced, what the school is prepared to do for them, it is intended for some years to lay much stress on the special short courses of a fortnight or so in the winter, it being thought that two weeks spent on men actually engaged in the business will do more good than two years spent on some of the students who would in all probability constitute a part of the longer or regular class. Working on this line, depending upon merit to commend it, there is no doubt whatever that the College will succeed in drawing the best young farmers of the

country, and become in time a mighty force, tending to the uplifting and advancement of agriculture in Maritime Canada.

The regular two-years course will be as nearly as possible identical with that at Guelph, Ont., with a view to enabling those who wish to graduate with the degree of B. S. A. to spend two years at Truro and then go to Guelph, taking up third and fourth year work there. The arrangement is an admirable one from the standpoint of economy, and will enable the faculty at Truro to concentrate effort upon the two-year and shorter courses.

There is one thing lacking yet in the equipment. The provision as to lecture rooms, laboratories, stock, farm, etc., though modest in scale, are first-class, but there is need for a student-residence building. Although board may be obtained at fairly reasonable terms in the neighboring town of Truro, it is found that a number of parents who wish to send their boys to the school are afraid to do so lest they might be located in undesirable private boarding houses. The only reason a dormitory was not included in the first place was the need for economy and the uncertainty regarding the number of students, which made the revenue a doubtful sum. It is felt, however, that the dormitory must ultimately be provided, and it is a question whether it would not have been better to have had it from the first. It may increase the expense somewhat and entail difficulties in administration, but it would undoubtedly augment the attendance and contribute to efficiency. Experience in the residences of similar colleges convinces us that life in an agricultural college dormitory is for the most part of a very wholesome nature, while the benefits of living right in the midst of farm operations, in which students should share, is considerable. We have discussed this matter with Principal Cumming, and know he is in favor of the residence system. We believe the Government of Nova Scotia is anxious to do all in its power to add every feature that will improve the College. It remains for the farmers to rally round it and state to their representatives in the House of Assembly that they must have such an addition to the equipment. The N. S. Farmers' and the Fruit-growers' Associations might well take this matter up, and we are confident they would not appeal in vain.

#### The Grange in United States.

Though interest in the Grange in Canada seems to have waned to some extent, yet there are signs of a reviving life just at present, and some information about what this organization on the South side of the line has accomplished will prove timely. There the organization is a national one, is rapidly increasing its membership, and has secured a position of influence unknown to any other body outside of party politics. A report brought in by the legislative committee of the National Grange recently, and approved and adopted by the body, is a model of wise choice as to the importance of the questions discussed to the welfare of the whole nation, and these questions are, many of them, of importance to Canada also. The Grange report places emphasis on the extension of foreign markets, and already much is being done through the help of the Agricultural Department at Washington to make American products, both raw and manufactured, known in the markets of the world. Connected with this question is the one of adulteration of foods, which receives the committee's attention, and they point out the evils resulting to honest manufacturers and to the great body of

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AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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consumers by these false practices. In regard to traffic, they endorse the speedy construction of the Panama Canal; they ask national aid in building public highways, and they urge the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi to the Atlantic by way of the Great Lakes. They continue to advocate the extension of the rural free delivery system, which was secured at first largely through the influence of the Grange, and they also strongly recommend the establishment of postal savings banks as being especially helpful to the poorer population of the country. Besides the requests to Congress to give attention to these two points, they endorse the suggestion that the election of United States senators should be by the direct vote of the people, and suggest that Congress be granted a more extended control over corporations, a power that would not interfere with legitimate business, but would be in a position to prevent or punish fraud.

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### A Trip Through the Rockies.

(Editorial correspondence.)

To one who for the first time makes the trip over the Canadian Pacific Railway and through the Rocky Mountains the scenery is awfully interesting, while to the ardent admirer of mountain scenery, repeated journeys over this line only serve to increase the interest. From an aesthetic point of view the mountains are a relief to the eye after travelling for days the flat and comparatively unvarying topography and scenery of the wheat fields of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the ranch lands of Alberta. In an hour or two after leaving Calgary on the westward trip the traveller finds renewed interest in the foothills which farther east would be dignified with the title of mountains, but which here are but "stepping stones to higher things," and when one reaches Banff, the first station of importance in the mountains, he finds himself in the midst of a colony of towering monuments of rock of immense proportions with their snow-capped heads in the clouds from 9,000 to 12,000 feet above the level of the roads by which they are approached.

A national park of 5,000 acres is here reserved by the Government, which, with its half dozen hotels, numerous private boarding houses and summer cottages, makes this a favorite resort for tourists and travellers who tarry for a day, a week, or longer, enjoying the hot sulphur baths, the pure, fresh air, and the charming drives on the smooth, well-kept roads winding their way through the valleys and up the mountain sides to heights deemed impossible for carriage conveyances when in the valley below, while the more ambitious and venturesome, on foot, climb to still higher altitudes, to look down from these elevations upon houses below of considerable size, appearing like miniatures from the dizzy height to which the climber has scaled. One wonders how the population of six hundred souls secure a living where not even a cabbage patch is visible, and all provisions must be brought from outside points, but the signatures of visitors in the register in the office of the Park Superintendent show that hundreds of tourists in each of the summer and autumn months have been there, and doubtless have each paid tribute to the hotels, livery stables, swimming baths and souvenir stores, sufficient to support the people of the place in comfort. The charges, however, it must in fairness be said, are not extortionate, and the hotel fare, accommodation and service is first-class.

Following the Bow River in its tortuous windings, the road, some thirty miles west of Banff, a sign in rustic letters, visible from the train, marks the location of "the great divide," where the waters on one side of a grassy plot run eastward toward the Atlantic, and on the other to the Pacific ocean, in ever-increasing volume and power. At Field and Glacier, where the mountain views are splendid, the C. P. R. maintains first-class hotels for feeding passengers and housing those who have leisure to stay over for a time to enjoy the wholesome environment.

At Sicamous Junction, about equidistant from Calgary and Vancouver, is a branch road leading into the Okanagan and Vernon districts, where first-class farming, ranching and fruit-growing lands are found. Here Lord Aberdeen owns a beautiful fruit farm, and large quantities of fruit are shipped to the Northwest Provinces, to Winnipeg and other points, and a good revenue is secured therefrom. Some seventy-five miles further west is Kamloops, where ranching is largely in evidence, the presence of large bands of horses and bunches of commercial cattle in fine condition, proclaiming this section well adapted to the great and growing live-stock industry. Down the western slope towards the Pacific, following the serpentine course of the Fraser River, often in curves resembling the letter S, the train makes its way through enlarging clearings and cultivated valleys of somewhat circumscribed area, the river narrowing at places to rock-ribbed gorges where the water, tossing over rocks, foams and surges, finding itself later in the fullness of the noble Fraser, capable of carrying large steamers and furnishing a crop of Sockeye salmon of immense proportions, affording work for many hundreds of wage-earners and much profit to enterprising canning-factory managers who prosecute the industry on a very large scale. The run this year has quite exceeded the average of the last few years. Here, also, are found extensive sawmills, reducing the immense fir trees into lumber and building timber and shingles to meet the great demand for such material in all parts of the Dominion. Here comes into view Vancouver, beautiful for situation, rapidly growing, boasting now a population of 45,000, and expanding in all directions, owing to the prosperity of the people, the need of more houses being felt, and the value of property advancing by leaps and bounds. Vancouver is plainly destined to continue to be a place of great interest, with its splendid harbor and fine facilities for prosecuting profitable trade with the Orient, where the demand for our products promises to grow rapidly to great proportions.

## HORSES.

### The Value of Horse Power.

There is a great deal of energy wasted on some farms because of failure to attach a commercial value to horse power. By this we do not mean to complain that too much horse-power is used; rather, not enough of it is used; too much is wasted in stables and pastures. On a farm the teams cannot always be employed, and so long as they do the work there is a tendency to think they may as well rest between busy seasons, and the keeping of an extra horse or so on a two-hundred-acre farm is made light of. At the same time, if a job at teaming offers, many owners of these "star boarders" will refuse to take their horses out for less than \$3.00 or \$3.50 per diem. Rather will the boys loaf about town, or potter away at something on the farm, earning, perhaps, from \$1.50 down to nothing per day. To the writer this has always seemed inconsistent. We do not believe a man should work for ordinary wages and throw in the use of his team, nor do we hold that he should leave the farm for the gravel pit or the grading gang every time farm work gets slack, but there are opportunities in almost every community for the man who keeps his work in hand and keeps his team up in good heart, to turn a few dollars which will enable him to hire a man to take his place on the farm, meanwhile, and leave him a good profit besides. The horses will be none the worse for it; indeed, by feeding them a little extra and keeping their muscles hardened with occasional work, they are in far better trim to perform the farm work when it is to be done.

Even without going off the homestead, there are many jobs at which the team can be employed to advantage in odd seasons. We have in mind the case of a man on a fifty-acre farm, partly devoted to fruit-raising, who used to keep three horses to do the work that two could have done easily. One was a slow old jade, kept for odd jobs, that took almost as much time getting ready to start as a smart horse would have required to make the trip. Part of the grain fed to these three horses was purchased at full market price, so that the board of the extra one represented a considerable item of unnecessary cash outlay, yet so far from using them to bring in a revenue, the owner hired a professional teamster one season to haul gravel for a small job of concrete on his farm. Since then one of the younger mares that constituted the team, which were always kept in high fettle, contracted the kicking habit, and after endangering the lives of the owner and his family was traded at a discount for another horse. The vice was developed during periods of oestrus (it would have been good policy to breed her), but would probably never have occurred if the mare had been worked regularly, for then she was as tractable and faithful as could be wished. The trouble was an unfortunate combination of high feed, "heat" and idleness, which, with injudicious use of a harsh currycomb, made her "crabit." The owner of this mare used to lay great stress upon "keeping the hoe going," though the teams might stand idle for days.

A mature horse does not grow in value, nor can he be kept for nothing, hence the wisdom of making an effort to utilize the potential energy of farm teams. It is well to have a consistent estimation of the value of horse-power. It is just as much working capital as is money invested in implements or land, and the aim of a good business man is to make capital earn all it can.

### Canadian Horses at Portland.

The few horses exhibited by Canadian breeders at the Lewis and Clark Exhibition, at Portland, Oregon, made an excellent record in prizewinning. In the Clydesdale class, Hill Vasey, of Ladner, B. C., the only exhibitor in that class from Canada, won the first prize for stallion four years and over, the championship and the grand championship for the best stallion of the breed, any age, with his grand six-year-old bay horse, Premier Prince 9250, sired by Handsome Prince, dam the Canadian champion, Moss Rose 2nd, by McQueen. Mr. Vasey also won first prize for his stallion colt under one year, sired by Premier Prince, third, fourth and fifth for mares four years and over, first and second for three-year-old fillies, third for yearling filly, and first for filly foal under one year. Mr. Vasey also won first for heavy-draft pair with the mares Royal Clara and Royal Queen, and first for grade two-year-old mare with Fashion, sired by Premier Prince.

J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, of Chilliwack, B. C., also won a number of important prizes in Standard-breds and roadsters with high-class stock.

### Feeding Up a Team.

A reader has a team which he has worked hard all summer, and they have got down in flesh. The hide is tight, and they are dull. He would like to know what to do for them, and the recipe of a good condition powder.

Ans.—As there is likely to be considerable work for teams from now until winter, it cannot be expected that horses will lay on much flesh, but something can be done to bring working horses into healthy tone. First prepare them for a change of diet by giving a feed of boiled barley or oats on Saturday night instead of their regular grain, and give very little, if any, hay. Then the following morning give more boiled feed, so that the bowels will move freely. Feed lightly during the day, mostly upon boiled grain or bran. For subsequent feeding, where possible, give about two quarts of bran with the oats. Also give a feed of boiled grain about once or twice a week. As a tonic, feed in the grain twice a day for a week one dram each of the following: Sulphate of iron, gentian and nux vomica, and three drams of bicarbonate of soda. A pint of flax seed in the grain would also tend to make the coat soft and the skin loose. Before giving any treatment, however, make sure the teeth are in good shape. See that there are no sharp edges on the grinders and that they are even in length. After the above directions have been followed out feed liberally on good hay and clean oats for the main fodder, and give pure water. The amount of grain will have to be regulated by the amount of work done and the size of the horses. Idle horses, however, should have about three quarts of grain three times a day, and more in proportion to the severity of their work.

### The Horse's Shoulders and His Collar.

The shoulders and collars of the hard-working horses deserve the closest attention and special care. Autumn plowing and other hard duties are dependent on the soundness of the shoulders, which in turn is maintained by the perfect adaptation of the collar to the conformation of the sides of the horse's neck and shoulders. Almost everybody talks knowingly about the different makes and styles of collars, yet it is the rarest thing to hear anyone mention the style of hames. The hames, to bring the collar up to the sides of the horse's neck, must be so changed in form that the collar can be forced up snugly to every part of the sides of the horse's neck, which can be done by tacking on pieces of wood or leather so as to have the hames fit the exact form of the horse's neck, then there is no question about the shoulder coming up to the neck when the hame straps are properly buckled.

As no two horses' necks and shoulders are alike, it is the duty of the owner or driver to see to it that the hames are first altered to fit the sides of the horse's neck that is to work in them. If the neck is thin through its central portion the hames must be built out to fit into this depression, but when the neck is thick through its central part (staggy) then the hames must be filled in at the upper portions in circular form to fit such fulness, and so on, whatever the conformation may be. Unfortunately, almost all makes of hames are straight about the bottom portion, and if all horses had flat necks of even thickness, then there would be little trouble in fitting collars or changing harness. Every horse should have his own working collar and harness with as much propriety as each one of us should have our own shoes. Just think of a whole family or neighborhood changing shoes with one another every day or week, as the horse's collar and harness are changed about, and how long would it be before there would be a great complaint about sore feet? And if the horses could talk there would be a great demand on the drivers to keep each horse's harness sacred to its owner (the horse).

While the attention of the reader has heretofore been called to the method of preparing the collar for its perfect adaptation to the neck and shoulders of the horse, it will probably make it doubly impressive to repeat that every worker of leather to a specific form invariably soaks the leather in water before the shaping process is commenced, and the collarmaker cut and sewed the leather dry, but, before it is stuffed and put into form the leather is made as pliant as water can make it, then filled and placed on a block or form supposed to be about the breadth and thickness of a horse's neck, then shaped to its contour to the taste of the manufacturer by beating and manipulating its shoulder surface, and left there to dry and hold its form.

Now, why is it that the horseman or driver does not take a lesson from the collarmaker when he wants to fit the new or old collar to the horse's neck, and give the horse a fair chance to mould the bearing surface perfectly to his shoulders? Well, it is probably for the reason that he supposes that the hame-maker, as well as the collar manufacturer, knew just what was needed for every horse, and he picks out of a lot of collars those which seem to be about right, and trusts to luck until his horses' shoulders are so sore that he is obliged to lay them up or work

them with terrible suffering, and possibly ruin a valuable service animal. Hames and collars are made for the trade, but it is the duty of every plowman to aid the horses in every way towards perfect-fitting hames and collars. And it is to be done by first being sure that the hames are just the form for bringing the collar up to the sides of the horse's neck, then with the proper length of collar (say Saturday evening), wrap the collar to be fitted round and round many times with sacking, old blankets or other material, and keep this wrapping thoroughly wet. Monday morning unwind the wet covering, and with a piece of fork-handle or other smooth stick beat up the face or shoulder-bearing surface of the collar to loosen up the filling and make the leather pliant and yielding, put it on the horse's neck, buckle up the hame-straps top and bottom so as to bring the collar-rim snug to the neck, and in one day's moderate work the horse will fit the bearing surface to his shoulder better than it is possible for the collarmaker on his block.—[Farmer's Gazette.]

### Horse too Keen.

A Manitoba correspondent writes that he has a horse which is too keen and wants to pull the whole load. He would like to know if a severe bit would do any good.

We have found that horses of this kind can very often be made to take life a little easier by giving gentler treatment. A bit severe enough to hold the horse easily, but not so harsh as to irritate him, should be used. So much depends upon the toughness of the mouth that one cannot say with certainty what sort of bit would be best. Sometimes a simple two-piece bit is effective, but we have had to use a chain bit on some horses. Very often a horse will go much steadier without blinkers than with them, and it is always best to hitch two fairly smart horses together, as, if one is slow, it often excites the other to hurry up his mate.



Baron Gartly (Imp.) [4789].

Second prize in the aged Clydesdale Stallion class at the National Exhibition, Toronto, and first and male champion at the Central Canada, Ottawa, 1905. Property of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

### Splendid Paper—Splendid Knives.

I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the knives which you sent me as a premium. They are all you represented them, and any farmer should be pleased to have one in his possession. I will try and secure some more subscribers for your splendid paper. Wishing you every success.

WILLIAM ALLUM.

Frontenac Co., Sept. 27, 1905.

### Full Address Necessary.

Writers of questions or contributions to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" are again reminded that no attention can be paid to communications or enquiries which are not accompanied by the full name and post-office address. This is imperative. Writers will please govern themselves accordingly. Several persons have been sending us letters and post cards, some having no name at all, others merely initials, and others giving no post office.

## STOCK.

### Fredericton, N. B., Exhibition.

The City of Fredericton, beautifully situated on the banks of the St. John River, becomes the Mecca every two years of the agriculturists and others of the Province of New Brunswick, for here, at the Provincial capital, is held alternately with the City of St. John the Provincial exhibition.

President Campbell and Secretary Hooper had everything ready on the opening day, and by the end of the second day everything was in full swing. The only delay was in the arrival of the stock from Halifax exhibition, which came by a special train. It is a pity that the three leading shows of the Maritime Provinces (Halifax, Fredericton and Charlottetown) should run into one another quite so close. We hope to see some arrangement made so that the dates will not lap. Weather was favorable, except on one day, and the attendance good.

The display of live stock, though not quite so large as at Halifax, was good. Many animals were exhibited at both places, and although there were different judges in some classes, the rating was much the same. Entries were about on a par with two years ago. Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Ont., judged beef cattle and hogs, assisted with the latter by John Campbell, of Woodville, Ont. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., placed the dairy cattle; C. M. McRae, of Ottawa, heavy horses; Dr. H. G. Reed, of Georgetown, Ont., the light horses; John Campbell, the sheep, and G. B. Cottrelle, Milton, Ont., the poultry. In nearly all cases, we believe, the exhibitors were well satisfied with the awards. In last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" appeared a brief report of the horses. The remaining classes will be also reviewed rather cursorily, as many of the entries had been previously considered at Halifax.

BEEF CATTLE.—In Shorthorns, Lieut.-Gov.

Snowball, of Chat-ham, N. B.; F. W. Thompson, Ft. Lawrence, N. S.; and C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S., were the chief exhibitors, and made a creditable display. Archibald won first on aged bulls and diploma with Hunt-lywood, but for the latter honor was hard pressed by a two-year-old bull owned by Lieut.-Gov. Snowball, a bull with a splendid top line, good substance and good fleshing. Yearlings were an even lot. Archibald won first place, and Thompson second. Lieut.-Gov. Snowball won first place in the next class with a roan of good quality, and second with a white, also a good sappy fellow, but a little bit leggy. The younger calves were just a medium lot. In the cow class six lined up before the judge. Archibald's cow that stood second in Halifax, was first

here, Thompson taking second, and Lieut.-Gov. Snowball third. In the three-year-old cows the placing was the same as at Halifax, viz., Thompson and Archibald. In two-year-olds Thompson took first on the diploma female, a nice tidy, smooth, well-fleshed heifer, and also got second in the same class. In one-year-olds, Archibald got up with a sweet, sappy roan, Thompson taking next two positions with a pair of compact heifers. In heifer calves under six months, Archibald won first place, Lieut.-Gov. Snowball coming second. In herds, Archibald stood first, Thompson next, and Lieut.-Gov. Snowball third. In young herds Thompson led with a smooth, even, uniform lot of heifers, and the second-prize yearling at their head, Archibald coming second.

W. W. Black, of Amherst, N. S., was the only exhibitor in Herefords, and, as at Halifax, they were brought out in fine form.

In Polled or Aberdeen-Angus, C. R. Harris was the only exhibitor.

Polled Norfolks were represented by an aged and a three-year-old cow.

**DAIRY CATTLE.**—Ayrshires were the most numerous of the dairy breeds. M. H. Parlee, of Sussex, N. B., and C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S., were the principal exhibitors, and the various sections were contested with pretty well-balanced results. Archibald won first place in the aged bull class, but Parlee won the red ticket and diploma with his two-year-old Lord Dudley of Spruce Grove. In aged cows the placing was the same as at Halifax, Archibald first, Parlee second and third. Parlee had no competition in cows three years old. Heifers two years old were a good class; Archibald won first and diploma with a very sweet heifer, the second going to a larger heifer of good quality, and third to Parlee. Archibald won both aged and young herd prizes, as at Halifax, and Parlee won diploma for bull and three of his get.

Holsteins were a strong class. Three herds were out: Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.; C. H. Gilis, Fredericton, N. B., and J. B. Barton's, Welsford, N. B. Two aged bulls appeared in the ring; neither of them were first-class animals. A. A. Treadwell, Mauderville, N. B., won first, and B. Goodspeed, Penniac, second. Logan Bros. won first in the two-year-old class and diploma with his Rettie bull, Artis Mercedes Posch, and Giles second with a good bull, somewhat lacking in depth and spring of rib. Six fine large cows lined up. Logan Bros. had the advantage over Giles in that their cows were fresh, and won first, second and third. They also swept things in the heifer sections, and got the diploma for the two-year-old Mary Rooker 2nd, which calved at Halifax. She was in perfect form here, carried a beautiful udder, and is a fine specimen of the breed. Logan Bros. won first with aged herd, first and second for young herd, and diploma for bull and three of his get.

In Jerseys we saw some excellent animals, brought out in good form, and a few very poor specimens, brought out in worse form. Walter McMonagle, Sussex, was the principal exhibitor, and captured most of the red tickets. J. E. Baker & Son, Barronsfield, N. S., came second in the classes where he exhibited. W. A. West, Burt's Corner; Wm. Pattetson, Lincoln; Jas. McKim, Armstrong's Corners, and Chas. B. Morgan had individual animals that generally got placed. McMonagle won the diplomas and herd prizes.

In Guernseys, McMonagle and H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S., were the exhibitors. The former had representatives in each section, and has an excellent herd of Guernseys, some of the best blood of the United States being represented in the pedigrees of his animals. Corning has a few choice animals—a grand foundation for a young man to start with. He captured a few of the red tickets, Mr. McMonagle taking all the others in the different sections. Not many dairy grades were exhibited, and only a few of them were superior animals.

#### SHEEP.

In sheep, Cotswolds were the strongest class, and the prizes were divided between H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S.; M. H. Parlee, Sussex, and Donald Innes, Tobique, N. B., who put in animals of good quality and in good condition. Leicesters were exhibited by M. H. Parlee, and were a fairly good lot. Oxford Downs were well shown by J. E. Baker, Barronsfield, N. S., who was the principal exhibitor. In Shropshires, Lieut.-Gov. Snowball and Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S., made a very creditable display. Many superior animals were noticed among them. Logan Bros. won most of the prizes.

#### SWINE.

Of swine there were Berkshires, Duroc-Jerseys, Chester Whites and Yorkshires, the latter and Duroc-Jerseys being the most numerous. C. F. Rogers, of Woodstock, N. B., had a nice exhibit of Yorks of good bacon type, and captured most of the red tickets. J. B. Barton, Welsford, had a very good lot that won one red and several seconds. The most successful exhibitor in Chester Whites was C. Moore, of Scotch Lake, who had an even lot, true to type, not the thick fat we used to see. Corning, of Chegoggin, N. S., won a few of the red tickets and some of the blue with a good average lot. Duroc-Jerseys were brought out by a couple of exhibitors, and a few Berkshires were shown.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS, ETC.

In dairy products the exhibit was not so large as one would expect, but the judge, J. F. Tilley, stated it was the best lot of dairy butter he ever judged, and had to use the highest standard in judging. The creamery butter was only a fair lot, with few exhibits. The cheese exhibits were also few and the quality only fair; the best lots came from Prince Edward Island. There were only two exhibits of dairy cheese, of very ordinary make.

Fruit made a nice display, and the apples were well colored. Vegetables were a splendid exhibit. The Maritime Provinces excel in growing turnips and potatoes, of which there were over sixty varieties exhibited. Some excellent samples of grain were noticed. After having seen such exhibitions at Halifax and Fredericton, where are displayed

the products of the farms of these Provinces, one is quite convinced that mixed farming can be made a success in the Provinces down by the sea.

#### The Lewis & Clark Exposition.

The great Agriculture and Arts Exposition, in commemoration of the centennial of the discovery by Captains Lewis and Clark of the Oregon Country, opened in the City of Portland in June, and, continuing to the middle of October, will live in history as one of the principal events of its kind up to date on the American continent. Portland, the largest city in the State of Oregon, yet young, and claiming only a population of about 150,000, is beautifully situated at the Willamette River, 110 miles from the Pacific Coast, at the head of deep-water navigation, the river being wide and deep enough for carrying the largest sea-going steamships, and the prospect is that Portland, which it is officially announced is to be the Western terminus of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways, where its freight and passengers will transfer to ships for Pacific points and the Orient, is evidently destined to become a city of great importance.

Comparatively little has been published in the East of the character and success of the Portland Exposition, and we believe the mistaken impression has for this reason prevailed that it has been no great success, while, as a matter of fact the contrary is true, the show in itself having been admirably conceived and administered, the attendance being declared such as to place it at this writing on a paying basis, with nearly a month of comfortable weather to count on in this climate before the close.

The exhibition grounds and buildings, though on a considerably smaller scale than those of the Pan-American and Louisiana Purchase events, are quite large enough, and decidedly more picturesque, comprising about 185 acres of land bordering the lake, with a considerable extent of available water surface on which launches carry passengers to different points on the fair ground, while a mountain forest skirts one side, and a beautiful city crowds the bank of the river on the other, stretching out long arms into the valley, a peninsula formed by the meeting place of the rivers Willamette and Columbia, while in the sparkling distance is a vision of giant mountain peaks cleaving the sky. This, in brief, is what one sees at a first glance from the fair grounds. The topography of the grounds readily lent itself to a splendid arrangement of the beautiful buildings, ponds, walks and bridges, while the natural groves of trees and shrubbery on the uplands form a pleasing landscape, and the well-kept lawns and flower beds in which roses of richest hue bloom in the open in the last days of September, combine to produce a charming effect.

The "Trail," the feature corresponding to the "Midway" at Chicago, and the "Pike" at St. Louis, is on a much smaller scale than at either, and the less desirable class, to the credit of the people of the Oregon Country, be it said, have gone "bust," to use a Western phrase, for lack of patronage, and have closed their doors. The Government and State buildings are beautiful, and display superior architectural skill, while the exhibits by States and Counties in the agricultural and horticultural buildings are of the finest description, and the Oregon State forestry building, built of logs of fir six to eight feet in diameter and one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet in length, is a wonder in itself. The management of the Exposition appears to be ideal, everything working smoothly, with no crowding at any point, and every official the personification of politeness and courtesy. A peculiarity of the people here is that they do not appear to fear rain, but come in crowds, women as well as men, on a wet morning, and make no complaints. They evidently expect a wet season at this time of the year, and accept it as a matter of course. It is hardly necessary, however, to deny the truth of the report that people on the Pacific Coast in time become web-footed owing to the continuance of wet weather, for the spring and summer months are bright and fair, and the winters mild.

#### THE LIVE STOCK.

The live-stock show in connection with the exposition, which was slated for the dates Sept. 19 to 29, has proved a decided drawing-card, and has greatly increased the attendance. The daily parades of the horses and cattle in the judging arena were admirably conducted by Mr. M. D. Wisdom, the capable and courteous superintendent of the live-stock department, and were a credit to the management and exhibitors who willingly participated in the display. Here is a lesson from which some Canadian fair managers and exhibitors might well profit, for there is no feature of a show more pleasing to visitors than the live-stock parade and no better advertisement for exhibitors. It is a charming spectacle to all on-lookers. While the display is not nearly so extensive as that at St. Louis last year, owing largely to the great distance which many leading show herds, flocks and studs would have to be transported, the quality of the exhibits in most departments was first class. Of the breeds of

cattle, Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways, Jerseys and Holsteins were splendidly represented as to quality, while medium displays of Aberdeen-Angus, Devons, Red Polls, Brown Swiss and Ayrshires were forward, the latter represented by only one herd of useful though not fashionable cattle.

No entries of cattle from Canadian herds were present, and it is but just to say that in any of the five breeds first mentioned the best we have would have won only a moderate percentage of honors in such competition.

Shorthorns, which were capably judged by Geo. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., and B. O. Cowan, Chicago, were shown principally by Chas. E. Ladd, of Oregon; J. H. Glide & Sons, and Rush & Pierce, of California; J. G. Robbins & Sons, of Indiana; Howell W. Peel and J. P. Graves, of Washington; and the Tebo Land and Cattle Co., of Missouri, and the cattle were the most uniformly high-class in type and quality the writer has ever seen together. While Canadian herds were not represented nominally, a considerable percentage of the winning animals in this class were bred from sires or dams that were purchased in Canada. Notable in this respect is the splendid record of the progeny of the great bull, Choice Goods, imported by Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ontario, and sold at one of the Chicago sales for \$5,000, now owned by the Tebo Land and Cattle Co., his get winning in the younger classes first for senior yearling bull with Conqueror, out of the Marr-bred cow Clara 58th (imp.); first for bull calf under a year with Choice Goods' Model, who was reserve grand champion; first for senior yearling heifer; first for heifer under a year; the junior championship for bull; the championship and reserve champion for junior females; the first for young herd, owned by exhibitor; for young herd bred by exhibitor; first for a calf herd under a year; for four animals the get of one sire, and for two the produce of one cow. All these were the offspring of Choice Goods—a phenomenal record in such company. The first-prize cow and grand champion female, Lady Dorothea, a charming cow shown by Mr. Ladd, was out of Trout Creek Beauty, bred by Mr. Flatt. The first-prize junior yearling heifer, Matchless 30th, the second-prize two-year-old bull, Capital, and third-prize two-year-old heifer, shown by Mr. Ladd, were all sired by the old champion, Topsman, bred by J. & W. Russell, of Richmond Hill, Ontario, and used in the herds of J. G. Barron, Carberry, Manitoba, and Capt. Robson, Iderton, Ont. The third-prize senior yearling heifer, Trout Creek Missie 21st, by Imp. Spicy Marquis, shown by Mr. Ladd, was bred by Mr. Flatt.

Space forbids detailed mention of all the winners, but, briefly, the principal winnings were: First for aged bull and grand champion, King Edward, a well-known red bull shown by J. H. Glide & Son; second in this section was Peel's Noble Knight, a rich roan of fine type by Red Knight; third was Ladd's Imp. Bapton Ensign. In two-year-old bulls Ladd won first with the white Bapton Broadhooks, which was reserve, and second for Capital, by Topsman, a bull of great substance and good quality. The white bull, in the writer's opinion, should have been the grand champion, being full and smooth in all points, and of excellent quality, while King Edward fails in his fore ribs, and looks slack behind his shoulders. In aged cows the rating was Ladd's Lady Dorothea, by Red Knight, first; Peel's Welcome of Meadowlawn 8th, by the same sire, second; Robbins' Lad's Lady third. In two-year-old heifers Robbins' Lad's Emma, junior champion at Toronto last year, was first; Ladd's Baron's Frantic second, and his Lady Portland, by Topsman, third. The first-prize senior yearling heifer, Sweet Briar Rose, by Choice Goods, shown by Tebo Land Co., was followed by Robbins' white Lodestone's Mina, and the third was Ladd's Trout Creek Missie 21st. The first-prize junior yearling, Ladd's Matchless 30th, by Topsman, was followed in second place by Glide's Diamond's Clara, sired by Bapton Diamond, and, if we mistake not, bred by Mr. Flatt. The rating of the graded herds was, Ladd first, Peel second, Robbins third, Glide fourth. For young herd it was, Tebo Co. first, Ladd second, W. O. Minor, Oregon, third, Peel fourth. For breeder's young herd the placing was, Tebo Land Co. first, Ladd second, Minor third. For four the get of one sire, the Tebo Co. were first and second for progeny of Choice Goods, and for produce of cow first (for produce of Imp. Clara 58th), Ladd being second and Robbins third.

The principal exhibitors of Herefords were Steward & Hutcheon, of Missouri; A. J. Splawn, Washington, and Gilbert & Patterson, Oregon, the first named having the strongest herd, winning the male championship with the excellent five-year-old bull Beaumont, by Beau Brummel, and the herd prizes. The champion female was Splawn's first-prize cow Bright Hope, a very perfect specimen of the breed.

The first-prize aged herd in the Aberdeen-Angus class was that of Richard Wilson, Portland, and the champion bull the first-prize two-year-old Lord Mountaineer, shown by Louis Bauman, Oregon.

Galloways were well shown by C. E. Clarke

St. Cloud, Minn., who had the first-prize herds and champion male (Worthy 3rd). The first prize for cow and grand champion female was the cow, Evaline 2nd of Avondale, shown by Brown & Son, Carrollton, Mo., who had the second-prize herd.

The Jersey breed was excellently represented by the choice herd of the W. S. Ladd estate, of Portland, under the able management of Mr. F. E. McEldowney, including some of the best of the cows in the six months' test of last year at St. Louis, among them the famous Loretta D, champion Jersey in the test, which was dry, and not in the competition here. Her companion in the test, Eurybia, a model dairy cow, was placed second here to Gertie Alexander of the same herd, a cow of fine character and great capacity.

Holsteins made an excellent showing, some of the cows being of ideal type and carrying well-balanced udders, but the time limit prevented securing particulars of the exhibits.

#### SHEEP.

The only classes in which Canadian breeders exhibited were those of the Leicester, Lincoln, Southdown, Oxford and Dorset breeds, in all of which, except the last, the Canadian flocks made a splendid record, capturing by far the largest share of principal prizes.

In Lincolns, J. H. & E. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont., made a grand showing, their flock being in model condition, well fitted without being overdone, and showing grand fleeces of fresh, lustrous wool, winning every first prize in the class except one (3 other exhibitors competing), including the championship for ram, with a two-year-old, and for ewe with a lamb of this year, first for open flock and for breeder's flock, for four the get of one sire, and two the produce of one ewe. The other exhibitors were Hawley & Son, who were the next successful and showed excellent entries; J. B. Stump and Wm. Riddell & Son, all of Oregon.

In Leicesters, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., made a splendid show from his flock and a grand record in prizewinning, his sheep looking exceedingly well after an eighteen days' railway journey, in the capable charge of Alex. McKay, winning the first prizes in every section of the class, including all the championships and flock and group classes, and most of the second prizes as well, the principal competing flock being that of Robert Taylor, of Nebraska, who showed some very good sheep. The Maple Lodge flock was greatly admired for its breed character and quality, and a considerable number of sales were made and orders secured for future shipment.

In Southdowns, J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, of Chilliwack, British Columbia, carried the Canadian banner proudly in keen competition with the flock of Chas. E. Ladd, of Oregon, the Canadian flock, well fitted, winning twelve out of the seventeen first prizes, including championship on aged ewe, reserve champion on shearing ewe and on ram lamb, first for produce of ewe, for open flock, and for flock bred by exhibitor. The Oregon flock had the champion ram in the first-prize two-year-old Alfred 4th, first for ewe lamb, champion for ram, first for four the get of one sire. The class throughout was excellent, and well brought out.

Oxfords were admirably shown from the British Columbia flocks of Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, and H. M. Vasey, Ladner, the prizes being well distributed, Shannon Bros. winning first and second on aged ram, first on ram lamb, yearling ewe, ewe lamb, four the get of one sire, and flock bred by exhibitor; and Vasey first for yearling ram, aged ewe, produce of one ewe, open flock, and second for get of a sire and breeder's flock.

Cotswolds, which have long been popular in Oregon, were well shown by Chas. E. Ladd, John B. Stump and Wm. Riddell & Sons, all of this State.

An excellent flock of Shropshires, in capital condition, was shown by Chas. E. Ladd, of Oregon, bred largely from stock from the flocks of Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, and J. G. Hanmer, Brantford, Ont.

A few Dorsets were forwarded by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., which met strong competition, winning first for ewe lamb, championship for same, second for the progeny of a sire, and four third prizes.

Rambouillets, Spanish and Delaine Merinos, shown by Oregon, Wyoming, Washington and Nebraska breeders, made a magnificent display, being brought out in splendid condition, and are evidently popular in the Western country. Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ontario, satisfactorily judged all the mutton breeds.

#### SWINE.

The swine section was strong only in the Berkshire and Poland-China breeds, which were admirably represented, especially the Berkshires, the herd shown by the W. S. Ladd estate being the best we have seen brought out by any one breeder in many years, length and depth of body, strength of back and constitution, quality of flesh, smoothness from end to end, and the best of feet and legs, being characteristic of the exhibit as a whole, while the Gentry-bred yearling boar, Baron

Duke 60th, by Premier Longfellow, dam Duchess 243, grand champion boar of the breed, may be briefly described as a model to go by in breeding the ideal Berkshire, a prince among his peers in any country. The champion sow from the same herd, the first-prize yearling, Duchess 315th, is of the same type, a charming sow, full of quality, strength and finish. The hogs were judged by G. G. Council, Vandalia, Illinois.

#### Prevention of Abortion.

Progress is reported in experiments carried out by Professor Cave at the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute, Kingston-on-Soar, in the prevention of abortion among dairy cows. The trials were begun about nine years ago, carbolic acid being used as a preventive with some success. A second set of experiments was begun in 1902, and progress is now reported up to the current season. Last year the use of "Entol" proved particularly successful, and this year it was used again at an old center and at a new one, at both of which abortion has been extensive all the year round, and most so when the cows were at grass. The preventive measures consisted in the internal administration of "Entol" twice a week to the cows in their food, and of the external application to the vulvas and surrounding parts of a 1-600 solution of "Chinosol," also twice a week. Highly satisfactory results followed the prolonged use of this preventive treatment. Mr. Newton, owner of the cows at the first station, says that in the twelve months

the vagina occasionally, until discharge ceases. The base of "Entol" is carbolic acid, as shown, and no doubt "Chinosol" is an antiseptic solution. As is stated in the article, continuous and persistent treatment is necessary to stamp the disease out of a herd. "WHIP."

#### Silage May be Fed Right After Filling.

There is a notion in some quarters that corn put into the silo is not good to feed until it has "cured" for a period of five or six weeks. This is a mistake. Silage is at its best during the first week of its ensilage; it then has a fragrant aroma resembling that of sweet cider, and the cattle eat it greedily. Later, acid begins to develop, the acetic flavor becoming more and more pronounced until the fifth or sixth week, after which little change is noticeable. Within this limit, the sooner after filling the better is the silage, and the larger the quantity that may be safely fed.

If commencing to feed at once after filling, one should take special care in throwing out the stuff to keep the surface always level, and to avoid digging holes with the fork or shovel. At this stage the silage at the top is loose and easily disturbed, and if, as is likely to be the case, only a small quantity is required daily, there is danger of molding and drying out, unless care is exercised in this regard. Another precaution is to avoid throwing out a large pile ahead, as the fresh corn readily heats, and sometimes molds if left lying in a pile for a day or so in the warm autumn weather. At the Ontario Agricultural

College, a few years ago, they somewhat dubiously decided to try feeding at once after filling. The herdsman, however, was careless, and allowed students to pitch out the silage from day to day without giving them any special warning or directions. The consequence was that the stuff did not come out in very good shape and the system was blamed, whereas the real trouble was in the way in which the loose corn was forked. It is possible others have had similar experience, but there is no occasion for any waste or inferior feed, as we have repeatedly proved to our own satisfaction and that of others. In fact, one advantage of beginning right after filling is that no chaff or other protection need be put on the top of the corn, and yet nothing need be spoiled.



Effie Dean [5085].

Champion Canadian-bred heavy draft mare at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905. Property of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

before he applied to the Institute on the subject he had thirty-four cases of abortion, some running in every field and shed on the farm. For the first six months but little benefit resulted from the treatment, but after that period a great improvement set in, and continued, no case of abortion having occurred for some time. Indeed, Mr. Newton feels confident that the disease has been swept away. He adds that it is of no use to give a few doses and then desist. For success there must be a continuous and persistent application of the treatment. Mr. Perkins, of the second farm, believes that the treatment has done much good, and that it will clear out abortion altogether in time. "Entol" is a mixture of 1 dram of iodide, 1½ ounces of iodide of potash, and 1 pound of carbolic acid; and the dose is two drams of the mixture in a quart of water, to be sprinkled over the food (chop) by means of a watering can. The composition of "Chinosol" is not given in the report.—[Live-stock Journal.]

In regard to the above treatment for infectious abortion, I may say that I can readily see why it should be effective. It is practically the treatment so often recommended in these columns, viz., the administration of 30 to 40 drops of carbolic acid twice daily in food, and the daily washing of the vulva and hind quarters of all pregnant cows with a solution of corrosive sublimate solution, 1 to 2,000, and in cases of aborted cows the injection of a little of the solution into

Another minor one is that the stock gradually become accustomed to the acid taste as it develops, and there is thus no trouble in getting new cattle used to it.

Whether it is advisable to commence feeding the silage at once depends upon circumstances. Some prefer to use their roots up in the fall and save the silage till spring. This is all right in some cases, but where the pasture is rather short, it may be better to spare the grass by helping it out with silage, provided the silo is not too large to permit the feeding of one and a half or two inches per day off the whole surface. One is thus enabled to keep his roots until the cows are confined to the stable, when they will be more needed than now while the cattle are still getting a considerable amount of grass. Even if there is some corn to be used besides what has been put into the silo, it is probably better to save it until later, when there will be time to cut it up, feeding then a small quantity of the dry fodder, together with a little hay straw and silage. At any rate, let no one be afraid of commencing to use his silage as soon as he wants it after the silo is filled. At this date most silos will have been already covered up to be left to the winter, but they can easily be opened by anyone in need of the feed. One point in favor of commencing to feed at once is that in going up to throw out the daily supply, one can easily tramp around the edges in a minute or two, and this keeps the outside settled down around the top, preventing the

upper few feet of silage from falling away from the walls, which it is liable to do more or less as the mass in the center settles down. By tramping the edges a little the air is kept out and mold prevented.

### Our Scottish Letter.

The past fortnight has been an exceptionally busy one in the stock world here. We have had splendid weather, and harvest operations have been completed under the best of conditions. There has been a lengthened series of Aberdeen-Angus sales, both in Scotland and in England, and three more are to come. Unlike the breeders of Shorthorn cattle, the breeders of the black Polls have not had any foreign trade to speak of, and their averages have, therefore, been somewhat under the figures to which in the past they have been accustomed. The sales have been conducted by Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser & Co., Ltd., Perth, and while trade has been profitable there have been no fancy prices, only a very few going beyond the hundred. The series opened at Ballindalloch, in Banffshire, the seat of the most noted herd of the breed, perhaps, in the world. An average of £47 12s. 4d. each was got for 20 head, the highest price being 105 gs., paid by Mr. Findlay, of Aberlour, for an Erica. On the same day 19 head were sold from the neighboring herd of Anchorachan, and they made an average of £32 9s. 10d. On the following day, at Aberlour, the highest price recorded during the fortnight, viz., 190 gs., was obtained for the prize cow, Pride of Honour 33608, and a yearling heifer made 100 gs. The average price of the 40 head sold was £35 2s. 5d. The third day the sale was held at Tochineal, Cullen (still in Banffshire). Selections were there sold from four separate herds. £65 2s. was the highest individual price recorded, and the average for cows did not exceed £35 7s. 0d. each. Three two-year-old heifers from the Cullen House herd of the Countess Dowager of Seafield made an average of £41 13s. each, the highest price for one of them being £54 12s. 0d. The fourth day's sale was held at Portlethen, in Kincardineshire, some few miles south of the city of Aberdeen. The offering from that herd, which is one of the oldest in the country, was 33 head, and the average price was £23 6s. 5d. Along with these were sold 22 head from the fine herd owned by Mr. George Cran, Morlich, Glenkindie, away in the uplands of Strathdon. These made the better average of £28 12s. 3d. The fifth day's sale was held farther south still, viz., at Aldbar, in Angus, where another fine old herd is kept by Mr. Patrick Chalmers. Ten head from his herd made £34 15s. 1d. of an average. Thirteen head from the Earl of Airlie's herd, at Cortachy Castle, made £21 8s. 10d., and 11 head from the herd of Col. McInoy, of the Bener, Edgell, made £18 14s. 2d. This week two of the sales were held in England and two in Scotland. At Balliol College Farm, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where Mr. Clement Stephenson keeps a fine stock, 40 head were sold at an average of £26 14s. 5d. On the following day, further south, in county Durham, the Selaby herd was dispersed, and 55 head made an average of £35 0s. 5d. Two high prices were paid, 112 gs. being got for an Erica cow, and 115 gs. for an Erica yearling heifer. The next sale was held at Bardrill, Perthshire, where 40 head made £27 10s. 2d., the highest price being 71 gs. for an Erica yearling heifer. The stock bull, Tust Rover of Morlich II. 18000, a noted winner, made 70 gs. At a sale consisting of animals from various herds, held to-day in Perth, only commercial cattle prices were obtained. Next week two important sales are to be held in the south of England, one at Preston Bisset, in Buckingham, and the other at Maisemore Park, in Gloucester.

While the blacks have not been beating any records, a very notable record-breaking sale of Highlanders has been held at Kinnaird Castle, Brechin. The notable fold of the oldest domestic breed founded and built up by the late Earl of Southesk, was all but dispersed on the date named, and some extraordinary prices were realized. Cows and heifers predominated, only four bulls being sold, yet the average for 78 head of breeding stock was £48 12s. 2d. Twenty-four cows made £63 3s. 7d. apiece, one named Lady Clara 4234 drawing 105 gs.; another, Lady May Malvinia 4820, making 130 gs.; a third, Princess Morella 5302, outdistancing all compeers and making 200 gs.; while Princess Lilian 5300 made 100 gs. Fifteen calves from these cows made an average of 115 16s. 8d. Eleven three-year-old heifers made the splendid average of £83 12s. 4d., one going at £25 gs., and two at 190 gs. apiece, while a bull made 75 gs., and a fourth 65 gs. Fourteen two-year-old heifers made the average of £47 9s. 4d., and six of them capped the sale by making 100 gs. an unprecedented figure for an animal of her age and breed. She is named Princess Almira 4231 and was first at the Highland. The 10 yearling heifers made an average of £34 9s. 10d., and seven of them went at 100 gs. The record sale of Highland cattle up to Wednesday last, was the Taymouth Castle dispersion in 1864. It was not anticipated that the average then secured would

ever be surpassed, but the Kinnaird Castle sale casts Taymouth Castle sale into the shade. A curious history attaches to the Kinnaird Castle fold. The late Earl of Southesk was the breeder of the first Erica cow of the A.-A. breed. His manager at the time was Mr. James Peter, who has been for many years manager to Lord Fitzhardinge, at Berkley Castle, in Gloucester. Many good A.-A. cattle were bred by Lord Southesk and Mr. Peter, although, of course, Erica is an easy first amongst them. In 1866 the rinderpest broke out in Angus, and the highly-bred Kinnaird Castle herd came under its dominion. The disease laid the splendid herd low, and Lord Southesk buried in one pit more than two score head of his favorites. He managed to save Erica by isolating her and one or two more, but he never again resumed the black Polled breed. After some years he turned his attention to Highlanders, and for the past twenty years his colors were more or less in the front at all the leading shows and sales. His cattle were big and roomy, and in this respect differed somewhat from those bred on the western seaboard or in the islands. They were very true to type, a fact largely due to the use of the very true-bred bull, An-T-Isgair (13), the foundation of the fold. This choicely-bred bull, whose name, being interpreted, is The Fisherman, was bred in Harris by the Earl of Dunmore. He was marvellously full of character and very true to type, and the characteristics which he impressed upon the Southesk fold were never effaced, although the size and scale of the cattle were greatly augmented. Many lessons may be gleaned from Lord Southesk's experience. He had the breeder's instinct, and was supremely happy when leisurely travelling through his great park examining his favorite Highlanders. In the park are also to be seen many different kinds of animals, the place being somewhat of a domestic menagerie.

It is not only in the cattle world that trade has been thriving of late. Sheep have been selling wonderfully well. Cheviot tups have made fine averages at the Hawick sale, and at Lanark, on Tuesday, a Border Leicester gimmer yearling ewe was sold by public auction for £20. Oxford Down rams were more numerous at the Kelso ram sale this year than native Border Leicesters. Great success has attended the breeding and feeding of lambs got by an Oxford Down ram out of a ewe got by a Border Leicester sire from a Cheviot dam. Breeders of Border Leicesters are not much disturbed by the popularity of the Oxford Downs, as, of course, they see quite well that their own favorites cannot be dispensed with, being the foundation of the cross. There is just a possibility of the breeders of Oxford Downs overdoing the business. They threaten to glut our Scots market, and that will be a misfortune for themselves.

"SCOTLAND YET"

## FARM.

### Lengthen the Rounds.

At this season, when a good deal of plowing is being done, an effort should be made to arrange things so as to permit a lengthening of fields, wherever possible, with a view to expediting the work of cultivation and increasing the advantage of using three- or four-horse teams. We must imitate Western methods more and more. Twenty years ago the idea of using a two-furrow plow for anything except light-gauging stubble ground would have been scouted in the Provinces east of Lake Superior. It is not long since a six-foot mower was an innovation. Fifteen years ago a drag-harrow for more than two horses would have been thought unnecessary, and many of the present-day fast-working implements would have been thought impossible under Eastern conditions. But conservatism is giving way to the irresistible force of Western example. Western implements and Western methods are being modified and adapted to an ever-increasing extent, useless fences have been torn down; stumps, stone piles and other obstructions have been removed; low places have been underdrained, permitting their cultivation with the surrounding land, and we are doing our farming on a more businesslike scale. Scarcity of labor has had much to do in bringing this about, and has thus operated to the farmer's advantage, for the new methods have not only enabled him to pay higher wages to his hired help, but they have increased the earning power of his own labor—have, in other words, enabled him to pay himself and his family bigger wages for what they do on the farm. It is hard to say how far evolution of methods will carry us, whether the day of steam or electric-motor cultivation is near at hand, or what will be the next development; but progress lies in increasing the earning power of labor by every means in our power. The wise farmer is he who looks ahead and plans for probabilities, instead of waiting until economic conditions compel him to change.

While the system of rotation and mixed husbandry will allow necessities, division of the farm and the enclosure of portions of it by portable fences, there is no occasion for the small fields as we used to have, or so we

still see in some localities. One reason we kept the small fields as long as we did was a failure to appreciate the loss of time entailed by short rounds. That it is considerable is proved by the difference in the acreage one can plow per day in a long or a short field; so with mowing and everything else. Yet we have seen men whose farms are divided into five- and six-acre fields, all fenced, go into one of them to plow half of it for grain, and, instead of plowing half the width, divide the field crosswise, thereby doubling the turning, although there was nothing to be gained in drainage, or in any other way. Loss of time caused by short turns is one of the many wastes that eat up profits. Some argue that turning rests the horses, but the observant teamster knows that turning with a binder, a disc harrow, a mower, or even a plow, is as hard as if not harder, than drawing straight ahead. If the facts were known, very likely many a sore neck and shoulder could be attributed to much turning with heavy-tongued implements. Let us get out of the ruts of old methods and lengthen our fields. Now is the time to do it. There is room on many farms for improvement in this direction, saving wages, horseflesh, headlands and fence-corners which are so often a seeding place for weeds.

### Canada Forestry Convention Called.

From the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we are in receipt of the following communication:

To the Public of the Dominion of Canada:

Canada possesses one of the largest areas of virgin forest of any country in the world, and is ranked by European experts first, or among the first, of the important sources of the world's timber supply for the future. The preservation of the streams in perennial and constant flow, which is largely controlled by the forests on the watersheds, will have an important influence on the industrial and agricultural development of the Dominion. The expansion of our electrical and mechanical industries will be regulated to a great extent by water, which forms the greatest source of power in all countries, and some of our Western districts are dependent on irrigation to ensure the success of agricultural operations. In all the older Provinces the clearing of the soil has been carried to such an extent that the ill effects on the water supply and on agriculture are clearly marked, while on the Western prairies the need of sheltering trees for houses and fields is seriously felt by the settlers. The early construction of the Transcontinental Railway, and of other railways, through our northern forested districts, and the consequent opening of those districts to general traffic, will increase the danger from fire, which has already been a most active agent of destruction. These conditions are not new; they have from time to time received public attention, and during the session just closed Parliament authorized the summoning of a convention for the more thorough discussion of the same.

I therefore hereby call a public convention, to meet in the City of Ottawa on the 10th, 11th and 12th of January, 1906, under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association, and to this convention are specially invited members of the Senate and House of Commons, Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, Members of the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces, Dominion and Provincial Forest Officials, Members of the Canadian Forestry Association, representatives of Lumbermen's Associations, representatives of Boards of Trade, representatives of Universities, representatives of Agricultural Colleges, representatives of Farmers' Institutes, representatives of Railway Companies, representatives of the Canadian Mining Institute, representatives of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, representatives of Associations of Land Surveyors, representatives of Fish and Game Associations, and all others who take an interest in Forestry.

An invitation is also extended to the Bureau of Forestry of the United States, the American Forestry Association, and the State Forestry Bureaus and Associations to send representatives to this convention.

WILFRID LAURIER.

[Note.—Additional particulars and, in due course, programme of the above gathering may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. R. H. Campbell, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.—Ed.]

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**The Old Thanksgiving Date Best.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

You are right in your contention that the Government has done wrong in changing the date of Thanksgiving from the middle or latter part of November—when everything is safely housed and stored for the winter, and the farmers can go to church to thank and "Praise God from whom all blessings flow"—to the latter part of October, when the farmers from one end of this Dominion to the other are just at their busiest time, getting in their roots, plowing, and getting their grain to the elevators. The farmer does not regard it as Thanksgiving at all, and neither is it.

Certainly the farmers, who are in the majority, were not consulted when the change was made. It was changed to suit those who, as a rule, sneer at farmers; it is a much nicer time of year to go somewhere for pleasure. By all means let us get back to the old time of having Thanksgiving; or at least do not change it until the farmers themselves ask for a change.

"NOVA SCOTIAN."

**Among the Germans of Lunenburg County, N. S.**

By Laura Rose.

I have spent the greater part of my time this year in Lunenburg County, and it has afforded me further opportunity for studying the people and conditions of this Eastern Province.

In previous years I have mingled among the Scotch—principally Highlanders—the French and the English, but this season I have sojourned among the Germans, for Lunenburg County is nearly altogether settled with this industrious, steady-going race. I liked them very much indeed. Like the people in other parts of Nova Scotia their interests are varied, and as a consequence farming does not receive as much attention as it should. In the northern and central parts of the county lumbering is extensively carried on; every few miles a mill would be in operation. The men in the southern section of the county follow the sea, but all own a nice bit of land of their own, and to a more or less extent farm.

I was particularly attracted to their neat, comfortable homes, surrounded by trees and well-kept pretty flower beds. They make the most of what they have, and it would be an object lesson to many an Ontario farmer in much better circumstances to see the general tidiness and thrift of the German homestead. The cleared land is largely in hay. Oats and barley are grown to some extent. I saw only one or two small patches of wheat. It seemed strange to me when they were harvesting their grain to see them haul it by ox team to the threshing mill, which was usually in connection with a sawmill, and run by water-power. The grain was thrown off the wagon onto the threshing floor, so that the wagon would be empty to catch the straw. The average farmer would have from fifty to two hundred bushels of grain from his farm.

One thing every farm seemed to possess was a real good garden—just such a garden as you would expect a German to have. Never in my travels have I seen vegetables thrive better. They grow peas and beans, both for summer and winter use, for the Germans take peas in the same manner as we do beans. They raise any amount of cucumbers, and put them down almost by the barrel for winter pickles. I wonder if any of the Ontario people ever tried cream with a little vinegar, pepper and salt on sliced cucumbers? It makes a splendid dish. Every garden had its little bed of coriander seed to put in the sausage in the fall.

I never saw private gardens with such large patches of fine cabbage. I fancy sauerkraut has lost none of its charm to the German palate in Nova Scotia. Potatoes are a good crop, and more roots are grown for the cattle than in the Eastern counties. Some farmers had corn to cut green for their cows, but frost comes too late and too early to ensure its maturing sufficiently for the silo. Along the edge of the garden, bordering the grass, pumpkins are planted, and the vines trail far over the cut sward.

Ask any Nova Scotian what Lunenburg County is noted for, and the invariable reply will be oxen. I doubt if in any part of the Dominion any more or better oxen are raised than in this German county. I would see more oxen in one day than in a lifetime in Ontario.

The Germans are experts in rearing and breaking in oxen. Instead of the ordinary neckyoke, which is apt to chafe the shoulders, they have a double yoke, made to fit behind the horns, and strapped on in front of the horns, so that the strain all comes from the head, and the oxen can more quickly and surely respond to the voice of the driver or the crack of his whip. It is astonishing to see how well they understand each command given them. The farmers take a great pride in having their oxen in good flesh and well-cared for. Besides doing all the farm work horses usually perform, the oxen are used to truck produce to market, haul lumber, etc., a very slow but equally safe way. A large, well-broken yoke of oxen brings from \$130 to \$160, while an exceptionally good pair may sell for \$200. They are bought up in large numbers to work in the lumber woods of large companies in the winter. They can get around and go into places where a horse would run the risk of breaking its legs.

Dairying does not receive much attention, from three to five cows being kept on a farm. They complain of

having no steady, good market, and have to depend largely on the country store to take what butter they have for sale. However, the interest in our work was most satisfactory, and the average attendance at our meetings the largest I have had in any county in the Province.



Crossing the Ferry, Queen's Co., N. S.

**Growing, Harvesting, Threshing and Marketing of Alsike and Red Clover Seed.**

Alsike and red clover seed is destined to become one of the most profitable crops for farmers to grow in the Province of Ontario. Heretofore, it has not received the necessary attention to give the best results. In order to secure the largest yield of seed that will command the highest price, the land must be free from all noxious weeds. This is accomplished by adopting a systematic rotation of crops. When preparing the land for seeding, plow shallow early in the autumn. Then roll and harrow. In, say two weeks, when weeds have commenced to grow (both from roots and seeds), cultivate the land with points (six inches wide) on the feet of the cultivator, and then harrow. Repeat cultivating and harrowing until the end of October. Then rib the land shallow with a ribbing attachment, now manufactured to attach to any of the modern cultivators (see illustration No. 1). On no account should the land be plowed after this treatment, as it would tend to bring up from below weed seeds which would otherwise lie dormant.

In the spring harrow first, then cultivate with narrow points, and again harrow before seeding. Supposing the grain drill is used, sow the clover

in the crops of both alsike and red clover before they mature; even timothy seed in alsike injures the sale very materially.

In harvesting both alsike and red clover, the most satisfactory plan is to attach a clover seed table on the cutter bar of mowing machine (see illustration No. 2). All clover that shells out while cutting is caught in the table below the slats. A man walks and puts off the clover in bunches with a fork or rake made for the purpose. A seat can be put on the mower for the man who puts off the clover at an additional cost of \$2.50. The cost of table complete is \$11.00 for a five-foot cutter bar. After a few days, when the clover has become thoroughly dried, the bunches should be turned on a fine day and hauled to barn or stack as soon as dry, or better still, thresh with clover huller as it is hauled from the field. When a large quantity is put in a barn or stack for a week or more it is liable to heat, and even if only slightly, gives the seed a dull appearance which lessens its market value.

The marketing of clover seed is, to a certain extent, a speculation. As a rule, it is advisable to sell early. Last season too much seed was shipped out of the country, and there was a shortage in the spring for seeding, but this may not occur again for several years.

There is no part of the world better adapted to grow the choicest quality of both alsike and red clover seed than the Province of Ontario, and our farmers should certainly take advantage of their opportunity. WM. FENNIE, Sr.

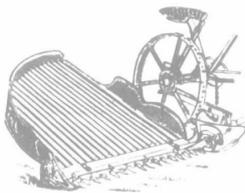
**Lucerne as a Crop and as a Feed.**

Mr. John McKee, of H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Ont., has great faith in the value of lucerne as a profitable field crop and as a feed. They use it largely for soiling to supplement a somewhat limited pasture area, and find it a prime summer as well as winter fodder for all classes of stock.

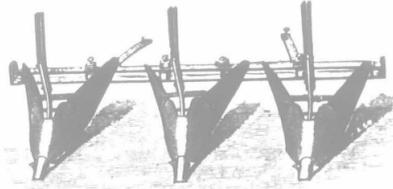
Their farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres, and intensive dairying is the line followed, the milk being retailed at five cents a quart in the neighboring town of Norwich. From 35 to 40 cattle and 4 horses are kept. The pasture area consists of about five acres of flat and eight or ten acres of rough timbered land. This is supplemented with the aftermath of the hay-fields, but a good deal of reliance is placed upon lucerne, which is cut with the mower, raked with an ordinary sulky, and carted to the flat land where it is thrown on the ground. The cows eat it up without waste, says Mr. McKee, and, of course, milk heavily upon it. About half the summer feed is lucerne. A reaper, by the way, had been bought to cut this lucerne, but it did not work well in the heavy green stuff, and the mower was again resorted to. When corn comes on it is used as well as lucerne, one feed a day being given of each.

From the time they start cutting it, lucerne constitutes the feed of the horses, for which class of stock they have found nothing better, though in recommending it they do not omit a word of caution about limiting the allowance. Failure to do so would result in overeating, which induces heaves. Calves also are fed on it, being kept stabled in the day time and fed the alfalfa at night. An instance Mr. McKee related is worth noting here. During the busy season, instead of lucerne, the hired man gave the calves green clover a couple of evenings. Over night one of them bloated, and in spite of treatment with the trochar, it died. As they had never had any trouble with bloating on lucerne, some might conclude from this case that clover is more liable to cause bloating than lucerne. Certainly such a conclusion would be unwarranted, but had the case been the other way, there would have been many to pronounce lucerne a dangerous feed. Many new ideas are discredited upon even less substantial evidence. The fact is that the feeding of either clover or lucerne as a soiling crop is quite safe, and the chances are that something else than the green feed was responsible for this and other similar cases of bloating that have been recorded. In pasturing, however, a reasonable amount of care should be taken with either crop.

A word may be added re their experience in seeding. They have two pieces; the larger one, of seven acres, was seeded five or six years ago on a piece of land that had been in pasture a number of years. This was manured and planted to corn, the corn stubble was plowed lightly and sown with a light seeding of oats, seeded to lucerne. The catch was very successful, and the lucerne has held well. A few years ago, when so much fall wheat and clover was killed out, the lucerne was injured only in spots. When weather permits harvesting the first crop of the season in time, three cuttings a year are secured, running an equivalent of about two tons of cured hay per acre from the first crop, one to one and a half tons from the second crop, and a ton per acre from the third cutting. Another piece of one acre was sowed alone this year on a piece that had been previously broken out of lucerne. The season being favorable, a heavy growth followed and two cuttings have been made already.



Clover Seed Table.



Set of Ribbers.

The soil where the lucerne does the best is on a clay loam sloping toward a stream.

Mr. McKee believes that, while the extensive growing of lucerne for soiling might not be advisable under ordinary conditions, every farmer who can do so should grow a piece of it as a provision against short pasture, which so often catches stockmen unprepared. The advantage of lucerne is that if not required for soiling it can be cured for hay, and there is no doubt that on high rolling land it would pay to grow a considerable acreage of it for hay alone, if no summer feed were required. The difficulty, of course, is in curing it, but when the acreage is not too large this can usually be managed fairly well, and when got in in reasonably good condition it makes the most palatable and nutritious fodder for all classes of stock.

## Dairying.

### Stable the Cows at Night.

The recurrence of frosty nights should remind dairymen to stable their cows at night, giving them something to supplement the watery, frosted grass, which does not contain so much nourishment as summer pasturage, being particularly lacking in the heat-producing elements which are needed now to reinforce the animal body against the chilly autumn weather. We do not believe in coddling cattle, but there is a difference between acclimatizing and "roughing." If the object of keeping cows were mere existence it would be all right to inure them to exposure, but, seeing that our purpose is profitable milk production, it behooves us to keep the animals in comfort. Human beings who let their systems run down in the fall by wearing little or no underwear until late in the season, and by other indiscretions, invite colds and all kinds of maladies during the ensuing winter, while those who protect themselves from autumn inclemencies by donning early their warm clothing and by strengthening their systems with good nourishing, heat-producing food, stand the trying winter season much better. It is so with cattle, only, seeing they are not subject to "colds" and such disorders, people conclude they are "tough." The thinking herdsman, however, sees the results of exposure in decreased milk yield, staring coat, thin condition, lack of thrift during the winter, a weak and poorly nourished crop of calves, and in general reduction of size, production and profit from generation to generation.

In the case of dairy cows, their natural thin fleshing, the sensibility of their mammary organism, and the strain on their systems of abnormal milk production—for abnormal production is the whole purpose of our selection, breeding and development of dairy stock—render them especially susceptible to weather vicissitudes, and should commend them to consideration on the score of humanity, if not of profit. Even with feeding cattle, while they have nothing to use their energy but maintenance of tissue and heat production, and hence can better stand the cold, still it does seem that the practice is irrational which leaves steers out with no protection until away on in November and then takes them up and confines them for months in stalls, with scarcely a chance to exercise, until driven to the shipping depot. It is a wonderful evidence of the inherent vigor of the bovine race, that it has stood so well as it has inbreeding and pampering on the one hand, and inhuman neglect and exposure on the other. What are not the possibilities of a rational management which, while avoiding enervating coddling, will also avoid injudicious, wasteful exposure? The answer is suggested by the difference in results obtained by thoughtful, considerate herdsmen, on the one hand, and, on the other, by men without the instincts of live-stock husbandry, who, though working with equally good conditions as the former class, never get results that will bear calculation with paper and pencil. There are the cows that produce 100 to 125 pounds of butter per year, and there are the young cattle that sell as three-year-old feeders for two or three cents per pound.

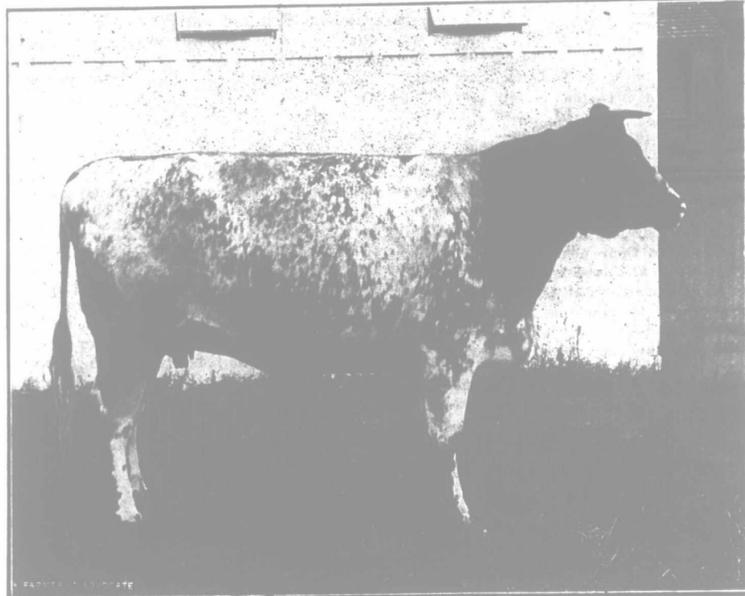
Now is the season to ponder these things, and to reform by stabling the cattle, particularly the cows, on chilly evenings, and feeding a little hay, silage, roots or cornstalks, together with a moderate ration of meal, thus not only benefiting the cattle, but sparing the pastures, which usually suffer from too close cropping in the fall. The returns of this little care and feed will be immediate and continuous. They will keep coming all winter, next summer, and the year after, yielding back principal and interest besides, compounded monthly at a high per cent.

Well summered is half wintered, provided the summer gains are not offset by injudicious management, allowing the animals to run down and their blood to get thin and watery before going into winter quarters.

### Pure Milk Supply.

The milk usually supplied to the residents of small towns throughout the country is in many cases very little short of filthy. Did you ever look calmly into the bottom of the glass after swallowing the first two-thirds of the thin blue fluid sometimes served up at our country hotels? Frequently—far too frequently—you will find dirt, pure and simple dirt, laden with divers cultures of germ life, floating serenely in the refreshing (?) glass. Is it any wonder that we occasionally have outbreaks of typhoid and other infectious diseases? The safeguarding of the public health demands more care in the handling of milk for human consumption.

For the dairyman the motto should be: "Cleanliness is the best policy." The amount of milk annually consumed in our cities and towns would be greatly increased could the users only be assured of the purity of the supply, and even better prices could be obtained for milk that was milk, pure and clean, and not compounded with offensive matter. We know some milk dealers who are making money by close attention to this matter. The opportunity is there for others. Clean up and supply a first-class article—something that will grade A 1, pure, and the returns in the increased demand for your product will be proof of the truth of the words of one of Canada's best-known dairymen, "It pays! It pays! It pays!"



Lady Dorothy 41st = 54109 .

Imported two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, third-prize winner at Western Fair, London, Ont. Property of E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont. To be sold at auction on the Western Fair Grounds, London, Ont., November 2nd.

### A Few Dairy Truths.

The stable for the winter should be warm and comfortable, well lighted, and the whole whitewashed, which will add very much to the light and sanitary condition.—Hy. Glendinning.

Thoroughness in everything is the keynote of success. A thorough workman never says, "There, that will do," but "There, that is it," and this is what every young man in the dairy business should learn, that nothing is ever good enough if it can be made better, and better is never good enough if it can be made best.—Prof. G. L. McKay.

"We have discovered this truth," says Prof. Dean, "when a cow reaches a certain production if you push her beyond that point the milk is produced at more cost. Every 100 pounds of milk which a cow produces beyond her natural limit of production costs from one to three dollars, hence our dairymen have to study more closely how they can feed their cows economically in order to produce milk at a profit. It is not altogether the quantity of the yield which should receive attention, but the net profit the cow turns into her owner's pocket in twelve months is of more importance."

"A barn," said John Gould, of Ohio, before the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association last January, "is so much enclosed out of doors. What is out of doors? Pleasant sunshine, uniform temperature, dry ground, water in brooks warm as dish water, succulent feeds and pure air. That is June. Now, if I put all four of these into the stable—sunshine, light, air, dryness and succulent feeds—have you got summer there? \* \* \* A cow does better in winter than in water, because she has better winter conditions. Some men get away from nature and put their cows out on a cold day to feed, and then they lock into the barn to thaw

out. \* \* \* One thing we have to get into our stables is light. There is no microbe in the world can stand sunshine fifteen seconds, except the political microbe."

### Washing-up in the Factory.

Washing, says John Schield, in Cheese and Dairy Journal, may be divided into three distinct parts. First, washing all the dirt off, or loose from the object. Second, rinsing or cleansing; this process removes all the dirt washed loose in the previous act. Third, proper drying.

The main job is washing the dirt loose. Here a proper understanding of the work to be done is required if good results are to be had. Besides this there is needed warm water, washing powder, a brush and lots of elbow grease, directed by a will and a determination to reach every crack and corner.

Right here is where a great deal of poor work is done. Everything may be at hand to do good work, except elbow grease and the disposition that is satisfied only with thorough work. I have in mind two men, both working under me at present. One of them when washing separator disks and covers throws water on the object in hand and slides the brush gently over it. No thought of pressing the brush down on to the thing to be washed, neither the inclination to obtain the best result. There is a lack of the proper understanding of what is aimed at in washing.

The other man is a cream hauler. He also throws the water on the cream floats and covers, and gently slides the brush over them. I suppose they think that

this is good enough, and to be sure you cannot see anything on the disks and covers when they get through. All cream and sediment is off, or seems to be off. However, when you come to handle those utensils later on, you can feel that they are almost greasy enough to slide out of your hand. They were not washed clear down to the metal, because the brush was only drawn over the surface lightly, instead of being rubbed good and hard. When I wash them they feel clean; the feeling in my hand tells me that that hand is holding clean metal, instead of a greasy object. Things washed carelessly will come out greasy, even after being rinsed in hot water.

After washing comes the rinsing. I wonder how many factories there are where they do not rinse things

off after they are washed? The most common way is to have a sink where the water is heated to the right temperature in the sink. Everything is washed. First the separator, and then everything else that can be taken to the sink. There is no rinsing, because there is no hot water reservoir or vessel of any kind where hot water can be kept. Imagine, for instance, the condition of that wash water after one or more separator bowls and covers have been washed in it! Now comes the tub and the disks; they, as well as all the rest of the utensils, may get a thorough washing, but whatever happens to hang onto them from that wash water simply stays there and goes into the machine again, and from there into the milk the next morning. Even if all the utensils happen to be steamed, does it look appetizing to use these things over again without first rinsing?

Suppose 25 persons eat at one table. After the meal all the dishes are washed in a pan, all in the same water. One person does the washing, another wipes the whole batch with the same towel. Would this look clean and appetizing to anyone watching the performance? Here we have about the same kind of work done as when we wash everything in a factory in one water and do not rinse in clean water afterwards.

Even if there is no other way of getting hot water than some kind of a barrel or wash sink, one does not need to wash in these receptacles. An ordinary wash-tub will answer the purpose very well. Wash everything in this tub, and then you have the clean, hot water in the barrel or sink for rinsing. Submerge every piece after it is washed in scalding hot water for a moment, the longer the better—then put it away on a shelf to dry. You have now done a thorough job at washing. If the articles are then steamed after they come out of the hot water all the better, but it should not be done under ordinary conditions. Besides, steaming tends to make a factory more damp in winter, and it is not wise to wash on the walls and ceiling.

It is a good idea to keep clean in a creamery is

the churn. The churns cannot be gotten at with a brush, and we have to depend on the action of the water sliding along on the wood, while the churn revolves. When we stop to think, this is a very poor scrubbing indeed that a churn gets. We can help some with a brush, as far as we can reach into the churn, but at that we cannot get at over half the inside of a churn, so the other half always remains untouched by the brush.

How much washing do both ends of a churn get? Still less than the rest, because the water does not roll over the ends, as it does over the staves. Unless we have a churn nearly half full of water while washing, the ends come in contact with the splashing water only from the corners, corresponding to the depth of the water in the churn.

A churn can never be kept clean and sweet by giving it one washing only. I have seen places where they first wash everything in the sink, not even rinsing in clean water. After that the sink is drained off—not washed, but simply drained, filled up again, the water heated and then carried into the churn, washing powder added sometimes and sometimes not, revolved for several minutes and then the water run off. This was all. I have looked into a churn washed in this manner, and have seen butter still sticking to the ends of it. It had started to melt, but being in the center of the churn the water never reached it, and during the short process of washing, the temperature was not raised enough to entirely melt it off.

**Buying a Dairy Bull.**

Mr. H. Gardner writes: Breeding is of the utmost importance, but so is the individual excellence and strength which will enable the bull to transmit the good qualities of his ancestry, and so show his prepotency in his offspring. Perhaps someone, who has been writing breeders for prices, says he cannot afford to pay for a bull to use on his dairy herd. But it seems to me the question is how can he afford not to buy, and to go on in the old way. Suppose a grade cow sired by a pure-bred bull gives but one pound per milking more than her dam, an amount so small that the milker could not notice he had it without the scales, in the 300 days of the milking season, or 600 milkings, she will give 600 pounds of milk, worth at the very lowest 75 cents per 100 pounds, or \$4.50 for the season. But a good dairy cow is milked eight seasons, and that would be \$36 for the one cow, and if the bull got but ten such it would have earned its owner \$360. But a good bull will do three times as well as this, and make three times the money for its owner.

**GARDEN AND ORCHARD.**

**Winter-killing of Apple Trees.**

Every season a large number of fruit trees are lost in the orchards of Nova Scotia. Sometimes they go singly; sometimes a large number go in one orchard, and then the subject receives more attention. Some seasons seem to be much worse than others. The spring and summer of 1904 seemed to develop particularly disastrous results. Not only were many peach trees and other of the more tender fruits destroyed, but an unusually large number of apple trees either died outright or showed symptoms of failing health. In parts of Annapolis and King's Counties a large number of young trees were lost. One grower wrote me that he had lost fifty trees out of one hundred and fifty, three years set, and that if things kept on as they had been going for the past few years there wouldn't be a young tree left in that locality. But the losses were not, by any means, confined to young trees. A great many trees fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years set were among the victims.

The writer made as careful an examination as was possible in as many cases as he could hear of, and while there were many isolated cases where trees had been injured by canker at the collar, or by some other cause, the great majority of the losses appeared due to winter-killing. As a rule, when the history of the orchard was investigated, and the treatment of the soil for the past few years ascertained, it was found that either the trees had been overfed, or else the soil had been cultivated in such a way as to induce late growth, so that the wood was not in proper condition to withstand the cold weather when it came on. In a large number of cases—in fact, in most of them—the injury dated back several years, and the winter of 1903-4 had merely finished the job begun long before.

A few specific examples of orchards will serve to illustrate the matter, and place us in better position to draw general conclusions. In a young, bearing orchard near Gaspereaux (a cut of one corner of which is shown in the illustration), the trees consisting largely of Gravensteins, a very large proportion were found to be more or less seriously affected. A careful examination of the trees which looked sickly—and they were in all stages, from those whose leaves were merely a little undersized and a little lightish green to those that were practically dead—showed that the bark was dead for a greater or less part of the

circumference of the trunk, the appearance of the tree varying with the amount of dead bark, and, moreover it was evident that the first injury had been done about three years before. This last point was shown by the fact that the trees had attempted to heal over the dead section. In most cases there were one or more strips of live bark connecting the roots with the upper part of the tree, and in all instances where such was the case there would be found folds of new tissue which had grown out from these strips of live bark year by year, and there would be one of these folds for each year that had elapsed since the injury occurred. In almost every case two well-defined folds were present.

Now, in the light of the foregoing, let us consider the past management of the orchard in question. For several years previous to 1901 it had been in sod, but in that year it was plowed, and after being thoroughly worked was sown to oats. In 1902 the land, after being heavily ma-

nured, was again plowed, and was planted with potatoes, which were cultivated and harvested as usual. And right here is where the danger to this orchard occurred. During the years of "sod culture" the trees, having a limited amount of plant food at their disposal, had sent their roots long distances to secure the required amount. But during this season—1902—they find themselves given a liberal helping, and find it, too, in the best condition to be largely absorbed, as the thorough cultivation of the potato field brings a large part of it into soluble form. And then, when the potatoes are dug late in the season, the trees are given another stimulus. Thus, with late cultivation and a superabundance of food, the only possible result occurs. The trees make a large growth and keep it up late, and when winter comes on the new layer of tissue between bark and wood is no more fit to withstand the cold than a cabbage would be. It

seems reasonable to me, also, that the damage would be greater under the same treatment in an orchard treated as this one had been in the past than one which was accustomed to liberal feeding and high culture from the beginning. In the first place, I think the new method would be such a complete change that the trees would be naturally upset by it, and would naturally have to adapt themselves to it. And in the second place, the roots would have spread so widely in search of the required amount of food during the years of the sod regime that when the food supply became abundant everywhere, and they had sent out their feeding rootlets throughout the extensive root system to take in this abundant food, they would secure an unusual amount of it (a great deal more than the more compact root system of well-fed trees), and the results would be proportionately disastrous.

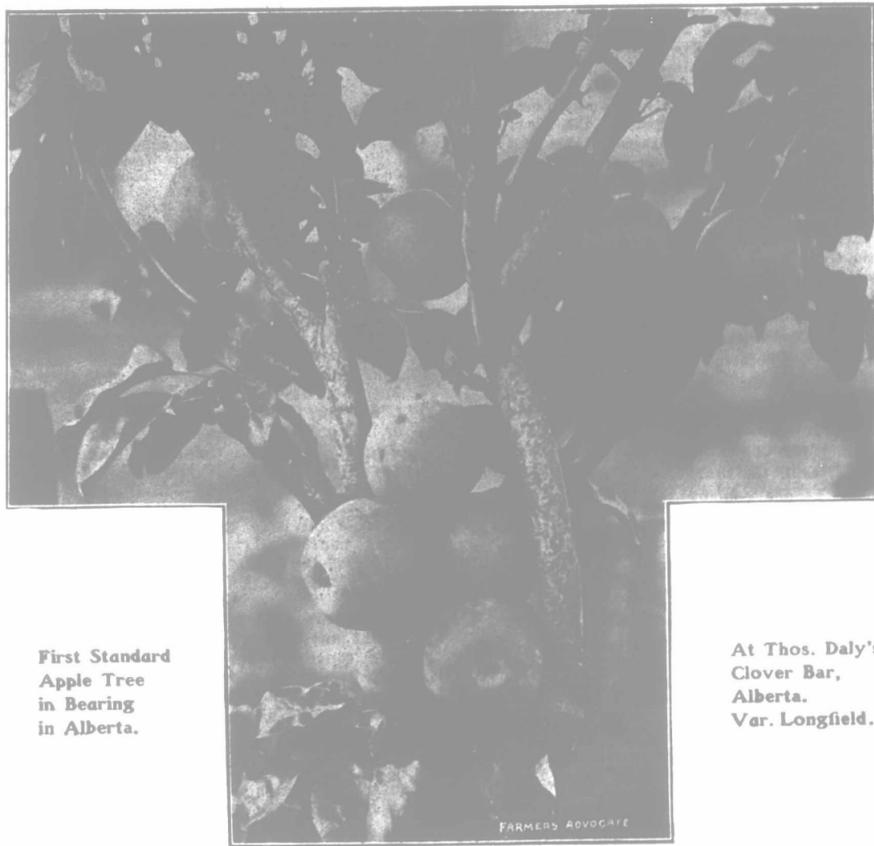
A second case was a large orchard in Cornwallis of about the same age as the one referred to above. Here, also, the damage was principally confined to the Gravenstein variety (which fact is due, I think, to its being a rank feeder, and, consequently, particularly liable to overeat), and though the actual mortality was less, yet the whole orchard looked unthrifty. The treatment of the soil had been much like the other case. For a number of years no fertilizer had been applied, the strips along the tree rows being simply cultivated in the early part of the season and then sown to buckwheat, while the land between was sown to grain or other crops. But in 1900 the orchard received an application of barn manure and was planted to potatoes, since which time it has received the former treatment of cultivation and cover crops. The result was practically the same as in the Gaspereaux orchard. The trees made an unusual growth the potato year, and were not sufficiently matured to withstand the cold weather when it came; and, although the mortality was not so great as in the other case (largely, I believe, because the change in treatment was less radical), still some trees did die, and the whole orchard looked unthrifty. Other orchards might be cited showing similar results.

It seems to me beyond question that such injuries are due to overstimulation—to too much growth. Of course, deaths occur from many other causes, but not of so many trees at a time, and I am satisfied, as I have said, that these injurious effects will be greater in orchards in proportion as the change in the treatment is greater.

Now, what can be done to remedy or prevent such disasters? It is quite evident that, if my diagnosis of the cases is correct, the method of preventing the injury would lie in getting the trees always in a perfectly dormant condition for winter. This could be accomplished in three ways: First, by giving less fertilizer, especially barn manure; second, by ceasing cultivation earlier; and, third, by sowing a rank-growing corn crop, and sowing it earlier. Not all three would probably be needed at the same time, but they would be more likely to be in heavy lands, especially if not well drained, as these are the



Winter-killed Tree in a Gaspereaux, N. S., Orchard



First Standard Apple Tree in Bearing in Alberta.

At Thos. Daly's, Clover Bar, Alberta. Var. Longfield.

FARMERS ADVOCATE

soils where such injury is generally most likely to occur. As to the remedies, but little can be done for trees affected in this way, except to cut away the damaged part and plant over.

F. C. SEARS.

### A Tariff Suggestion to the Vegetable-growers.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I see by a late issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" that the vegetable-growers of Ontario are organized, and intend to press their claims for an increase of duty before the Tariff Commission. With your permission, I would like to make a suggestion along a line which might be overlooked by them. It is that a good stiff duty be placed upon bananas imported from other countries. The use of this fruit has increased enormously, not only in cities, but by country people as well, and right here there is a source of wealth which might be enjoyed by Canadians, if only a duty high enough to be prohibitive were placed upon the foreign article. Imagine the amount of money which goes out of the country every year for this one article of diet alone, money which goes to enrich the foreigner, and which had much better be spent among our own people. Let no one suppose that bananas cannot be grown in our climate. Many who have visited the Agricultural College at Guelph will have noticed in the tropical greenhouse there a banana tree with a ripening bunch of fruit upon it. It is a question of expense merely. Let the price of the fruit be raised sufficiently high and it will be produced. An obstacle in the way will, perhaps, occur to some, in the unwillingness of the Government to impose such a duty, but surely a Government which, to benefit a single manufacturing concern in Montreal, made a substantial increase in the duty on dry white lead, and in consequence made painting dearer for everybody, would not deny the request of such a numerous and influential body as the Vegetable-growers, if such request were pressed with firmness and persistence. If such a thing could be brought about—and there is no reason to doubt that it could—what a change for the better would soon be seen in our country? Around our cities and towns tall chimneys would rise—tall enough to smoke at least—and acres and acres of glass would be added to those already in use. The increased population which would be necessary to run the new industry would provide an improved market for farm products, as well as for factory-made goods, and thus everybody would be benefited. A slight idea of the magnitude of the benefit that would accrue may be had by considering what we at present enjoy under a partial protective system. Thanks to our benevolent manufacturers, who are so solicitous for the general welfare, and our fatherly members of parliament, who have thus swelled the public revenue, and incidentally their own, our tariff, partial though it be, has been operative, and prices of all classes of goods—except, of course, the main products of the farm—have improved. What an added glory would be thrown on Canada's already fair fame should she become known throughout the world as a producer of tropical fruits?

The fruit trade, as is well known, is not in a satisfactory condition, prices being governed by competition often of a cut-throat character. With fruit and vegetable growers of various countries supplying our markets, it is impossible for them to unite and fix prices, but if the trade could be confined to our own producers, why then it is easy to be seen that by simply forming a trust among themselves, fair and profitable prices could be steadily maintained.

By and bye, when the modest needs of our own people had been exceeded, Canada might become an exporter of bananas, and compete in the world's markets with growers of the Southern States and the West Indies. But at this point some smart objector will be sure to say, how can you compete in an open market with those who can produce at one-tenth the cost? Quite easily; give an export bounty. In addition to the tariff on the imported article, a bounty is now paid by the Government on several classes of goods produced in Canada—as, for instance, on petroleum, on iron and steel—and why not also on home-grown bananas?

Middlesex Co. T. BATY.

[Note.—Our correspondent holds out a rosy tinted future for the hothouse banana industry, but he seems to have quite overlooked the real estate literature of the Northwest relative to the far-famed "banana belt" running athwart Saskatchewan and Alberta, where, under the salubrious Chinook wind, and fertilized by a 35-per-cent. tariff, the orange, the date, as well as the plebeian banana, might yet flourish in luxuriance.—Editor.]

A study of bees is worthy of the attention of everybody, and is full of surprises and interest. They are worthy of study from a utilitarian point of view. The fruit-grower cannot do without the beekeeper, and the beekeeper, although he can do without the fruit-grower, is a great deal better off because of him. The honey bee, which the fruit-grower is now beginning to keep in his orchard in a small way, is repaying him by fertilizing the flowers, thus increasing the yield of fruit, and the fruit-grower and beekeeper are no longer enemies, but friends, and are working together for the common good.—Dr. James Fletcher, before the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association.

### Manitoba's Apple Crop.

Reports from all over the West go to show that in numerous districts gratifying crops of Transcendent crabs have been picked, and the incident is invariably cited as being evidence of what can be grown in a particular locality. This all creates interest in fruit-growing and redounds to the advantage of the country in general. But the potentialities of the West in large fruit growing are not limited to crab-apple culture. This year that benefactor of all Westerners and the successful pioneer in apple-growing, Mr. Alex. Stevenson, of Nelson, Man., picked at least sixty barrels of standard variety apples, as large in size, as delicious in flavor, and with as good keeping quality as those grown in any of the other Provinces.

Many different established varieties are grown at Nelson, as well as several others which have been grown from seed and are as yet on probation. It is a long task to develop or discover a new variety of fruit. First, the bloom of some hardy kind, such as the Siberian crab, or some hardy standard variety, is fertilized with the pollen of a variety which possesses some commendable characteristic which it is desired to propagate, and by this means it is sought to blend different traits to produce a fruit having the many desirable features of a good apple. The seed produced from the flower so treated is then sown, the tree carefully nurtured until it bears and the fruit tested, for the fruit produce from the seed of an apple never exactly resembles the apple from which the seed is taken. Needless to say, only a

### POULTRY.

#### Use Common Sense in Housing Poultry.

For a great many years authorities on poultry-keeping have advocated warm, tightly-built houses, and the reproduction, as far as possible, of spring conditions. In a degree this reproduction has been successful, so far as the temperature is concerned, but temperature is but a part of spring conditions, and in keeping it up other things have been sacrificed—notably ventilation—and, with the close confinement of the fowls, this has brought sickness and impairment of vitality in many instances. The general poor results obtained under such conditions led Mr. John H. Robinson, author of the book Poultry Craft, to look into the question of housing, and to experiment with houses built on a very different plan. The first of these houses he describes in an article on Poultry Housing in the August Crop Report of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture:

The house was a mere shell or shed; the walls of common hemlock boards, laid perpendicularly on a light frame, and the joints between the boards covered at the back and ends of the house with common battens; the joints on the front being left open. The roof was of shingles, laid on strips of furring placed three inches apart. The house was not tight anywhere; it was built on wet ground, and was cold, the temperature in it being but little higher at any time than that out of doors. Mr. Robinson goes on to describe his houses and methods in detail, giving results obtained and the inferences drawn from them, concluding with an enumeration of the advantages of "cold" houses as follows: "Economy of construction, economy of time, and relief from close attention to ventilation, healthier fowls. As to results: As a rule the production of eggs will not

be so good as in warm houses that are carefully operated, but will be better than in warm houses as commonly operated. Whether the difference in egg production in warm houses can be made enough greater to pay for better attention and the greater risks of disease is a question for each individual to determine for himself. Most farmers would determine in favor of the cold house, because it leaves them more free to look after other work."

A word of caution should be added, lest some adopt too rashly the cold-house method that is being advocated in various quarters nowadays. A reasonable degree of warmth is just as desirable in a poultry house as it ever was. The trouble in the past has been that too often in seeking after heat the greater essentials of

light, exercise and dryness were neglected, while the fowls, being rendered delicate by hothouse treatment in unsanitary environment, were unduly susceptible to the inevitable extremes of a northern winter climate, and to the rigors to which they were perforce subjected at times when allowed to range. Hothouse conditions are not adapted to maintain animal vigor through successive generations in a northern climate, and it is well that poultrymen are awakening to the fact. In seeking to adopt the rational method, however, care should be observed to avoid the opposite extreme. The construction of a poultry house and its winter attention demand, above all things, the exercise of common sense.

#### Skim Milk for Laying Hens.

In order that hens may lay well, their food must contain all the elements which go into the construction of an egg. The one thing which they are most likely to fail of finding is supplied by animal food. We have been in the habit of furnishing this by feeding cut bone. This summer we have been unable to procure it. As a substitute we have used skimmed milk. The hens have laid well. To make sure that the milk had an influence upon the egg yield, we discontinued it for a time, and the eggs began to drop off. When the milk was resumed again the number of eggs increased at once. We have found that it must be fed always sweet or always sour, and must be begun gradually—a little



Group of Southdowns.

Property of Sir Geo. Drummond, Huntlywood, Que.; winners of three first prizes at Toronto Exhibition, as well as ram and ewe championships, the latter honor won by the shearing ewe in the centre, which was also sweepstakes lamb and junior champion at St. Louis World's Fair and Chicago International, 1901.

very few trees out of the many thousands so produced are possessed of sufficiently improved characteristics to make them valuable. At other times the seeds of apples are simply sown without the preliminary trouble of blending the blossoms and the trees selected, as previously described.

So far Mr. Stevenson has several outstanding varieties in his orchard: The Hybernal, a large long-keeping sort; the Antonofka, a late good keeper; the Wealthy, an early winter apple; the Simbrisk, for fall use; the Anniset, a good yielder; the Volga Anis, which is fit for use about August 15th, and the Bush Calvil, another early variety. Some of the yielders this year were seven barrels of Bush Calvil off three trees; Simbrisk, over a barrel to the tree; Anniset, seven barrels off four trees. It must be remembered that nearly all the trees are young and small. Besides apples, a large crop of plums was also grown this year.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Stevenson, who, by the way, is probably as much of a horticulturist as is her husband, and to whose constant care much of their success in fruit-growing is due, we were permitted to sample the different varieties of fruit grown, and whether it was because this is a country where one seldom has the privilege of eating apples direct from the tree, or because the fruit was exceptionally fine, certain it is that apples and plums never grew that tasted better than those produced this year, and at that historic old village of Nelson.

more fed each day, till the hens can be safely allowed to drink all they wish of it.

The dishes in which the milk is fed should be kept clean. If it is fed sweet the dishes should be scalded out with hot water once a day, so as not to become sour. Of course, this seems like a good deal of trouble, but it pays to take good care of the hens. Recently we have been surprised to find thrifty farmers who take excellent care of all their other stock, neglecting the hens shamefully. This, of course, is due to the fact that they have always supposed that a hen ought to shift for herself. She will do it better than any other kind of stock, but she will return ample pay for all the attention given her. About half of a hen's laying qualities are due to her breeding, and the other half to her feeding and housing. Don't make the mistake of supposing that when she is given all the grain she needs she is well fed. Cut green bone or beef scraps help her to lay well, but where they cannot be readily obtained, skimmed milk is a good substitute. W. I. T.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Lord Roseberry's second son, Hon. Neil Primrose, has sailed for Canada on the Virginian.

The Dominion Government has decided to sell about 300,000 acres of school lands in Alberta.

Torrey and Alexander, the famous evangelists, are planning to begin a series of union revival services in Toronto, the opening service being held on New Year's Eve in Massey Hall.

A soldier who served in South Africa during the Boer war has been imprisoned in Toronto jail since February 21st of this year, because he could not pay his debts. Judge Falconbridge ordered his release.

Over \$250,000 was subscribed in one day in Toronto for the building fund of the new General Hospital. This amount came from eight public-spirited men, Senator Cox heading the list with \$100,000, to be used in erecting a wing in memory of his late wife.

The steamer Colonia, which left Canso, N.S., Sept. 23rd, paying out the Commercial Cable Company's new Atlantic cable, has arrived at the point, 187 miles out from the Irish coast, where the two ends of the cable are to be spliced.

Judge Nesbitt, of the Supreme Court of Canada, has resigned, and Mr. Justice MacLennan, of the Ontario Court of Appeals, has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

By the influence of Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General, books for the blind are entitled to be transmitted through the Canadian mails free of postage. Such books are expensive anyway, and being of great size and weight the postage added greatly to the expense. Sir William has also found a way to aid another class of unfortunates—the deaf mutes. These are to be given appointments in post offices as mail sorters.

Four Indian chiefs from the Blood Reserve, near Macleod, Alta., namely, "Crop Ear Wolf," "Thunder Cloud," "White Horse" and "Running Crane," have passed through Winnipeg on their way to Toronto on a pleasure trip, as guests of the McEwan Ranch Company, who have rented part of the Reserve. An interpreter and the Indian agent and his wife accompany them.

Mr. John Millar, Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario, died from the effects of a paralytic stroke Oct. 3rd. He was a native of Ireland, but came to Canada when quite young. He filled the position of Deputy Minister since 1890. Several important books along educational lines have come from his pen, among them being "The Educational System of Ontario," "School Management," and "Books: A Guide to Good Reading."

AUSTRALIA IS OBDRATE.

The Australian Government has decided not to modify or repeal its customs regulation adding the inland freight charges to the value for duty purposes of imports from Canada into the Commonwealth. This means that if goods are shipped via Vancouver to Australia the Canadian exporters must pay duty on the charge for the long railway haul to the Pacific. If the exporter ships via a United States port only the freight to the international boundary will be added for customs purposes. The Trade Rate and Commerce Department has been informed of the Australian Government's decision by its agent in Melbourne, Mr. D. H. Ross.

British and Foreign

Frank Beard, the well-known illustrator, died in Chicago, Sept. 28th. He is best known, perhaps, by his work on the Ram's Horn.

Physicians have refused to perform a second opera-

tion on President Harper, of Chicago University, as they believe him to be too weak to withstand the shock.

A splendid equestrian statue of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., has recently been unveiled in Exeter, Eng., before a distinguished gathering, including General Buller himself.

Professor Behring, the discoverer of the anti-diphtheria serum, announces, according to the Paris Matin, that he has found a cure for tuberculosis, the nature of which he will divulge next August.

M. Witte, the chief representative sent by Russia to the Peace Conference at Portsmouth, N.H., has returned to Russia. He has been welcomed and heartily congratulated by the Czar, and has been made a Count, and will probably become Prime Minister.

The steamer Stork, with \$250,000 worth of furs, arrived from Hudson's Bay, at the West India docks, London, Eng., on October 4th. She had started on her journey Sept. 19th, 1904, but had been ice bound for ten months near Charlton Island, in Hudson's Bay.

A British steamer, the Chatham, was wrecked in the Suez Canal, and hindered and endangered traffic considerably. It was necessary to use dynamite in destroying her, and the first charge had not been sufficient to demolish the wreck entirely, but had damaged the canal, and traffic was not resumed until Oct. 8th.

A country boy, named Louis Byrd, of Indiana, has invented a new explosive, which is twice as powerful as nitro-smokeless powder, and three times as powerful as ordinary blasting powder, and, according to the boy, it

Diplomatic relations between Greece and Roumania have ceased. The difficulty is a religious one, as far as can be ascertained, the Koutzo-Wallacks of Roumania not wishing to remain under the control of the Greek Church, which persecutes them. As the Italian Government has been charged with the care of Roumanian interests in Greece, in the case of further trouble Italy and Greece must settle the difficulty, and other nations might be involved.

Fifty thousand natives of Bengal, the finest Province of British India, have sworn by the goddess Kali to boycott British goods. This is the result of the decision of the Government to divide Bengal into two provinces, because the work of administration had become unwieldy in its proportions. Many indignation meetings have been held, and the oath taken is that they will not use foreign goods, buy articles in foreign shops, or employ foreigners for any work that their countrymen can perform.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Regina is to have one of the largest sugar refineries in the West, erected by the British Columbia Sugar Refinery Company.

"Some of these Canadian grain stories sound very much like fairy yarns."—(Chicago Live-stock World. Or the Western States corn stories.

Beware of depending upon others for happiness. You are only truly happy when you are radiating pleasant thoughts and doing helpful things for others.

Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas State Board

of Agriculture, proposes holding a National Cereal Congress in connection with the annual Kansas City Live-stock Show.

Our American friends express their appreciation of the solidity of Canadian banks and insurance corporations. Long may it continue; we want no Equitable squabble over here. The heads of such institutions in this country are too "canny" to take chances on reckless speculations.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has received word from Fruit Inspector Fitch, of Nova Scotia, that the S.S. "Canada Cape" left Halifax September 29th with a thousand barrels of Canadian fruit, mostly Gravensteins, Kings and Henshaws. They went forward in cold storage, and were in every instance No. 1 stock.

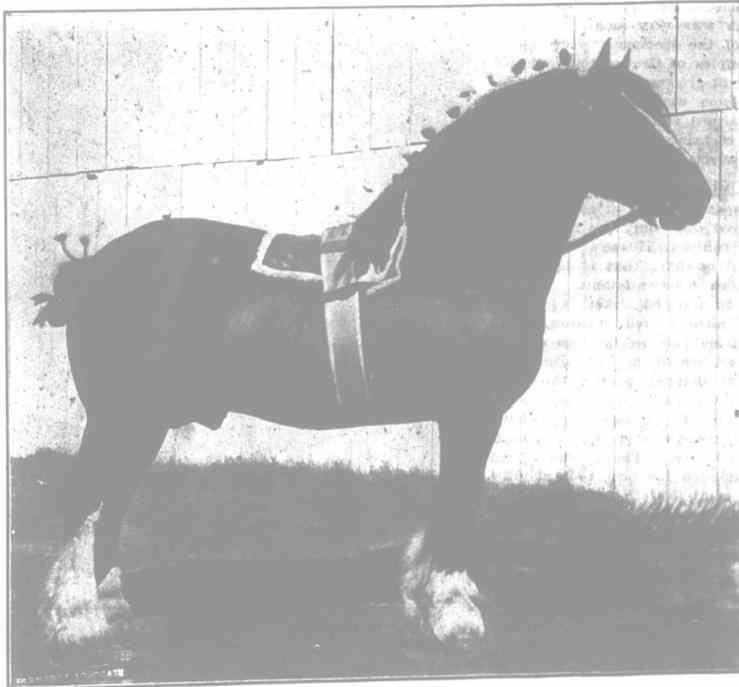
Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, recently

made a trip through Alberta. It is the expressed intention of the Government to start a couple of experiment stations in this country. May they move as rapidly in this as they did in the hustle for increased salaries is the earnest wish of the "Farmer's Advocate."

A Tyndall, Man., correspondent writes to say he read with much interest the articles by Austin L. McCredie, on co-operation, and asks the question how it is farmers have never united with the labor unions for the protection of their interests, and to maintain higher prices for agricultural commodities? Simultaneously, we notice a press report, to the effect that the federation of labor unions in the United States is to endeavor to arrange a common basis of agreement with farmers and farm laborers.

There will apparently be no difficulty in finding a ready market for our immense wheat crop. The director and the manager and the American representative of the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society are in the West at present looking for wheat. The mills of this society grind 72,000 bushels per week, and the total business done by the society last year amounted to \$33,000,000. Mr. Stuart, the manager, advises Manitoba wheat growers to make every effort to keep up the supply of first-class pure seed.

The dairy cattle breeders of the United States are completing arrangements for holding a national exhibit of this class of stock at the Coliseum, in Chicago, Feb. 14-24. The National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, whose annual convention will be held in Chicago



Prince Charles of Warsley (19028.)

Shire Stallion, imported by Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, London, Ont. A prizewinner at the Western Fair, London, 1905.

can be manufactured much more cheaply than either. Two years ago a more peaceful invention, that of a drill to distribute onion seed, was devised by him.

Two years and a half have been spent in marking the boundary line between Persia and Afghanistan. The working force was under the control of Col. Arthur MacMahon, and consisted of about 1,500 men. So many hardships were undergone during hot summers and cold winters through arid plains and fever-stricken swamps, that fifty members of the mission perished.

Doings Among the Nations.

The Czar has called for another world-wide peace conference at the Hague.

Russia and Japan have agreed to exchange prisoners of war: 1,800 Japanese prisoners in Russia will be handed over, while 64,000 Russians will be gathered to Japanese ports, and then transported in Russian transports to Vladivostok.

For more than a week past the eye of the world has been fixed most intently on the excited performances of Austria-Hungary, and news of actual war between the two would not have created surprise. Since the refusal of the King-Emperor to accede to the requests presented to him by Hungarian leaders, there have been disorders and riots on the streets between the different parties, and disgraceful scenes in the Parliament.

on the dates given, has offered to provide, at its expense, stalls and feed for the stock. It has also deposited \$3,500 as prize money. It is proposed to perfect a national exhibition of dairy products and dairy cattle. Representatives of the Ayrshire, Holstein-Friesian, Guernsey and Jersey associations recently conferred on the subject at Milwaukee, and adopted resolutions favoring the show, and asking their respective organizations to duplicate the prizes offered. They also recommended the appointment of a superintendent by each registry association, and the forming of a board of directors to work out the details.

#### Charlottetown Exhibition.

To say that the P. E. Island Exhibition of 1905 was a success would be putting it mildly. An exhibition that could make such a success under such adverse circumstances has certainly proved its right to exist, its usefulness to agriculture, and its popularity with the people. Cold weather and rain every day of the show, as well as the day previous to its opening, did not hinder exhibitors placing in the stalls the largest number of horses and cattle yet seen at this show. This is one of the very best managed shows in Canada. The directors and their genial and indefatigable secretary have succeeded in mastering all the details, and the result is an exhibition that is pulled off without any friction or unpleasantness. Last year the side-show nuisance was scarcely in evidence. This year it was conspicuous by its entire absence. The management deserves credit for abolishing this fake business altogether, and we trust that other shows will take pattern from it in this respect. By doing so they will have the sympathy and support of the best element of the population. In the exhibition building the exhibit of cereals, roots, tubers and products of the garden were very fine. The show of cheese and butter was first-class. The show of apples was very small compared with last year, but many of the specimens were good. We noted specially good samples of Gravensteins, shown in boxes, by our veteran fruit-grower, John Robertson, of "Inkerman Farm." Plums were declared by good judges to be the best and largest show in that line seen here. The samples were certainly very fine. There was a good plum crop to select from.

#### STOCK.

The show of horses was extra good in many of the classes. In the Thoroughbred class only one horse came into the ring. This was Stanly & Horne's Woodburn, a horse of good weight and quality, that is leaving a very fine class of young stock on the Island. Though alone he was well entitled to the red ticket. In colts and fillies the get of a Thoroughbred stallion, there were quite a number of entries and pretty keen competition. In the carriage class, which included Standard-bred and all other kinds of driving horses, the principal winners were John C. Curtis, first on aged stallion; John A. Stewart, on three-year-old stallion; Albert Boswell, first on three-year-old filly; Frank Andrew, first on two-year-old filly. The special prizes given by the owner of Woodburn for best colt or filly of his get under two years, went first to Albert H. Boswell, Marshfield; second to S. C. Lane, Mount Mellick. There was a good show of saddle horses. The first prize in gentleman's class went to James Blake, Royalty, and in the ladies' class Miss McMillan, Royalty, got the red ticket. In the class for aged registered Clydesdales or Shires, Henry Crockett, Cape Traverse, got the red ticket. The draft horse class, Island-bred—not necessarily registered—was one of the strongest in the exhibition, and went to show what Island breeders are doing along the line of raising heavy working horses and brood mares. For stallion over three years, John Watts won the red ticket, and the red for two-year-old went to G. H. Simmons. An outstanding two-year-old was W. Dockendorff's two-year-old filly, winner in this was W. Dockendorff's two-year-old filly, weighing over 1,400 lbs., sired by Crown Rights. Dr. Reed spoke very highly of the horse show; said that the horses were well fitted, and many of them were of superior quality.

The cattle classes were well filled, every stall being occupied. In the Shorthorn aged bull class, the competition was not very strong. First prize went to F. G. Boyer, Georgetown, for his inbred Challenge bull, a very smooth, beefy animal, showing good quality, but rather undersized. Mr. Boyer took firsts also on young stock, and sweepstakes for best female of any age. An outstanding winner in this class was Lincoln Irving's two-year-old bull, weighing 1,800 pounds. He also took sweepstakes for bull any age, and sweepstakes for best bull of any beef breed. This bull was said by good judges to be the best Island-bred bull ever shown here. Sweepstakes for bull under two years went to Thomas N. Cass, North River. In the special prize in this class, given by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, F. G. Boyer took first for both old and young herds, and Thomas N. Cass second in each case. No Hereford, Polled-Angus or Galloway herds were shown.

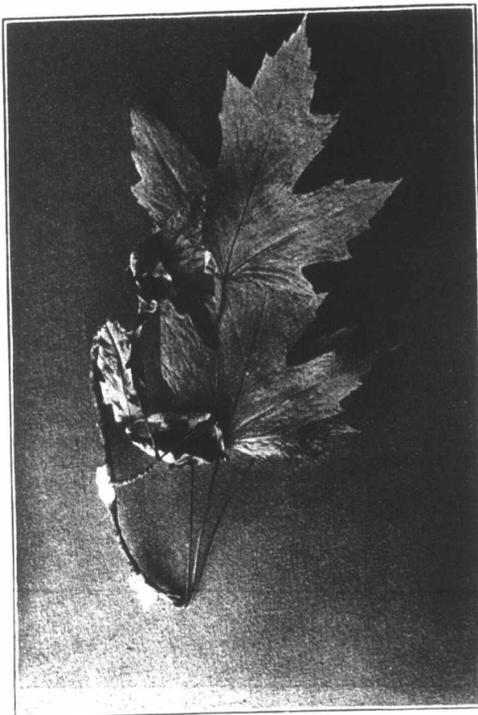
The Ayrshire classes were pretty strong. Principal exhibitors were John Morrison, who took first for aged bull; G. H. Simmons, who got first for two-year-old bull; Easton Bros., who showed a herd in excellent condition, and got most of the firsts, as well as the herd prize. In Jerseys, G. H. Simmons got the red ticket for aged bull. Other successful exhibitors in this class were William Clark, of Wiltshire, who succeeded in winning quite a number of prizes, as well as the herd prize; John H. Gill, who took the first prize for bull two years old and heifer one year old, and first for

heifer calf. In Guernseys, Roper Bros. swept the field, except one second prize, which went to Donald McMillan. Roper Bros.' herd was in fine show condition, notwithstanding they were just home from their victories in Halifax.

In the Holstein classes there were more entries than usual, as one herd was present from Nova Scotia, shown by Samuel Dickie, of Central Onslow. The competition was principally among S. Dickie, Byrne Bros., Walter M. Lea, W. J. Gibson. Mr. Dickie got first on aged bull; Byrne Bros. first on two-year-old; Dickie first again in yearlings and cow in milk and heifer calf, also sweepstakes for best bull, and first for herd. Sweepstakes for best cow any age was won by Edgar Hearty. Walter M. Lea, a new exhibitor, who is rapidly coming to the front, got several firsts and seconds; also second for herd. A. H. Boswell got the red ticket for heifer one year old.

Sweepstakes for best bull any milk breed went to Roper Bros., for their splendid Guernsey bull. There was a large show of grade cattle, some of which were very excellent specimens of general-purpose cows, and some again were about representative of the average stock of the Island, which is not yet graded up to what it might be.

The show of sheep was well up to former years; most of the different classes were well filled. In Leicesters, Albert Boswell, S. L. Boswell, William Clark and Samuel Lane were the exhibitors. The Boswells led in taking prizes as usual, though William Clark got in first for yearling ram. In Cotswolds, John Tweedy got all the first prizes. In Lincolns, Albert Boswell and George Boswell divided all the prizes. In Southdowns, Robert Furness, Vernon River Bridge, got all the red tickets and first for flock, with F. G. Boyer his only competitor. In Shropshires, Cephas Nunn and George Bos-



Maple Leaf Infested with Cottony Scale.

well divided up the prizes pretty equally. In Oxford Downs, Silas R. Lane and Philip Lane had it all to themselves, with the former in the lead. Their stock was good. Suffolks were shown by Philip Lane, who had the field pretty much to himself here. Hampshire Downs were shown here for the first time, Cephas Nunn being the only exhibitor. The grade classes were well filled, and many of them were so well graded up that they might almost pass for pure-breeds.

Hogs were not so large nor good a show as usual. We missed several old exhibitors, especially J. W. Calbeck, but several new ones have come to the front with good stock. George Crockett was the chief exhibitor of Yorkshires, while Robert Drake, Peter Brodie and S. and A. P. Ings showed excellent specimens of Berkshires. Roper Bros. took first for export bacon hogs. Only one prize was given for Tamworths; they have about gone out of this show. A few Chester Whites were shown.

#### NOTES.

The exhibition will make no money for the Exhibition Association this year, but as far as we could learn there would be no deficit.

The races were the best contested ever held here, and the track record was reduced several seconds by Ada Mac, an Island-bred mare.

The best of the Farmers' Pavilion were not well attended, as the day was too cold, night or day to sit in.

#### Tussock Moth and Cottony Maple Scale.

Becoming alarmed at the prevalence of the cottony maple scale on the city's park and street shade trees this season, and at the appearance of the Tussock moth, the London, Ontario, city council last week received a report from a committee of local entomologists, the spokesman being Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, Secretary of the Entomological Society of Ontario. The cottony maple scale (*Pulvinaria innumerabilis*) is a minute insect, the larvæ of which work in countless millions upon the under side of the leaves, sucking out the juices of the tree, and excreting a sweet, sticky fluid, called honey dew, which drips upon the leaves below, causing their surface to shine at night, and then down to the ground underneath. On the honey dew grows often a minute fungus, which gives it a dark color, and frequently forms black patches on the withering leaves. The female insects, which, by the way, are wingless, cover their egg masses with pure white fluffy cottony tufts, of a waxy consistency. Though called cottony maple scale, the insect attacks many other varieties of trees besides maples. While injurious, it is not liable to kill the trees, as it does not defoliate them much before the usual time. The committee reminded the council that outbreaks of this pest had previously occurred, but were subdued by natural enemies. A small parasitic fly preys upon the minute scale insects, and usually keeps the numbers reduced, but for the two or three years prior to 1905 the summers have been cold and wet, hence unfavorable to the parasite, though in no way injurious to the scale, which rather got the start of its natural enemies, and multiplied so much as to give many citizens concern lest the soft maples, which are the pride of the city, might be destroyed. This summer the weather conditions have been more favorable to the parasite, which has doubtless got in its work, so that the scale may be expected to be much less numerous next year.

Artificial remedies prescribed are spraying in the winter with the lime-salt-sulphur mixture, or in June, three or four times, when the young insects are hatching, with kerosene emulsion, but these remedies are too expensive to be practical.

The Tussock moth, the caterpillars of which devour the foliage of trees, may best be combated by interesting householders to get them to remove by hand the white encrustations containing the egg masses. These oval white masses, about three-quarters of an inch long, by half an inch wide, may be seen mostly on the lower parts of the tree, sometimes on fence rails and other objects. They are readily seen, and not yet being very numerous in London, it was stated that ten or fifteen minutes on the part of each householder, any time between now and next spring, would remove the egg masses from the trees on and adjoining his premises. Only the males of the Tussock moth are winged; the females being wingless the pest cannot spread very fast or far.

#### Fair Dates for 1905.

Bradford	Oct. 17-18
Blenheim	Oct. 12-13
Chataworth	Oct. 12-13
Caledonia	Oct. 12-13
Caledon	Oct. 12-13
Dundalk	Oct. 12-18
Erin	Oct. 19-20
Fenelon Falls	Oct. 11-12
Freeiton	Oct. 17-18
Goderich	Oct. 26-27
Highgate	Oct. 13-14
Langton	Oct. 14
Muncey	Oct. 10-12
Milton	Oct. 12-13
Ridgetown	Oct. 16-18
Stayner	Oct. 11-12
Simcoe	Oct. 17-19
Wooler	Oct. 13
Welland	Oct. 11-12
Woodbridge	Oct. 18-19
International, Chicago	Dec. 2-9
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst	Dec. 4-7
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph	Dec. 11-15

#### Probably Gas.

We were drilling a hole in the ground for water, and at 60 or 70 feet struck rock. We put casing in the hole down to the rock; we then drilled away till we got down 118 feet, and got water, but the flow was not strong enough, so we drilled further, and when we got down 140 feet air started to come up through the casing, and getting stronger as we went down, strong enough at last to blow a man's cap off the top of the casing. We got a strong flow of water at 175 feet, and the air ceased. What was the cause of this air? Some say it was gas. D. R. McKENZIE.  
Huron Co., Ont.

[Note.—It was probably a layer of gas, compressed between two strata of rock.—Editor.]

#### Water-logged Butter.

At a meeting of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, Sir Edward Strachey, M.P., in moving a resolution regretting the failure of the Government to pass the butter bill preventing the sale of water-logged butter, said: "A few years ago only two companies were engaged in water-logging; there are now over one hundred wherein about 20 per cent. of water and upwards was added. Most of this came from the colonies, and it was a great fraud upon the public and dishonest to British consumers."

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Yards last week totalled 242 cars, including 3,791 cattle, 6,294 sheep and lambs, 1,546 hogs and 250 calves.

Export Cattle—Trade dull, with few cattle of quality offering. Some inquiry for choice cattle, but in other lines demand is limited.

Butchers' Cattle—Picked lots, \$4 to \$4.40; good to choice, \$3.60 to \$4; fair to good, \$3 to \$3.40; common, \$2 to \$2.75; cows, \$2 to \$3.25, and bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Demand good, but not good enough to absorb all the offerings of very poor cattle which are coming from eastern counties.

Calves—3 1/2c. to 6c. per lb., and \$2 to \$12 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes, \$3.85 to \$4.10, and bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.50.

Hogs—The market has a firm tone; \$6.25 per cwt. for selects, and \$6 for lights and fats.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—Buyers inclined to hold off a little. No 2 red and white offered at 74c. to 75c., outside, and bids about 1c. less.

Manitoba—Bran, \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$19 to \$20, at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—Demand good; prices firm, 31c. to 31 1/2c., west, and 32c., east, for No. 2.

Peas—70c. asked, and 68c. bid at outside points.

Corn—American, nominal, at 60c. for No. 3 yellow, and 60 1/2c. for No. 2 yellow, lake and rail freights.

Buckwheat—50c., west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market holds fairly steady, although receipts in all lines continue heavy. Creamery, prints, 22c. to 23c.; solids, 21c. to 21 1/2c.; dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 19c. to 20c.; medium, 17c. to 18c.; tubs, good to choice, 17c. to 18c.; inferior, 15c. to 16c.

Cheese—11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per pound for job lots.

Eggs—Warm weather has caused heavier receipts and an easy tone to the market. Quotations are unchanged at 18c. to 19c.

Poultry—Fat hens, 6c. to 8c.; thin, 5c. to 7c.; fat chickens, 8c. to 10c.; thin, 6c. to 8c.; ducks, 8c., all live weight.

Baled Hay—Market steady; some demand for No. 1. Car lots, on track, \$7.50 to \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and \$6 for No. 2.

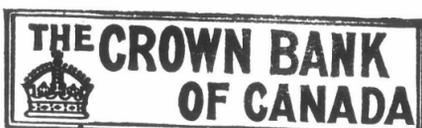
Baled Straw—Unchanged at \$6 per ton for car lots, on track, here.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., report last week's prices as follows: Inspected hides, No. 1, 12c. a lb.; inspected hides, No. 2, 11c. a lb.; country hides, fat, at 10 1/2c. to 11c. a lb.; calf skins, No. 1, selected, 14c. a lb.; lamb skins, 85c. to 95c. each; horse hides, \$3.15 to \$3.40 each; tallow, rendered, 4c. to 4 1/2c. a lb.; wool, unwashed, 16c. to 17c. a lb.; wool, washed, 20c. to 27c. a lb.; rejections, 20c. to 22c. a lb.

FRUIT.

Peaches, good heaped baskets, 60c. to 90c.; best varieties, 40c. to 50c.; small, 18c. to 30c.; pears, 25c. to 60c.; plums,



Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000.00. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. EDWARD GURNEY, President

Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of twenty cents and upwards received, and interest compounded four times a year, or quarterly, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion of the deposit.

G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

35c. to 60c.; apples, basket, 15c. to 25c.; grapes, Concord, 15c. to 30c.; Niagaras, 17c. to 30c.; cranberries, bbl., \$9 to \$9.50; tomatoes, basket, 30c.

FARMERS' MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

Dressed hogs, light, cwt., \$9; heavy, \$8.50; butter, 23c. to 25c.; eggs, 23c. to 26c.; spring chickens, dressed, 14c.; live, 10c.; old, dressed, 10c.; live, 8c.; ducks, dressed, 12c.; live, 8c.; turkeys, dressed, 14c.; live, 13c.; potatoes, bushel, 40c. to 50c.; carrots, bag, 60c. to 75c.; beef, hind quarters, 8c. to 9c.; fore quarters, 4c. to 5 1/2c.; carcasses, 6 1/2c. to 7c.; mutton, 6c. to 8c.; spring lambs, per lb., 9c. to 10c.; calves, per lb., 7 1/2c. to 9 1/2c.

HORSES.

Trade in the local horse market has again been in fair volume the past week, and prices on the whole have been well maintained at the previous level.

Burns & Sheppard and the Canadian Horse Exchange report prices as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Includes single roadsters, single cobs and carriage horses, matched pairs and carriage horses, delivery horses, general-purpose and express horses, draft horses, serviceable second-hand workers, and serviceable second-hand drivers.

Bean Market.

Messrs. H. E. Botsford & Co., Detroit, Mich., report that the 1905 crop of beans is practically all secured in Michigan. Owing to favorable weather during harvest time, beans were nearly all secured in good condition.

Buffalo.

Hogs—Heavy, \$5.85 to \$5.95, a few at \$6; mixed, \$5.80 to \$5.90; Yorkers, \$5.70 to \$5.80; pigs, \$5.70; roughs, \$4.75 to \$4.90; stags, \$3.50 to \$4.25; dairies and grassers, \$5.50 to \$5.90.

British Cattle Market.

London—Cattle are quoted at 10c. to 11 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. to 9c. per lb.

Montreal.

Cheese—12c. asked for colored, but buyers holding back at about 11 1/2c. to 11c.; white, 1c. less; Townships are quoted at 11 1/2c., and Quebecs, 11c. The movement for the last week of September was large, shipments from the port of Montreal being over 93,000 boxes, or about 4,000 more than for same week last year.

Butter—Firm; fancy Townships creamery, 23c. to 23 1/2c.; choice creamery, 22 1/2c. to 23c.; good to fine, 22c. to 22 1/2c., and dairies about 19c. for fine.

Eggs—Demand absorbs all arrivals, none going into cold-storage. Straight-gathered 19c. to 20c.; selects, 22c. to 23c., according to quality.

Potatoes—Receipts fair; prices steady. Merchants paying 55c. per 90-lb. bag, on track, and selling, in a jobbing way, at 65c.

Beans—Old beans declining in anticipation of the arrival of new crop; primes, \$1.50 to \$1.55 a bushel.

Honey—Home merchants complaining lately about difficulty in getting full-pound sections. Some buckwheat comb honey in market, and selling at 11 1/2c.; white comb, 13 1/2c., jobbing prices, dealers paying a cent or so less in the country.

Grain—Oats, No. 2, white, 34c. to 34 1/2c., in store; 1c. less for No. 3.

Hay—Steady; \$8.50 to \$9 a ton for No. 1; \$7.50 to \$8 for No. 2, and \$6.50 to \$7 for clover and clover-mixed, carloads, on track.

Millfeed—Demand active; Manitoba bran, \$17; shorts, \$18 per ton, in bags.

Live Stock—Market in England shows renewed strength, and the outlook for trade seems good. Total shipments of live stock for the season to date of Sept. 30th, with comparisons with the corresponding periods of the past three years, are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Cattle, Sheep, Horses. Shows data for 1905, 1904, 1903, and 1902.

Although choice cattle are exceptionally scarce, the local market showed little change last week. A few sales reported as high as 5c., but the run of choice stock was 4 1/2c., top; fine rangers from 4c. to 4 1/2c.; good, 3 1/2c. to 4c.; medium, 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c., and common, 2c. to 2 1/2c.

Provisions—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs sold at 9 1/2c., demand being good. Demand for all sorts of bacon and hams is excellent, and the enquiry for barrel pork continues to improve slightly.

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers, \$3 to \$6.30; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.25; calves, \$3 to \$8. Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.55 to \$5.80; mixed and heavy packing, \$4.75 to \$5.52 1/2; light, \$5.20 to \$5.60. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$2.25 to \$5.50; lambs, \$4 to \$7.50.

Cheese Markets.

Kempville, 11 1/2c.; Troquois, 11 1/2c. to 11c.; South Finch, 11 1/2c. to 11 13-16c.; Victoriaville, Que., 11c.; Napanee, 11 1/2c. to 11c.; Ottawa, 11 1/2c. to 11c.; Huntingdon, Que., 11 1/2c. to 11 1/2c.; Brantford, 11 1/2c. to 11 9-16c.; Cowansville, Que., 11c. to 11 1/2c.; Brockville, 11c. to 11 1/2c.; Lancaster, 11 5-16c. to 11 9-16c.; Vankleek Hill, 11 7-16c. to 11 11-16c.; London, 11 1/2c.; Cornwall, 11 1/2c. to 11c.; Canton, N. Y., 11c.

Contents of this Issue

Table listing various articles and their page numbers, including 'Prospects of N. S. Agricultural College', 'The Grange in United States', 'A Trip Through the Rockies', 'The Value of Horse Power', 'Canada Forestry Convention Called', 'The Old Thanksgiving Date Best', 'Among the Germans of Lunenburg County, N. S.', 'Growing, Harvesting, Threshing and Marketing of Alsike and Red Clover Seed', 'Lucerne as a Crop and as a Feed', 'Stable the Cows at Night', 'Pure Milk Supply', 'A Few Dairy Truths', 'Washing-up in the Factory', 'Buying a Dairy Bull', 'Winter-killing of Apple Trees', 'A Tariff Suggestion to the Vegetable-growers', 'Manitoba's Apple Crop', 'Use Common Sense in Housing Poultry', 'Skim Milk for Laying Hens', 'THE FARM BULLETIN', 'Charlottetown Exhibition; Tussock Moth and Cottony Maple Scale; Fair Dates for 1905; Probably Gas; Water-logged Butter', 'Farm Lands Out of Forest', 'MARKETS', 'HOME MAGAZINE', 'QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS', 'Miscellaneous', 'Probably goosefoot; silo on north side of barn', 'Wetting corn in silo-filling; patent regulations', 'Chicory; cement tank; livestock insurance; moths; tanning doe skins', 'An accident; care of cow before and after calving; advantage of an O. A. C. course to a teacher', '4-bones; phlegmonous disposition; recurrent mammitis; repeated eruption'.

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



## Life, Literature and Education.

### A New Book on Home Life.

Those of our readers who perused the "Redemption of David Corson," by Charles Frederic Goss, may have agreed or may have disagreed with the ideas advanced by him in that story, but whatever your attitude was, you could not fail to be impressed with the earnestness, sincerity and straightforwardness of the author in his treatment of the subject. The same qualities are to be seen in his latest work, "Husband, Wife and Home," and, as a result, a thoroughly satisfactory treatment of this most important of all subjects has been presented. It may be obtained from Wm. Briggs, The Book Room, Toronto, Ont., at \$1. in substantial, attractive, cloth binding. To all readers of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" who have read with interest or have taken part in the recent discussions in our columns on the home life of the farmer, and the question of marriage for the farmer's son, we can recommend this book as being a most helpful exposition of those questions of domestic economy which have arisen during these discussions. Here is no high-flown language, no sentimental phrasing which skims the surface and leaves the depths of the subject untouched, but practical, common-sense statements, clearly and pithily expressed, helpful to every one connected with the home. Here are portrayed the sacredness of home life—its responsibilities, its opportunities; here are its mistakes, its joys and its sorrows. The dangers that assail home life are fearlessly stated, and the author's eyes are not closed to the fact that modern business methods and modern social life are detrimental to true home-making, yet there is not a pessimistic or gloomy line in the book, but a joyful holding up of a standard high but attainable, and plain, simple directions as to reaching up to the standard. No dollar that you will spend this year will give you any greater cause for satisfaction than the one you exchange for "Husband, Wife and Home." Make it a wedding present to the autumn brides of your acquaintance, for its value is above cut glass, or pictures, or dainty furniture. Here are a few gems of the collection:

"It is the solemn obligation of men and women to marry, to rear children, to make their home an asylum for the helpless members of the family circle; to toil, to economize, to sacrifice, and, if necessary, to die for others."

"I maintain against all comers that it requires a greater endowment of soul to make an ideal home than to carve the Venus de Milo, to paint the Last Supper, or to build St. Peter's."

"If you wish to be looked up to and revered by your children to the very last, you must remain nobler and saner, and stronger and sweeter than they."

"If that good wife of yours wants you never to sit down at the table

in your shirt sleeves, don't you do it, even if you are parboiled before the end of the meal. If your husband is disturbed because you say 'seen' for 'saw,' and 'had went' for 'had gone,' correct your grammar at any cost."

### Father Mathew's Birthday.

Many temperance societies have just celebrated the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the birth of Father Mathew, which occurred October 8th, 1790.

Poets, warriors and statesmen have crowned Ireland with the glory of their achievements in letters, in war and in political life, but none has added greater lustre than the brilliant, earnest priest, Father Mathew, the great apostle of Total Abstinence. In his labors in an Irish city he had become almost disheartened because so many of those he sought to help were victims of strong drink, either personally or through the falling of those upon whom they depended. He was seized with an inspiration—for these men whose will power was drugged and diseased, who could not partake in moderation of intoxicants, he would prepare a written promise, pledging them to abstain entirely from what was destroying them. He believed that in all of these men there was still manhood enough to prevent them from lying to themselves when the pledge was once taken, and results have certainly justified him in his belief. The experiment was crowned with success; the pledge-takers could be counted by hundreds, the pledge-breakers by units, for there was something in the force and earnestness and faith of the man who presented the pledge that proved irresistible to those who recognized their need of some strength outside themselves. Out of his efforts and those of others have come incalculable benefits through various organizations, of which total abstinence from alcoholic beverages has been a basic principle.

### Canada and the West Indies.

That there will never be a federation of Canada and the West Indies is an unsafe prediction. That, if ever, such a federation will not be realized for many years, is more than a possibility, hasty action without due consideration being fatal to so important a decision. The settlement of such a union requires careful thought, and that thought has already been sown in the minds of the people of Canada.

The West India Islands under British control were once of great interest to British people, in the olden days when that whole region was debatable ground for French, English and Spanish vessels, but now that her other colonies have increased in number and power, these first possessions in the New World are not of first importance, and, therefore, receive somewhat less attention, though they are still governed by the Crown.

These islands of Great Britain's cover a considerable area—from Kingston, Jamaica, to Barbadoes is a thousand miles. The population is composed largely of blacks, many of whom are illiterate and exceedingly

ignorant. Petty strifes and jealousies are common, and would prove an effectual barrier to a proposed scheme of federation among the islands themselves. If federated with Canada, the islands might be grouped into provinces, and with the Canadian influence and methods of government dominating, the union should prove a beneficial one to the island provinces.

Such a scheme of federation presents some advantages, which those arguing in favor of the step present with confidence. Without some stronger force to lean upon, the British West Indies cannot hold their own politically, commercially or industrially; but, strengthened by union with Canada, the British Empire would gain by having a strong link where now there is a weak one, and where strength may be particularly desirable when the Panama Canal is opened to traffic.

To Canada, with no provinces in a tropical climate, the carrying out of this plan would give a warm climate for those seeking pleasure and health, where they would be under British law administered by Canadian methods. It would give a new market for Canadian corn, lumber, provisions and manufactures, and a regular trade with two million people is not to be despised.

Greater than to Canada would be the advantage to the West Indies. Reciprocity of trade with a northern country would do much for them in giving them a market for their sugar, coffee, cocoa, bananas, oranges, drugs, dyes and spices. Now the white population is small and transitory; the change would mean an influx of white people as residents, as well as an increase of transients. New capital put into new industries, and these infused with good commercial common sense, could not help but give new zest to the business life of the islands.

The difficulties in the way of the realization of this scheme are also many and varied. There is the fear that the granting of a preferential treatment to Canadian goods in the Indies would be resented by the United States, and lead that country to retaliate by taxing fruit from the islands, and the West Indies cannot afford to lose their American market. It is believed that the Americans, with the idea of expansion now pretty firmly established, would not be averse to extending their influence to the West Indies as they have to Cuba, but even if there were no other obstacles to prevent, the American treatment of the negro would impose an insuperable barrier.

The distance between Canada and the Islands is also advanced as an argument against federation, but if it is allowed to stand it would also be an argument against any federation of the Islands by themselves, for, though it is 1,200 miles from Kingston, Jamaica, to Halifax, N. S., it is 1,000 miles between Kingston and Barbadoes. Of course, in the event of union, there would have to be an improvement in the steamship service between the two, and someone has even suggested that an express steamship service from Great Britain to the Indies, connecting there with a fast line to a Canadian port, would be a feasible scheme

which would provide a fourteen or fifteen-day voyage by a much pleasanter route.

The negro problem, of course, is a matter for most serious consideration, as Canada has always been, happily, free from difficulties of that sort, and the experiment would be too costly if the responsibility proved too heavy for the Dominion to successfully undertake.

But feasible or difficult, advantageous or otherwise, the matter is one whose careful study will not hurt any Canadian interested in the growth and prosperity of his native land and of the British Empire. Indeed, the time will yet come when it will do our statesmen and Canada as a nation good to have to grapple with just such problems as the one under discussion will present.

### On Country, Home and Duty.

The name of Theodore Roosevelt has of late appeared under one heading or another in nearly every daily paper in the land. Pictures of himself and his four boys are almost as familiar as the children of one's own family. Quotation after quotation from his speeches at this public function or at that greet the eye upon the pages of magazines, English and Canadian, as well as American, all joining, as with one accord, in recognizing the great service he has been so largely instrumental in rendering to humanity in bringing to a successful issue the conference between Russia and Japan. It is not, however, from his utterances as the head of a great nation I would quote to-day, but rather from those which show his keen sense of the relationship which should exist between any nation and the homes which are its foundation stones.

Like our late revered Queen Victoria, President Roosevelt may be said to have made "that dull old word 'duty' shine with a new lustre."

At the National Congress of Mothers, held in Washington early in the spring, Mr. Roosevelt said many things worthy to be remembered, words as applicable to the home lives of Canada as to those of his own country.

After alluding to the large extent to which the men who till the farms, the small land owners, and those who own the little homes, contribute to the lasting national life of any land, he says:

"But far more important than the question of occupation of our citizens is the question of how their family life is conducted. No matter what that occupation may be, as long as there is a real home, and as long as those who make up that home do their duty to one another, to their neighbors and to the State, it is of minor consequence whether the man's trade is plied in the country or the city, whether it calls for the work of the hands or for the work of the head.

"That nation is in a bad way if the family is not of the right kind; if the man is not a good husband and father, if he is brutal, cowardly and selfish, or if the woman has lost her sense of duty and has let her nature be sunk into vapid self-indulgence, both parents thus missing that great and beautiful development

of character which comes only to those whose lives know the fullness of duty done, of effort made, of self-sacrifice undergone." "Inasmuch," said Mr. Roosevelt, "as I am speaking to an assemblage of mothers, I shall have nothing whatever to say in praise of an easy life. Yours is the work which is never ended. No mother has an easy time, and most mothers have very hard times; and yet, what true mother would barter her experience of joy and sorrow in exchange for a life of cold selfishness, which insists upon perpetual amusement and the avoidance of care."

The Good Wife.—"The woman who is a good wife, a good mother, is entitled to our respect as is no one else; but she is entitled to it only because, and so long as, she is worthy of it. Effort and self-sacrifice are the law of worthy life for the man as for the woman; though neither the effort or the self-sacrifice may be the same for the one as for the other. I do not in the least believe in the patient Griselda type of woman, in the woman who submits to gross and long-continued ill-

treatment, any more than I believe in a man who tamely submits to wrongful aggression. No wrongdoing is so abhorrent as wrongdoing by a man toward the wife and children who should arouse every tender feeling in his nature. Selfishness toward them, lack of tenderness toward them, lack of consideration for them, above all, brutality in any form toward them, should arouse the heartiest scorn and indignation in every upright soul.

"I believe in the woman keeping her self-respect just as I believe in the man's doing so. I believe in her rights just as much as I believe in the man's, and indeed a little more; and I regard marriage as a partnership in which each partner is in honor bound to think of the rights of the other as well of his or her own. But I think that the duties are even more important than the rights, and in the long run I think that the reward is ampler and greater for duty well done than for the insistence upon individual rights, necessary though this, too, must often be. Your duty is hard, your

responsibility great; but greatest of all is your reward. I do not pity you in the least. On the contrary, I feel respect and admiration for you."

The Good Mother.—"Into the woman's keeping is committed the destiny of the generations to come after us. In bringing up your children your mothers must remember that, while it is essential to be loving and tender, it is no less essential to be wise and firm. Foolishness and affection must not be treated as interchangeable terms; and besides training your sons and daughters in the softer and milder virtues, you must seek to give them those stern and hardy qualities which in after life they will surely need. Some children will go wrong in spite of the best training, and some will go right even when their surroundings are most unfortunate; nevertheless, an immense amount depends upon the family training. If you mothers, through weakness, bring up your sons to be selfish and to think only of themselves, you will be responsible for much sadness among the women who are to be their wives

in the future. If you let your daughters grow up idle, perhaps under the mistaken impression that as you yourselves have had to work hard they shall know only enjoyment, you are preparing them to be useless to others and burdens to themselves. Teach boys and girls alike that they are not to look forward to lives spent in avoiding difficulties, but to lives spent in overcoming difficulties. Teach them that work, for themselves and also for others, is not a curse, but a blessing; seek to make them happy, to make them enjoy life, but seek also to make them face life with the steadfast resolution to wrest success from labor and adversity, and to do their whole duty before God and to man. Surely she who can thus train her sons and her daughters is thrice fortunate among women."

Nor is President Roosevelt alone in his views of the Mother Element in the welfare of a nation. Another has said: "The boy who scoffs at his mother will soon defy the law of the land." And still another: "As the home is, so is the country." H. A. B.

Our Idle Words.

But I say unto you, that every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment.—S. Matt. xii. : 36.

A whisper broke the air—  
A soft light tone, and low,  
Yet barbed with shame and woe;  
Now, might it perish only there,  
Nor farther go!

"Ah me! a quick and eager ear  
Caught up the little-meaning sound;  
Another voice has breathed it clear,  
And so it wandered round  
From ear to lip, from lip to ear,  
Until it reached a gentle heart,  
And that it broke!"

There is scarcely a verse in the whole Bible more full of solemn warning than this quiet statement, that "every idle word" we speak is noted down in God's memory. It is said that a family once started what was called "A Slander Book," in which all unkind words, needlessly said about anyone by any member of the family, were carefully put down in black and white. For the first few weeks there were a great many entries, but soon there were no entries at all. Is it likely we should keep up the habit of taking unkindly about other people if we knew every word was being jotted down by a shorthand writer, with name and date attached, where anyone might see it? How much more careful should we be if we knew every careless word would some day be published in our local paper—over our own names. And yet, how little we seem to think of our Lord's warning that "there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known. Therefore, whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the house-tops."

But we need not wait until the Last Great Day for our unkind words to be revealed to others. Anyone who enjoys listening to unkind gossip or wicked slander is a very unsafe confidant. The idle words will almost certainly be passed on, and probably exaggerated too, and who can say what irreparable mischief may follow. There is a story told of a woman who once went to confession and told the priest she had been slandering her neighbors. He said he would give



her absolution on condition of her performing a penance. He gave her a thistle that had gone to seed and told her to scatter the seeds all over a field. When she had done this, the priest said, "Gather up all those seeds." She told him that was impossible, and he warned her that it was quite as impossible to gather up all the evil words she had spoken about her neighbors.

We may well ask God to keep guard at the door of our lips lest we offend with our tongues. Which of us does not know what a great fire of anger and strife a few words can kindle. We may regret the words as soon as they are spoken. We may feel that we would give anything to call them back, but that is impossible. The seed we have scattered is at once beyond our reach.

The hasty word may be recalled,  
The angry word repented,  
And you may sometimes stand appalled  
At some hot word resented.  
But never need you be dismayed,  
Nor blush in any day,  
When you kept watch and ward above  
The word you did not say."

St. James says, "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body." But it can't be done satisfactorily from the outside. I mean it is not enough to refrain from evil-speaking. The tongue indicates the condition of the inner man. When a doctor sees that the tongue is unclean, he knows that his treatment must be directed towards curing something that is out of order somewhere else—out of sight. In the same way, when our words are unkind, it is not enough to control them. Unkind words are a sure proof of a want of love within the heart. Perhaps we really try to control our tongues, and find ourselves constantly failing. Let us try again, using common-sense methods instead of fighting at random like men beating the air.

Let us pray earnestly and regularly for God's great gift of Love, and then conquer unkindness in word—and, still more, in thought—not in a negative, but in a positive fashion. I mean, it will not help us much to keep from being unkind, we must lay ourselves out to be actively kind, especially to the people who "rub

us up the wrong way." The people about whom we say so easily: "I don't like him or her, we don't get on together," are very dear to the heart of the Master we profess to serve. If it makes us glad to know that He loves us and died to save us, let us try to remember that He also loves the brother or neighbor we are so quick to condemn. He is disappointed—are we?—when they slip or fall. If we exult over their failures, how very disappointed He must be in us. If we really cared for their good, we could never enjoy unkind gossip about them. We are so interested in the mote in our brother's eye that we forget all about the beam in our own—forget that while we are eagerly discussing the latest bit of scandal with a congenial spirit, the listener—who is enjoying it too, very probably—is quietly, and perhaps unconsciously, condemning us for mentioning it. We gain nothing but a sense of shame that again our unruly tongues have run away with us, again we have sinned deeply against brotherly love.

My dear friends, I am not setting myself on a pillar in this matter and looking down on other people. I am very far indeed from the condition of the "perfect man," as St. James calls him who offends not in "word." But surely I need not wait until I have conquered a sin before speaking about it in these Quiet Hour talks. I have failed to control my tongue times without number—so, very probably, have you. Don't let us give up the fight. Let us try to remember always that He who died to save the neighbor we feel inclined to

gossip about, is here in the room, sadly taking account of every idle, unkind word. If that thought will not make us ashamed, then what will? Let us refuse to give room in our hearts for thoughts about evil things; obeying St. Paul's wise advice to think only about things which are true, just, pure, lovely, of good (not evil) report;— "if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, —think on these things." If we are looking out persistently for the good that there always is in other people instead of looking (as we too often do) for the evil, then there will be little fear of our words being unkind or "slandrous." Until that time shall arrive, we might do well to pray daily: "Course the thoughts of my heart by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit; let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be always acceptable in Thy sight.

HOPE.



Walter Langley, R. L.

The Woman's Part.

(See article on page 1445.)

**Some Bible Facts.**

Books in the Old Testament, 39; chapters, 929.

Verses, 23,214; words, 592,439; letters, 2,728,100.

Books in the New Testament, 27; chapters, 260.

Verses, 7,959; words, 181,253; letters, 838,380.

The middle chapter and the least in the Bible is Ps. 117.

The middle verse is Ps. 118:8.

The word "and" occurs in Old Testament 35,543 times.

The same word is in the New Testament 10,684 times.

The word "Jehovah" occurs 6,855 times.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is Job 29.

The middle verse is 2 Chronicles 20:17.

The least verse is 1 Chronicles 1:1.

The middle book in the New Testament is 2 Thessalonians.

The middle chapters are Romans 13 and 14.

The middle verse is Acts 17:17.

The least verse is John 11:35.

Ezra 1:21 has all the letters of the alphabet.

2 Kings 19 and Isaiah 37 are both alike.

**Buddha's Decalogue.**

Buddha, the great religious teacher of India, has at the present time about 300,000,000 followers. Condensed into 10 short precepts, his doctrines may be given as follows:

1. From the meanest insect up to man thou shalt kill no animal whatever.
2. Thou shalt not steal.
3. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
4. Thou shalt speak no word that is false.
5. Thou shalt drink no wine or any thing to intoxicate.
6. Thou shalt avoid all anger, hatred and bitter language.
7. Thou shalt not indulge in idle or vain talk.
8. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.
9. Thou shalt not harbor pride, envy, revenge or malice, nor desire the death or misfortune of thy neighbor.
10. Thou shalt not follow the doctrines of strange gods.

**A Highland Home.**

The best thing about some dreams is the waking up and finding that they are dreams and not realities.

Some said she was not beautiful, but no woman could have eyes like hers, modest, yet dauntless, kind and true as the heavens they took their color from, and be anything but beautiful. Shortly after her marriage she accompanied her husband to Canada, and set to work to help him make a home. Hardships she had plenty, but they failed to harden her; heavy tasks, but they failed to coarsen her. She persisted in keeping young, and warm-hearted, and gentle. A Highland lassie she was when middle-aged, a Highland lassie she continued to be when her hair was white as the lace cap covering it, and her cheeks like a bit of wrinkled silk.

Those first years in Canada were hard—no one knew how hard—and long. Everything was new and unfamiliar; night and day the longing to go home stayed with her, grew on her, would not be put aside. She yearned for the stone house on the bluff—her father's house—for hills which lay behind it, and the sea which lay before. The Indians have a saying: "It takes a man child many moons to forget his first slumber song"—it takes a man child, or a woman child, a lifetime to forget his or her first slumber song when it is the sea that sings it.

She was brave and bright, this Highland lassie, but many a night after listening to the murmur of the wind among the trees, and trying (and failing) to cheat herself into thinking it sounded like surf beating on a line of naked rocks, she cried with pure loneliness. She was homesick—homesick.

The little girl who came when the blue haze of Indian summer curtained a world all red and gold, must have inherited that homesickness, for she never could

**Treasure Trove.**

"Oh, Bob, just see what I have found!"  
Cries Bess, excitedly,  
While little Moll tries hard to peep,  
And shouts, "I want to see!"

What treasure have the children found?—  
I'm sure I cannot tell—  
Is it alive and will it bite?  
Or is it weed or shell?

A big and pleasant playmate is  
The ocean, still and mild,  
When gentle wavelets softly dance  
Around each happy child;

But when a roaring wind comes up  
And says, "I'll join the game!"

The Ocean lifts its mighty head  
And is no longer tame.

The frightened children creep away,  
And get well out of reach  
Of their old friend, whose giant waves  
Roar madly on the beach.

But when the grand and awful game—  
"Tween sea and wind—is o'er,  
New treasurers, better than the last,  
Are strewn along the shore.

The children find all sorts of things  
And boldly venture out,  
Greeting once more their gentle friend  
With splash and merry shout.

Cousin Dorothy.



Treasure Trove.

tell the time she did not want to cross the sea. When she was but a wisp of a thing her delight was to hear her mother tell of the stone house on the bluff. She could shut her eyes and see the narrow windows, the worn doorstep, the big fireplace with its ingle nooks, the path winding in and out among the straggly firs all the way to the sea wall, could hear the wild wind shrilling and the surge clamoring.

When she grew into a big-eyed school-girl she heard stories which thrilled her; it was a wonderful old house, that one by the sea. Some day she would go there—some day. It was the dream of her life.

She was a woman grown when she went. Do you think she found the people or the place strange? No, the people were her own, the place she had known all her life. She knew just where the sea loch ran into shore; knew the church half-way up the hill, where John Knox came once to preach; the stretch of beach, the trail of the clumsy fish boats going out with the tide, and the foam flashing white about the light-house just beyond the bar. Nothing was changed, she was at home; the windows threw her a look of greeting, the firs waved her a sombre welcome.

Out from the front door stepped a girl in her teens. She had wide braids of hair, a freckled face, and eyes the very color and shape of those which belonged to that other Highland lassie. The woman's heart beat quickly. She half opened her arms; surely she had always known this girl, with the sun's kiss on her soft cheek. It was lovely to be face to face with her own kith and kin. The woman's eyes were moist with emotion; the girl's wide with curiosity.

"Were you wishing to see me in that?"  
"Yes," tremulously, "my dear mother, you—any of you—had said so!"

The curiosity deepened in the blue eyes. "Mother"—going back to the front door—"mother, here's a lady from overseas to call on you."

A lady from overseas, indeed!

"They were just as good as gold to me when they found out who I was," said the woman, when relating her experiences later, "but they didn't know me as I knew them; they had to make my acquaintance. At first I resented this, but reason came to my aid. It could not be otherwise, I suppose. Those who leave the old land for the new keep the old in mind, picture it, tell of it, dwell on its virtues till their children and their children's children cannot be strangers to it if they try."

It is different with the Old World folks. They only know that the one who sails away is buried alive in a colony. They cannot keep sweet familiar scenes before their own eyes and their children's eyes—they have more to keep. Canada is to them a big place, with a climate—a far-off frozen land. They do not forget, but they fail to keep in touch.

Blood is thicker than water. Of course, they have a deep affection for their kindred, but as for knowing by unmistakable signs that we are their kindred, it is out of the question. There are no unmistakable signs. They have to be told.

Once I realized this, the last twinge of disappointment was put away, and I set to work to show them what a lovable personage the strange lady from overseas was. They grew to care a great deal for me. I don't need to tell you, were every bit as fond of me as I was of them. Best of all, they had to get acquainted.

Then a strange thing happened. From the time of my first visit to the house, I had been told that the

**Short-Story Competition.**

Prizes will be given for the best short story, suitable for the Children's Corner, sent in before the end of November. Stories need not be original—clippings or copied tales will do. Do not send any that have already appeared in the "Advocate." All competitors must be under sixteen years of age. The name, age and address must be securely fastened to each MS. or clipping, also the name of the paper or book from which it has been copied, unless it is original, when it must be plainly marked to that effect. The competition closes on the last day of November. Address:

Cousin Dorothy.

52 Victor Ave., Toronto, Ont.

The list of winners in the essay competition will be published next week.

**How to Keep Young.**

Keep in the sunlight; nothing beautiful or sweet grows or ripens in the darkness.

Avoid fear in all its varied forms of expression. It is the greatest enemy of the human race.

Avoid excesses of all kinds; they are injurious. The long life must be a temperate, regular life.

Don't live to eat, but eat to live. Many of our ills are due to overeating, to eating the wrong things and to irregular eating.

Don't allow yourself to think on your birthday that you are a year older, and so much nearer the end.

Never look on the dark side; take sunny views of everything; a sunny thought drives away the shadows.

Be a child; live simply and naturally, and keep clear of entangling alliances and complications of all kinds.

Cultivate the spirit of contentment; all discontent and dissatisfaction bring age furrows prematurely to the face.

Form a habit of throwing off before going to bed at night all the cares and anxieties of the day—everything which can possibly cause mental wear and tear or deprive you of rest.

Trate Father: I thought you said you were worth ten thousand a year.

Would-be Suitor: Yes, sir, I am—but I only get six hundred.

told myself and everybody else that the dream of my life was to go "home." I kept my Scotch tongue, treasured the Scotch characteristics. When people remarked that I was a typical Scotch-woman I was in a glow of honest pride and pleasure. It was Scotland forever!

But, do you know, with the big ocean rolling between me and the land where the sugar maple grows, I realized all at once that I was a Canadian; nothing else. Couldn't, wouldn't be anything else for the world. Proud, they weren't half so proud of Scotland as I was of Canada. Just to say her name overwarmed my heart.

I took as much satisfaction out of praising her as a youth takes out of praising his first real sweetheart. And when I said "home" I looked westward.

The best thing about some dreams is the waking up.—[Jean Blewitt, in Toronto News.]

**Recipes.**

**Date Muffins.**—Sift three cups of "Five Roses" flour with half a teaspoon salt and three teaspoons baking powder. Beat well the yolks of two eggs, and add to them one and a half cups milk and one tablespoon melted butter. Stir well. Pour this mixture into the sifted flour; beat until smooth; then add a cup of stoned dates chopped up and well floured. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff and fold into the batter. Bake in muffin pans, which have been previously warmed, from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

**Sand Cakes.**—Cream one cup sugar with half a cup butter; add one beaten egg, stir into the mixture one cup of "Five Roses" flour; roll very thin; sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar; cut and bake in a quick oven.



Dear Chatterers.—For this time I am going to play audience, and give the entire space up to your letters, which I am so pleased to see are coming in more rapidly. Of course, you were all so very busy—but really I began to fear that I should have to do all the talking, and that, to a woman, is most distressing, isn't it?

We shall begin by accepting gracefully, and because we need it, this bit of good advice, for we want our Nook to be the best possible in every way, and no member of the Nook can do a greater favor to all the rest than to point out the weak spots.

DAME DURDEN.

**Definite Directions.**

Dear Dame Durden,—I would like to ask those who so kindly send recipes to the Ingle Nook to give them more clearly. So often only the quantities of materials to be used are given, and what should be done with these things and whether the mixture should be baked, boiled or steamed is left to the reader's imagination. We cannot all afford to experiment a couple of times before we make a success of the cake or pudding, the recipe of which sounds so nice. It would be welcome information to more than myself, I am sure, if, for instance, in giving the recipe for dessert to say how many people can be served with the quantity given. Then, in making up any of the recipes there are always some little points on which the success of the whole depends; why not tell them? In baking, to know how hot the oven should be, and how long it takes to bake the mixture, is so important, and yet these things are very seldom mentioned, thus causing the pigs and hens to receive what was never intended for them.

**A NEW HAND AT COOKING.**

[Thank you. We must own that some recipes are delightfully vague to the uninitiated.—D. D.]

**An Adopted Daughter of Uncle Sam.**

My Dear Dame Durden,—Do you permit sisters from the States to step, unannounced, into your cosy corner? Perhaps, when I confess that I was once a Canadian, and still consider it my greatest privilege to return to the Land of the Maple Leaf for an occasional summer vacation, you will not object to my stroking the sleek-looking pussy and sitting for a moment in your Ingle Nook to ask you a question, I have growing in my garden a beautiful red monthly rose, which, on account of my changing my location this winter, I shall be compelled to leave. It is too large to transplant successfully, and it is growing from one large stem, which forbids dividing the root. I am anxious to have a slip of this rose, and could you advise me as to a successful manner of slipping it? I confess to having been rather unfortunate with roses, and as this is such a favorite, I would be most grateful to you for your helpful suggestions, if I am not asking too much. Very truly yours, Kansas. JENNIE McP.

[My dear, every single Chatterer of us gives you her prettiest bow and the high handshake, and welcomes the girl whose good judgment considers it a privilege to spend vacation in Canada. As for the question about the rose, I would advise you to take several cuttings from it from the part of the stem where the new wood is beginning to harden. Cut down to a robust leafbud in the axil of a leaf. No cutting should be more than three inches long, and should contain two, or three, leaf-buds. Put the cuttings in a box containing six inches' depth of pure

white sand, and keep the sand constantly wet.—D. D.]

**A Right Wise Choice.**

Dear Dame Durden.—With regard to the choice of traits of character, the greatest difficulty is that of knowing just what to choose out of all the gifts the good fairy is likely to bring along. This difficulty might induce us to ask for the gift of prompt decision, wise choice, or good judgment in selection, whichever name we prefer; and here, on the very threshold of the thought, the subject widens out in such a way that it seems possible that it would be the very best gift to ask for. When would it not help us? The day with its many duties faces us. Which must be done, and which may be left undone? The subject of food presents itself. What ought to be taken, and what would be better let alone? Or the selection of friends. We try to love all, but how many shall we trust, and which shall we "keep under our own life's key"? Or pleasures—which are decidedly ours, "richly to enjoy," and which shall be left in the well-filled storehouse of "sometime"? Take recollections and memories. We want to dwell in thought upon the helpful ones and let the others go. Then, the all-important question so often asked in this country—shall we change, or hold on? The subject of choice calls for both wider and higher treatment, but, as at every turn we must make selections for good or evil, either consciously or unconsciously, let us venture to hope that our good fairy carries this gift with her many others.

With so much that is really valuable in the gift she leaves behind, the only thing we need ask our fairy to relieve us of would be the "spirit of doubt," which, if indulged, becomes not only second nature, but interferes with our progress at every turn. If we retain it, it will certainly hinder us in the use of our new possession, and make us think that all our decisions have been only mistakes.

Hoping to see quite a number of letters, humorous ones among them, re this interesting subject,

Yours sincerely, M. E. Manitoba.

[We think, M. E., that you need not ask for that gift of wise decision, for the fact that you were wise enough to ask for it rather than any other gifts, is a proof that you know how to decide wisely.—D. D.]

**Enter Selfishness—Exit Self.**

Dear Dame Durden,—I am sure all are glad our old friend Dame Durden is having a much needed rest, and are glad to welcome a new friend as hostess in the cosy corner, which is so bright and interesting.

You ask us what good quality we would most desire to possess, and what hindering quality we would be only too ready to part with. I say deliver me from selfishness and give me the love which Paul tells us about in the thirteenth chapter of his first letter to the Corinthians. There are so many forms of selfishness, and it is so subtle, deceiving, and often attractive, that one is often in its very thralls without ever knowing it. If I were choosing friends, I would have no fear of their inconstancy if they possessed the much-coveted gift and were free from its opposite quality. Regarding friends, I think one's most intimate friends should be the nearest of kin—one's own household. The greater the intimacy between friends, the greater is the need of tact, courtesy and discretion, and thereby



BY ROYAL WARRANT, MILLERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Good Bread should please the Eye as well as the Palate.

Why does the dainty housewife delight in snowy napery, glittering cut-glass, burnished silver, delicate china and all other table allurements dear to feminine hearts?

And what man does not appreciate table beauty?

It is not that we appreciate the appearance of our food almost as much as the taste of it?

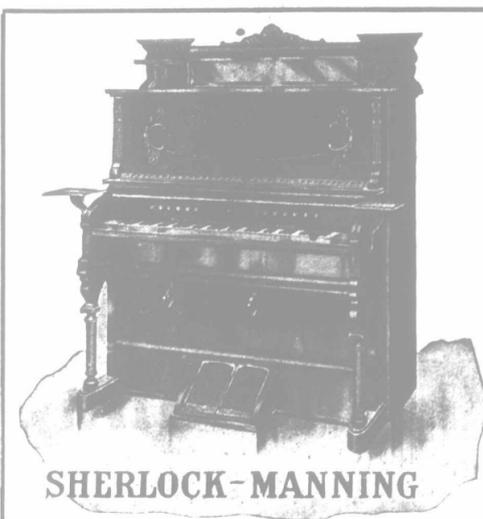
Bread may be ever so wholesome, well-flavored and made of scientifically milled flour, but with all these qualities we want it to *look* dainty, appetising, snowy-white, with nut-brown crust, and be firm and silky in texture.

Royal Household Flour makes just that kind of bread.

The electrical purification and sterilization of Royal Household Flour makes it yield not only absolutely *pure* bread, but bread of *snowy whiteness* and beautiful texture—bread that will grace the prettiest table or give beauty to the humblest meal served on the plainest dishes.

You can prove this by trying a 25 lb. bag—you must have flour, why not have the best.

**Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.**

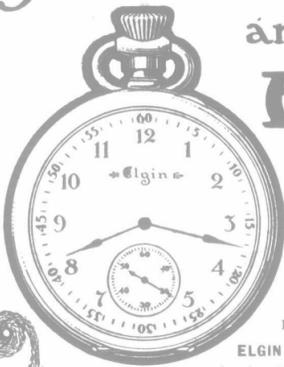


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**Five Roses Flour**, some yeast, plenty of water, an oven and common sense, will give you a better and sweeter loaf, with less labor, than any ordinary brand on the market. Ask your grocer for it and a package of our Breakfast Food—and accept no substitutes.

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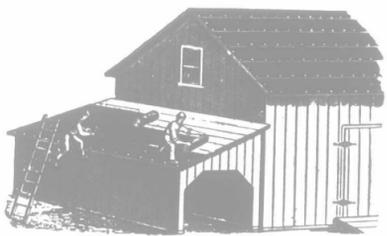
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## Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs, water-proof, fireproof, easily laid, cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample and mention this paper.

Hamilton Mica Roofing Co., 101 Rebecca St., HAMILTON, CANADA.

In answering any advertisement on this page

the cord of friendship will grow stronger as long as life lasts.

May I give a labor-saving plan which I have discovered to busy housekeepers who have cut flowers in bowls and vases about the house? Every day when changing the water and removing wilted flowers, instead of walking rods and rods back and forth with a couple at a time, take a larger pitcher of fresh water and a pail. Armed with the pitcher and the pail you may go from one vase to another, emptying the water out (flowers and all, if necessary) into the pail and refill with the fresh water, and it is ready for more flowers. By following this plan a dozen vases may be attended to in the same time two often take.

Here is a recipe for tomatoes which I can recommend. Take small, smooth, not too-ripe tomatoes; scald till skin will slip off easily, and sprinkle salt on them. After they have stood twenty-four hours drain off the brine and pour on a boiling hot pickle, composed of one pound

sugar, two quarts vinegar, and two teaspoons each of cinnamon and cloves to each half peck of tomatoes. Drain off the liquid, scald it and pour on them again every other day for a week; then the last time seal in airtight jars.

KATHARINE BLINKBONNY.

### Egyptian Lentils.

Would some correspondent in the Household Department of your valuable magazine kindly give directions for cooking Egyptian lentils, as soup, or any other way? H. I.

Glensmith, Man.

Ans.—For any preparation of lentils, soak them over night, then put on in cold water and cook gently until soft; add butter, pepper and salt, and, if you like it, try curry powder, or a flavoring of onions. For soup, cook a little longer, pass through a colander, then add meat stock or milk and butter to make sufficiently thin. D. D.

## Domestic Economy.

Hints to the Carver.—The carving knife should have a handle easy to grasp, a long, thin, sharp-pointed blade, and be of a size adapted to the article to be carved, and to the person carving. A lady or child will prefer a small knife. Be as particular to have the knife sharp as to have it bright and clean, and always sharpen it before announcing dinner. The fork should be strong, with long tines, and have a guard. Let its hilt rest in the palm of the hand, with the forefinger extending down its handle. Do not seem to make hard work of carving. Avoid scowling or contortion of the mouth if a difficult spot be touched. Do not let your countenance betray the toughness of the fowl or your own lack of skill.

To Wash Bottles.—Save your eggshells, and use them to clean bottles, vinegar cruets, etc. Put the shells away in a convenient box, and when ready to wash the bottles, crush the shells up fine, partly fill the bottles with them, pour over them hot soapsuds, shake well and rinse.

Cement for China.—Someone asks for a cement for china that will stand heat and moisture. Common white lead is the best china cement that I have ever tried, and it is the cheapest. When china is well cemented with it and thoroughly dried, it is likely to break at any other place rather than the old crack. The thinner the lead is made with oil, the longer it takes to dry. An article mended with white lead should be tied together or placed in such a position that there is no danger of its falling apart, as the lead is not very adhesive at first. It should be dried about a month before it is put to hard service.

Wash Flannels Separately.—Flannels and hosiery should never be washed with other clothes, and so many housewives wash these articles by themselves on Monday, and this rather heavy work is thus out of the way and not nearly so difficult to do as when one tries to do it with the regular washing. When left till Tuesday, they are less apt to have the treatment they require, since one is tired out and does not feel like preparing a wash water especially for flannels, which should be done if they are to look well and wear right.

Where there are set tubs, the work of washing is simplified to such an extent that it is unnecessary that anyone should own a home and not have this convenience. If, however, the ordinary wooden or galvanized tubs are used, make sure that the bench they stand upon is the correct height for the worker. Bending the back brings on all sorts of diseases, and it is this bending over sink and stove and wash tub that is to blame for the invalidism of many a woman.

Have a little stool near at hand, or a chair without a back, and on this set the

pail that must be lifted so many times, or the boiler or anything that is to be used and that one must stoop to the floor to pick up, if it is not on the chair.

Iron Rust Spots.—The iron rust spots that come so mysteriously upon clothes are often the result of poor bluing. Purchase five cents' worth of "soluble blue" powder of druggist or grocer, and after moistening it with cold water, pour on a pint of boiling water; cool and bottle, and one has a cheap and excellent blue that will not rust the clothes. These spots are caused by a little soap being left in the clothes, and the iron in the bluing, combining with the soap, makes the stain.

Boston Brown Bread.—Two cupfuls of graham flour, one and one-half of cornmeal, two of sour milk, one of New Orleans molasses, one teaspoonful of soda. Melt top from tin cans in which canned corn or peas are bought. Fill them a little over half full of the batter and steam three or four hours. A nice crust on top is gained by setting the cans of bread twenty minutes in a hot oven. Dip in cold water for a minute, and the loaf will slip out easily.

Graham Tea Cake.—One cupful each of sugar and sour cream, two of graham flour, two eggs, one teaspoonful each of salt and lemon, two thirds of soda. Beat sugar and eggs together, then add other ingredients, and bake in a moderate oven.

Hot Tea Cake.—Beat two eggs to a froth, then add one-half cupful of sugar. Into one cupful of sour cream stir one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in boiling water, add eggs and sugar, with a pinch of salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter as for griddle cakes. Bake in gem pans and serve hot.

Small Ginger Cakes.—Four tablespoonfuls of sour milk, three of butter or lard, one beaten egg, one teaspoonful each of soda and ginger. Put all into a large cup and fill with molasses. Add sufficient flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in gem pans in a slow oven. Nice warm breakfast cakes.

### A Recipe for a Day.

Take a quick dash of water cold,  
And then a heave of prayer,  
And a little bit of morning gold,  
Dissolved in the morning air.

Add to your meal some merriment,  
And a thought for kith and kin,  
And then, as a prime ingredient,  
Plenty of work throw in.

Spice it all with the essence of love,  
And a little whiff of play;  
Let the wisest Book, and a glance above,  
Complete the happy day.

Kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE



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5 Reasons for Buying from Us

We are jewelry manufacturers—thus enabling us to sell direct at a saving to our patrons. You never have to wait for your goods. Promptness our motto.

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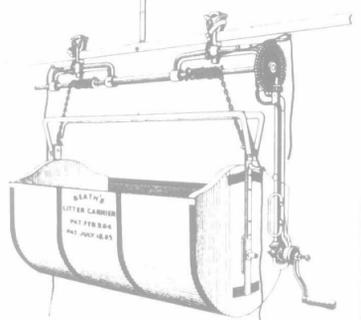
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Beath's Feed & Litter Carrier

Awarded Diploma at Central Fair, Lindsay, 1904.



It is absolutely the most durable, best made and easiest working Litter Carrier on the market.

This machine is designed for the purpose of removing litter from stables and for carrying feed. It runs on overhead steel track which can be curved and switched in any direction to suit any stable. It is one of the greatest labor-saving machines of the 20th century. Read:—

Beath's Litter Carrier is the most useful and most used implement on the farm. J. Beath (200 ft. track).

It is strongly built and works easily. With the Litter Carrier one man can do the work of three. — John Burnett, Brooklyn.

All farmers should have one where it is possible to work one advantageously. — John Dryden & Son, Brooklyn (700 ft. track).

Will be pleased to quote prices on application and furnish specifications and estimates to fit any barn or stable. All inquiries will have prompt attention. Address:—

W. D. Beath & Son Columbus, Ont. Agents wanted in unrepresented localities.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11x15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

The London Printing and Lithographing Co., LONDON, ONTARIO.

The Lady from the City.

By Helen A. Hawley.

"A week!" Sarah Langford exclaimed, in consternation. "A week!" Letty echoed, with double emphasis. "You mean over a train of two, mother."

"No, I do not, daughters mine, I mean just what I say. I want to invite her for a week," Mrs. Langford held an open letter, from which she noted. "Listen, Mrs. Sheldon writes: 'I am to start on the 26th for a winter in California, and one of the dear wishes of my heart is to make you a call on me. If it will discommode you in the east, please tell me frankly.'"

"Discommode!" Sarah muttered. "I should think so!"

"She says, 'a call'—that isn't a week," Letty commented.

The mother still smiled, though a little sadly. "I thought my girls were more hospitable. Betty Sheldon was my dearest girl friend. She was Betty Van Denberg then, and I was Sally Varick. How we prided ourselves on our Dutch blood, and vowed we'd never take English names—foolish young things we were!" Mrs. Langford's eyes grew reminiscent. "I have visited her once in all these years; since then we are both widows. My dearies, I'm sure a week together would be a bit of heart's-ease to us both. Mayn't we have it?"

The girls looked ashamed at this appeal.

"Why, of course, mother," Sarah said, "we didn't intend to dictate."

"We just saw the difficulties," Letty gave her mother a whimsical glance. "Entertaining a lady from the city! You've told us many a time how patiently she lived—a dozen servants, while we've none, except the likes of these," she dropped the dish-mop and held up her hands, rosy from the ascending steam.

"More trustworthy than hers were, I'm proud to affirm," the mother answered.

"And we'd have to give some kind of a party or reception for her. Society women don't like to stay several days in a place without some fuss made over them. My! I expect her gowns would trail into the front yard; we haven't a room large enough to accommodate them!"

Mrs. Langford laughed at the exaggeration. She was a woman who ruled her own house with firm, though gentle, sway, and she understood these daughters of hers. After the first embarrassments of the situation had been freely aired, they would throw themselves heartily into her plans.

"Well," she asked, "am I to send Mrs. Sheldon a cordial invitation for a week, or shall I mail her a time-table with the quickest connection marked?"

"You dear, absurd mother! To be sure you'll invite her, seeing you want her. If she doesn't like our frugal fare, doubtless she can invent some excuse to cut short her visit," Sarah disdained what she considered the usual fashionable fib.

"The spare room has a feather-bed," mused Letty aloud. "We can't afford to buy a mattress, not even an Ostermoor, much less a hair one. Those we sleep on are too lumpy and too humpy to lend; they ache to be made over, and the ticks have come to mending. Wonder if she'll like feathers?" A hint of malicious emphasis on the "like."

Mrs. Langford's face sobered. "I hadn't thought of that," she confessed. "It is the first real difficulty. I couldn't ask her to be uncomfortable seven nights. Let me think." Mrs. Langford was a person who could find a way. The girls waited.

"I know now. I've heard of an improvised mattress, and they say it makes a most agreeable bed. There are fully two yards left of that new, wide matting I bought enough to patch with. We'll make the feather-bed as smooth and even and flat as possible. Over that we'll lay a width of matting, and on the matting we'll spread the softest, thickest comforter. The springs are in good order. Take my word, it'll be luxurious."

"She'll be sure to find it out. The sheets won't always stay tucked in."

"What if she does?" Betty Sheldon knows we're poor, and we're not going to pose as anything else. But we are going to give her a rich heart welcome. Now, I'll write the invitation."

"Mother looks five years younger," Sarah said, as Mrs. Langford went to her desk.

"Dear mother! I really begin to anticipate the lady from the city. Do you suppose she'll wear her hair pompadour? They say that's going out. I'll be rather nice to see a live fashion-book for once."

"You frivolous Letty! You forget she's as old as mother. No matter how stylish she is, her styles won't suit us." There was a wide space between nineteen and forty-two, in Sarah's estimation.

Apparently the lady from the city had good sense. When the carriage left her at Mrs. Langford's door—for the little station was half a mile away—no procession of baggage waggons piled with Saratogas followed. One trunk of half proportions had seemed ample for a week's wardrobe. Nor was it necessary to explain that others had gone forward by express across the continent.

Mrs. Langford took her friend in charge after the first greetings, while Sarah and Letty went to give final touches to the tea-table.

"She isn't like what I imagined," Letty said. "I expected she'd be proud and stately. Mother is as dignified as she is, and every bit as good-looking. From a brief survey, I call the lady from the city nice! I don't believe I'll be afraid to ask her about her dresses in a day or two!"

"Better look out for your own, Letty," Sarah was more matter-of-fact. "You're perilously near spilling that salad dressing on your sleeve. 'Twould be too bad to spoil your waist, besides having to come down to plain vinegar on the lettuce the first night."

Upstairs the tongues were not so glib. Eyes smiling through mists looked into each other's depths, as the two clasped hands. So much had gone into, or perhaps gone out of, these women's lives since they met last.

"What sweet, beautiful girls yours are, Sally! You are rich in them. My wealth often seems poverty, now that my husband and my boy are not with me." Mrs. Sheldon spoke with that frankness which at once established the old relation between them. Both had learned that "Man does not live by bread alone." It is a wonderfully equalizing lesson.

"Not that I mean to repine," she continued, cheerily. "How much Letty looks as you used to!"

"Yes," Mrs. Langford answered, caressing the hand she held, "yet she is really more like her father in constitution. The girls are both healthy, I am thankful to say, but Sarah has my old-time endurance."

Over-night guests were a rarity in that cottage home. "Do you suppose mother'll be afraid to have prayers?" Letty whispered to Sarah, the first thing when she awoke next morning. It was another "difficulty" presenting itself.

"Afraid?" There was a touch of scorn in the word. "Was mother ever afraid to do her duty?"

All the same, Letty watched and admired, as with her usual serenity Mrs. Langford read the Word, and offered prayer, with a kindly, special mention of her friend's presence. She watched the friend, too, and heard her low, "Thank you, Sally," as they rose from their knees. Then and there Letty capitulated to the charm of the woman whom money had not spoiled.

Their mother beguiled her guest for an hour, and when Mrs. Sheldon sought her room she found it in perfect order. By that time she knew there was no servant.

"They shall not get the start of me another morning. I know how to make a bed—or I did once," she thought; and the next morning Letty confided rather ruefully to Sarah: "She's found out the secret. She's made it herself."

"Made what?" Sarah stared.

"The bed—of course."

Just then the sweet, clear voice was heard from the sitting room: "I never slept better; but, do you know, Sally, I was so delighted to find my bed had a feather foundation. Last night was quite crisp, and I did want to try sinking down into the feathers. It brought back the dear old home, and my room with the sloping roof. I had a good mind to call you to come and sleep with me, or lie awake and talk as we did many times when we were girls. Would it have been too silly?"

"Silly! O Betty!"

The girls listened involuntarily.

"To think I objected to her coming!" Sarah said.

"To think we objected," corrected her.



FURRIERS

To H. M. Queen Alexandra. H. R. H. Prince of Wales.

Columbia Sable Caperine

A warm, comfortable piece of fur, made broad over shoulders, high storm-collar and tapering fronts finished with tails. A caperine that looks well, wears well, and will prove altogether satisfactory. Price, \$21.

You may order any article from us, and if you do not like it, we will take it back and refund your money. We give a cash discount of 5 per cent. on above prices.

Write for catalogue of styles.

HOLT, RENFREW & CO.

5 KING ST. E., TORONTO.

If You Have SUPERFLUOUS Hair



Note the Following Advice

Don't cut, pull or burn the hairs.

Don't use any kind of a depilatory or a pumice stone. The results will be disastrous.

Don't try the X-Rays treatment, it is equally as bad.

Don't allow inexperienced operators to treat you with Electrolysis. Scars and a return of the hairs result.

Patronize Canada's Leading Dermatologists at the Graham Institute

They guarantee satisfactory results with their method of Electrolysis in every case of Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, etc. If afflicted come during the Thanksgiving holidays, Oct. 25 to 30, for treatment. They cure skin and scalp affections of all kinds, including pimples, blackheads and blotches; treat corns and all foot troubles, etc. Send stamps for booklet "F."

Graham Dermatological Institute 502 Church St., Toronto. Estab. 1892.

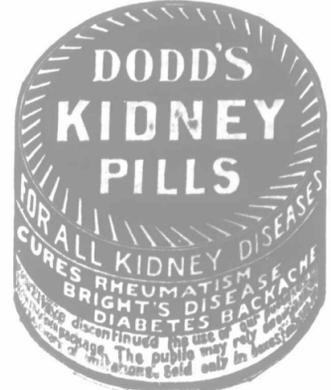
Douglass Poultry Grit

Poultrymen who have tried this grit recommend it highly. It is the best in the market; possesses great shell-producing qualities, and keeps the hens healthy and robust. Supplied by

George Mathewson, St. Mary's, Ont.

There is a whole chapter of sound advice in the admonition, "Don't dodge difficulties; meet them, greet them, beat them."—Success.

A precious thing is all the more precious to us if it has been won by work or economy.—Ruskin.



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

## We Will Make You a Suit or Overcoat to Order for \$15.00

and you need not take it if you don't think it worth \$5 MORE.

We will send you samples of the the newest effects in Tweeds, Worsteds, Homespun, etc.—a book of illustrated styles—a tape line—and self-measurement blanks—FREE OF CHARGE.

Select the cloth and style of garments you prefer. From these we will make you the suit or overcoat to your individual figure.

More than that. We prepay express, and will let you examine and try on the garments before you pay for them. If they do not fit or are unsatisfactory in any way—keep your money and send back the goods. We will take your word for it.

We not only give you the best fitting, best made garments in Canada, but guarantee to save you from \$5 to \$10 on every order.

Suits and Overcoats to order \$15, \$20 and \$25.

Write us your needs to-day for free style book and samples.

**Royal Custom Tailors**  
Toronto, Ont.



erous Letty, ever willing to bear her share of blame.

And the party? The girls grew very keen about that, and Mrs. Langford decided it should be a dinner.

"For two reasons," she explained. "A dinner is the greatest honor to a guest—reason number one. Our garden will furnish so many of the dishes—reason number two. The evergreen corn and the tomatoes are at their best, the grapes and peaches are ripe, and the nasturtiums are brilliant."

"It'll have to be very select," Sarah said. "We can't seat more than twelve—that'll mean eight invited. Or will you allow Letty and me to appear simply as waitresses? We could ask two more then."

"Not on any account, my dear. If we have the dinner somewhat after our usual fashion, not attempting too much, there will be no awkwardness."

And thus it was. A serving table was neatly arranged at one side, while Sarah and Letty had divided their duties so they did not conflict. One or the other quietly rose and removed the different courses, which were not too many. The table was dainty in all its appointments. There was no hurry; they lingered, for the talk was good and even brilliant. It is a mistake to suppose country people are short of brains. The minister, and the lawyer, and the doctor were college-bred men, well matched as to wives.

When Mrs. Sheldon thanked her hostess for giving the dinner, she said: "It was a hundred times more enjoyable than those I go to at home. These people really cared to come; they had a good time, every minute of it, there was such genuine friendliness in it all. Sally, you don't know what this week of real things is to me. I seem to be dropping the burdens of living, in this dear simplicity."

"Near to nature's heart," Mrs. Langford quoted.

"Yes, something like that."

The day before the invitation would expire, Letty suddenly came down with a cold.

"She is rather subject to colds," her mother said, uneasily. When on the succeeding day the girl was decidedly worse, with temperature near the danger mark, Mrs. Sheldon said: "I don't want to leave you now. Let me stay and help. I used to be a good nurse." So she stayed and took her part. "You are such a comfort, Betty," the mother assured her. She stayed until the trouble was next door to pneumonia, and one hard day faint streaks of blood followed a severe fit of coughing. Letty mended after a while, but from the hour she saw that tinge of blood the troubled look settled on Mrs. Langford's face.

"Come to my room, please," Mrs. Sheldon said, one morning. "I want to talk with you."

"Letty is out of danger now," she began, as Mrs. Langford entered.

"Out of present danger—yes." The mother sighed.

"That is the very thing I wish to speak about. I ought to leave here in a few days at most. The winter will be a trying one for Letty. I want to take her to California with me."

Mrs. Langford was startled, and her first thought sprang to her lips: "I'm afraid we couldn't af—"

Mrs. Sheldon laid gentle fingers on the lips as she interrupted: "Please don't say it! Wait! Hear me out. What is money between us two? I do not spend even my income. Her presence would be a joy to me. I wanted to invite her from the first, but feared it would be selfish to take her from you. I verily believe a winter there would establish her health. You know, dear, you said her constitution was like her father's, and you saw him fade away."

Mrs. Langford trembled. "The doctor said she ought to have a change of climate," she admitted.

"And you never told me?" There was something like a reproach in Betty Sheldon's tone. More softly she continued:

"Do you remember, Sally, when we were twelve years old, I was invited to my aunt's wedding, and hadn't any new dress to wear? You had a pretty new white muslin with ribbons, and your mother offered it to my father for my use on that one occasion. It didn't hurt my feelings a bit, and I can't say as could be. Do you remember, too, that I took it? I did. Your father was a cross about the matter, and he took it to the store and had it made into a blue dress. I don't remember the price, but I don't think it was over \$10."

"I don't remember the price, but I don't think it was over \$10."

wanted to make that dress good; wearing it was such a big event. Now won't you let me do this for Letty?" The sincerity of the words was convincing and conquering.

"Yes—yes, I will. My pride shall not stand in the way of my child's life. Dear, dear Betty!" These two mature women threw their arms about each other and cried, but the tears were not half-way sorrowful.

When, next May, Letty came home with all her roses blooming in exuberant health, she said once more: "To think we objected to the lady from the city!" And she added, softly: "She turned out to be an angel unawares!"

### "The Woman's Part."

(See illustration, page 1443.)

Rather, a part only of woman's share in the harvest of the seas, but one which she undertakes gladly and ungrudgingly, in the main, tramping through the streets, heavy basket on back, hoarsely crying the name of the fish she offers for sale: "Fine mackerel! Fresh mackerel! Herrings just caught! Who'll buy my herrings?" That, perhaps, is the outward practical share which woman takes as also a breadwinner in the fisherman's home, but who can relieve her of the nights of cruel anxiety when the husband may be storm-driven into danger and she powerless to aid him? True, "Men must work, and women must weep," but to many of them it is given, perhaps mercifully, to work while they weep. H. A. B.

## HOLSTEINS by AUCTION

Of the famous De Kol, Aaggie and Posch Strains. . . .

I will sell by Public Auction, at the Kerwin House, Ingersoll, on November 15th, 1905, at 1 o'clock sharp:

- 4 Imported Bull Calves.
- 2 Home-bred Bull Calves.
- 4 Imported Cows.
- 15 Young Breeding Cows.
- 5 Heifers rising 3 years old.

The above cows and heifers are supposed to be in calf, with exception of those that are fresh at time of sale. They have all been bred to Imported and Home-bred Bulls of the very best breeding.

Stock will all be registered.

TERMS: 8 months' credit will be given on furnishing good approved joint notes. 5 per cent off for cash.

J. W. JOHNSON, Sylvan.

## Farm Labor Problem

The question with every farmer is what shall be done to solve the Farm Labor Problem?

The scarcity of help has made it necessary that every possible means for facilitating the work be employed.

We would like to help you out and would suggest that you buy a

## National Cream Separator

It will save time and labor in your dairy, as well as increase the quantity of your cream.

### The National

is easily operated, easily cleaned, and a perfect skimmer.

Manufactured by

**The RAYMOND MFG. COMPANY OF GUELPH, Limited**  
GUELPH, CANADA.



4 SIZES:

National style B.  
National style No. 1.  
National style No. 1A.  
National style No. 2.

## Bell's Sweep Powers

give more power than others because better adjusted and finer made. It takes a horse to start as ordinary sweep power but Bell's can be turned by hand. Strong parts and oak frames give long wear.

Write to-day for illustrated catalogue. Its free.

B. Bell & Son, Limited., St. George, Ont.

### Is Cancer Contagious?

There is no evidence in support of the contagiousness of Cancer. Those who have treated the disease very extensively say that there is no more danger of infection than from an ordinary sore. Dr. David M. Rye, the able Cancer specialist, of 426 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Indiana, says that he has treated cancer for almost thirty years, and has never felt afraid of catching the disease. His method consists of the application of a combination of oils, discovered by him. It is soothing and balmic, safe and sure, and may be used at the home of patient with success. He has cured many cancer cases after all other methods had failed. He has written a book on the subject, which will be mailed free to those interested.

### FOR SALE

A good two-shear registered OXFORD RAM, bred by Lee, Simcoe. Address, A. G. ANDERSON, Port Dover, Ont.

## "SUCCESS" MANURE SPREADER



Do you know that by top-dressing your crop with a SUCCESS that you might save the cost of machine in one year? It assures a good crop. The SUCCESS is a labor-saver, crop-saver and money-saver.

By direct Stee-Pinned Chain Drive SUCCESS is 25 per cent lighter draft than other makes. It is the best known and most used. Write for catalogue and prices.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**The PARIS PLOW CO., Ltd.**  
Paris, Ont.

EASTERN AGENTS:  
**The FROST & WOOD CO., Limited**  
Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro.

## Shorthorns FOR SALE

Two red bull calves; 6 heifers, sired by that grand bull sire of unbroken Fair Queen and aster Queen Ideal. First prize senior heifer calf at the International, 1904. Also first prize and junior champion, and reserve grand champion at Winnipeg, 1905.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.



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

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

FARM LANDS—Correspondence solicited. Snowy & Cross, Moose Jaw, Sask.

FOR SALE—147 acres, Base line, between Whitby and Pickering. Good soil and buildings. Apply to Miss Vail, on premises, Pickering, Ont.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Scotch collie bitch, also young puppies from trained stock. Particulars, F. Mead, Millbrook, Ont.

FOR SALE—140 acres in Brant county, one mile from the village of St. George; good soil, good buildings; watered with spring and well. Must be sold. Apply to W. H. Ker, St. George, Brant Co.

FOR SALE—100 acres, Lot 23, Con. 10, London Township, ten miles from London. Good grain or grazing farm; spring creek, twelve acres hard maple; fair buildings. Ernest Charlton, Ilderton, Ont.

FARM in Alberta WINTER WHEAT and Chinook belt. Highly improved; 2,500 acres magnificent soil, all plowable; 22 miles north of Calgary, 3 miles from Airtrie railway depot; convenient to churches, schools, stores; splendid water supply and lake; well built, comfortable house, all modern conveniences; good stable, cattle sheds, fences, etc. Specially adapted for mixed farming or growing HARD WINTER WHEAT. For sale, complete with stock, crops, machinery and house furnishings; or house, etc., with less land, or part of land separately. Low price; easy terms. GRAY BROS., Airtrie, Alta.

GOOD wheat lands near Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railroads. Prices right. Payments easy. It will pay you to write or call Bell & McColl, Saskatoon.

IMPROVED farms for sale in the Edmonton district. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alta.

KAMLOOPS, British Columbia—Ranching and farming properties for sale in all parts of the interior. Write for lists to Martin Beattie, real estate Kamloops, B.C.

ONE of the best 100-acre farms in Lambton Co. Everything new and up-to-date. A beautiful home. Situation the best. A big bargain. Write Box 36, Wyoming.

SITUATION wanted by young farm laborer with first-class breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Wages \$10 a month to start. Apply to Philip P. Bradford, Falkirk, Ont.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two 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 for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

BARRED Rock cockerels and White Pekin ducks, one dollar each. Reduction to person buying several birds, if sold before middle of November. Mrs. Howard, St. Julian's, Sutton West, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL, selected Barred Rock cockerels. Prizewinners for fall shows. Prices right. A. E. Donaghy, Colborne.

FOR SALE—S. C. Br. Leghorn and White Wyandotte cockerels. All stock at fair prices. Jos. Rooke, 117 Wellington Road, London.

FOR SALE—Choice lot of Barred Rock cockerels. The birds are well bred and will please. Prices reasonable. Write A. S. Wenden, Bethel, Ont.

FOR SALE—Orpingtons buff, black and white; from best English and American strains; some imported from England; selling cheap. Write your wants. J. L. Tanner, Lancaster, Ont.

FOR SALE—Hockin's Barred Rocks. Winners at Toronto, Guelph and London Shows. I have a fine lot of cockerels and pullets to sell from \$1 up. Show birds and breeding stock. Must sell before winter. Also a few pair old birds. Write at once. Chas. Hockin, 121 Rectory St., London, Ont.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns and Rose comb Black Minorcas, cockerels and pullets; prize stock; \$1.50 each. Verex Charlton, Ilderton, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, winter layers. March-hatched pullets, cockerels and skins. Prices right. Chas. A. Goulding, Ayr, Mount, Ont.

Jerseys and Guernseys FOR SALE

Three St. Lambert Jersey bulls. Two Guernsey bulls, prizewinners at Ottawa and Sherbrooke, well bred and fine individuals. Also a few heifers and calves. No fancy prices, as we must have a present herd at once. Address: Lee Farm, Rock Island.

E. PHELPS BALL, Lee Farm, Rock Island.

THERE is a whole chapter of sound advice in the admonition.

"An Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE

will reach more good buying people than by any other paper in Canada.

Farm Lands Out of Forest.

When one travels in a raw country that is yet in its mining or lumbering stage, one wonders how a man would go to work to start a farm, and what scheme of farming he would devise. Such questions were running through my mind in a recent journey in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. In south-western British Columbia, I fell in with a man who is just now making a ranch from the native woodland, and who is financially successful in the effort; and I was glad, therefore, to avail myself of his experience, the more so as he had a kind of subdued and native enthusiasm for the business that attracted me. The place is Mission City, on the Fraser River, which is here a broad and imposing stream, capable of navigation by boats of large size. The region was recently a lumber country; latterly considerable mining interest has developed, although the metals thus far have not "panned out." Some 30 or 40 years ago, a Roman Catholic mission was established for the Indians, and soon afterward a few ranches were opened. It is only within the past few years, however, that any general attempt has been made to farm the country.

TWO KINDS OF LAND.

The farm lands of this region are of two classes—those on the hills and those on the river bottom. The hills were mostly clothed with monstrous fir trees. These lands may be purchased for as little as \$5 an acre, but it may cost \$100 to clear them of the gigantic stumps. The lands are light and well adapted to fruit; but they need care in tillage, and are very soon much benefited by fertilizer. The bottom lands carry the deposits of numberless overflowings of the great river, and, therefore, they seem to be almost inexhaustibly fertile. They have been rescued from flooding by strong, high dikes. These bottoms bear scattered forests of "cottonwood" (balsam poplar) and areas of dense bush. In comparison with the conifers, the soft and small woods on these bottom lands are worthless, and it therefore happens that these rich lands often are the last to be cleared and brought into cultivation.

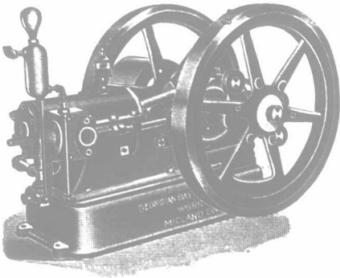
The country itself is interesting. It is nearly mountain-girt. To the south is the dome of Mt. Baker, just over the international boundary, exceeding 10,000 feet in height. The upland forests are titanic. Bush and herb and grass are very luxuriant, for the rainfall is heavy and the winters are mild. As one follows the Fraser River, he sees quiet lakes, with intricate shore lines, lying as picturesquely in the mountains as those of Switzerland or the Tyrol; he will traverse the canyon of the Fraser, a waterway as wild as any he will find on the continent, and made additionally picturesque by the Indian fishermen who hang the salmon, like strings of red stockings, on horizontal poles to dry; and in six or eight hours' ride by train he will pass over into an arid country that will remind him of Nevada, but which, with the touch of irrigation, is beginning a stable development in grazing and fruit-growing. In all directions are mining districts; to the westward is the commercial coast region, and those, with the lumber camps, afford the basis for the development of a large market for agricultural produce.

MR. WINDEBANK'S DEPARTURE.

I think that few pioneer farmers in a wooded country have in mind any definite scheme or plan of farming. At least they did not in my own experience as a farm lad in a new country; they grew the things that custom had set for them either there or elsewhere, until some man, more by accident than by plan, made a departure and set a rude example. Mr. Windebank, of whom I write, made a departure from the first. He was born in England, and has lived in India, Australia, and other parts, and has been engaged in many ways; the natural result of this variegated life is to minimize the appeal of mere custom. He has been in business in the little settlement of Mission City for some years. He became convinced that many of the ranches were not making the most of their land, and often sold them so. Their

(Continued on next page.)

EASIER WORK and MORE MONEY



are possible by using a

"Midland" Gasoline Engine

for all such work as Chopping, Cutting Ensilage, Sawing Wood or Pumping Water can be done just when you want to do it. We would be glad to tell you all about it.

Georgian Bay Engineering Works MIDLAND, ONT.

Important Maritime Auction. SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Immediate progeny of J. & W. B. Watts' Old Champion Bull Challenge (2933). Also of imported Indian Chief (57485), first-prize and sweepstake winners and members of first-prize young herd and first-prize old herd. Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves.

Also Southdown Sheep.

At Owner's Farm, Near Georgetown, P.E.I., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25th,

12 noon. Write for Catalogue to FRED. G. BOYER, Owner, Georgetown, P. E. I. JAS. M. AITKIN, Auctioneer.

Breeders and farmers in need of Hereford cattle should not overlook the famous herd of H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., who announces in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" an offering of 20 bulls fit for service, and females of all ages, that may be selected from among 60 head. Correspond with Mr. Smith, or, if possible, visit the farm and inspect his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Shorthorn and Southdown breeders, particularly those of the Maritime Provinces, should note the advertisement in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," of F. G. Boyer, Georgetown, P. E. I., who offers for sale at his farm, near Georgetown, on Wednesday, October 25th, some Shorthorn bulls, cows, heifers and calves, the progeny of J. & W. B. Watts' old champion bull, Challenge, and of Imp. Indian Chief (57485), the lot comprising first-prize and sweepstakes winners of approved quality and type. Sale commences at noon. Write Mr. Boyer for catalogue and particulars.

H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford P. O., Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, reports: "Since writing you last, I have the following sales: To R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., the red bull calf, Royal Marksman, full brother to Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, a grand young bull of much promise, also a red-roan heifer calf, ten months old, that took sixth money at Toronto, and a dark red bull, eleven months old, to Mr. Peter Stewart, Shorthorn breeder, Atha, Ont. The trio were all extra good animals, and brought good prices. I have another red bull calf, eleven months old, for sale, and a very thick-fleshed, sappy fellow he is. The two first referred to with the grand yearling heifer, Queen Ideal, won first as cow and two of her progeny, and first as the get of one bull, all being sired by Royal Prince—31241—, all exhibited by the Watt brothers, Salem. We have a few heifers by the same sire for sale at reasonable prices, if taken at once."

Dr. E. P. Ball, Lee Farm, Rock Island, Que., whose advertisement appears in this issue, informs us that he has some good things to offer, as his herd of Guerneys and St. Lambert Jerseys is larger than he can house this winter. See his announcement, and turn up the Ottawa Fair report, issue of September 21st.

Dugald Ross, Streetsville, Ont., wishes to announce in these columns that he sailed from New York, on October 7th, for England and Scotland, to bring over an importation of Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys—stallions, mares and fillies—the best that money can buy. Watch for his announcement in our advertising columns upon his return.

Poultry Dept., O. A. College, Guelph, Canada, Sept. 12, 1904.

To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that we have used Poultry Grit, as manufactured by Mr. Alex. Douglas, of St. Mary's. We have found the fowls to eat it in preference to other grits we have been using. W. R. GRAHAM. See advertisement in this issue.

Two Days.

Two sweet blue eyes, a yellow head, Two little feet, so white and bare, Pause on their tardy way to bed, While baby-lips breathe baby pray'r; Two eyes like bits of Heaven shine, Two hands in mine, all tired of play Ah! envy me! All this was mine Just yesterday. Two sweet blue eyes, a yellow head, Two little feet, so white and still; Two lily lips, once ruby red, Two baby hands, all cold and chill. A life all dark, no sun to shine, A stricken heart, too crushed to pray, Ah! pity me! All this is mine To-day. K. H.

**Farm Lands Out of Forest—Cont'd.**

work lacked plan and their methods were haphazard. Of course they did not believe that other methods would be profitable. In particular, Mr. Windebank thought that the ranchers were afraid to risk sufficient expenditure to clear the land properly and to carry on the work with vigor. Even in a new country good methods of tillage and seeding ought to be profitable.

Two years ago, Mr. Windebank purchased something over 200 acres of native bottom land. Such land is worth from \$30 to \$40 an acre, and twice this expense is required to clear the heavier parts and to make it ready for crop. He planned that his money crops should be hay and hogs. Hay is always a dependable crop. The yield should be at least three tons to the acre. The price will average \$10, and the cost of raising it will not exceed \$2.50. Hogs are a good product because very few are raised in the region, and Mr. Windebank runs the meat market in the settlement and, therefore, has a ready market. He raises barley for his hogs, and he also buys feed from Manitoba and Saskatchewan when he runs short, and this is cheaper than he can buy the uncertain supply of the neighboring ranchers. Oats are raised for the grain, which is fed on the place. Mr. Windebank has a dairy herd of about ten cows. For these he puts up clover ensilage, and the young stock feed on the oat and barley straw in the field, and what remains of the straw the following spring is burned where it lies. He grows a few potatoes. When a piece of land is cleared too late for sowing with grain, he raises turnips, and seeds his grass with them. All these comprise his products; and all the land that thus far is under crop is turning a profit.

**METHODS.**

The ranch is being cleared rapidly. The cottonwoods are felled, the larger stumps blown out with gunpowder, the small ones pulled by team. The logs are burned. The hand grubbing is done by Chinese, who are more patient than white men at this kind of labor. Whatever the time of the season, it is the purpose to plow and fit the land as soon as it is cleared. With the very first crop, the land is seeded. Usually the seeding is done with barley, sometimes with oats, and less frequently with turnips. This western part of the Fraser River country is well adapted to clover; therefore, alfalfa has made little headway. The seeding is timothy and red clover. If the land is well prepared in the beginning and the meadow is not pastured too close after cutting, the grass land seems to be practically permanent. I saw one ranch with a meadow twenty years old and apparently as fresh and good as ever. Mr. Windebank expects to mow his meadows twice each year; then pasture till the following April or May. The first cutting is made into hay, yielding the three tons of which I have spoken, and the second cutting is ensilaged. Since grass and clover thrive so well, it is not necessary to grow corn for ensilage, although corn grows freely, but does not ear well because of the cool nights. How long these meadows will hold their own with continuous selling of the hay is not yet known, but the necessity of fertilizing them is not yet in sight. However, Mr. Windebank will use the hog manure on his grain land, and eventually perhaps on his meadows. The growth of red clover on these cool bottom lands is rapid and large. At the time of my visit, late in August, I saw heavy clover in bloom and ready for cutting, from a seeding made in the spring. On these lands a small yield of oats is said to be 60 bushels, and a heavy yield twice that amount.

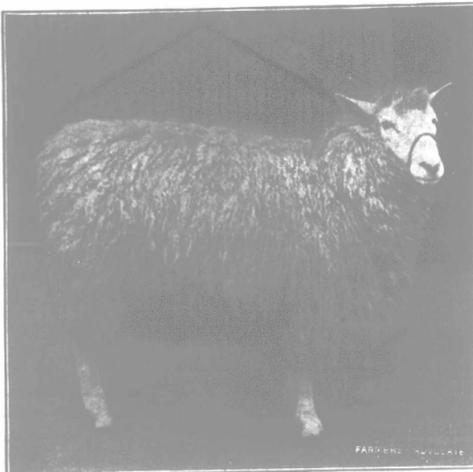
**PROFITS.**

Most of the Fraser River ranchers, Mr. Windebank told me, sell their barley and oats; he feeds them, and sells them in the form of pork, milk and beef, although good oats never bring less than \$20 a ton. At certain times he grinds the feed, a gasoline engine supplying the power. Some 200 hogs are now kept on the place, and the number of these and of cattle will be increased as the land is cleared.

Mr. Windebank makes the following statement of the prospects for farming in his region: "With regard to profits to be made, I do not know much about it, except in my own case; but I am very well satisfied. From my experience, I

**UNRESERVED DISPERSION SALE**

Having disposed of my farm, I am offering, by auction, on  
**WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18th, 1905**  
my entire flock of **Manor Lincoln Sheep**, consisting of 133 head, as follows:



- 80 Ewes, from 1 to 4 years old.
- 27 Ewe Lambs.
- 2 Stock Rams.
- 4 Yearling Rams.
- 20 Ram Lambs, all registered.

Also a half-dozen registered **Shorthorn cattle**, and the **work horses** and **farm implements** will be sold at the same time.

12 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved security.

**Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp**

Will meet morning trains at Ilderton on day of sale.

**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton,**  
**JAS. STANLEY, Lucan,**  
Auctioneers.

**GRAHAM WALKER, Proprietor,**  
**ILDERTON, ONT.**

**IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF Cattle, Sheep and Swine**

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, there will be sold at the **ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONT.**

**On October 25th, 1905**

A NUMBER OF

**Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway Cattle; Shropshire, Leicester and Oxford Sheep, Large Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.**

The sale will commence at one o'clock, and will be held in the comfortable judging pavilion on the College farm.  
Bids by mail will receive special consideration.  
For catalogues, apply to G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry.

**THOS. INGRAM, Auctioneer. G. C. CREELMAN, President.**

**IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE**

20 SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**Greenmount Herd, the property of MR. S. DUNLOP, Eady, Ont., Simcoe Co., 3 miles from Coldwater Station, Lot B, Con. B, Medonte Township, on**

**Thursday, October 26, 1905**

This herd represents the Stamfords, Louisa, Agnes, Widdams and Strawberry families, are in fine condition and regular breeders.  
Conveiences will meet morning trains on day of sale.  
Terms: 10 months' credit, 5% off for cash.

Write for Catalogue. **JAMES SLATER, CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneers.**

**THE FARMERS' MFG. AND SUPPLY CO., Limited.**

Capitalization, \$100,000. Shares, \$20.

Farmers, consider your own interest and become a shareholder in this practical co-operative company.

We handle implements of all kinds, stoves, harness, twine, cutters, robes, blankets, furniture, windmills, pumps, wire fence, etc., but do not handle groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, or any perishable goods.

We have our own factory where we manufacture the Oxford Cream Separator, and we intend to manufacture other lines of implements also, and from this source a good profit will be made for our shareholders.

We have already a store in Durham and Galt, and are opening in Millbank and Paris in a few weeks, also other places. This is for the benefit of shareholders who can see what they are buying. The shares are \$20 each, and no shareholder can secure more than five, consequently no one will get control of stock.

You should become a shareholder at once and save from 15 to 40% in buying your goods.

Write for further information to

**HEAD OFFICE and FACTORY Durham, Ont.**

**TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate**

In answering any advertisements in this paper, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

believe that it is possible to realize from \$25 to \$50 per acre profit, with good farming. I cleared two acres of land, some of my heaviest clearing, last spring. It cost me \$72 to clear stumps and to plow. I sowed clover and turnips in the middle of June and took off the two acres 50 tons of turnips, which, at a feeding value of \$5 a ton, were worth \$250, and had my land ready for a hay crop the next year, besides grazing it in the winter months. I thus realized the whole cost of clearing the first year, with a handsome profit. I took 6½ tons of potatoes off about three-fourths of an acre of the same kind of land newly cleared and stumped. These were worth when I dug them \$17 per ton, and I don't think I attended to them as well as I might have done. There is no question of making a ranch pay here with work and a little good management, but it must be mixed farming, as growing grain is risky on account of the danger of a wet season."

The experienced reader will see that the farm scheme here described is a familiar one, resting on sound principles and practice. It interested me not so much for itself as an illustration of its application to an area that is in process of actual rescue from the woods. It is also suggestive in showing a man who is not primarily a farmer or a student of farming in the ordinary acceptance of the phrase may see and act sanely when the problem comes to his hand. In two years a raw ranch is beginning to pay. I assume that Mr. Windebank will soon sell the ranch; if he does, it will be because he will have demonstrated that it is worth buying. I was much interested to see how a man would go about it if he had virgin wood-grown land to redeem into cultivated land.—L. H. Bailey, in Country Gentleman.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

Miscellaneous.

**PROBABLY GOOSEFOOT.**

I found the enclosed weed in my field of fall wheat to-day. Would like to know what it is, or is it a bad weed?

Huron Co., Ont. D. R. McK.

Ans.—There are several weeds in the goosefoot family, including lamb's-quarter and wormseed. None of them are worse than the first-named, except Russian thistle. This seems to be a young specimen of goosefoot, but without flower or fruit or root it cannot be identified positively. J. D.

**SILLO ON NORTH SIDE OF BARN.**

I wish to build a cement silo, and have no convenient place for it, except on the north side of the barn. Will silage freeze more than if silo were built on south side? Could you advise building on north side? SUBSCRIBER.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ans.—In the latitude of Simcoe County, the silage would probably freeze quite a bit around the sides. If the silo is fairly large, however, say 12 or 15 feet in diameter, and enough stuff is fed that two or three inches be taken off the surface each day, and the stable or feeding-room into which the silage is thrown is fairly warm, there should be no trouble in feeding it. The frozen stuff can be dug out with a pick, broken up, and thrown in the pile with the rest to thaw out. We would rather have a silo on the north side of the barn than none at all, but would prefer it on the south or east side, where it would be protected from prevailing winds.

Breeders will do well to keep in mind the dispersion auction sale of the Ridge-wood Park herd of Shorthorns, property of E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont., which will take place on the Western Fair grounds, London, Ont., on Thursday, November 2nd. Besides Mr. Attrill's 30 head, there are the 10 young head from the herd of Capt. Robson, Ilderton, and the 7 contributed by W. Doherty, of Clinton, making in all some 50 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped stock, among which a lot of good values will be found. Write to Mr. Attrill for a catalogue, go over the list, and arrange your dates to take in or be represented at this sale, which will be one of the important Ontario Shorthorn events of the year.

GOSPEL.

An American writer concludes a eulogy of mules by remarking that their failure to breed is regarded by many as indicative that in them the climax of animal perfection has been reached.

Next to the problem of how to keep the young man on the farm comes the question of how to keep the older man out of town, says an American exchange. The two means suggested to check the rapid increase of retired farmers are better country schools and more and better farm help, the latter to be secured by yearly employment of the farm laborer, and a home on the farm for the married man's family. Easy, isn't it?

We quite often hear, says the St. Paul Farmer, of outbreaks of a peculiar nature among swill-fed hogs, kept near or within the outskirts of villages or small cities. The deaths are usually attributed to hog cholera, on account of the similarity of certain symptoms; for example, diarrhoea, partial paralysis, and high percentage of mortality. An enterprising farmer investigated the circumstances connected with an outbreak he experienced, and traced the trouble to the soap used in washing dishes. The swill, including dish water, had been collected from three small hotels. In a short time the animals began to sicken, and many of them died. Upon inquiry it was found that in the hotels large quantities of powdered soap were used in washing the dishes. In view of the danger it would seem better to abandon altogether the habit of giving dish water to hogs. Although the feeding of garbage is generally condemned, the scraps of vegetables and table refuse could, perhaps, if properly collected, be used with safety. But certainly pure water is a much more wholesome drink, even for swine, than dirty dish water. When the subject of "swill feeding" as a business is studied, and the conditions as they exist are understood, the wonder is, not that some of the pigs die, but rather that so many of them live.

A report on experiments in the curing of foot-rot in sheep, by walking them through a shallow bath, appears in the Journal of the British Board of Agriculture for September. Early in 1904 the Board distributed thirty baths (16 ft. by 1 ft.), each accompanied by 1 cwt. of copper sulphate, to a corresponding number of sheep farmers in Great Britain. The instructions supplied were that sheep should be walked once a month or oftener through a 5-per-cent. solution of the substance (1 lb. in 2 gallons of water) after the hoofs in the case of a bad attack had been cleaned and dressed. Reports from most of the recipients have now come in, and they are quite unanimous in ascribing much benefit to the use of the bath. But it appears that still better results will be got by using a 10-per-cent. solution (1 lb. of copper sulphate to 1 gallon of water), and in stubborn cases the sheep should be put through the bath as often as once a week. For prevention a 5-per-cent. solution is strong enough, and treatment at longer intervals is sufficient. The use of a bath saves much labor in the application of the remedy. A fine day should be chosen for the treatment, in order that the sheep may have dry land to run upon after it.

TO MAKE DELICIOUS CIDER.—A well-built press and a good apple year is the best kind of a combination to assure a fine run of cider. But you can never get the best out of this season's enormous crop if your press is out of date or not up to the requirements of the modern machine. The presses which give the best all-around satisfaction and which stand the racket night and day are the ones made by the Boomer & Boschert Press Co., of Syracuse, New York. It is surely an unqualified endorsement of the machinery made by this company when such firms as the H. J. Heinz Company, of Pittsburgh, keep seventeen B. & B. presses going night and day throughout the entire season. The Boomer & Boschert Press Company also make a full line of graters, evaporators, pumps, etc.—all fully explained in their latest catalogue. Every manufacturer of apple products should secure a copy of this useful book at once.

Trumans' Champion Stud

We are the oldest and largest importers of strictly first-class

Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

IN AMERICA.

Our record at the last four International Exhibitions, and at the World's Fair, St. Louis, has no equal. No firm ever made such a clean sweep as we did at St. Louis, viz.: **\$2,871** in cash, **\$600** in gold medals, and **5 diplomas.**

**We will sell you a Draft or Coach Stallion of first-class quality for less money than you can buy anywhere in Canada. The dealers' profit that other importers pay in England is all saved by us, and this in itself is a good profit to us.** Intending purchasers should call at our new Sale Stables at the Western Hotel, see our horses, and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

We guarantee every horse, and insure them against death, from any cause, if desired. Large importations arrived April 9th, July 8th and Sept. 4th, and another due Nov. 3rd. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new catalogue R.

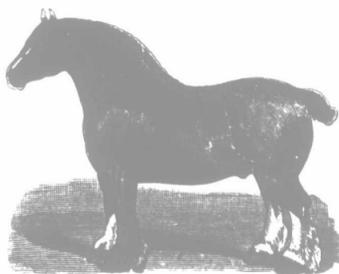
A FEW GOOD RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM

Bushnell, Illinois.

Canadian Branch Stables: Western Hotel, London, Ont.

H. W. TRUMAN, Manager.



Clydesdales and Hackneys

DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have just landed, per S.S. Laconia, from Glasgow, a choice importation of Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions, combining size with quality and the best of breeding. These horses will be on exhibition at the Toronto and London Exhibitions. Come and see them, or address

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE

Breeders of High-Class Clydesdales and Hackneys

BEAVERTON, ONT.

Our present stock of mares and fillies are the best lot we ever had together. Among them are championship, first, second and third prize-winners at Toronto. Our prices are consistent with quality. Look us up at Toronto. We have something that will suit you.

BEAVERTON P. O. & STATION. Long Distance Telephone.



25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We 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. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers. Hamilton & Hamthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 82 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash



If You Want to Buy or Sell

a Farm Try an "Ad." in Our "Want and For Sale Column." Always Sure to Bring Results. Address: Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

GRAHAM BROTHERS

"CAIRNBROGIE," CLAREMONT

Importers of Hackneys and Clydesdales

Established for 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived and on exhibition at Toronto.

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

A Western paper has discovered that Newfoundland is developing a new industry—exporting whale meat to take the place of beef. It seems dairying and beef raising must go together. The last interesting report from Newfoundland was an account of a man who had domesticated female whales, which he had trained to come up to a certain place to be milked, the daily yield being counted, we believe, by the thousand pailfuls. Probably the Newfoundlanders have got tired of dairying and are going into beef (?) production instead.

The proper disposition of night soil in the country has been one of the most pressing problems of modern sanitation. Many plans have been suggested, but different climatic conditions and dissimilarity in the degrees of prosperity, even in the same locality, make it impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules as to the disposition of this matter. The privy, the cesspool, the dry-earth closet and occasionally the water-closet, are found on the farms according to the ideas and financial condition of the farmer. We can only say that too much care cannot be taken in this regard. Have the privy, cesspool, earth or water-closet, as the case may be, as far removed from the source of water supply as possible, and see that the well or spring is fixed so as to prevent contamination.—[The Farmer, St. Paul.

\$200.00 IN PRIZES.

For the Best Memorandum of Events Kept in Dr. Chase's Calendar Almanac for 1905—Be Sure to Get Your Almanac in Before January 15, 1906, as the Contest Closes on That Date.

The special feature about Dr. Chase's Calendar Almanac, which makes it so popular among the people, is the space left on each calendar page for memoranda.

Thousands of persons throughout Canada have formed the habit of setting down opposite the days of the month certain items of interest, such as dates of births and marriages, of receipt and payment of money, of promissory notes or notable purchases, of the time of planting, or hiring help, of setting hens, or when the mare is expected to foal, etc.

In order to encourage this custom, which is not only of interest, but of considerable value to the person keeping this diary, we have decided to give prizes amounting to \$200 in gold and to be divided as follows:—First prize, \$100 in gold; second prize, \$50 in gold; third prize, \$25 in gold; fourth to ninth (each), \$5 in gold.

Anyone who has kept a memorandum of events in Dr. Chase's Calendar Almanac during 1905 is eligible for a prize. The preference will be shown for the record which is most likely to prove useful for future reference.

The competition will close on Jan. 15, 1906, and it will be necessary for your almanac to reach our offices on or before that date.

The awarding of prizes will be entrusted to a committee of three well-known newspaper men, and the names of the winners announced in the newspapers throughout Canada.

It is not necessary to send a letter, but be sure to write your name and address on the front cover of your almanac and mail it to Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. If you desire, we shall return your almanac, at our expense, as soon as the competition is closed.

If you have not been keeping a record of events during 1905, you will be interested in this contest next year, as the prizes will be of the same value.

Dr. Chase's Calendar Almanac for 1906 will be mailed to every name on the voters' lists throughout Canada, and if you do not receive a copy by the 1st of January, it will be sent free on receipt of your request.

The civic authorities in Ottawa have received an ultimatum from the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Monteith, that if a suitable building is not provided in time for holding the Eastern Ontario Winter Fair, there will be no provincial grant to aid that event. It is now up to Ottawa to do something.

**MANY USES OF SHEEP SKIN.**

Many people use sheep skin without knowing it, according to a manufacturer in the Shoe Retailer. The warm, soft, furry rug in which baby is wrapped as winter approaches is of sheep skin, and so are the little pink shoes that are fastened on baby's feet. Very likely the little one's carriage is upholstered with the same stock, too. The boy holds up his first pair of trousers with sheep-skin tipped suspenders, and the snake skin or fancy leather belt that encircles the waist of the girl is only humble sheep in disguise.

The woman who admires a purse from the skin of a "dear little African monk" is only paying tribute to the same old sheep, and the man who fancies that his cigar case is from the skin of an Arctic seal has only a small section of a Chicago-slaughtered sheep in his hand.

The society belle who slips her tired feet into a pair of boudoir slippers, or even Bangor moccasins, doesn't get away from the sheep, and the young dude who selects a moleskin vest for winter wear because King Edward wears one is only giving an order for more sheep skin.

The college man enters the world with his sheep-skin diploma in his hand. The judge passes down weighty decisions as he sits on sheep-skin upholstered chairs, and the lawyer reads opinions from sheep-skin volumes. The travelling man hustles about with an alligator travelling bag, under the fond delusion that he is carrying a bit of the skin of the Florida monster, but he has still got that same old sheep.

The pugilist puts on a bit of "mutton" when he dons his boxing gloves, and the youth who kicks the football about is only giving a boost to the sheep-skin trade. Nearly every pair of shoes has a piece of sheep skin about them, and some are made chiefly of sheep skin.

A number of the modern-fashioned leather garments are also of sheep skin or are sheep-skin lined. The sleeping bag in which the traveller in the Arctic or the huntsman in the woods crawls for a night's rest once protected the flesh of the same old sheep. The chamois skin with which the society girl brightens up her complexion in the morning is still the same old sheep. In fact, night or day, it is hard to get away from the sheep skin.—[Goodall's Farmer.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**WETTING CORN IN SILO FILLING.**

A correspondent asks what has been the experience of our readers as to the advisability of putting water on over-ripe corn or corn dried out by frost in silo filling. Is it necessary, what quantities should be used, and what is the best means of applying the water?

**PATENT REGULATIONS.**

What is required by law to patent an invention in Canada? Will a description do, or will it be necessary to send a model? Where is the patent office, or is there more than one? What is the cost of patenting, and who is the head officer? Where is the United States patent office?

**READER.**

Ans.—If you write to Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., who is at the head of the Patent Department, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate," you can obtain a copy of the Patent Act of Canada, which will give you full directions. Models are not required in all cases. The cost runs from \$50 upward. If you have something to patent you will probably find it advantageous to secure the services of a Solicitor of Patents, who is to be found in most leading cities. The patent office for the United States is at Washington, D.C. The U. S. patent law is very sim-

**IT SAVES TROUBLE and annoyance many times to have ABSORBINE**

handy in case of a Bruise or Strain. This remedy is rapid to cure, pleasant to use, and you can work the horse. No blister, no hair gone. **ABSORBINE** cures Lameness, allays pain, removes any soft bunch quickly. \$2.00 per bottle delivered or of regular dealers. Book 6-B Free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Badly Strained Joints or Ligaments. Kills Pain. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

**Shire Horses**



We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes. Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station: Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry. **JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,** Holdenby, Northampton, England.

**A Record Unexcelled**

THORNCLIFFE AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. **28 PRIZES OUT OF 30 ENTRIES** Write for descriptions and prices to **ROBERT DAVIES,** Proprietor Thorncliffe Stock Farm, 36 Toronto St., Toronto.

Every man thinks his own is the really hardest job. The really hardest job, however, is that of the hero in a modern novel. These are the performances of one hero in one chapter of a recent novel:

- His countenance fell.
  - His voice broke.
  - His heart sank.
  - His hair rose.
  - His eyes blazed.
  - His words burned.
  - His blood froze.
- Now, asks the Detroit News, how would you like to be the hero of that novel?

**SHE WAS IN BED FOR THREE YEARS**

**Pain-Racked Woman Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.**

**Strong Statement by Mrs. Jas. Hughes, of Morley, Ont. She's Strong and Healthy Once More.**

Morley, Ont., Oct. 9th.—(Special)—What Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing for the suffering women of Canada will never be fully known. It is only when some courageous woman breaks the secrecy that covers woman and her troubles that a passing glimpse of their great work is given. For this reason a statement made by Mrs. Jas. Hughes, of this place, is of more than passing interest.

"I was a great sufferer for four years," says Mrs. Hughes. "I was treated by five doctors and a specialist from the U. S. I tried nearly every kind of medicine I could hear of, but none seemed to do me any good."

"I was in bed for nearly three years. I had pains in my spinal column, in my head, over my eyes, across my back, and through my left side. I took fourteen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and now I am strong and able to do a good day's work, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

**Some Ways of Using Apples.**

The necessity of fruit all the year round, as part of the daily diet, is generally acknowledged. Among fruits the apple is given the first place. Eaten raw, there is no better stimulant for a sluggish liver, and the liver is as important in the scheme of living as the ten commandments. Be bilious and be a villain—one is the natural sequence of the other. Eat apples, and you will be both happy and good—you can't possibly help it. Think of Eve as the exception that proved the rule. A lover of the delicious spheres, biting into the juicy heart of a fine one, sees a very brilliant silver lining to the cloud his snake-ship cast over Paradise, at all events.

Without apples—one shudders to think of the howling waste! With apples—one can answer satisfactorily at any season, the vexing old conundrum—"What shall we have to eat?"

Apples fried in butter or pork fat are nice for breakfast, or with a roast of pork for dinner.

Red ones of a size, scooped out neatly, make pretty cups for a salad. These apple-cups may be filled with a mixture of cold, chopped meat and bread crumbs, seasoned to taste, softened with melted butter and baked.

Tart apples, combined with celery and walnuts, make a salad fit for the gods, and beside which their ambrosia would be insipid.

The very nicest way to bake them is to select the sweet ones, core them and fill with a mixture of sugar, butter and chopped nuts, flavored with cinnamon. Pour a little water around and bake carefully. To make "porcupine apples," just stick them full of shredded and blanched almonds.

The "apel kuchen" of our German sisters—well, you never tasted anything better. Try this recipe: Mix a good tablespoonful of butter into two cups of flour, in which you have sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of salt. Beat well one egg, and fill up the cup with milk. Grease a large, shallow pan, and spread the dough about half an inch thick; have pared, cored and quartered apples ready, and press them into the dough in close, even rows. Sprinkle well with sugar and cinnamon, and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. This is excellent for the little folks, and good, hot or cold.

If you are looking for an Indian apple pudding, let your quest end right here. Take one-half of a cup of molasses, one quart of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, three scant cups of pared and sliced apples, to which you will add a quarter of a teaspoonful of ginger and cinnamon.

When the milk boils in the double boiler, pour it slowly on the meal. Cook half an hour in the boiler, stirring often. Now add the other ingredients; pour into a deep, well greased pudding-dish, and bake slowly. Fat with cream or maple syrup.

Apples are delicious stewed in a rich syrup, and when cold covered with a meringue, sprinkled with nuts and slightly browned. Gelatine, previously dissolved, may be added to the syrup while still warm. Turn into a ring mould. At serving time fill the center with sweetened whipped cream, with or without walnuts. These jellied apples should be served ice cold. Evaporated apples stewed are improved by adding raisins, in the proportion of half a cup of raisins to a half pound of apples. Flavor with lemon.

A Delicious Pie.—Line the pie-plate with the best crust you can make, and fill with pared apples, cut in eighths. Sweeten well and dredge with cinnamon and flour. Pour over all one-half cup of rich cream, or the same amount of made custard. Bake with a top crust, or heap with meringue or whipped cream, as you prefer.—What to Eat.

**HORSE OWNERS! USE GONNARD'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.**  
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.  
**THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.**

**The Repository**  
**BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.**



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted.

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

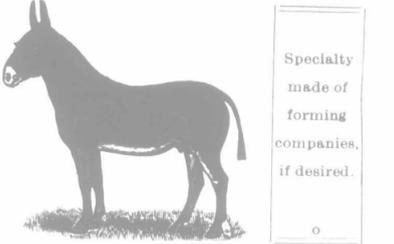
**DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE**

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



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Fredrick A. Page & Son**, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.**

**Shires, Percherons, Clydes, and SPANISH-BRED JACKS for Sale.**



Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.

W. R. GRAHAM, Box 38, Kincardine, Ont.

**IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies,**

Also Hackney Stallions for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to

**ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.**

**THOS MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.**

Breeder and importer of **CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS.** Car lots a specialty.

**Rosedale Stock Farm**—Clyde and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep. Choice young stock for sale at all times. For particulars write **J. M. GARHOUSE, Weston, Ont.** Telephone at house and farm. Ten miles west of Toronto, on G.T.R., C.P.R. and Electric Ry.

**A FEW WELL-BRED Hackney Mares, Fillies and Foals**

belonging to the Sandy Bay Stock Farm for sale. Apply **HORACE N. CROSSLEY, 91 Woodham Ave., Toronto, Ont.**

**CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS**

One straight Scotch bull calf, fit for service, by Golden Count—26440. Have still a few ram heads. Prices reasonable. **WM. McINTOSH, Prop., Burgoyne P.O., Port Elgin Station and Telegraph.**

**Advertise in the Advocate**

... kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

How to Attain Success.

Young man, if you contemplate starting out for yourself in life, and have some money saved, the best thing you can do is to buy a farm. If you haven't enough money, hustle up, and economize. Industry, determination and perseverance will work wonders. Don't make the mistake of buying anything on the instalment plan. Debt has caused the ruin of thousands, so keep out of it; avoid it as you would a pestilence. Don't wait for fortune to come to you, but start out immediately in search of her. Never neglect an opportunity or be afraid of failure.

Believe you can have what you want, and never say "I can't." Now, we shall take it for granted that you are a sober, industrious young man, and that you have a good farm, with stock and comfortable buildings, farming implements, etc., all your own; or, in other words, all paid for. You are fond of farming, and feel proud of your possessions. You enjoy excellent health, and have a good share of ambition or grit. Yet, you are not satisfied.

The poet sings, "Man wants but little here below"; but it appears to me that man wants a great deal. No sooner is one want supplied than another demands attention. Your house is nicely furnished, and you appear to be started on the road to prosperity. Why do you look so lonely? What do you want now? Ah, you want a wife!

CHOOSE WISELY, YOUNG MAN! As your future happiness and prosperity depends largely on the character, disposition and habits of the woman you marry, it is therefore of the utmost importance that you exercise careful discrimination and choose wisely. Marriage is a serious business. A good wife is a treasure, and should be fully appreciated.

When you are courting a girl, she puts on a pretty dress, does her hair up nicely, and wears a smiling face when she expects you to visit her. She looks very beautiful; but that is only a secondary consideration. You want a helper, not a mere ornament. Keep your eyes and ears open, and look well before you leap into matrimony. There are several questions which should be answered satisfactorily before you can make your choice:

- Is she industrious and economical?
Does she understand the laws of hygiene?
Is she healthful?
Is she a good cook and house-keeper?
Has she ambition, and good common sense?
Does she understand nursing?
Has she a good education?
Does she love animals and country life?
Is she good-tempered and unselfish?
If the foregoing questions can all be answered truthfully in the affirmative, then go ahead, and pop the other question.

But don't marry for money; marry for love. Here is a quotation which every single or married man should read carefully, for it is as true as gospel: "It is often the case when you see a great man, like a ship, sailing proudly along the current of renown, that there is a little tug—his wife, whom you cannot see, but who is directing his movements and supplying the motive power."—[Curran.]

A little tug.—Just what you need; so start immediately in search of her before some other young man gets ahead of you and secures the prize.

When the knot is tied, see that you appreciate your brave little tug, don't be afraid to praise her. Let her know that you are proud of her. Many a good wife sinks for sympathy and encouragement, which the young, thoughtless husband never dreams of giving.

With a brave little tug by your side you need not fear the storms of life. Though the waves may roll

DON'T BUY Herefords



Until you write me for prices. — 20 — BULLS

All in A1 condition and fit for service this coming season. Females all ages. Over 60 head to select from.

H. D. SMITH, Ingleside, Compton, Que.

YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE.

I am offering several young Hereford bulls, from 6 to 12 months old. One nice smooth 2-year-old, sired by sweepstakes bull at Toronto, and one 3-year-old, sired by champion bull of Buffalo and Toronto, are in good breeding condition, and will be sold worth the money.

W. BENNETT, Chatham, Ont. Box 523.

Broxwood Herefords

Young bulls for sale from 6 to 18 months old, all from imported sire and dams, prizewinning stock at Royal and leading English shows.

R. J. Penhall, Nover P. O., Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Imp. Onward in service. Six choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 2-year-olds, all of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. We can yet spare some cows and heifers.

O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. Elderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.

HEREFORDS—We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—a low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you.

J. A. LOVERING, Coldwater P.O. and Sta.

We are offering Aberdeen-Angus yearling bull, two bull calves and one yearling heifer that won first last year at Toronto, London and Guelph; also Fat-stock Show.

JAS. BOWMAN, Guelph, Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.).

FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from Imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

Ed. Robinson, Markham Sta. and P. O. Farm within town limits.

Shorthorns

Of choice quality and breeding. Young stock of either sex usually for sale. Inspection of herd invited.

N. S. ROBERTSON, Arnprior, Ontario.

ASTHMA

CLIMATES WEAR OUT. Smokes, Sprays and "Specifics" only relieve symptoms; they cannot cure. Our constitutional treatment removes the CAUSES of Asthma and Hay Fever from the blood and nervous system. Our patients enjoy life without the slightest return of symptoms. Appetite improved, blood enriched, nerves strengthened, health restored. BOOK 57¢. FREE.

P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

Save Half Your Fuel BY USING THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR. Price from \$2.00 to \$12.00. For hard or soft water, wood-burners.

and threaten to overwhelm you. The true-hearted, courageous patriot, with firm trust in God, will meet any age, help and guide you all along the journey.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SIDEBONES.

Six-year-old horse has had sidebones coming on both fore feet for three years. He favors the feet at times, especially if driven fast.

Ans.—Lameness from sidebone in a driver is very hard to cure, and while he will probably not go lame at slow work, it is probable he will never be a satisfactory horse for much driving on hard roads. Get your veterinarian to fire and blister him, and, if necessary, repeat the operation in six or eight months, and it is possible a cure may be effected.

PHELGOMONOUS DISPOSITION.

Colt eats plenty of hay and oats, but has no life. We have tried all the common remedies.

Ans.—Evidently your colt is of a phlegmuous disposition, and in such cases it is not possible to engender courage and energy. On the other hand, there may be some chronic disease which reduces courage. You do not state whether he is in good flesh. Give him a purgative of seven drams aloes and two drams ginger made into a ball with a little treacle, or mixed with half a pint of cold water as a drench, and follow up with one and a half drams nux vomica three times daily in damp food, or mixed into a little cold water and given as a drench.

RECURRENT MAMMITIS.

Cow's udder becomes hard and feverish; curdled milk or pus escapes from the teat. First one quarter and then the other has been affected, until each had its turn; then all was well for a time, but the trouble has reappeared.

Ans.—Recurrent attacks of mammitis without apparent cause, such as your cow suffers from, indicates tubercular trouble in the udder. I would advise you to have her tested with tuberculin, and if she reacts, destroy her, as the milk from a cow with a tubercular udder is very dangerous. The attacks can be treated, but their recurrence cannot be prevented. Treatment consists in giving the cow a laxative of say 1 lb. Epsom salts, follow up with two drams nitrate of potash three times daily and feed lightly. Draw the milk off four or five times daily. Rub well with camphorated oil after milking, and then apply a hot poultice, or bathe long and often with hot water, and after bathing apply the oil.

REPEATED ERUPTION.

1. Mare calked herself last winter. There is a large lump on the coronet, and it breaks and runs occasionally. When it heals up, she is lame.

2. There has also been a discharge from her nostrils for nearly a year.

Ans.—1. There is some irritant deep-seated in the lump, and it must be cut down upon and removed, and then the wound dressed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water, or other antiseptic, two or three times daily until healed. It would be better to get a veterinarian to operate.

2. This may be chronic glanders, for which there is no cure, and it may be nasal gleet that will require an operation. I would advise you to show her to your veterinarian. If an ordinary case of nasal gleet, the administration of one dram each sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, twice daily, should check the discharge.

Settlers' Low Rates West.

The Chicago and Northwestern Ry. will sell low, one-way, second-class settlers' tickets daily from Sept. 15th to Oct. 31st, 1905, to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and British Columbia. Rate from Toronto to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, B. C., Seattle, Wash., or Portland, Ore., \$42.25; to San Francisco or Los Angeles, Cal., \$44. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Choice of routes. Best of service. For full particulars and folders write to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 4 high-class imp. bulls.
3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
14 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred.

Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

- 9 heifers, yearlings.
29 heifers, calves.
4 bulls, yearlings.
26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

MAPLE SHADE



Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd-headers. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephones.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th.

Herd catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

200 Leicester Sheep for sale. Champion winners all over America. Both sexes Choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

8 First-class Young Bulls

And an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers

Scotch cattle, imp. and home-bred. Rich man's cattle at poor man's prices. Also high-class Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont., Huron Co.

John Gardhouse & Sons, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep, Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 2867, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

FOR SALE Some choice YOUNG COWS, with calves at foot, and heifers BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

**Gossip**

Love used to sit in bay windows and write twenty-page letters; now it travels and sends post cards.

**COULD AFFORD IT THEN.**

If I possessed ten million plunks, I'd pack my gripsack and my trunks; Some cheap seaside hotel I'd seek And camp there for at least a week.

A case was being tried on the charge of selling impure whiskey. The whiskey was offered in evidence. Jury retired to try the evidence.

Judge (presently)—What is the verdict? Foreman of the Thirsty Jury—Your Honor, we want more evidence.

Two neighbors were conversing the other day, when one said to the other: "By the way, how is Mrs. Hogg, the invalid, getting on?" "Oh," replied the other, "they do not call her Mrs. Hogg now." "Why, what do they call her?" "Oh, they call her Mrs. Bacon now; she's cured."

**TREES FOR FALL PLANTING.**—It is time to get hold of trees for fall planting. The well-known nursery firm of A. G. Hull & Son, Central Nursery, St. Catharines, Ont., have half a million first-class fruit and ornamental trees ready for fall planting. Drop a card asking for priced catalogue, and mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

She—Which would you rather lose, Jack, me or my money?  
He—You, sweetheart.  
She—Oh, Jack!  
He—But I would; because, don't you see, dearest, if I lost you I would have the money to offer large rewards for your recovery and get you back again.  
She—Dear Jack!

**NOT FORMALLY INTRODUCED.**

Uncle Nehemiah, the proprietor of a ramshackle little hotel in Mobile, was aghast at finding a newly-arrived guest with his arm around his daughter's waist.

"Mandy, tell that niggah to take his arm, 'way from 'round yo' wais,'" he indignantly commanded.  
"Tell him yo'self," said Amanda.  
"He's a puffet stranger to me."

**WILLIAM KNEW IT ALL.**

The relationship between Mr. Gladstone and his wife was one of the most beautiful the world has known, and of all the millions who looked up to him, she was his greatest admirer. On an occasion when Mrs. Gladstone was entertaining visitors, conversation turned on the Bible, and there was a lively argument on the meaning of a certain passage. Presently one of the callers, hoping to end the discussion, remarked, devoutly:

"There is One alone who knows all."  
The cloud vanished from Mrs. Gladstone's face and she smiled sunnily as she said:

"Yes, and William will be down in a few moments."—"Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," Everybody's Magazine for October.

A young Virginia woman who recently moved to New York with her husband brought with her a typical colored servant. The lady was quite ill, and one morning after the physician had left, the servant appeared, much concerned for the welfare of her mistress. Approaching the bedside she said: "Miss May, mah mothah dun had a cousin what nec de same ailments what you dun got."

"Is that so, Cora?" replied the lady.  
"Yessum," responded Cora, encouraged, "but mah mothah's cousin she died, 'deed she did."

"Well, Cora," said her mistress, angry that she should tell her such a tale at such an inopportune time, "if that's all you have to say to me you can leave the room and don't come in again. I don't want to hear such stories. You haven't the sense you were born with, and that was mighty little."

Cora was thoroughly frightened at what she had done and wished to ameliorate her ill-chosen story, so she thought for a moment, and, turning to go, said: "Well, Miss May, mah mothah told me she died of the same ailment."

**Fistula and Poll Evil**



Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.

**Fleming's**  
**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**  
is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

One pair registered Clyde mares, 3 and 5 years old; one pair Clyde geldings, 4 and 5 years old (show team.) Shorthorn heifers, cows and bulls.

**JAS. McARTHUR, Globe's, Ont.**  
Pine Grove Stock Farm.

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

For young bulls including 22-months son of Mayflower 3rd, champion female at Winnipeg and Toronto, 1904; also a few good heifers of same family. Primrose Day (imp.) at head of herd.

**WM. McDERMOTT,**  
Living Springs, Ont.  
Fergus Station.

**Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires**

**FOR SALE:** Stock Bull, Red King 2nd = 41746. Also calves of both sexes, and cows and heifers. About 60 head on hand. Nothing to offer in Cotswolds. In Berkshires, a few young sows from 3 to 4 months.

**CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,**  
P.O. & Stn. Campbellford, Ont.

**ROWAN HILL STOCK FARM**

**OF SHORTHORNS**

Greengill Archer (imp.) 45184, at head of herd. Present offering: Young cows and heifers at reasonable prices. Correspondence or inspection invited.

**A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carluke P.O., Ont.**

**MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM**

**Scotch and SHORTHORNS**

Present offering: Two choice nine-months-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to:

**L. B. POWELL,**  
Elmira Stn. and Tel. Wallenstein P.O.

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

I am offering for sale my imp. bull, 13 months old, and two red bull calves (one of them is a Golden Drop) ready to wean. Also two good heifer calves.

**Hugh Thompson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.**

**Shorthorns and Leicesters**

Present offering: Some choice young bulls and heifers of the best Scotch families. Also yearling rams and yearling and two-shear ewes, and this season's crop of lambs at reasonable prices. Address:

**W. A. DOUGLAS,**  
Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P.O.

**River View Stock Farm**

Present offering: A couple of thick, young **Shorthorn Bulls**; ready for service, of excellent breeding; price extremely low considering quality. For particulars, write to:

**A. J. ROWAND, Dumblane P. O.,**  
Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

**Cedar Vale Stock Farm**

is offering for sale a few **Shorthorn Bulls** of excellent breeding and quality at low prices for the next 60 days. For particulars write to **JOHN SCOTT, Dumblane P. O.,** Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

**Shorthorns**

Will sell or exchange Kinellar Stamp, my famous Golden Drop show bull. Have for sale also young heifers and bulls got by him. Tracing Imp. Pansy Lily and Beauty.

**SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville, Ont.,**  
Plum Grove Stock Farm, Baden Station.

**SHORTHORNS**

Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, imp. Prices reasonable. Apply to:

**JOHN McCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm,**  
M. C. R. and P. M. R., Box 21, Iona Station.

**Shorthorn Bulls**

I have for sale two good young rams **SHORTHORN** bulls, fit for service, sired by imp. Scottish Peer = 40424. Come and see, or address:

**JAMES SNELL,** Clinton, Ont.

**J. WATT & SON** Some very superior Bulls and Heifers for sale. Apply for particulars, **Salem P. O.,** Elora Stn. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM**

**4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale.** Also some cows and heifers, and numerous Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

**ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P.O. & Stn. C. T. R.**

Mary Ann—I've come to tell you, mum, that th' gasoline stove has gone out. Mistress—Well, light it again. "I can't; sure, it went out through th' roof!"

"I wouldn't cry like that if I were you," said a lady to little Alice. "Well," said Alice, between her sobs, "you can cry any way you like, but this is my way."

Bobbs—There seems to be a strange affinity between a colored man and a chicken.

Slobbs—Naturally. One is descended from Ham and the other from eggs.

**NO WONDER HE STUTTERED.**

The man stammered painfully as he stood in the dock at the police court. His name was Sissons. It was very difficult for him to pronounce his own name. He had the misfortune to stay out late and make an uproar one night, and to have to account for it before the magistrate the next morning.

"What is your name?" asked the magistrate.

Sissons began to reply:

"Sss-sss-sss-s"

"Stop that noise and tell me your name," said the magistrate, impatiently.

"Sss-sss-sss-sss"

"That will do," said the magistrate, severely. "Policeman, what is this man charged with?"

"I think, yer honor, he's charged with soda water."

**TRUE BUT NOT THE FACTS.**

The census-taker rapped at the door of the little farmhouse, and opened his long book. A plump girl of about 18 came to the door, and blinked at him stupidly, says the Youth's Companion.

"How many people live here?" he began.

"Nobody lives here. We are only staying through the hop season."

"How many of you are there here?"

"I'm here; father's in the woodshed, and Bill is—"

"See here, my girl, I want to know how many inmates there are in this house. How many people slept here last night?"

"Nobody slept here, sir. I had the toothache dreadful, and my little brother had the stomachache, and the new hand that's helping us got sunburned so bad on his back that he has blisters the size of eggs; and we all took on so that nobody slept a wink all night long."

Before President Angell of the University of Michigan had attained to his present high position a young hopeful entering college was recommended to his consideration.

"Try the boy out, professor; criticise him to tell us both what you think," the parents said.

The professor took the boy for a walk. After ten minutes' silence the youth ventured:

"Fine day, professor."

"Yes," with a far-away look.

Ten minutes more, and the young man, squirming all the time, ventured:

"This is a pleasant walk, professor."

"Yes."

For another ten minutes the matriculate boiled to his bones and then blurted out that he thought they might have rain.

"Yes." And this time the professor went on: "Young man, we have been walking together for half an hour, and you have said nothing which was not commonplace and stupid."

"True," answered the boy, his wrath passing his modesty, "and you indorsed every word I said."

They shook hands, and word went home that the boy was all right.

**Caustic Balsam Good for Shoe Boils.**

Stanbridge Station, Quebec, Canada, Nov. 5, 1903.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

I enclose \$1.50 for one bottle of your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. It is a fine medicine for all bunions where a blister is needed. You can recommend it for canker in dogs' ears, one part of balsam to three parts of vasoline. I have used it for shoe boils where they were old and hard, by inserting the balsam into the boils with a hypodermic syringe.

THOS. G. GIBSON.

**STRONG AND VIGOROUS.**

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and invigorated by



Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all diseases arising from weak heart, worn out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

**GREENGILL HERD**  
of high-class

**SHORTHORNS**

We are now offering for sale 12 bull calves, 2 yearling bulls and high-class females, all ages, at moderate prices. The herd is headed by the great breeding bull (imp.) Lord Roseberry.

**R. MITCHELL & SONS,**  
Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales and**  
**COTSWOLDS**

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows.

Apply to **JOHN E. DISNEY & SON,**

STATIONS: Greenwood, Ont.

Claremont, C. P. R.; Pickering, G. T. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R.

**PLEASANT VALLEY HERD**

**SHORTHORNS**

Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see.

Visitors met at station, Moffat, C. P. R., ½ mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles.

**GEO. AMOS & SON,** - Moffat, Ont.

**Queenston Heights Shorthorns**

Choice yearling heifers,

**Straight Scotch.**

Two bull calves at easy prices.

**HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.**

**CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM**

**SHORTHORNS**

Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd. 6 young bulls, three reds and three roans, from six to twelve months old. Parties wishing to visit the herd will be met at Ripley station and returned.

**R. H. REID,**

Ripley Sta., G. T. R. Pine River, Ont.

**Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords**

Shorthorns represent **Crimson Flowers,**

**Athelstanes, Lady Janes and Roses.**

We have for sale eight bulls, including our stock bull, four yearlings, and the balance calves; also a few one, two and three year-old heifers. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some spring and one-year-old Oxford rams.

**Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Sta.**

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**

Scottish Baron = 40421 (imp. in dam).

Also several young bulls and heifers.

**H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont.**

Stations: Thamesford, C. P. R.; Ingersoll, G. T. R.

**Shorthorn Bull**

Provost = 37865 =, 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Write or call on

**RICHARD WILKIN,**  
Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

Two young bulls 12 and 16 months old, both ready to breed; also fifteen heifers and cows, most of them in calf to a son of Lord Gloucester, No. 2295.

**DR. T. S. SPROULE,**  
CEDARDALE FARM, Markdale P.O. and Station.

# An Opportunity

We have decided to offer for sale our imported **Show and Breeding Bull**, Prime Favorite, bred by W. S. Marr; one junior yearling bull, one senior yearling heifer, one junior yearling heifer, two senior heifer calves. All in good show form. Also 20 yearling Shropshire rams.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.**  
Burlington Jct. Sta. Telephone in house.

## 12 SHORTHORN BULLS 20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application.  
**H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont.**  
Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

## A. EDWARD MEYER Box 378. Guelph, Ont. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

a specialty. Herd bulls—Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shethin Rosemary, Lovely Prince, a Cruick shank Lovely. Nothing for sale in the meantime. Public sale at Guelph, Dec. 13th, 1905.

## BELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77263)=32075=; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50)=50071=; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778)=45202=. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to

**PETER WHITE, Jr., Pembroke, Ont.**

## R. A. & J. A. WATT Salem P.O. Elora Station, Telephone in house. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred **SHORTHORNS** compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

## 1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull:  
Broad Scotch (Scottish Archer (59993), Missie 134th, by William of Orange, Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr, Butterfly 49th, Butterfly 46th (Sittytton Butterfly).  
**JAS. A. COCHRANE, Compton, P. Q.**

## Valley Home Stock Farm Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

Young stock of either sex for sale. For particulars apply to:

**S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.**  
Streetsville or Meadowvale, C. P. R. Brampton, G. T. R.

## FLETCHER SHORTHORNS.

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. **GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont.**  
Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

## SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Imp. Bapton Chancellor =40359= (78286) heads the herd. Imported and Canadian-bred stock of the leading Scotch families for sale at all times. Apply to **KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont.**  
Ayr, C. P. R. Paris, G. T. R.

## Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1855 Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep

Imp. Rosicrucian of Dalmeny =45220= at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale.  
**JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.**

## Sunnyside Stock Farm—Scotch Short-horns, imp. and home-bred for sale. For particulars write to

**JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P.O. and Tel. J. A. LATTIMER, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont.**  
Breeder of High-class **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited.

## First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to

**T. J. T. COLE, Bowmanville Stn., G. T. R. Tyrone P.O.**

## Wm. Grainger & Son Hawthorn Herd of deep-milking Short-horns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two grand young bulls by Prince Misty =37864=.

Also a few females.  
**Londesboro Sta. and P.O.**

## ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Stamfords, Minns, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Starr Floras and Lavinas. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing; 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale.  
**James Bowes, Strathairn P.O., Meaford, Ont.**

### POSSIBLE

Wonder if the newspaper people who are continually prating about needing "a new breed of dairymen" ever stopped to think that perhaps the breed of dairy writers might be improved.—[Jersey Bulletin.

"Oh, John!" she exclaimed, "now that you've seen my new bonnet you simply can't regret that I got it. Isn't it—ust a poem?"

"Well, if it is," replied John, "I guess a proper title for it would be Owd to a Milliner."

One of the old-time stage coach drivers, who had been on the road over half a century, says that life is put together considerably like a set of harness. There are the traces of care, lines of trouble, bits of good fortune, breaches of good manners, bridled tongues, and everybody has to tug to pull together.

A Southern planter was asking one of his colored servants about her wedding. "Yes, suh," she said, "it was jes the fines' weedin' you ever see—six bridesmaids, flowers everywhere, hundreds ev' guests, music, an' er heap er prayin'."

"Indeed," commented her master, "and I suppose Sambo looked as handsome as any of them."

An embarrassed pause. "Well, no—not 'xactly, sir. Would yer believe it, dat fool nigger nebber showed up!"

Miss Paula Edwards, who spent the summer travelling in the Far East, says that the Mohammedan religion permits of more evasions than does the Raines law.

"The faithful are forbidden to paint any live object," she relates, "and yet I frequently saw in Constantinople pictures of birds and animals. One day I commented on this fact. The guide and I had stopped before a canvas showing two doves.

"Here is an artist," I remarked, "who has allowed his enthusiasm to get away with his scruples. His picture represents something alive."

"Not at all," returned the guide. "If madame will look more closely she will see that these birds are not alive. A bullet hole has been painted in the breast of each."

### "I RECKON NOT."

The more I see of long-time milk records, and the more I study the cows or their photographs, the less I know about what a cow is worth, as a dairy producer, by looking at her. There are certain rules laid down for judging a cow. There are men who profess to know what a good cow looks like. She has a wedge here, a bony eminence there, a fullness here, a certain look there, an odder of such a size and shape—just follow the rules and you are sure to get—most anything from a good-for-nothing to a rattling good animal. These wise men will say: "She ought to be a good one." "How much butter will she make?" "Well, I can't say." No, I reckon not. It will take two years to find out. It's like marriage. You get better acquainted the longer you live together.—[Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Mr. Sato, of the Japanese Peace Commission, praised in Portsmouth the pleasant and stimulating coolness of the American summer in New England.

"We have hot summers in Japan," said Mr. Sato. "We have hot-weather stories there, too. For instance:

"A philanthropic Japanese rode through the streets one scorching day when a beggar woman accosted him, holding a baby in her arms.

"Kind sir," she said, "will you not give a copper coin to your servant, who is in sore need?"

"Yes, gladly," said the gentleman, and he took out a handful of small change.

"But just as he was about to give this to the woman he chanced to look closely at her baby, and, behold, it was only a great doll.

"Why," he cried, "that baby is a fraud, a sham."

"Yes, your honor," said the woman humbly. "It was so hot I left the real one home to-day."

# Make More Milk Money.

If you knew a way by which you could double your profits from your milch cows and at the same time save yourself a lot of hard work, you'd want to adopt it at once. Well the

## Empire Cream Separator



will do that thing for you. We want to show you how and why. It's the simplest separator made; has few parts; nothing to get out of order; turns easily; skims perfectly; is easily cleaned; is absolutely safe; lasts longer; gives better satisfaction and makes more money for you than any other—all because it is so well and so simply built. No separator has ever made such a record in popularity and sales—because every man who buys it is satisfied. May our agent call and show you how it works? Don't buy a separator until you have investigated the Empire.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Let us send you our new Catalogue. Ask for book No. 11.

**Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.**

### We want you to remember that HOLSTEIN COWS

owned by me (formerly at Brookbank Stock Farm, Currie's) won all sorts of honors in milk tests at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph (5 years), and among many other prizes in the show-ring, including sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American in competition with the best in the world. Our herd is always improving. We have now 5 cows whose official test average 22.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 cows whose official test average 20.4 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15 (3 yrs. and up) whose official test average 19.6 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 (3 and 4 yrs.) whose official test average 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, 10 heifers (average age 26 mos.) whose official test average 11 lbs. butter in 7 days. That is our idea of a dairy herd, and the kind of stock I handle. A few good young bulls, 1 to 13 mos., for sale.  
**GEO. RICE, Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.**

### WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.  
**A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.**  
Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

### RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.  
**MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Caledonia, Ontario.**

### Maple Glen Holsteins—Select bull calves from

sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to Canary Mercedes' Son, and one to Mercedes Julip Pieterje Paul. Secure the best.  
**C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.**

### "GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.  
**G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Stn.**

### Stock Farm for Sale—Burnbrae Stock Farm, containing 149

acres, basement barn, dairy, hen, ice and engine houses, two dwellings, up-to-date in all respects, together with all thoroughbred stock, implements, etc. Holstein and Jersey stock for sale. Write for particulars. Apply,  
**J. W. ROBERTSON, Vankleek Hill, Ont.**

### HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTHS

One choice yearling bull, excellent quality and breeding. Will be sold at a bargain to a quick buyer; also a few bull calves. One boar ready for service. Young pigs ready to wean. Write at once for bargains.  
**A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont.**

### R. Money Brickley offers Holstein bull calves of the richest

quality at reduced rates for the next two months; also Yorkshires of both sexes.  
**H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.**

### Holstein Bulls—Maple Grove still has a few

richly-bred bulls of serviceable ages, which are offered at prices that nobody can afford to use a scrub. For particulars address,  
**H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.**

### Lyndale Holsteins

Stock for sale, any age, either sex.  
**BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.**

### IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Stock for sale, all ages, imported and home-bred.  
**W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P.O., Burgessville or Harley Stations.**

### ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

"Looke here, young feller," said Deacon Korntop, "you bin a-makin' up to our Berthy for some time."

"Yes, sir," replied the bashful young farmer.

"Waal, I want to know ef you're goin' to marry her."

"So do I; but I jest hain't got the spunk to ask her."

Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, Ayrshire breeder of Stratford, Ont., reports the sale of three bulls and four heifers to three gentlemen from Japan who were buying for the Government farm. The shipment consisted principally of Ayrshires, which speaks well for the breed, as they have been in recent years importing from Scotland.

He opened the door cautiously and poking in his head in a sort of suggestive way, as if there was more to follow, enquired, "Is this the editorial rinktum?"

"The what, my friend?"

"Is this the rinktum—sinktum—santum or some such place, where the editors live?"

"This is the editorial room; yes, sir. Come in."

"No, I guess I won't come in. I wanted to see what an editorial sactum was like, that's all. Looks like our garret, only wuss. Good day."

"Nutsy," the janitor in a freshmen dormitory at Amherst College, was in the habit of extinguishing the corridor lights at 1 o'clock each night. The freshmen planned a joke on "Nutsy," and arranged a pall of water over a door where a certain light was, in such a manner as to automatically tip over on the janitor on that auspicious night, and prepared to watch the fun.

Night came, and with it "Nutsy" and the freshmen all apparently asleep. "Nutsy" extinguished the light with the desired result.

He opened one of the dormitory doors and called out: "Well, boys, let's light up." And there, drenching wet, to their consternation, stood George Harris, D. D., LL.D., President of Amherst.

"Nutsy" happened to be ill, and the president himself had attended to the duty.

Mr. R. P. Cooper, the senior partner of the widely-known firm, William Cooper & Nephews, whose sheep dips are so popular with stockmen, made an enviable record on his pure-bred live stock at the last exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He secured no less than 13 prizes and two reserves. His Shorthorn bull, "Meteor," took second in a class of 44. With the famous Ashlyns Redpolls, Mr. Cooper secured first for a bull born in 1903, and second for the 1904 animal; also third and reserve in the heifer class. In Shropshire sheep, Mr. Cooper took no less than 11 prizes in seven different classes. In the selling class, in which there were no less than 67 entries, and in which the keenest competition existed, Mr. Cooper was first, second, third, and fifth, a fact which speaks volumes for the uniformity of the flock. With one exception, all the stock was of his own breeding.

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

**MANOR LINCOLN SHEEP SALE.**  
We call our readers' attention again to the sale that is to be held on Wednesday, October 18th, by Graham Walker, Ilderton, Ont., when 133 head of high-class Lincoln sheep and a few head of Short-horn cattle will be sold to the highest bidders. As we said in our last issue, this is one of the oldest-established flocks in America, as well as one of the most up-to-date. Parties desiring to make a step forward in the way of improving their flocks should make it a point to attend, to get either Lincolns or Short-horns at their own prices. As Mr. Graham is giving up farming, there will be no reserve.

**WHEN THE HARVEST DAYS ARE OVER.**  
When the harvest days are over an' the fodder's in the barn,  
An' the punkins big an' yellor are all stacked within the sheds,  
An' the apples an' the 'taters  
An' the pickle green termaters  
An' the luscious beets and turnips are within their winter beds;

When the harvest days are over an' the cider's runnin' free  
Down the brown and luscious cheeses out beneath the ol' stun mill;  
When the autumn winds come sighin',  
An' the loosened leaves go flyin',  
An' the partridge starts a drummin' on the distant wooded hill;

When the harvest days are over an' the frost is white an' thick,  
An' the sheds are fixed for winter an' the stock is snug an' warm;  
When the kittle's singin' nightly,  
An' the fire is burnin' brightly,  
An' the hens an' turkeys sheltered from the winter's cold an' storm;

Then a feelin' of contentment passes through my rustic soul,  
An' I settle by the fireplace in the kitchen's cosy cheer,  
An' a happiness steals o'er me  
With the dreams that dance before me.  
When the harvest days are over an' the winter time is near.  
—Joe Cone, in New York Herald.

F. H. Neil's name is well known over Canada and a great part of the United States as that of an importer and breeder of pure-bred stock. His stading, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, lies in the County of Middlesex, two miles from Lucan station, and on the luxuriant pastures just now are to be seen about 600 sheep, mostly Lincolns, very many of which are either imported or bred from imported stock; 30 head of typical Scotch Short-horn cattle, and a number of registered Clydesdale horses, Canadian-bred. Among the Clydesdales are a couple of stallions, one three years old, a horse of commanding appearance, full of quality, and standing on a grand set of underpinning; the other a yearling, an exceptionally good one; in fact, we have not seen anything this fall that could discount him—he is very large and full of Clydesdale character. Among the Shorthorns there are about a dozen bulls along about a year old, and among them a man can find what he wants, be he ever so particular. They are straight Scotch-bred. There are also a number of heifers, typical Shorthorns, thick-fleshed, and bred on fashionable lines. Quite recently Mr. Neil sold his stock bull, Star Chief 44660, by Imp. Chief of Stars, to Mr. Patrick Maloney, of Metropolitan. This bull was considered by competent judges to be one of the very best in Canada. His get prove him to be among the front rank as a sire, and Mr. Maloney is to be congratulated on getting such a sire to head his harem. Many of the young things in Mr. Neil's herd are sired by him. Very little need be said about the sheep; it is a well-known fact that Mr. Neil will have nothing but the best. He is one of the largest exporters of pure-bred stock in Canada, and has now several orders from the other side for stock—some for breeding stock from State governments, others for carload lots—and one thing that reflects great credit on Mr. Neil is that every animal shipped has been found to be exactly as represented. Write him for particulars.

**Ring-Bone**



So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidelone. No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use  
**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the lump, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

**OGILVIE'S Ayrshires**

As quite a number of the cows of this herd have freshened since our auction sale of young stock in March last, we are now able to offer for sale **CALVES**, of both sexes, at reasonable prices, and also a few **COWS**. Apply to  
**ROBERT HUNTER, Manager**  
Lachine Rapids, Que.  
Telephone M. 2228.

**Hillview Herd of Prizewinning Ayrshire Cattle**

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write  
**A. KENNEDY & SON,**  
Hillview Farm, Vernon, Ont.  
Winchester Station, C.P.R.

**FOR SALE Ayrshire Bull,** Pretorius, 14393, bred by R. Ness, Howick, by Duke of Clarence, imp., red and white; dam Barcheskie, by Harcomb of B 7890, with two others by Carlyle of Lessnessock 1247, imp., 1655. **Stormont, Shorthorn,** 2 years, red, bred by Kerr Bros. by Lord Aberdeen, of Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. Osnabrock 54699, 1 year, red and white. Apply for particulars to **J. BERGIN, Cornwall, Ont.**

**SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES**

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.  
**W. H. TRAN,** Cedar Grove, Ont.

**AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZ-WINNING HERD**

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **WM. STEWART & SON,** Campbellford Stn. o Menie P.O., Ont.

**Springbrook Ayrshires** are heavy milkers and high testers. For sale. Three bulls, 9 months old; 2 bull calves, dropped in January last; also females of all ages.  
**W. F. STEPHEN,** Huntingdon, Que.  
P.O. Box 101.

**Meadowside Farm**  
Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale.  
**A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont.**

**Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm**  
Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.  
**R. REID & CO.,** Hintonburg, Ont.  
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

**AYRSHIRES,** 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. **DAVID LEITCH** Prices right.  
**Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT.**  
Apple Hill, C. P. R.

**Rushton Jerseys**  
For immediate sale we are offering one 1 year old and one 2 year old bulls (ideal types) and females of all ages. If you want something extra nice, write me **F. S. WETHERALL,** Cookshire P.O. and Station, Que.

**Highgrove Jersey Herd** Our present offering is 7 young bulls and few females, among them being 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly bred bulls.  
**ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.**

**Brampton Jersey Herd** We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address **B. H. BULL & SON,** Phone 68, Brampton, Ont.

**BARREN COW CURE**  
makes any animal under 10 years old, barren and refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from **L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**CHICORY.**  
How may I destroy the weed specimen of which I enclose? Give name and particulars. **ARTHUR BEER.**  
Ans.—Though the specimen is quite small, there is no doubt this is chicory, a European weed that has become quite widely distributed in this country. The roots of it are prepared for use in mixing with coffee. It is not a very noxious weed. Means of eradication: fall plowing and cultivation in dry weather; hoed crop or summer-fallow if the roots are very numerous.

**CEMENT TANK.**  
1. As I intend building a cement tank in basement of barn against end of root cellar, I would like to know how thick the wall should be.  
2. In what proportion should cement and gravel be? **L. S.**

Ans.—1. For an ordinary-sized tank, we would suggest walls 5 inches thick at bottom and 4 inches at the top; the tank, when built, to be plastered inside with a coating of cement mortar in proportion of 1 part Portland or 1½ parts rock cement and 2 parts sand. It is generally recommended to inbed some binder such as wire in the wall at intervals of 8 or 10 inches apart at the bottom, widening the spaces towards the top.

2. Rock cement should be mixed in the proportion of 1 of cement to 5 of clean sharp gravel; Portland cement, 1 to 7 or 8 of gravel. If the gravel is pretty coarse, a proportion of clean sand should be mixed with it, and in building the wall some ordinary field stone may be worked in to advantage.

**LIVE-STOCK INSURANCE.**  
Are there any insurance companies in Canada that insure live stock against death from any cause whatsoever? **READER.**

Ans.—We are advised by the Dominion Government Superintendent of Insurance that there is no company in Canada licensed to carry on the business of live-stock insurance, and that he knows of the existence of no such company in the Dominion. We are informed through another channel, however, that the Central Canada Insurance Co., of Brandon, Man., do a business of this kind out West. We might add that some animals shipped by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to South America and also to South Africa were insured in British companies through agents in Great Britain. We understand, also, that the British firm of Lloyds have an agent in Toronto. There would seem to be an opening for the development of a live-stock insurance business in Canada, judging from the number of inquiries that have come to this office.

**MOths-TANNING DOE SKINS.**  
1. Moths are very bad in a deer-skin robe.  
2. What is also the proper way to tan or dress a skin for home use? **ONT.**  
A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The only way to remove moths that have once got into a fur is to thrash it thoroughly with a whip or light cane. The moths will come out, and so will the fur that has been eaten. All furs should be shaken and beaten regularly for the moth can only thrive in peace and quietness.

2. This recipe for dressing a skin for home use is recommended by trappers and hunters: Remove all fatty or fleshy matter from the skin, and if a sheep skin wash the wool with soft soap and water, rinsing thoroughly. Then for each skin take 4 ounces salt, 4 ounces alum, ½ ounce borax. Dissolve these in 1 quart hot water, and when cool enough for the hand to bear, stir in sufficient lye to make a thick paste. This paste is to be spread thoroughly over every part of the flesh side of the skin, which is then to be folded together lengthwise and left for two weeks in an airy place. Then remove the paste, wash and dry the skin. When nearly dry, it must be worked and pulled and spread with a blunt knife, placed like a champagne bag, or a piece of lard, and worked with a sharp edge. The paste, when it is worked and spread as it dries, the more it will be.

**Loss of Power to Digest Food**  
AMONG THE FIRST INDICATIONS OF EXHAUSTED NERVES—THE CURE IS **Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.**

The most important function of the organs of the body is the digestion and assimilation of food, and in this process is consumed an enormous quantity of nervous energy. As the result the moment disorders of the nerves arise, digestion is impaired and the very source of health, strength and vitality interfered with. To prevent physical bankruptcy the nervous system must be built up by outside aid, such as the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, a preparation composed of the very elements of nature which go to form new blood and nerve cells. Besides this restorative influence on the whole system, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has an immediate and direct effect on the digestive system. It stimulates the nerves of taste and induces a good flow of saliva to aid digestion. It excites the glands of the stomach and produces a plentiful supply of the gastric digestive fluids. It sharpens the appetite and arouses hunger. Especially where appetite and the ability to digest have diminished, as in nervous exhaustion, anæmia, the result of sickness, overwork or worry, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is by all odds the most effective treatment that can possibly be obtained. It ensures good digestion, regular, healthful action of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and the building up and revitalizing of the whole system. 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 receipt book author, are on every box.

**W. W. CHAPMAN,**  
Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.  
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.  
Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.  
Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk St. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**  
Cables—Sheepcote, London.

**Lincoln Ewes**  
Bred to Imported Ram.  
Also a few prizewinning yearling rams for sale.  
In **Shorthorns, Scotch Cows & Heifers.**  
**J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.**

**SOUTHDOWN S**  
For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal, and first London Fair.  
**COLLIES**  
At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York. o  
**ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.**

**Farnham Oxford Downs**  
We are offering 70 ranch rams, 20 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs.  
**HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.**

**Oxford Down Sheep**  
Choice rams and ewes, any age, for sale. Reasonable. For particulars, apply to **PETER ARKELL & SONS,** Summer Hill Stock Farm, o Teeswater, Ont.

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS Please Mention "Advocate"**

Note the correction in the wording of the advertisement of J. Bergin, Cornwall, Ont., the dam of whose Ayrshire bull Pretonius was printed "Pansy" instead of "Barcheskie."

John Lahmer, Berkshire breeder of Vine, Ont., reports good business the past fortnight, and anticipates a brisk demand from now on, which he will be able to supply with a lot of good young things of the easy-feeding stamp, and of excellent type. He ships by express, and is so situated that he can land stock at nearly all points in Ontario as well as some places in Quebec within 12 hours.

As previously announced, on October 26th, at his farm, three miles from Coldwater station, in the County of Simcoe, Mr. S. Dunlop will, by public auction, dispose of his entire herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, comprising Stamford, Louisa, Agnes, Wildame and Strawberry families. This is a dual-purpose herd, many of the females being exceedingly heavy milkers; other being very thick and heavy. Mr. Dunlop has spent a lifetime building up this herd, and has used nothing but pure Scotch bulls, the result being a herd of Shorthorns that are at once both a source of pleasure and profit to the owner. Intending purchasers should note the date and be on hand. The sale will start at 1 p.m. The terms are very liberal—10 months, or 5% off for cash. Conveyances will meet all morning trains.

W. R. ELLIOTT & SONS' SHORT-HORNS.

Maple Hill Stock Farm lies about two miles north-east of the City of Guelph, and is the property of Mr. W. R. Elliott & Sons, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. At present the herd consists of 20 odd head of high-class animals, headed by the richly-bred and thickly-built prizewinning bull, Wanderer's Star 48585, by Wanderer's Last (imp.); dam Sittyton Lavender 9th (imp.), by Silver Plate. He is a Lavender-bred bull, and won second place in the two-year-old class at Toronto this fall; he is a rich roan, of the low-down, thick, beefy type, and handles well. The females belong to the Brawith Bud, Cecilia, Fashion, Daisy and Mayflower families, and are an exceptionally nice, up-to-date lot. The Mayflower family is represented by Rantin Flossie, Vol. 18, by Rantin Alex. 28910, a son of the great bull Barmpton Hero; dam Flossie 31411, by British Heir; grandam Gypsy of Morden, by Barmpton Hero. The Daisy family is represented by Mishap, Vol. 18, by Golden Count 26440, a son of Golden Count (imp.); dam Violet's Beauty. The Brawith Bud family is represented by Ruby of Pine Grove 3rd 50006, by Marquis of Zenda (imp.); dam Ruby 15th (imp.). The Cecilia family by Cecilia 10th, Vol. 17, by Monitor 28194; dam Cecilia 9th, by Brighton Lad; grandam Cecilia 4th (imp.). Of the Fashion family there are Fashion's Rex, Vol. 20, by Scottish Rex 2nd; dam Miss Johnson 47200, by Royal Johnson 29892. In this cow's pedigree are two crosses of that great sire, Indian Chief (imp.). The following young things are for sale, and besides being so richly bred are exceptionally nice types of the breed, straight-lined and thick. Parties wanting animals of this kind should look after these at once, as from their breeding and quality, and the prices asked, they will not be long on the market. Highland Mary, by Royal Hero; dam Nellie D. 33974, by Bouncer, is a prizewinning heifer, two years old, safe in calf to the stock bull. Bonnie Jean 2nd, by Imp. Lucerne; dam Nellie D., is a yearling, and a good one. Fashion Star 57951, is a 11-months-old red roan bull, by the stock bull, and out of the Fashion-bred cow Miss Johnson; he is of extra quality throughout, and the making of a very large, thick animal. Ruby Star 57950, a roan, eight months old, belongs to the Brawith Bud tribe; he is a youngster of exceptional merit, full of character, built on ideal lines, and handles like silk; sired by the stock bull; dam Ruby of Pine Grove. Another bull, six months old, as yet unnamed, is got by Lucerne (imp.); dam Fashion's Rex, by Scottish Rex (imp.). Write Mr. Elliott to Guelph P. O.

Lincoln and Cotswold Rams Wanted

1 and 2 years old. Quote prices delivered Ilderton, London, Huron & Bruce R.R. J. H. Patrick, - Ilderton, Ont

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE. Have retired from showing at fall fairs. 2 years and over show ewes ONLY now offered. For 22 years won more firsts than all competitors. At St. Louis won more than any three flocks. At last International won 9 of 14 firsts offered. Including champion ram and reserve to same. All making the greatest winnings on record. Have now the best breeding stock ever offered. Who want good ones to strengthen their flocks? JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand. JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario.

Lincoln Rams. I am offering a grand lot of ram lambs, from imported and home-bred ewes, and from imp. Dudding ram, at very reasonable prices. Also ewes and ewe lambs for sale. SHORTHORNS of the Marr Roan Lady, Broadhorns and Missie families. A. D. MCGUGAN, Rodney, Ont. Glencairn Stock Farm.

100 Shropshires & Cotswolds 100. One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram. JOHN MILLER, - Brougham, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS. Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type. Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old, of improved bacon type. A number of nice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices. Correspondence promptly answered. R. R. Stations: Mildmay, G. T. R. W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, C.P.R. Teeswater, Ont.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND FWES. From the Best Breeders. Home-bred Rams and Ewes, both Shropshire and Cotswold, of the best breeding. Great sappy strong fellows that will breed well, and at prices that cannot be anything but satisfactory. Write me. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

Linden Oxfords. Some good yearlings and ram lambs. Also a fine imp. 2-shear ram for sale. Write or come and see. R. J. HINE, - Dutton, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE. A good bunch of lambs of both sexes. A few shearing ewes. The right type. Prices moderate. Come and see. WM. D. DYER, - Columbus, Ont. Brooklin Sta., G.T.R. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R.

Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep Scotch Shorthorns & Clydesdales. Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ont.

WOOL AND HIDES. E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto. Champion Dorsets. Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality. R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

AN ACCIDENT. A has a boy going to school, and so has B. A's boy accidentally hurt B's boy while playing at school, which caused a small doctor's bill. Who has a right to pay the bill, A or B? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—B. CARE OF COW BEFORE AND AFTER CALVING.

Give a general idea how to take care of a Jersey cow which comes in on Dec. 10th. I would like to know what to feed her now, in addition to grass, and what after? She has always been well cared for, and has come into my possession only this week. I have nothing in the line of roots. F. W.

Ans.—Pasture her right along till grass begins to get short and sere, then take her up nights, continuing to let her have a little grass during the daytime. Give her such household leavings as cabbage leaves, apple parings, etc., and feed her on choice clover hay. Lay in a few bags of bran, but don't give her any till she calves, at which time, and for some weeks after, a warm bran mash twice a day, made from a couple quarts of bran, will be advisable. Supplement this with a mixture of crushed oats, corn meal and oil or cottonseed meal, in proportion of, say, 2:2:1, by weight, giving about four or five pounds in two feeds daily, commencing with a third or a quarter of the amount, and increasing gradually. At calving time take the chill off the water, and do not allow more than one or two pailfuls at a time. Let the calf suck the cow for a time or two, and do not milk the udder out clean for two or three days after parturition. The amount of meal to be fed after she is safely past the calving period may be increased at the feeder's discretion, as long as the cow continues to respond with an increased flow of milk. Provide her with a clean, well-bedded stall, avoid stable drafts, and use common sense. Be sure to have a box stall ready to put her into when signs of parturition appear.

ADVANTAGE OF AN O. A. C. COURSE TO A TEACHER.

1. What would be the advantage derived by a teacher from taking a complete course in the Ontario Agricultural College? 2. What qualifications are necessary on entering? To whom should I write for further information? I read your paper, whenever I get a chance, from cover to cover almost. N. D. R. Huron Co., Ont. Ans.—We presume our querist is contemplating a course for the B. S. A. degree, with a view to qualifying for some professional position in agriculture. If so, his chances all depend upon himself. If he has been brought up on a farm, and has a good, practical head, or even if he is not particularly strong in this respect, but has a decided aptitude for some agricultural science, such as botany, entomology, bacteriology, physics, chemistry, or something of the sort, a four years' course at the O. A. C. would, in all probability, open up a more congenial and remunerative field than school teaching. At the same time, it should be remembered that there are already more aspirants than positions, and it is usually the best men who get the jobs—not necessarily the cleverest students, but the best all-round men—and the more actual farm experience a man has the better—other things being equal—he is qualified for a position of this sort. In fact, it is being insisted on more strongly, we believe, every year. Certificates must be produced of having spent at least one year's work on a farm. All candidates who wish simply to take the two years' course for associate diploma or certificates in agriculture or horticulture, with a view to taking up farming or fruit-growing as a business, and have no matriculation standing, must pass a satisfactory entrance examination on reading, writing, dictation, English grammar, arithmetic and geography. 2. The standard of admission for the four years' course was raised a few years ago, and applicants must now have matriculation or equivalent standing. Write for the college calendar to President G. C. Creelman, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

B CURES. Dyspepsia, Bells, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

B CURES. We are offering 16 shearing ewes, full of quality, bred by Marauder (imp.). He won 2nd at Chicago, 1904. Also a limited number of ram and ewe lambs by same sire, and 30 useful breeding ewes, which we intend to mate with our Chicago winner of 1904, Profile (imp.). W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest.

SHROPSHIRE. We are offering 16 shearing ewes, full of quality, bred by Marauder (imp.). He won 2nd at Chicago, 1904. Also a limited number of ram and ewe lambs by same sire, and 30 useful breeding ewes, which we intend to mate with our Chicago winner of 1904, Profile (imp.). W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

Lincolns are Booming. We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us. F. H. NEIL & SONS, Telegraph & R.R. station, LUCAN, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS & EWES. From imported stock. Also Buff Rock and White Wyandotte Fowls. For particulars apply to J. W. GOSNELL & SON, Ridgeway, Ont.

LEICESTERS. We have for sale some good Leicesters. 1 two-shear ram, shearing and some good ram lambs, two-shear ewes, shearing and ewe lambs, all bred from imp. stock. DUNNET BROS., Clonbrassell, Ont.

Hampshire Downes. We have a few choice ram lambs for sale, from imp. stock. Correspondence invited. FREEBORN BROS., Denfield Stn. and P.O. o

SHROPSHIRE. Choice ram and ewe lambs for sale; also a few aged ewes. GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

Leicester Sheep—Choice ram and ewe lambs; also a few yearlings for sale. For particulars write to CHAS. F. MAW, Milton Stn. and Tel. o Omagh P.O.

Champion Cotswolds—Silver medal ram, silver medal ewe. Won all first prizes except one at Toronto, 1904. A number of choice ewes, bred to imported ram, for sale. E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

FOR SALE—Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs. Born 1st April, descendants from imported stock. Price, Rams \$6.90; Ewes \$7.90, including pedigree and transfer. Apply to H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs. Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc. write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

GLEN CAIRN KENNELS offers for sale Collie Dogs, Oxford and Lincoln Sheep, at reasonable prices. R. E. CLARKE, West Lorne, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE. Choice bred ones at reasonable prices, some in show shape. White Wyandotte cockerels now ready. W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

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

**HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

Present offerings: A good yearling boar, a lot of young steers just weaned, and several litters of Sept. farrow for orders; an extra good lot all through. Prices quoted include express prepaid, reg. pedigree, with guarantee to replace non-breeders. My shipping facilities are excellent, with good connections to any point.  
Vine Sta., G. T. R., 100 rods from farm.

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

**SHEEP IN ARGENTINA.**

The class of sheep best suited to high-priced land and mixed farming is that whose frame and early maturity meet the demand of the mutton market. Argentina will, therefore, continue to produce a large parcel of strong cross and lofty fiber derived from crosses between the Down breeds and long-wooled white-faced sheep. The dry uplands of the southwest zone, and the land of similar description to the south of the rivers Colorado and Negro are well suited for breeding Merino sheep. This is the prevailing type to be found in these territories. Distance from the market renders the wool parcel more important than the production of mutton, and the Merino sheep, being more gregarious than the English breeds, is more easily shepherded in these large runs. The type of Merino is of a low grade, producing a short staple of only medium quality. The breeders who are entirely tenants of limited means are discouraged from raising their flocks to a higher standard of quality and wool production by the narrow policy of the land owners, who seldom grant a lease of more than three years in extent, and refuse to assist their tenants by fencing, well making, or other improvements. In all these territories, the breeding of sheep is the first method of exploring the virgin land; their total exceeds 200,000,000 acres, and it is, therefore, not an overestimated forecast to state that Southern Argentina will reach a capital of 50,000,000 sheep before her Central Pampa, Rio Negro, and Patagonian territories are fully occupied.

**BONNYCASTLE'S SHORTHORNS.**

Three miles from Campbellford, in the County of Durham, lies the farm of Mr. C. E. Bonnycastle, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire hogs. For a great many years the name Bonnycastle has been well known throughout this country in connection with Shorthorn breeding, and never, in the many years that this herd has been established, has it been quite up to the standard of excellence that the 60 head now composing it are found to present. They belong to the Anchovy, Countess and Miss Ramsden families. The present stock bull is Red King 41716, by Riverside Stamp 23589, dam Crimson Edith 33556, by Crown Prince 19637. He is a Crimson Flower bred bull, and has left a stamp of decided improvement on the herd, his get being exceptionally straight-lined and even in their general make-up. He is himself very even, good through the heart, well down in the flank, and extra well lined. His predecessor in service was Prince George 28973, by Prince 25544, dam Queen Ann, Vol. XVI., by Don Consul. He was a Miss Ramsden bred bull, and is the sire of all the younger stuff over one year of age. Among the females is Twin Countess 4th, by Sennacherib. There is also a daughter of hers, Nonpareil Countess, by Nonpareil Archer (imp.), and another ten-months-old daughter, by Red Prince, the stock bull. The Miss Ramsden foundation cow is Bertie Ramsden, Vol. 20, by Prince Bismarck 20174, dam Bertie, Vol. 19, by Prince Charlie, of this well-known and popular family. There are a number of females of various ages. The balance of the females are descended from Anchovy (imp.). There are a large number of heifers from six months to three years of age, and eleven bulls from four to ten months of age, and among them may be seen a number which, if properly fitted, would make show animals of no mean order. All these young things are for sale. The Cotswolds are a big, well-fleeced lot. The Berkshires are all of Wilson's breeding, which is their guarantee of excellence, for it is well known that Wilson's Berkshires have no superiors in the country. For sale are a few young sows of April and May litters. Write Mr. Bonnycastle to Campbellford P. O. His Shorthorns are to be found in every part of the country, and in every case have been good value to the purchaser.

**NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle**

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworths, consisting of boars ready for service, young sows bred and ready to breed. A whole lot of beauties, from 6 weeks to 3 and 4 months old, both sexes. Pairs not akin. These are nearly all the direct get of Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful red Shorthorn bull calf, ready for service. Several calves of both sexes, and a number of heifers about ready to breed, and others well forward in calf. All at moderate prices. Daily mail at our door. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

**TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS**

Present offerings are: Two boars sired by Colwill's Choice, boars fit for service, sows bred and ready to breed, and a choice lot ready to wean. Pairs not akin. Also cows and calves of the deep milking strains. All at moderate prices. Write or call and see my stock.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G.T.R. The Gully P.O.

**TAMWORTHS**

2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.

Glenair Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

**LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES**



A choice lot of young boars ready for service, young sows ready to breed, and young pigs all ages; all direct from imported stock of choice quality.

H. J. DAVID, Importer & Breeder of Shorthorns & Yorkshires C.P.R. and G.T.R. Woodstock, Ont.

**Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires**

Of most approved type, imported and home-bred. A very choice lot of Yorkshire and Berkshire sows five months old, also a few good Yorkshire boars now fit for service. Our stock is giving the utmost satisfaction. We prepare express, furnish registered pedigree and guarantee satisfaction. Our motto: Quality and square dealing. Prices reasonable.

S. D. Crandall & Sons, Cherry Valley, Ont.

**Oakdale Berkshires**



Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

**SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES**



A number of large, good sows in farrow; also some choice young pigs for sale. Now is a good time to order. Our herd has won more first prizes at leading shows in Ontario than any other. Pigs of different ages for sale. Write for prices.

SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont.

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**



A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boars. Also a few boars ready for service. Have some nice times 3, 4 and 5 months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.

William Wilson, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

**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.

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**



Young boars of good size and form, ready for use. Also Shorthorn calves and Shropshire shagging rams and ram heads.

JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.

**CHESTER WHITES**

Good breed type, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, - Glanworth, Ont.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ten and car lots.

Toronto Salt Works, Toronto, Ont.

Among the prominent men of New England there was none, perhaps, who wore a larger collar than Tom Reed. One hot day in the summer of 1901, Reed was in Portsmouth, and, having to wait over for a train he decided to make an impromptu toilet, changing his collar, etc. So he hid himself to the nearest haberdasher's and began a general survey of the collar display in the store.

"Waited on, sir?" queried one of the clerks.

"Not yet," responded Reed, and then added, "I would like a collar."

"What size?" piped the clerk.

"Size 20," answered Reed.

"We don't keep collars so large, but I think you may be accommodated at the store just around the corner."

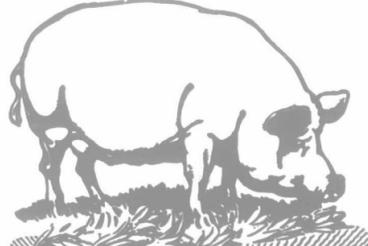
The store around the corner was a harness shop.

**THE FLATT DISPERSION.**

The eyes of the Shorthorn breeding fraternity are turning earnestly to the dispersion of the entire "Trout Creek" herd of Shorthorn cattle, the property of Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., on Wednesday, Nov. 1st next. The pre-eminence of this herd, and the dominance of "Scotch" blood in the Shorthorn world, are factors riveting attention upon the dispersion. As a recent writer put it: "Those who have made success of Shorthorns in recent years are those who have started with a Scotch foundation (bulls of Scotch breeding), which have so improved the general character of the Shorthorn that they are now being used by all breeders of prominence." This sale presents one of the opportunities of a lifetime!

**A. BARR'S YORKSHIRES AND SHORTHORNS.**

Several years ago, it was our privilege and pleasure, through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," to say a few words about what has now become one of the largest as well as one of the best herds of Yorkshire hogs in the Province. We refer to the Glenburn herd, the property of Mr. A. Barr, Jr., of Renfrew, Ont. At that time his herd was small, but extremely well selected. The owner being a firm believer in the motto that what is worth doing is worth doing well, he laid his foundation on the best he could procure, and ever since has been very careful in his selection of stock hogs, until now the herd numbers over 100 head of as fine a quality of this favorite bacon breed as Canada produces. They all belong to the short-nosed tribe, Mr. Barr being prejudiced against the long-nosed tribe. He keeps for shipment none but the very best, any not coming up to his idea of excellence being sent to the butcher. This is one of the great secrets of his extraordinary success. He ships nothing but the very best, and every animal comes up to the standard of his description. His trade extends throughout the length and breadth of the land, and a few animals have gone to the other side of the line. He has now on hand for shipment, both sexes and all ages, and can supply pairs not akin. If you want to get breeding Yorkshires, write him. In laying a foundation for a Shorthorn herd, the same careful and sound principle of starting with the best was followed. Although at present the herd is small, it represents such favorably-known families as Mina, Mayflower and Maid of Sylvan. Mayflower 21st, by Duke of March 25141, is a splendid type of the thick, smooth, straight kind, and her yearling helper, Mayflower 24th, by Red Prince 43271, is a beauty and handles like a glove. Mina Gloster 45042, by Clean Sweep 29075, is another nice type of cow, and her nine-months-old bull calf, King George 57985, by Gay Surprise 37412, is the making of a big, well-put-up bull. He is red in color, and his lines are perfect. Guinevere 44937, by Hustler 31016, belongs to the Maid of Sylvan family, and shows an evenness and mellowness that stamps her at once as the right kind to breed from, and her six-months-old roan bull calf, Mina King 254, by Mina King 39821, is a living testimony of her superiority as a dam. He presents an approved Shorthorn type, covered with skin soft as silk. There are also a few heifers not mentioned. These young bulls and a few heifers are for sale, and will do good for whoever gets them. Write Mr. Barr, he asks no fancy prices.



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A hog is a fat-making machine. Soft corn or snapped corn makes quick fat, but it clogs the machinery, and produces a heated condition favorable to disease. Regular doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food should be given with the ration to keep the internal machinery clean and healthy, and increase the digestion, which means for market stock more weight; for cows, more milk.

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7¢ per lb. In 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

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Pigs of the most improved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

**ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**

Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat-stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8403. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to:

Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

**YORKSHIRES**

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale reasonable.

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**Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES**

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

**Rosebank Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid.

JOHN BOYES, Jr., Churchill, Ont.

**BERKSHIRES**

Have for sale a choice lot of boars and sows of spring litters sired by imported Polegate Doctor. Geo. Thomson & Son, Woodstock, Ont.



**GOSSIP.**

"I been thinkin' 'bout gittin' married," said a layman to Brother Williams. "You reckon I could git a marriage license for a dozen watermelons?" "I reckon you could," replied Brother Williams. "But my wholesome advice ter you is ter eat de watermelons!"

**GOOD BULLS NOT PLENTIFUL IN GREAT BRITAIN.**

Apart from pedigree, many of the bulls at Bingley Hall last week would have served their mission in life better as steers. It is possible, indeed easy, to overdo bull breeding, and it is very evident that more is wanted to sell a bull than a number in the herdbook. There were a few useful animals, but none of the top rank, and it would appear that the severe drain of the foreign demand has left the country with a short supply of good bulls.—[F. & S.]

**HACKNEYS SELLING WELL.**

On September 8th a sale was held of a draft of 71 head of Hackneys and Hackney ponies from the stud of Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., Warrington, Eng. None of the stallions were over a year old. For Hackneys, the highest figure was 255 gs., given for the yearling colt, Terrington Recruit, by Goldfinder VI. (1791). He was purchased by Lord Ashdown, Co. Galway. The three-year-old gelding, Flourish, went at 170 gs. to Mr. McKibben, Windermere; the yearling colt, Terrington Finsbury at 110 gs. to the Hon. F. Wrench, Co. Dublin, and the filly foal out of Miss Caxton (11294) at 100 gs. to Mr. K. P. Evans, Belgate. Mr. Montgomery, Castle-Douglas, had the yearling colts, Terrington Cleophas at 57 gs., and Terrington Candidate at 37 gs., and the two-year-old filly, Terrington Hyacinth at 68 gs. Mr. Gemmill, Ayr, had the brood mare, Miss Caxton at 57 gs., and Mr. J. Smith, Dundee Ring o' Bell (12955) at 80 gs., and Terrington Bella Donna (18966) at 62 gs. The highest price for ponies was 95 gs., given by Mr. Woods for the yearling colt, Aintree, by Sir Horace (5402). Mr. Gemmill had the yearling colt, Free Lance at 22 gs. The total realized was £3,020 17s. The Hackneys averaged £62 10s. 6d., and the ponies, £33.

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Put *Facts* and *Common Sense* to work on a Tubular Cream Separator and you know it must be easy to operate. Put *Facts* and *Common Sense* up against a back breaking, hard to wash, high can "bucket bowl" machine and you can't make yourself believe it is easy to operate. In the light of truth, the out-of-date, "bucket bowl" separators go to smash.

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Catalog O-193 tells all about Tubulars. Write for it.  
**The Sharples Separator Co.**  
 Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago.

A private letter recently received in New York from a Russian woman, according to The Tribune, quotes the following little folk story as an illustration of the present situation and the popular attitude in Russia:  
 "Japan would have consented to peace with Russia some time ago if the Czar had been able to send the Mikado the following persons: Two functionaries who do not steal; two priests who do not drink; one mujik who has never been whipped; one workman who has always had enough to eat. But the Czar was unable to find such persons in his whole country, and offered instead: Admiral Alexieff, Grand Duke Sergius, General Orloff, Admiral Ouchtomsky; and the priest, Jean de Cronstadt. But the Mikado would not accept these substitutes, and that is why the war still goes on."

At the Nicos casino, during the season here, I attended, said a Pittsburg woman, a concert given by Siegfried Wagner's orchestra. There were many Americans at this concert. Next to me sat an elderly American woman in a beautiful gown, and a noted Russian Countess was beside her.

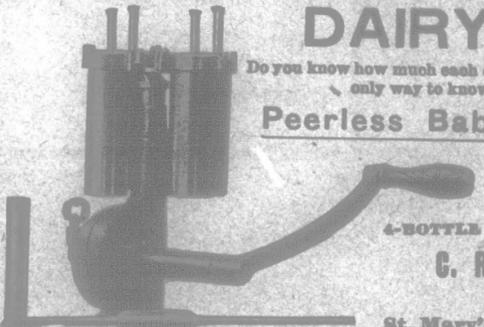
The two during the intermission, began to converse. The Russian lady had visited America several times. She was conversant with American music. She said a number of intelligent things in good English, but my compatriot's replies I was unable to hear. Finally, though, I did hear one.

"Don't you think," said the Russian, "that Damrosch is the best conductor in America?"  
 "I dunno," said my compatriot, "as I ever rid on his car."

**SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS.**

About twelve years ago this now famous herd of Herefords was founded with a few animals purchased from the Stone estate, of Quelph, Ont. Since then great changes have taken place in the herd, scarcely one of the original animals remaining, their places being taken by others imported from the leading herds of the United States. On the splendid farms of O'Neil Bros. are now about 80 head, representing the blood of such notables as Lord Wilton, Anxiety, The Grove 3rd, Garfield and Beau Real, the world's most famous Hereford blood. The females, a great many of which are imported, represent the breeding of such noted herds and breeders as H. Green, of Kingston, England; F. A. Nave, Indiana; James A. Funkhouser, Platteville, Missouri, and other American breeders, whose reputation for high-class Herefords is world-wide and unchallenged. In looking over the sixty odd females, one is struck with the exceptional uniformity of type that characterizes practically every one of them—thick, smooth, even, low-down and full of quality, all in the pink of condition, many of them fit for the showing. It is safe to say that Sunnyside herd of Herefords to-day stands second to nothing in Canada. At the head of the herd is the massive and aristocratically-bred bull, Imp, Onward, that carries the blended blood of the world's most famous Herefords, notably Rudolph, The Grove 3rd, Anxiety 4th, Adonis, etc. He is sired by the noted Lead On, a son of Seabreeze; dam Columbia, a half-sister of the great Mark Hanna. Onward has proven himself prepotent as a sire, stamping his get with a mark of superiority and a form of perfection which once more proves the worth of pedigree, something that has been demonstrated hundreds of times, but which it is still hard to make some people believe. His lieutenant in service is Proud Protector, a worthy son of the \$4,000 bull Protector, champion of all England. Imp, Onward is now for sale, as many of his heifers are coming on, and O'Neil Bros. have reluctantly decided to part with him. Hereford breeders should make a note of this, as he will, no doubt, soon be picked up. There are also for sale about 15 young bulls, worthy sons of Onward, and about a dozen young females, from one to three years of age, some of the three-year-olds being in calf to the stock bull; then there are three older bulls that have been used to some extent on the herd, that are now for sale. Messrs. O'Neil Bros.' post office is Lucan. Their farm is four miles from Lucan and 17 miles from London.

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 Do you know how much each cow is earning for you? The only way to know this is to buy a



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is a positive and permanent cure for General Debility, Varicocele, Lame Back, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Trouble, Rheumatism and all forms of Weakness. I have testimonials from thousands of grateful patients all over the world. My strongest arguments are the words of the CURED. If you will send me the coupon below, I will send you my beautiful illustrated 80-page book FREE, also testimonials from people in your own neighborhood that have been cured.

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T. J. SWEENEY, care of seaman's Institution, St. John, N.B., cured of weak back, varicocele, and vital weakness.

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- JAS. BROWN, Hallville, Ont., cured of losses and stomach trouble, and finds life a pleasure.
- J. D. RAESBACK, Yankleek Hill, Ont., cured of sciatic rheumatism.
- ROBT. COMBE, St. Catharines, cured of sciatic rheumatism and indigestion two years ago, and has never had a return of it.
- WM. K. THOMPSON, Minto, Man., cured of varicocele.

All I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay after you are cured. I will send you my new Belt with its Electric Suspensory and all attachments necessary for your case, and you can

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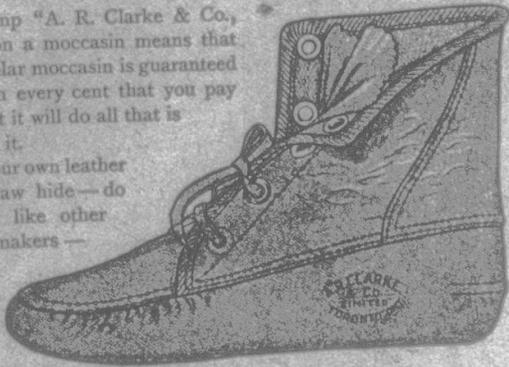
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