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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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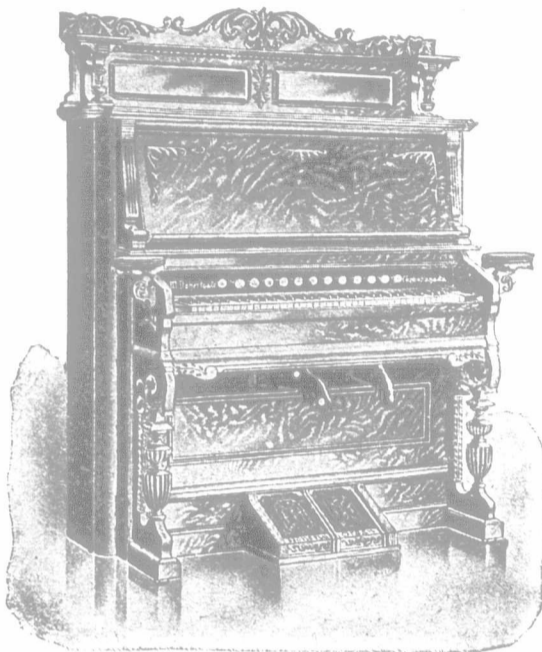
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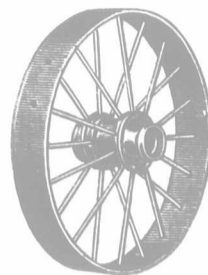
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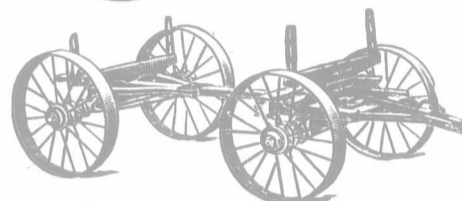
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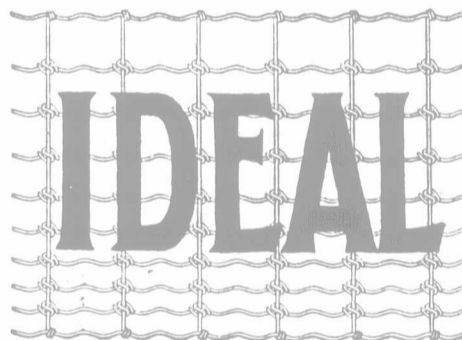
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ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXVIII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 1, 1903.

No. 583

EDITORIAL.

The Globe's "Canned-meat Stocker."

The Globe, of Toronto, the other day wandered from its usual happy hunting-ground of politics and undertook to lay out a plan of operations for the farmers of Ontario. Owing to the scarcity of farm labor, which is just now serious, the Globe sees a gloomy outlook ahead for the farmer, which it believes will be aggravated when the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific begins, providing more work for men. Grain-growing is "too capricious to be safe," observes the Globe; "fruit-growing cannot be made profitable except in limited areas"; fattening steers for the British market necessitates "a heavy outlay of labor," and dairy farming, even where the milk is sent to creameries and cheese factories, involves "too much toil." No reference is made to horse-breeding or sheep-raising, so we are left in the dark as to whether or not these branches of animal husbandry are also to be ruled out. Having thus cleared the field of the chief undesirable branches of agriculture at one fell blow, the farmer is made ready for a sweeping change. "What's to be done?" he may well scratch his head and enquire. Simply this, decides the Globe: Raise "stockers" for someone else to fatten, and work and trouble will be reduced to a minimum. If prices are good, says the Globe, the aforesaid stockers can be sold without waiting till full-grown, but if poor, the farmer can—if he is a man of forethought—"Keep them long enough at least to enable him to set off the increase in weight against the diminution in price." This being quite clear, all the rest is easy, only the animals must be "well bred and in fair condition." Certainly, we can do with more of that sort, which, under suitable conditions, have been and will continue to be raised.

But to whom are the Globe "stockers" to be sold? The paper itself kindly answers that question. First, to the remnant of Ontario farmers who persist in making slaves of themselves "finishing" cattle for the British market. Secondly, they may be exported to the United States (in the face of a good stiff duty) "to be finished for the canned-meat trade," which indicates what a high opinion the Globe has of the sort of "stockers" those who take its advice are going to raise. And right here we might point out that Uncle Sam's live-stock organizations or Congress will shut out, by hook or by crook, the Globe stockers just as soon as they conclude that they do not want them. As a matter of fact, the proposed trade is now on the decline. In 1898 we exported 88,605 head of cattle to the States, but in 1902 this had dropped to 31,743. But perhaps the Globe's "canner" will do better, and make a name for himself in Chicago. Meanwhile, our exports of finished beefs to Great Britain show a large increase this season. Or, thirdly, they may be "sent to the Western ranches to be finished by a year or more on the nutritious natural grasses." Experience up to date of that plan of campaign has not been very encouraging for the cattlemen, but it's a grand folly to furnish traffic for our long-suffering trans-continental railways hauling steers thousands of miles back and forth across the continent. The next point naturally dealt with by the Globe is how to raise the stockers, and it is

reassuring to find that there need be no trouble with a steer or heifer up to three years old. On the ordinary farm, where the ranching system is out of order, they are to be dehorned and housed like sheep, and as land cannot be afforded for pasture, fodder must be grown and cut to feed them in summer, and preserved in the silo for winter. Now, theoretically at least, a good case can be made for "soiling," as very much more feed can be grown ordinarily than the same area of pasture will produce, but the system, though advocated for generations, has made little or no headway on this continent, partly because of the labor and trouble involved in growing and handling a suitable succession of crops.

But let us get down to the main question suggested: Are we to take up the business of raising stockers instead of dairying, the greatest and most uniformly successful industry of Ontario? The dairy products of Canada have now reached about a million dollars per week in value. One may be prepared for all sorts of daring suggestions in these days of expansion, but looking back over the toil of the past thirty or forty years, we must protest when rude hands are thus laid upon the dairy industry and, incidentally, upon its great and, in some measure, dependent ally, the bacon trade. Was it for this that Farrington, Ballantyne, Chadwick, Derbyshire, Foster and Robertson labored; and Prof. Arnold, Willard and others started on their rounds of dairy instruction a quarter of a century ago, a plan so sound that we are still pursuing it? Must we give up the bacon hog and allow the soft-pork bulletins of Profs. Shutt and Day, and the gallant fight of the Hamilton Spectator against the corn-fed hog, all to be forgotten? To what end did the Province organize dairy associations and start out Sleightholm and the travelling dairy? For what purpose have our three great dairy schools been established, and illustration stations in cheese-curing organized at Woodstock and Brockville? Are the elaborate dairy buildings at our big exhibitions merely a passing attraction, and do our fair and earnest dairymaids compete in the arena simply to make a holiday for a gaping crowd? Is it in vain that Ontario has more and better pure-bred herds of dairy cattle of different breeds than any other equal area on the face of the earth, or that the Province has been dotted with cheese-factories and creameries from Lambton in the west to the Ottawa valley in the east, and our farm dairies equipped with deep-setting outfits, cream separators, refrigerators, barrel churns and butter-workers? Just when Prof. Dean has written a book to make secure forever the foundations of Canadian dairying, and somebody's going to invent a milking machine, and when our cheese has become supreme in the world's greatest market, and the summer product sells at 10 and 12 cents per pound, with a heavy make to boot; when Professors Robertson and Ruddick expand with the thought that Canadian butter is going to oust the co-operating Dane, and we witness a chain of transportation facilities all but perfected from Ingersoll to Liverpool, along comes the Globe's canned-meat stocker and coolly proceeds to overturn the entire structure and put the dairy cow out of business; but if we are not very greatly mistaken, he will find himself up against a much tougher proposition, despite the labor question, than when his half-brother, the one-eyed steer, struck the Royal Commission cattle-guard

at Ottawa. In the meantime the "Farmer's Advocate" begs to move that the Globe be presented by Premier Ross with a season ticket for the Strathroy Dairy School, or it will certainly lose its reputation as being the "Scotchman's Bible."

The Canadian Farmer's Thanksgiving.

The coming of our annual national Thanksgiving Day recalls to reflection and a consideration of the grounds for gratitude on the part of our people generally, and of the farmers of this country in particular, in view of the favorable and propitious conditions and circumstances in which they find themselves on this anniversary occasion. "White-winged peace" hovers over our fair Dominion and all the vast Empire of which we form a part, and if our swords have not been literally turned into plowshares and our spears into pruning hooks, we at least enjoy for the time being the comfort that comes with the consciousness of being at peace and in charity with all the world.

A momentary contemplation of the contrary condition, when cruel war prevails, with all its saddening accompaniments of separation and suffering, is sufficient to evoke in every right mind the sentiment of thankfulness for the state of public tranquility now prevailing. The health of the people constitutes one of the principal sources of the enjoyment of life, and it is perhaps correct to say that in no other land is good health more general than in Canada. Destructive storms or floods are little known, famine or even a general failure of crops throughout any considerable area of the country has never been experienced, and the willing worker can almost invariably find wholesome employment at a fair remuneration, while the necessaries and comforts of life are cheap and comparatively easily acquired.

In no country in the world are the people so generally well housed and in the enjoyment of such comfortable homes as in Canada. This is true alike of farm and city conditions, and has its influence for good on the character of the people, which compares favorably with that of any other nation.

An era of unprecedented prosperity is being enjoyed by the farmers of Canada. A succession of favorable seasons for the growth of crops over the larger portion of the Dominion has been vouchsafed, while market prices, home and foreign, for nearly all the products of the farm, have been good, and for many of them high, and the rapidly-increasing volume and value of our exports of farm produce clearly indicates that a very large amount of money must have found its way into the pockets of the farmers. The unprecedented expansion and activity in our bank institutions, and the opening of new branches of the e in so many comparatively small towns, is an evidence of agricultural prosperity, as also is the improvement in the demand for and the price of farm lands.

The summer season now closing has been in some respects a peculiar one. In most sections of the country an unusually protracted drought in May and June caused anxiety with regard to the fate of the crops, and in some districts the relieving rains came too late to ensure an average yield, though in all in time to improve the returns far beyond the fears once entertained, with the result that in practically all parts of the country enough and to spare is the welcome outcome. Central Canada in crop returns has been

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the first and fifteenth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
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abundantly blessed this year, its barns being full to overflowing and its orchards laden to breaking, while pasture and prices for dairy products have been so steadily good that the cows have proved a veritable mine of wealth, and if in the West the crops are less abundant than last year, the improvement in prices will largely compensate, and the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories will receive many millions of dollars for their export of grain, while everything else they have to sell will bring good prices. And the prospect for the coming years is encouraging, hopeful, even bright and cheering.

Canadians have at length conceived something like a commensurate conceit of the importance and resourcefulness of themselves and their country, and the nations are taking note of us and of our potentialities. New markets are being opened, and improved facilities provided for the shipment of our products. The building of another trans-continental railway, and of the many branch and subsidiary lines projected, will set a large amount of money in circulation, and furnish an additional market for horses, cattle and many other products of the farm. Immigration will probably increase in volume for years to come, and many of the incomers will bring money in considerable quantities with them, which will be spent largely among the present settlers, who will thus be helped to higher things, and the helpfulness will not be one-sided, but mutual. More millions of sound agricultural lands remain to be utilized in Canada than in any other country on the face of the earth, and these will yet be made the happy homes of many more millions of people than we count to see, gradually realizing the dream of the poet who wrote:

"I have the land of promise
And I have the land of promise
And I have the land of promise
And I have the land of promise"

Compare the present of the settlers with those of his class in the past, and you will find that in a decade ago, the Canadian farmer was a much poorer

for thankfulness, and the dominant sentiment should be that of gratitude to a beneficent Providence for the bounties that are ours to enjoy.

A Toronto Rip Van Winkle.

Some person, whose initials are given as "G. C. P.," Toronto, Ont., writes excitedly in the Country Gentleman, of New York State, about "Cattle Troubles in Canada." He has discovered that the cattle industry of Western Ontario is arrayed against that of the country "west of Winnipeg," and that feeling is getting hot on the subject. Ontario, it is alleged, is not selling the fat cattle she did, while the West is building up a great export trade, and so on. The cause of all this fierce commotion is the British embargo, which requires all cattle to be slaughtered within ten days after landing in Great Britain, which "G. C. P." gravely announces was imposed one year ago, and the Ontario farmer has neither the feed nor the facilities for holding his stock three to six months longer, by the "new order" of things unexpectedly "forced upon him." The Ontario farmer has not been worrying about the "embargo" half as much as the transportation companies and the Scottish cattle feeders. As a matter of history, the Embargo Act dates back to the year 1896. Everything else in "G. C. P.'s" communication being as trustworthy as his knowledge of "trouble" and dates, it must prove of very great value in enlightening his readers.

The People's Verdict.

I have pleasure in saying your paper is a perfect and up-to-date journal on agriculture.
York Co. WM. CASE.

I like your paper very much, and can recommend it to all farmers.
Norfolk Co. J. R. WADDLE.

We could not get along very well without the "Advocate." One recipe we got out of it was worth ten dollars to us. Thanking you,
Brockville Co. WILLIAM JOHN ANDERSON.

I am delighted with the "Farmer's Advocate." It seems to me that it is all the time getting better and better, if possible that such can be the case. There should be, I think, a copy of the "Advocate" in every farmhouse in Canada, from sea to sea. I wish you every success, and long life to the "F. A."
Simcoe Co. R. C. TROTT.

I would not be without the "Farmer's Advocate" if the subscription price were five dollars a year. I can hardly wait till it comes.
Wellington Co. JOHN SHOEMAKER.

[N.B.—This is one of the best seasons in the year in which to secure new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate," and thus secure some of the splendid premiums we are offering. No other paper takes like it, for no other so well serves the interests of its readers.

HORSES.

Horses at Halifax, Sept. 9 to 17.

A gradual improvement is noticed year after year in the horses at the Provincial Exhibition held in Halifax, not only in the individuality and numbers of the horses, but also in their classification. While in some cases good animals are still shown out of their class, and hence did not win, which occasionally causes grumbling, this does not occur nearly as frequently as formerly.

Clydesdales.—While in this class the numbers were not large, the quality was good. In aged stallions, Glassey & Co., of Truro, won with their big brown horse, Adjutant, by Prince Shapely, ex Rosie. This is a horse of considerable substance and quality, and fair action. Second place was won by W. W. Black, of Amherst, N. S., with Prince of Annick, by Prince Alexander, ex Rosalind. This is a powerful, well-topped horse with fair action, but lacks, to some extent, quality of bone and feather. Third place went to Performer, by Transaction, ex Maid of Croy. This is a four-year-old owned by Wm. O'Brien, of Windsor Falls. He is a fair individual, and will probably improve with age. In two-year-old stallions, W. W. Black won with a nice bay of substance, quality and style, Cumberland Boy, by John Montgomery, ex Effie. This colt also won

the special prize given by the Dominion Clydesdale Association for best stallion of any age, recorded in Dominion Clydesdale Book. In one-year-old stallion, Wm. O'Brien won with Recorder, by Performer, ex Lady Flashwood.

In brood mares, two good ones were shown. First went to W. W. Black for Effie, by Kohinoor, ex Dandy of Maclash, while Lady Flashwood, by International, ex Effie Macgregor, got second. There were some good fillies of the different ages shown.

The diploma for stallion of any age went to Adjutant, and that for mare any age to Effie, while that for stallion and three of his get went to Prince of Annick.

Hackneys.—In this class, the competition existed principally between Hon. T. R. Black, of Amherst, N. S., and Chamcook Farm Sheep Co., St. Andrews, N. B.

In aged stallions, there was a field of four good horses. First place was won by Glassey & Co., Truro, with Rydale Fashion, by Langton, ex Grace. This horse has won often in the Maritime Provinces. He has substance, quality, style and action to a marked degree. Second place went to old Hayton Shales, by Pioneer, ex Polly, owned by Chamcook Farm Sheep Co. This is a horse of considerable quality and great style, but he lacks the action needed, probably due to a considerable extent to age. Third was won by Sea Gull, a chestnut horse, by Danegelt, ex Lady Lucy. This is a typical horse while standing, but also lacks action, to a great extent due to want of training.

In brood mares, T. R. Black won with Miss Lynn, by Hoyton M., ex Lady Lynn. This is a very superior mare, with type, quality, style and all-round action to a very marked degree. Second place went to the good mare, Barmaid, by Surprise, owned by the Chamcook Farm Sheep Co. In the other classes, Mr. Black won second in three-year-olds, second and third in two-year-olds, and first in foals. The Chamcook Farm Sheep Co. won first in three-year-olds, first in two-year-olds, and first and second in yearlings. The first in yearlings deserves special mention. She is a bay filly, Chamcook Sally, by Hayton Shales, ex Barmaid—a beautiful filly, full of type and style and very attractive action, both fore and rear. If nothing happens her we will hear more about her. In two-year-old stallions there was but one entry, viz., Sensation, by Majestic II., ex Queen Louise. This colt belongs to the N. S. Government, and was not eligible for money prizes, but was awarded the diploma for best stallion of any age. He is a chestnut colt, good enough to compete in any company. He possesses what is wanted in Hackneys, viz., quality, substance, style, type and all-round action to a very marked degree, and, if he develops as he promises, is bound to become a grand show horse.

Standard-breds.—This class, as usual, was well represented. In the aged stallions, an excellent field came out, and some superior animals had to go without honors. First place was given to the well-known horse, Warren Guy, 2.12, by Princeer, ex Lady Emery. This horse was shown in grand condition. He has almost the quality of a Thoroughbred, while his action causes a horseman to gaze in admiration. He is owned by F. C. Bell, of Northville, N. S. Mr. A. B. Etter, of Amherst, N. S., won second with his grand horse, Roberval, 2.20, by Wilton, ex Cane F., and third was won by T. D. Wilson, of Belmont, N. S., with the Western-bred pacer, Corncracker, 2.18, by Texas Jack, ex Kinner Booker. The second- and third-prize horses were in racing condition, hence were slightly handicapped as regards appearance. In the younger classes some excellent individuals of both sexes were shown, and it is probable some of them will be heard from later on as race horses and producers of speed. Warren Guy won diploma for stallion and for stallion and three of his get.

The roadster class was well represented. Special mention may be made of a very sweet black mare, shown in the single roadster class by C. E. Smith, of Halifax. This is a typical roadster, with style, quality and speed.

In saddlers and hunters, the numbers were small, but the quality good.

Thoroughbreds.—In this class, the numbers also were small, but, especially in aged stallions, the quality was good. The N. S. Government stallion, Honneur, by Galopin, ex Fleur de Marie, is a horse of size, substance and excellent quality. Cyclist, by Selby, ex Ups-and-Downs, owned by Jno. Doran, Windsor, N. S., won first in his class. Here is a typical horse, with good manners and quality. There were some fair brood mares and youngsters shown.

In the carriage classes, the quality, while better than in former years, was not high-class, there being a decided tendency to the roadster type, both in conformation and action.

In heavy draft and general-purpose horses, some very fine fields came before the judge.

Rural telephones are admitted to be the most valuable addition to home life on the farms of many localities where they have been tried. Talk them up.

STOCK.

The Western Fair.

This, the greatest Ontario agricultural and industrial exhibition west of Toronto, was held in its beautiful home in Queen's Park, in the City of London, Sept. 11th to 19th. A commendable effort was made by the officers and directors to improve on its management over that of former years, and with gratifying success in many respects. The weather for the first three days of the second week, though exceedingly warm, was favorable to the bringing out of a bumper attendance of visitors, and ensured the financial success of the event. Thursday was a soaking wet day throughout, practically paralyzing operations, and Friday, though fair, was chilly. Had a full week of fine weather been vouchsafed, the indications warranted a record attendance. It was fortunate, however, that the rain came not in the earlier days, and the Western Fair continues to stand on solid ground financially.

The improved facilities for the comfort and convenience of the exhibitors of live stock were duly appreciated, but the hot weather of the Tuesday and Wednesday, and consequent suffering of the animals in the cattle and sheep barn, plainly revealed the weakness of that structure in regard to ventilation, a lack that in all fairness should be improved before another fair, as the danger to the lives of valuable animals was imminent, while the necessary improvement need not be costly, and would be a real boon to exhibitors. The plan of the building is unfortunate. It would have served its purpose much better had it been divided into half a dozen smaller barns with covered connections, but if its transformation be not practicable, an honest effort to improve it should be made.

The live-stock department was, as usual, the strongest feature of the show, and if its reputation is to be sustained and improved, it must be done by paying more attention to this department, and, by judicious management, making more of this feature by means of a more attractive prize-list and more systematic live-stock parades. Exhibitors complain, and not without cause, of the meagerness of the prize-list, which is not in keeping with this progressive age and these prosperous times, the offerings being so small in some classes, notably in the swine section—now one of our most important industries—that unless an exhibitor succeeds in taking nearly the whole list he can scarcely make expenses. This deficiency doubtless accounts in large measure for the lack of competition in some of the cattle and sheep classes also.

The character and quality of the stock exhibited here on this occasion, however, can only be spoken of as being of the highest class, and a credit to the country. The horse department was especially strong, the imported and Canadian-bred heavy draft sections being notably meritorious, while the lighter classes also made an excellent display.

The absence of the exhibits by leading agricultural implement manufacturers has proved a lamentable weakness in this as in other principal fairs, and is a deficiency which only these men can supply, and which it is hoped they may soon see it to their interest to do. The intense interest manifested by visitors in the limited display of farm labor-saving devices present, is a true index of the popularity of this class of exhibits, and if these men continue to absent themselves and their wares, the fair board should endeavor to secure exhibits of process manufactures in other lines to interest the people. The dairy demonstrations, which attracted so much attention at this show, and which are educative and helpful as well as entertaining, should give the cue to what is needed to popularize the show.

The immense show of carriages, useful in type and beautiful in appearance, indicate at once the enterprise of manufacturers and the prosperity and taste of the people of this country. The display was simply superb.

The number and variety of wire-fence exhibits show how general is the demand for this class of goods, and how satisfactory they prove as a rule.

The poultry continues to be one of the biggest, best and most popular features of the show, despite the everlasting cackle. The hen may well assert her importance as a factor in the general prosperity, for she cuts no narrow swath.

Dairy products were excellent, as might be expected from Western Ontario's splendid dairy counties, which contribute so largely to the volume of Canada's great agricultural industry, the output of which is valued at \$1,000,000 per year.

The flowers, fruit and vegetables were fine, and the honey display was large and beautiful.

The art display, while including some very superior work, was less attractive than last year, and there is certainly room for improvement in this department.

The main building exhibits, we fear, are wanting and partake too much of the nature of a

mere advertising medium, which is by no means an objection if more taste were manifest in their arrangement and presentation.

The display of musical instruments, pianos and organs, was very fine, indicating superior skill and taste in design and finish on the part of the makers, and of culture and thrift on the part of the people who furnish a market for these pleasurable luxuries, for farmers are buying pianos now.

Upstairs in the main building was seen an exhibit of wood-carving by the students of the London Normal School, which was exceedingly interesting, showing how the display in this section of the show might be improved by the introduction of new features, for this little exhibit was to many like an oasis in a desert in comparison with the general effect.

The degenerate midway, still a prominent if not a dominant feature on the London show-ground, calls for no congratulations of the management, and one cannot but feel that they are a blot on a fair scene, and quite out of keeping with the aims and objects of the institution.

The presentation at the close of the show of a complimentary address by the live-stock exhibitors to Miss Harrison, the popular assistant secretary, accompanied by a well-filled purse, as an acknowledgment of her uniform kindness and courtesy to exhibitors, was a very pleasant incident, and a well-deserved mark of appreciation.

HORSES.

It was a rich treat the horse-loving public were afforded at the late exhibition on viewing the uniformly strong classes of horses presented for

individual. Buttery & Rapley, Strathroy, won the third premium, still leaving several desirable competitors unplaced.

Mares and fillies were not a full class, but were a decided improvement on some former years.

HACKNEYS.—That these horses are gaining ground very fast is evidenced by the large entry, most of which are imported, and when it is remembered the large sums of money that good specimens of the breed command, importers and breeders deserve all the patronage they receive. There were no less than ten entries in the ring for aged stallions; however, two of these were shown in the ring for carriage stallions, leaving eight to face the judge. O. Sorby, Guelph, had an outstanding first in the recently-imported horse Cliffe Roberts, a son of Forest King. Cliffe Roberts is perhaps the most sensational candidate for show-ring honors that has yet been presented. His great size (about sixteen hands) and commanding appearance at once give him prominence, but it's his way of going that captivates the horseman's eye. The manner in which he folds his knees and pulls his hocks is of the most brilliant character, and added to this he has a force of stifle propelling power that has not before been approached; inasmuch, it is acknowledged that he quite outclasses any past year champion. E. C. Attrill, Goderich, had forward a neat goer in a son of Langdon Performer; his top-piece is also nicely put up, and he made a fairly good second. J. B. Hogate carried third position with Imp. Pedro, a horse of good conformation, but of smaller size, and yet there were five exceedingly good specimens unplaced.

In two-year-old stallion, Bawden & McDonnell, Exeter, had a handsome entry. This colt's neat, true action, together with his smooth build, makes him a promising colt for future honors.

Mares and fillies were a good class. O. Sorby won with the noted show mare, Miss Baker, and several fillies in younger sections, the half-breds also taking a goodly number of prizes, many of these being very handsome in form and action.

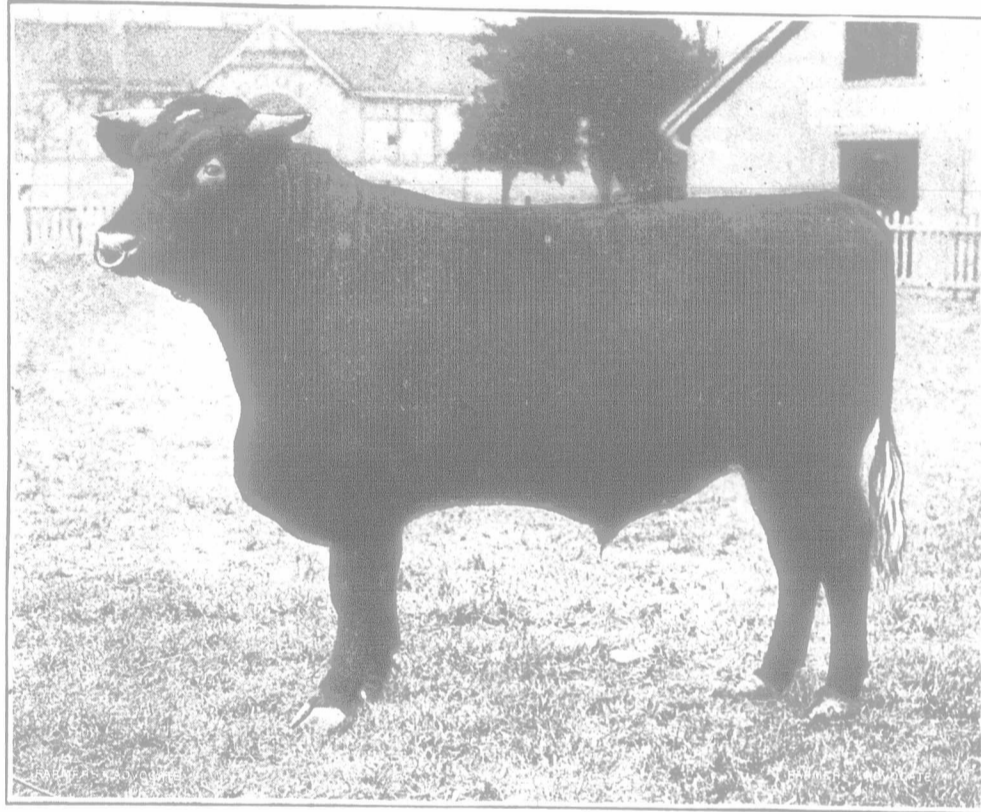
CARRIAGE HORSES.—In the aged stallion ring four horses were forward. The judge gave the first to Ingmanthorpe Mikado, a recent importation of Dalgety Bros. This is a horse of true coaching character, capital conformation, and a handsome brown, that should gain many friends. The two next, between which honors were

divided, were the imported Hackney stallion, Sportsman 3rd, a bay son of the popular sire Agility, and Guelph Performer, bred by O. Sorby, and a son of his horse Square Shot, and of the prizewinning mare Miss Baker. Mr. J. W. Prangley, the owner of Sportsman 3rd, should have kept to his class, as he is a strong and true Hackney in type, and probably would have been placed as high as among the carriage horses. A. St. Clair was the exhibitor of Guelph Performer, the third-prize winner.

Carriage mares, fillies and geldings were a strong competition, as many as fifteen entries in some of the sections, and these were of a class that should find ready sale in the near future. T. H. Shore & Son, Glanworth; Joan A. Forbes, Maplewood; B. Kennedy, Ilderton; H. Zinn, Listowel, were among the winners.

ROADSTERS.—In all the stallion rings this class was weak in numbers, and was one of the few that was not up to former years; in fact, only six entries had been made throughout all the sections, in which G. W. Kennedy had two first prizes, W. Oke, London, and J. W. Hobbs, St. Ives, also coming in for ribbons.

CLYDESDALES.—There was a large entry in this breed, including many recently-imported stallions, colts, mares and fillies. In aged stallions the two most prominent candidates for public favor were forwarded by Dalgety Bros., London, and O. Sorby, Guelph. The first is Stewart's Pride, sired by Lord Stewart, brought out by the former firm, and O. Sorby's Vanora's Pride, by the noted Scotch breeding horse Baron's Pride. Here the judges of the class, Mr. John Gardhouse, Highfield, and his brother, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse,



CLIPPER HERO = 44785 =.

First in senior yearling class and junior champion Shorthorn bull, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.

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

inspection. The entry was so great that it taxed the capacity of the buildings allotted to this department, to such an extent that exhibitors from the city had to stable their horses at home during the nights of the show. Nothing can more fully prove the healthy state of this line of fine stock production than this state of affairs, coupled with the fact that many of the better specimens had been imported this season from Great Britain at a cost that would not have been received a few years ago.

THOROUGHBREDS.—There has never been a large entry at the Western Fair in this class, which is given premier position in the prize-lists of all our agricultural exhibitions. Six extra good individuals were presented to the judge, Mr. W. H. Millman, of Toronto, of Dandy Dinmount fame, who declared the ring so strong and good that he could not satisfy himself in making the decisions under one classification, and claiming the racing type is most common on account of its being more easily obtained, through usually being cast off after a season or two on the turf. This, he says, is not the stallion required for crossing purposes in order to breed the high finished saddle, hunter or harness horse. For this purpose the larger size horses, more smoothly molded, are not so easily found, and, withal, are higher in price, hence the necessity of encouraging them. In this ring the judge sent the red ribbon to Dalmoor, a bay son of Louis 13th, exhibited by G. White, Aldershot. Dalmoor was quite a success on the turf, and is a large horse, of good bone. A handsome entry of G. J. Fitzgerald, London, was given second position. He has plenty of size, and is, altogether, a good

Weston, reversed the Toronto decision, and placed the Dalgety entry first. This horse, doubtless, is one that should gain many friends; he has greater scale than his competitor, and his handsome top-piece and good all-round finish quite captivated the judges. However, the son of Baron's Pride is likely to be heard from again; his grand heart-girth, true blocky build, together with that true action and Scotch quality at the ground, stamp him as a great horse at the head of a stud. J. B. Hogate was placed third with a useful horse, hardly in the condition of those placed above him.

Three-year-olds were also a strong class. Bawden & McDonell, Exeter, led off with the red ribbon on a colt of superior finish, newly landed in the week previous to the exhibition. J. B. Hogate came second with Gallant Chattan, a colt of good finish, and the right quality of bone; O. Sorby winning third, with a right good one, named Brown William, by Up to Time.

In two-year-olds, Dalgety came first and third with Royal Brunston, a horse of high-class character, big, full of quality, and a splendid mover, and second with King of Scotland, a large and good horse; and J. B. Hogate second on a particularly promising colt. Brood mares were not so strong in numbers. O. Sorby had an outstanding first in the beautiful recently-imported Baroness Montague, by Baron's Pride; W. Young, Mt. Brydges, came second, and A. J. Cook, Ingersoll, third.

In the sections for fillies, O. Sorby had a particularly handsome lot, the get of Lord Charming, on which he had the majority of the winnings.

SHIRE HORSES.—Of this highly esteemed breed of draft horses, only three were forwarded, and these were shown by the well-known importing firm of Bawden & McDonell, Exeter.

HEAVY DRAFTS, Canadian-bred.—This was one of the largest and best classes, the quality of the entries being of a very high order, showing clearly the value of the use of high-class pure-bred sires. The first-prize and sweepstakes stallion, a gray horse, shown by J. H. McCully, St. Mary's, is a horse of grand substance and quality. The sweepstakes for best mare any age went to Bawden & McDonell, Exeter, for a splendid animal, showing extra quality, and J. H. Smiley's first-prize foal of 1903, considered by good judges the best seen out this year, an uncommonly good one, was so much admired by one of the judges, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, that he captured it by purchase at the close of the show.

HARNESS HORSES.—The display in the harness classes was unquestionably one of the greatest attractions of the fair, and it seems unfortunate that so few visitors witnessed the allotting of ribbons in the closely-contested judging rings, yet such was the case, as few as three or four spectators alone could be counted through some of the most interesting events. Here, surely, is matter for improvement. The fact is the judging rings are mostly within the race track, and were so far apart that spectators did not care to undergo the work of finding out where the judging was in progress. This, with the fact that only a chosen few in former years could witness this part of the programme, a ring badge being the passport. Thus has the most interesting part of the horse exhibition become a sort of hole-and-corner meeting, quite in contrast to the crowds of spectators around the cattle contests. In all there were over one hundred entries in the different harness events.

CATTLE.

While all the breeds were represented by high-class exhibits, the competition in some classes was limited, due partly to the holding of the Ottawa Exhibition on the same week, some of the Toronto exhibitors having gone to each, while others divided their herds between the two shows. There were, however, in several instances new exhibitors in the race here as usual, with creditable exhibits which figured in the prize-list, in some cases defeating Toronto winners.

SHORTHORNS were well shown by Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton; Goodfellow Bros., Macville; J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare; E. C. Attrill, Goderich; Hugh Thompson, St. Mary's; A. J. Watson, Castlederg; James Rennie, Blackwater; James Leask, Greenbank; McDonald Bros., Woodstock; and John Fleming, Hyde Park. The class was judged by Mr. C. A. Simmons, Ivan, who did his work well, and with commendable despatch, making but one reversal of the Toronto placing where the same animals were in competition. In the section for bulls three years or over, the first award was given to Crerar's imported three-year-old Scottish Hero, a Kinellar Claret, by Count Amaranth, a blocky roan of good type and character; second to Fleming's Woodhobe Lad, by Royal Standard, a substantial roan, full of similar type and good quality; third to Watson's large red bull, Lancaster of Goderich, who later in the day won the first prize for best bull and four of his get.

Capt. Robson captured first prize in the two-year-old section, and also the sweepstakes for best bull of the breed any age, with his prize roan bull, Imp. Prince Sunbeam.

Yearling bulls were led by Goodfellow's Imp. Famous Pride, who was second at Toronto, followed by Attrill's excellent roan bull recently purchased from Mr. W. D. Flatt, and brought out in capital condition. Hugh Thompson's entry, a nice, straight roan bull, of the right type but not in high condition, was given third place.

The first three prizes for bull calves were awarded as at Toronto, first and third to Captain Robson for Royal Wanderer and Wanderer's Star, and second to Goodfellow's Remus, Rennie's entry receiving the fourth ticket.

In aged cows, the Toronto winner, Crerar's Imp. Gem of Ballechin, was again first, with Goodfellow's Imp. Water Cress, who was third at Toronto, in second place here, and Crerar's Ballechin Daisy third.

Gem of Ballechin 2nd, the senior sweepstakes female at Toronto, was again first in three-year-old section, and sweepstakes female of the breed. Robson's Topsman Queen was again first in the two-year-old ring, and his Moneyfuffel Maid second; Goodfellow's Imp. Water Lily third. In yearling heifers, also, Robson won first with Lady Winsome, Goodfellow coming in for second and third.

The aged herd prizes went first to Crerar, second to Robson, and the young herd prizes, first to Robson and second to Goodfellow. For the best four calves bred by exhibitor, the awards fell to Goodfellow Bros. first, Rennie second, McDonald third. For a herd of one bull and four of his get, the award went to A. J. Watson, who showed a very useful lot.

HEREFORDS.—The exhibitors in this class were W. H. Hunter, The Maples; John Govenlock, Forest; O'Neill Bros., Southgate; Thos. Skippen, Hyde Park; and Richard Stitt, Forest. Thos. Russell, Exeter, was the judge. Hunter won the bulk of first prizes, including the sweepstakes for bull with Imp. Spartacus, and for best female with Sunbeam, a 13-months heifer, an exceedingly precocious youngster. O'Neill Bros. won first with their imported two-year-old bull, Onward, a bull of superior type and quality, with the best of flesh. The first for yearling bull went to Mr. Skippen's imported March On, a capital young bull, showing excellent type and true lines, with first-class flesh. The first herd prize and the first for four calves went to Hunter.

BERBERDEEN-ANGUS were shown by Walter Hall, Washington; Eph. Butt, Clinton, and Hiram Jones, White Oak. Hall's fine herd, brought out in the pink of condition, won the bulk of the prizes, including the first for herd, the male sweepstakes for his splendid imported bull, Klondyke of the Burn, and the female sweepstakes with his grand young cow, Lady Gladstone 2nd. Butt won second for bull over three years, and Jones first for two-year-old bull, bull calf and two-year-old heifer.

GALLOWAYS.—Shaw & Marston, Brantford, made the show in this class with a splendid exhibit from their noted High Park herd, headed by their grand imported sweepstakes bull, Viceroy of Castlemilk, capturing all the prizes entered for, including the first herd and male and female sweepstakes awards. The cattle shown by this firm are up to the standard of the best of the breed in type, character and quality, and were brought out in fine condition.

JERSEYS.—The display in this class, though not as large as we have seen here, was very good in quality, the Brampton herd of B. H. Bull & Son making an excellent showing, considering that their show herd as it appeared at Toronto was divided, the stronger half competing at Ottawa on the same day. Notwithstanding this, they succeeded in capturing 12 out of the 15 prizes offered, including both the herd prizes and male and female sweepstakes, the latter going to the excellent first-prize cow, Minette of Brampton, sister to the great Adelaide of St. Lambert, who holds the world's record of the breed for milk production. Other exhibitors sharing in the awards, all of Middlesex County, were E. Edmunds & Son, who won second and third for excellent cows showing good breeding, quality and capacity for dairy work; Bert Lawson, who was first for two-year-old and yearling heifers, of excellent type and promise, and second for two-year-old and yearling bulls; J. C. Treblecock, who won second for three-year-old bull; Mrs. E. Laurence, who had the first-prize bull calf, a very handsome youngster, and third-prize three-year-old cow; and John Trott, who was third for two-year-old bull. The class was judged by J. C. Snell, London.

AYRSHIRES were well represented by excellent exhibits from the well-known herds of Wm. Stewart & Son and Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, with two entries by W. M. Smith, Scotland, who had the best prize year-old bull, and third-prize bull calf. The class was judged by A. McEwen, Menie, who made reversals in some of the Toronto decisions, but did good work on the whole, placing Hume's aged bull, Imp. Barbessie, over Stewart's Hovea aged cow, and Stewart's aged cow, Jean Armour, over Hume's Little Love, which in both cases won the reverse of the Toronto placing. The sweepstakes for herd and for female here followed the Toronto placing. Stewart was first for year-

ling bull and bull calf, first for cow, for two-year-old heifer, heifer calf, for four calves and for herd; and Hume first for aged bull, three-year-old cow, yearling heifer, and second in eight sections.

HOLSTEINS were shown by Jas. Rettie, Norwich, and A. C. Hallman, Breslau, making a very good display as to quality. H. Bollert, Cassel, who was associate judge at Toronto, here officiated singly, and reversed the former decision in the case of bulls three years and over, giving Rettie's Schuiling's De Kol first place over Hallman's Judge Akkrum's De Kol 3rd, who had been off his feed and was not looking so fresh as at Toronto. Rettie was strong in females, winning first in all the sections. Hallman won all three bull calf prizes, and first for four calves under a year; the sweepstakes for best bull and best female, and the herd prize, going to Rettie.

SHEEP.

All the breeds represented at Toronto were brought out here, generally by the same exhibitors, while in a few instances new exhibitors from the local district came in with freshly-fitted sheep, and secured a share of the prizes, though competition in several classes was limited to very few exhibitors.

LEICESTERS were shown by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, who secured a large majority of the prize awards, winning all the firsts except one, including sweepstakes and flock prizes; his sheep being of fine type and quality, and well brought out. Hastings Bros., Crosshill, had out a very nice exhibit from their flock, and secured first and second awards on ewe lambs, and several third prizes.

COTSWOLDS were well shown by J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, who had out a number of his new importation, including several Royal prizewinners. His imported shearling ram, ram lambs, shearling ewes and ewe lambs are an excellent lot, and won a large share of the best prizes here as at Toronto, including the flock prize. T. Hardy Shore, of Glanworth, the other exhibitor, a local breeder, came in with a strong and well-fitted exhibit, fresh from home, and looking their best, and succeeded in capturing a good share of the prizes; W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, being the judge.

LINCOLNS were shown in first-class quality by John T. Gibson, Denfield; Graham Walker, Ilderton, and John Lee & Sons, Highgate, the best prizes all going to Gibson's flock.

SHROPSHIREs were out in good force from the flocks of Lloyd-Jones Bros., Brantford; J. G. Hammer, Brantford, and Pullen & Clarkson, Sweaburg. Lloyd-Jones Bros. won first honors for aged ram and shearling ram, with their excellent imported Mansell and Tanner bred rams, respectively, and sweepstakes for best ram any age with the latter; also first for shearling ewe with a beautiful and typical imported Tanner ewe, and first for best six fat sheep for shipping purposes. Hammer showed a strong and well-fitted exhibit of excellent type, and secured the majority of first prizes, including those for ram lamb, aged ewe and pen of five yearlings, pen of lambs bred by exhibitor, first flock prize, and sweepstakes for best ewe any age. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, was the judge.

SOUTHDOWNS were admirably represented by the entries of Telfer Bros., Paris, and Robert McEwen, Byron, the latter exhibitor winning first with his imported Adeane-bred ram lamb, a winner at the Royal, Bath and West and other English shows this year, and winning here over the first-prize winner at Toronto, also an imported lamb. Mr. McEwen's imported shearling ram, a field sheep, of excellent type and quality, from the Adeane flock, won second here, in only good breeding condition, beaten only by a Royal winner. Telfer Bros. made a strong show with their beautiful and typical newly-imported string, including a number of Royal winners, capturing all the first prizes save those above mentioned, including the first for flock and pen of lambs bred by exhibitor, for pen of five yearlings, and sweepstakes for ram and ewe. The class was judged by W. H. Beattie.

OXFORDS were out in good force from the flocks of Henry Arkell, Arkell; J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe. The Arkell flock, though divided, one half showing at Ottawa at the same time, made a splendid showing here with the contingent that had been winning the week before at New York State fair; his imported and home-bred sheep capturing the majority of the prizes. Lee & Sons made an excellent showing of typical and well-fitted sheep, winning a number of good prizes, including first for ram lamb with a capital home-bred one, first for aged ewe and pen of home-bred lambs. W. H. Arkell, Teeswater, judged the class.

HAMPSHIREs.—Telfer Bros., Paris, had a nice, typical entry of this breed, showing excellent quality, winning all the prizes entered for. They had also a few competing and winning at Ottawa at the same time.

DORSETS.—R. Harding, Thorndale, had the

field to himself in this class, but had an exhibit worthy of the steel of any opponent, his sheep being of first-class type and quality, and well brought out, having won a large share of the prizes at Toronto in the very strong competition. He was awarded all the prizes he entered for.

FAT SHEEP.—In this class, which was well filled with a superior exhibit of sheep, Telfer Bros. won with Southdowns first and second for best wether any age, and for best ewe any age, all breeds competing, and Lloyd-Jones Bros. with Shropshires won first for best six sheep suitable for shipping purposes, distinct from other entries.

SWINE.

All the classes of hogs were well filled with representative animals of creditable quality, and well brought out, none being overdone, and all in the best of health.

BERKSHIRES, which were judged by R. P. Snell, Snelgrove, made an excellent showing, the principal exhibitors being W. H. Durham, East Toronto; James McEwen, Kertch, and Geo. A. Dewar, Kertch. McEwen, with a very uniform lot of fine finish and well brought out, captured nine prizes out of the list, including first for yearling boar, first for boar and his progeny, and first for sow and her produce, a very creditable record for a young breeder. Durham, with his Toronto winners, made a strong show, and secured the majority of first prizes, including sweepstakes for boar and for sow, and the first herd prize. Dewar won first in a strong ring of sows under six months, with a capital entry, showing fine type and quality.

YORKSHIRES.—In a strong class of Yorkshires the competitors were D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; H. G. Davis, Woodstock, and J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. The first-named exhibitors were strong in their outfit, winning the first award in every section of the class, Davis winning second prize in yearling boars, second and third for boar under six months, and for aged sow, and Featherston third for boar under a year.

TAMWORTHS.—Two exhibitors in this class, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, and H. C. Begg, Glanworth, divided the prizes, all the first awards except one going to Douglas & Sons, who showed a very choice herd in good form and condition. Begg had the first-prize sow under six months, second-prize boar under a year, second under six months, and two third prizes.

CHESTER WHITES.—There was keen competition in this class, the exhibitors being W. E. Wright, Glanworth; D. DeCoursey, Bornholm, and R. H. Harding, Thorndale. George Green, Fairview, was the judge. Wright won first for yearling boar, boar under 12 months, sow under 12 months. DeCoursey had the first awards for aged boar, boar under six months, yearling sow, sow under six months, for best boar and two sows, four pigs the get of one boar, and four the produce of one sow. Harding had the first-prize aged sow, and second-prize yearling boar.

POLAND-CHINAS were shown by W. M. Smith, Scotland, and J. C. Smith, Fairview Plains, between whom the prizes were divided.

J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, in the class for other distinct breeds, showed a good selection of Essex hogs.

Judging at London.

Following are the results in the judging competition for the Massey-Harris prizes at the Western Fair at London; competition limited to farmers or farmers' sons not over 25 years of age:

Horses.—1, A. G. Crawford, Oro Station; 2, Webster Bros., Strathburn; 3, F. M. Shore, Glanworth; 4, Ed. Nicol, Waubuno.

Beef Cattle.—1, John Retson, Menie; 2, Jas. Stewart, Hampstead; 3, J. O. Laird, Blenheim; 4, Geo. A. Dewar, Kertch.

Dairy Cattle.—1, John Retson; 2, M. C. Herner, Mannheim; 3, D. F. Stewart; 4, Jno. C. Pearce, Wallacetown.

Sheep.—1, J. O. Laird, Blenheim; 2, F. T. Lea, Simcoe; 3, Chas. J. Shore, Glanworth; 4, R. L. Moorhouse, Cairo.

Swine.—1, Alfred E. Shore, White Oak; 2, George Douglas, Mitchell; 3, C. D. Fierheller, Mt. Elgin; 4, Geo. A. Dewar, Kertch.

A number of cattlemen of the Western States have formed a company for the purpose of building a packing plant sufficient to establish competition with the large packing houses now supposed to be combined. In this way they hope to receive a better price for their cattle.

All that is usually needed to convince a man of the superior merits of the Farmer's Advocate is to show him a copy for careful perusal. Send for a couple of sample copies for that purpose, and you will soon be able to send us his subscription.

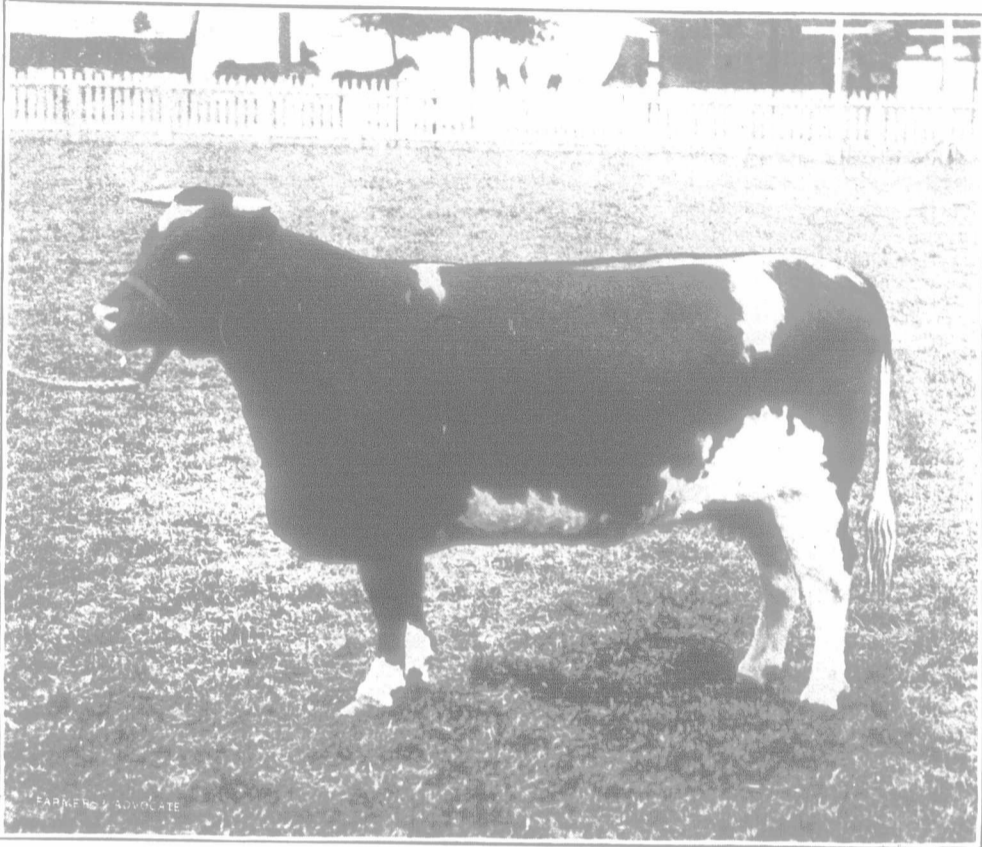
Our Scottish Letter.

Farmers in this Old Country are face to face with a condition of things unparalleled, I think, since the fateful 1879. We have a late harvest. It is now the fifth of September, and harvest is not yet general. Here and there, in some of the earlier districts, good progress has been made, and on one farm in Wigtownshire cutting is finished. The bulk of straw is great, but a succession of

thing about the Dublin Horse Show. This event, as usual, took place in the third week of August. This year it was an unusually brilliant function. The Earl and Countess of Dudley have made themselves immensely popular as tenants of the vice-regal lodge. Their party twice visited the yard in state, and were received with the extravagant loyalty which characterizes the throng at the Horse Show. From the social standpoint we should say the show of 1903 was better than

an average exhibition. It is useless attempting to describe the Dublin Horse Show to those who have not seen it, or the grounds on which it is held. We have nothing like them on this side the ocean, and I saw nothing bearing any resemblance to them on your side, north or south of the lakes. But the most outstanding feature of this year's show was the success of an English exhibitor—Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart. He took five firsts, three seconds, and two third prizes. He exhibited in hunting classes only, and some of his best exhibits were bred in England. It has hitherto been supposed that Ireland could not be approached in the matter of producing hunters, but this can no longer be pretended. Whether Ireland is falling behind or England going ahead we do not pretend to say, but the fact remains that the best horses at Dublin this year were bred in England. This did not appear in the awards of the champion prizes, mainly because these prizes are confined to Irish-bred horses. It is quite right that they should be so, but the fact has to be borne in mind when supreme honors are being discussed.

A question arises in this connection. In England and Scotland horse-breeding, except in the small matter of the King's premium horses, is absolutely free of any Government patronage. Horse-owners go as they please, and do as they please. In Ireland the industry has for many years enjoyed the quasi-official patronage of the Royal Dublin Society, and since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education, it is more completely under Government control than any industry in the three kingdoms. It is significant that the free breeding of England should under such circumstances have proved superior to the breeding of Ireland under official control. Another suggestive fact was the extraordinary merit of the best junior hunters in the field—the first-prize three-year-old. He was got by a hunter sire, that is, a horse with a large proportion of Thoroughbred blood in his veins, but not so absolutely pure-bred as to be admitted into the general studbook. The extraordinary promise of this colt is a corroboration of the plea of those who advocate the work of the Hunter Improvement Society, who are certainly entitled to claim that they are justified in their contentions. The chief objection bred in



GEM OF BALLECHIN 2ND.

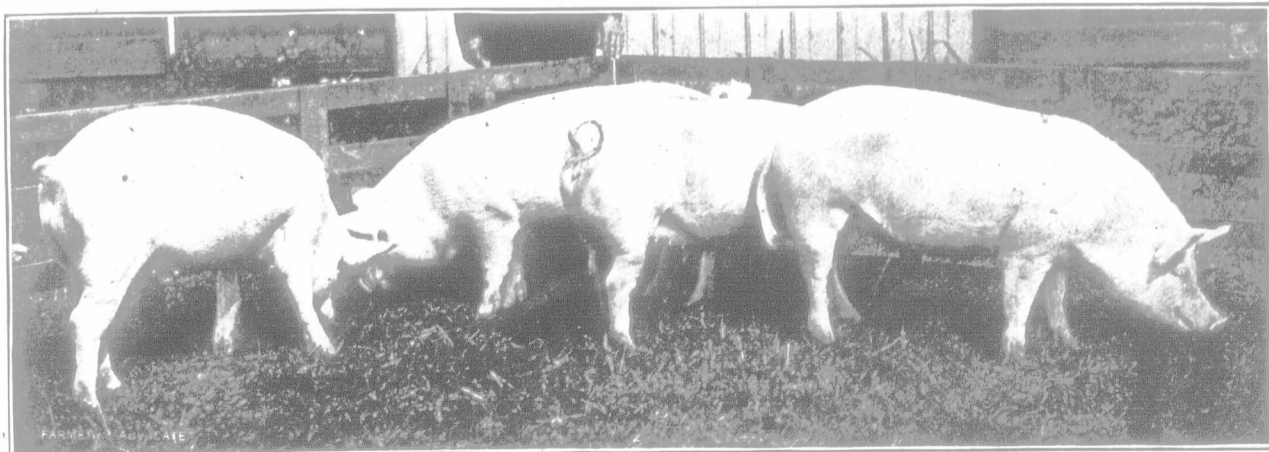
First-prize three-year-old cow and sweepstakes Shorthorn female at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1903.

OWNED BY JAS. CRERAR, SHAKESPEARE, ONT.

floods has laid many grand fields of grain flat. The most peculiar feature of the season is, perhaps, the comparative, and, in some cases, the absolute failure of the new varieties of oats, which during certain very favorable seasons produced excellent results. One of these is the Canadian Banner oat, a variety which held an enviable position in public favor. The climate of the West of Scotland is so moist that success in an exceptionally dry season is hardly any criterion of what may happen during a season like the present. The chief advantage Canada has over the mother country lies in this matter of climate. With the majority of my readers there may be excessive cold (as we think it) in winter, but the ideal uniformity of your climate, whether in summer or winter, is fitted to make us envious. September with us is often a very pleasant month. If it keeps dry good progress can be made with harvest, although the shortening day does not conduce to a big result. Some young fellows from this side are roughing it on Ontario and Western farms. Their accounts sent home show that the rural life of Canada is very like the urban. Drones are not wanted in the hive. That species need not go to the Northwest. They are not wanted at home either, but, unluckily, we rear a quantity. Whether it be beast or body you become possessed of in that fashion, the fact remains, and you must make the best of a bad bargain.

THE DUBLIN HORSE SHOW.

Horse affairs are bulking largely in this letter, and it may, therefore, be pardonable to say some-



BAOON TYPE YORKSHIRES.

First-prize pen pure bred export bacon hogs and sweepstakes over all breeds, Toronto Exhibition, 1903.

BRED AND EXHIBITED BY D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

this way is that when great strength appears in a young animal having a blank in its recorded pedigree there is risk of the presence of cart blood. The question is, how is the required strength and substance to be obtained unless cart blood is drawn upon? Another point at Dublin is suggested by the success of a Thoroughbred stallion, the ideal of a hunter sire, which lacks the imprimatur of the official Government Vets. These gentlemen have refused to give him a certificate of soundness. The Vets. of the Royal Dublin Society for two years in succession have passed him as sound. On the whole, the results at Dublin this year rather suggest that those who do not believe in the infallibility of Government control may not be so very far aside from the mark. In new countries it is indispensable that governments should foster agriculture in an educational way, but in Great Britain it would almost seem as if the best results in stock-breeding were obtained when the representatives of the Government left the industry severely alone.

"SCOTLAND YET."

[Note.—What is true of Great Britain, it must be confessed, has also proved the case on this side the Atlantic, where officialdom has a lamentable record of blundering to its credit, ever since the days of the "Haras National."—Editor.]

Canadian Veterinaries.

A well-attended meeting of the Canadian Veterinary Surgeons took place in the City Hall, Ottawa, on the evening of Wednesday, September 2nd, 1903, the second day of the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association. The following members of the profession were present: Drs. J. F. Burnett, A. G. Young, J. F. Quinn, R. W. Tennent, J. H. Tennent, J. J. Fyle, M. V. Gallivan, P. T. Bowly, J. Wilson, Jas. Pickel, J. H. Wilson, J. Massie, A. W. Harris, W. W. Boucher, A. E. Morrison, F. Fisher, T. Thacker, W. Jakeman, M. G. Connoly, Geo. H. Belaire, J. L. Robertson, D. King Smith, J. Leach, S. Kennedy, T. A. Allen, G. W. Orchard, M. B. Perdue, A. D. Stewart, Wm. Dann, J. H. Engel, H. Bradshaw, L. A. Brown, Wm. Stubbs, G. W. Higginson, F. Torrance, G. M. Walrod, P. F. Butler, S. White, A. E. James, G. A. Kennedy, J. B. Hollingsworth, D. McCuaig, T. C. Young, G. A. Hay, Geo. W. Bell, T. A. Irvine, J. D. Irvine, C. W. J. Haworth, P. J. Lynchke, D. J. McKillop, W. C. McGuire, W. C. Young, Thos. Lawson, G. Howell, R. McKenna, R. W. Kenning, C. H. Higgins, A. E. Moore, A. H. Hall, M. C. Baker, A. Etienne, J. D. Duchene and Professor Andrew Smith.

Dr. Rutherford was appointed chairman, and Dr. A. E. James, secretary. The Chairman opened the meeting by discussing the position of the veterinary profession in Canada, with regard particularly to the question of veterinary education. The closing of the Veterinary Faculty of McGill University having left the Ontario Veterinary College the only institution in the country devoted to the teaching of comparative medicine, it appeared necessary that something should be done by the profession to assist in raising the standard of matriculation and extending the curriculum of the latter. The Ontario College, as a teaching institution, stood second to none in the English-speaking world, and there was no room for doubt that if its standard was raised so as to meet modern requirements it would soon become the leading veterinary college on the American continent. The responsibility, however, rested mainly upon the members of the profession, and it was absolutely necessary that they should unite to strengthen the hands of Professor Smith in making the necessary changes, as it was unreasonable to expect a private individual to assume all the financial risk and responsibility of the change proposed. Veterinarians ought to be placed on a better legal footing, and the speaker had no doubt that if the members of the profession throughout Ontario exerted their influence at the right time and in the proper direction their representatives would soon see the advisability of granting them the legislation required to place them on a footing similar to that occupied by other professions.

Dr. Tennent, of London, agreed with the opinions expressed by the Chairman, and suggested the forming of a Council, similar to the Medical Council of Ontario, with representation on the Board of Examiners. He also suggested that a matriculation examination equal to High School Entrance should be insisted upon, and that the curriculum of the college should consist of three terms of not less than six months each, with a further proviso that students should spend two terms of not less than six months each with a qualified practitioner, and should produce bona-fide certificates for these terms of pupilage.

Dr. Wilson, of London, stated that the practitioners in that city had held a meeting, and that they were unanimously in favor of the plan proposed by Dr. Tennent.

Dr. A. H. Hall, of Quebec, expressed his approval of the proposed movement. As matters now stood in his Province since the closing of McGill, the only veterinary college whose graduates were eligible to practice in Quebec was that affiliated with Laval University. He advocated a union among Canadian practitioners with the object of making the Ontario Veterinary College a first-class three-year school.

Dr. D. King Smith pointed out the difficulty of

obtaining legislation, and recommended friendly consultation between the members of the profession and the College authorities, with a view to adopting the best method of reaching the desired end. He advocated better organization among veterinarians, who, he claimed, ought to unite their forces and work for the improvement of the existing college.

Professor Andrew Smith, of Toronto, was glad to meet so many of his former graduates, as well as the other members of the profession present, and appreciated what had been said by Dr. Rutherford and the other speakers. He was anxious to see the standing of the profession improved, but pointed out the great difficulty of obtaining the necessary legislation, as also the financial obstacles in the way of conducting a three-term school on proper lines which would be able to compete successfully with institutions claiming a high standard but not living up to the terms on which they were supposed to be carried on.

Dr. Torrance, of Winnipeg, thought that this meeting for the discussion of veterinary matters, and particularly the improvement of the standing of the profession in Canada by raising the standard of the Ontario Veterinary College, would prove a great benefit. This college had turned out a great many good men, but it was not in line with modern ideas. He also pointed out that it was hardly the thing to ask for legislation which would shut out graduates of the only English-speaking college in Canada, and suggested that it was the duty of veterinarians to rally to the support of the institution and assist in bearing the burden of its maintenance if such assistance were required.

Veterinary Major Massey, of Kingston, said that we were all agreed that something should be done for the elevation of the veterinary profession in Canada. The whole trouble was with the entrance examination, which was too low, and for this the profession was largely to blame. The entrance examination should be at least the same as that for the High School. He advocated three terms, but thought four would be better, and advised consultation with Professor Smith as to the best means of attaining the end in view. The question was, "What could be done?" and the only answer, "Make the one English-speaking college in Canada a national one, and give it the hearty support of the whole profession."

It was moved by Dr. Tennent, seconded by Dr. B. F. Butler—"That in the opinion of this meeting the curriculum of the Ontario Veterinary College should be extended to three terms of at least six months each, with a provision for practice under a qualified veterinary surgeon between the terms."

"That a matriculation examination should be required equal to a High School Entrance examination, and that the majority of the examining board be appointed by the profession, through the Ontario Veterinary Association."—Carried.

Professor Smith, on being asked to express his views on the above motion, said that the matter was one requiring consideration, the requirements asked being higher than those demanded by the overwhelming majority of the other veterinary colleges on the continent. He recommended careful consideration of the whole matter, as he did not think it was the desire of the profession to handicap a Canadian college in favor of outside institutions.

It was moved by Dr. Tennent, and seconded by Dr. B. F. Butler, that a committee of three be appointed to confer with Dr. Smith on the above resolution.—Carried.

Drs. Rutherford, Allen, of Brockville, and Tennent were nominated and elected to form the committee above mentioned. Before the meeting adjourned, the Chairman alluded to the great benefit which the profession would derive from the meeting in Canada of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and mentioned the liberal contributions towards entertaining the visitors which had been received from Professor Smith, the Manitoba Veterinary Association, the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association, the Central Canada Veterinary Association and the Dominion Government.

A copy of the foregoing minutes was ordered to be forwarded to the "Farmer's Advocate."

The prospective heirs of the dying miser come silently into his sick room. The physician is seated by the side of the patient, a finger on his pulse.

"How is our dear uncle to-day, doctor?" ask the prospective heirs.

"There is small change in his condition."

At this the dying miser rouses himself by a supreme effort.

"Small change?" he gasps. "Put-it-in-my-pocket."—[Judge.]

Butcher—Wasn't that a good steak I sent you yesterday?

Customer—Oh, it was a good durable steak,—[Life.]

Every pure-bred bull of good individual merit that goes into a district becomes a missionary directing the farmers to stop raising scrub cattle and to raise such animals as he is.

General Care of Sick Animals.

BY DR. C. D. M'GILLIVRAY, BINSARTH, MAN.

Modern research and enlightened experience have alike proven that on the general care of the sick depends, to a great extent, the sequelæ of disease, thus the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the attendant should be directed towards improving the hygienic condition of his patients.

The first thing which should merit attention is the habitat or surroundings. Where possible, a good roomy box stall should be provided and isolated to a certain extent from other animals. It should also be well drained and ventilated. While avoiding all draughts, pure air and plenty of sunlight should be freely admitted. The temperature should be from 60° to 70° F. Especially should this be noted in cases affected with respiratory diseases, such as colds, throat and lung troubles. A comfortable bed greatly conduces to the recovery of the sick, therefore the litter or bedding should not be allowed to lie around saturated with urine and decomposing. All excretions should be frequently removed, especially during warm weather, on account of the flies which they attract.

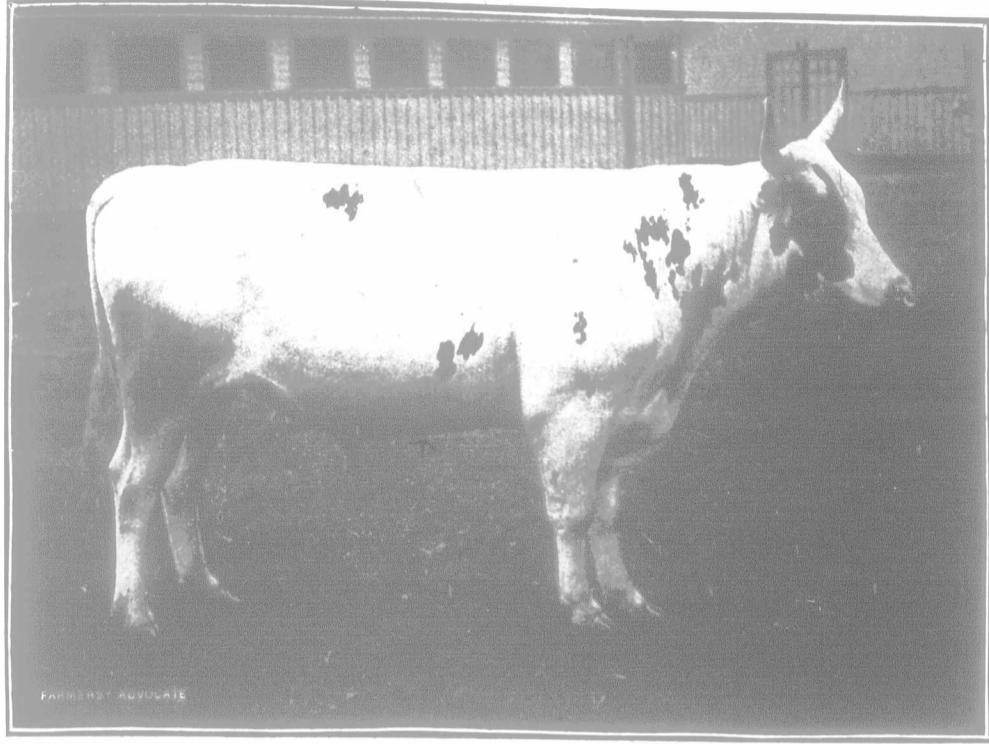
The body of patients affected with febrile diseases should be clothed according to the season—in summer a light kersey would be sufficient, but in winter a good heavy woolen-lined blanket should be provided. The legs should be well hand rubbed and rebandaged each morning and evening. Animals unable to maintain the standing attitude should not be allowed to remain recumbent in the same position too long, but should be assisted to regain their feet, and, if totally unable to get up, should be frequently turned from one side to the other, say every two hours. This is to prevent the formation of bed sores and congestion of internal organs, which always retards recovery. Cows affected with "milk fever" and in a comatose condition should be closely watched, as if allowed to remain recumbent in one position too long they will soon become tympanitic (bloat).

The dieting of patients is important, and should be consistently carried out. It is foolish to force food which is distasteful upon a sick animal with the suggestion that if "it does not like to take it, it can leave it." All food should be clean and of the best quality. The food should not be allowed to lie in front of a patient from one meal to another, and if not promptly eaten up should be removed, and a fresh supply offered. Therefore, coax and entice a sick animal to eat by catering to its peculiarities of taste. The preferable diet is that which is most nutritious and easily digestible, as green fodder, fresh-cut hay and oats, boiled or scalded oats and barley, bran mashes, linseed, roots, etc., any of which are easily obtained. Salt should also be provided, either in the food or placed conveniently in the feed box. Nauseous medicines should never be mixed with the feed, as it is foolish to expect an animal with impaired appetite to partake of food thus rendered unpalatable.

In the watering of patients, it is very seldom indeed that animals having free access to water will hurt themselves by drinking too freely, except when affected with such diseases as diarrhoea and diabetes. In these cases, water should be restricted. Cold water seldom does harm, and is especially beneficial in febrile affections. In winter, if stable is cold, it is advisable to take the chill off the water. The condition of the bowels should be noted, and if torpid or constipated, a more laxative diet should be given, as bran mashes, to which may be added two or three ounces of sulphur or Epsom salts. When chills are present they should be combated by the application of mustard plaster to the sides or cloths wrung out of hot water. If breathing is difficult as result of respiratory affections, it is of great benefit to give inhalations of medicated steam, as by pouring hot water over bran or hay in a pail to which has been added a little turpentine or carbolic acid, and allowing the animal to inhale the vapor. While judicious exercise is of great benefit to the sick, violent exercise is always to be condemned; thus, in the case of horses suffering from colic it is positively injurious to exercise violently, as by putting a boy on its back and galloping as is so often done; much better to leave colic cases to their own free will and let them roll about.

Exercise should be limited during the acute stages of disease, but gradually increased as the animal becomes convalescent.

Disinfection.—This would only be indicated where the animal has been suffering from some contagious disease, in which case the premises and stable sundries should be thoroughly disinfected. All litter and valueless articles should be burned. The floor and walls should be scraped and washed with soap and hot water and drenched with boiling water, and then sprayed with some disinfectant, as a two-per-cent. solution of crude carbolic acid, creolin or zenoleum solution. Clothing such as blankets should be thoroughly boiled.



HOWIE'S FIZZAWAY -16721- IMP.

Two-year-old Ayrshire bull. Second at Toronto Exhibition and first at Ottawa, 1903.

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY ROBT. REFORD, ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUEBEC.

The Ottawa Exhibition.

The Central Canada Fair, held in Ottawa from Sept. 12th to 19th, in every sense reflected the character of the people in the surrounding country and the class of farming which they pursue. Quebec has her fairs, where the effusive habitants delight in the competitions with their little dark-brown cattle (Race Canadienne), and their active, wiry horses, the descendants of French sires and native mares in the distant past, while not a few English and Scotch farmers bring out strong exhibits of the British breeds. Ontario also has fairs where the modern beef and dairy breeds of cattle, the heavy-bodied, strong-boned Clydesdales and Shires, and the fancy Hackneys and road horses are in evidence, and both classes of exhibition are interesting. But when the representatives of the two great races who are now making Canada the first agricultural nation of the world meet on common ground to display the stock which each particularly admires, the event is doubly interesting, both to French and English.

Ottawa is peculiarly adapted for the holding of such an exhibition. The officials of the fair and the residents of the city being equally familiar with both languages, visitors from whatever quarter are received with equal felicitation.

Weather conditions were not all that could be desired for the fair this year, yet despite this fact the Central Canada Exhibition was pronounced a success in every respect. Manufacturers, merchants and stockmen patronized the event most liberally, and visitors thronged the grounds in immense crowds while the weather remained fine. The report that the Jubilee presents would be on exhibition doubtless had the effect of preparing many for a visit to Ottawa, and it was unfortunate that at least a portion of the valuable gifts was not available.

In the stables (about the best arranged, by the way, in Canada) the display of live stock was of a high order of excellence in most sections. Too many so-called general-purpose horses, however, are still to be found. Such horses are, of course, useful, but possess no particular breeding. If there is any breed, or any combination of breeds, out of which can be evolved a general-purpose horse with sufficient propensity to insure a distinctive type in his offspring, such a horse would be very much in demand. Another feature about the stables that savors of antiquated ideas, but is probably oversight, is the placards over the doors. These are intended to designate in which stables the different breeds are to be found, but which lead to confusion of ideas in the minds of novices, for it is impossible always to house a breed in the stable set apart for that purpose. For instance, the stables for Ayrshires, Holsteins and Shorthorns would be overcrowded were it not for the extra room afforded by the barn labelled Devons; also, the placard bearing the word Durhams might be improved, since the term is now obsolete.

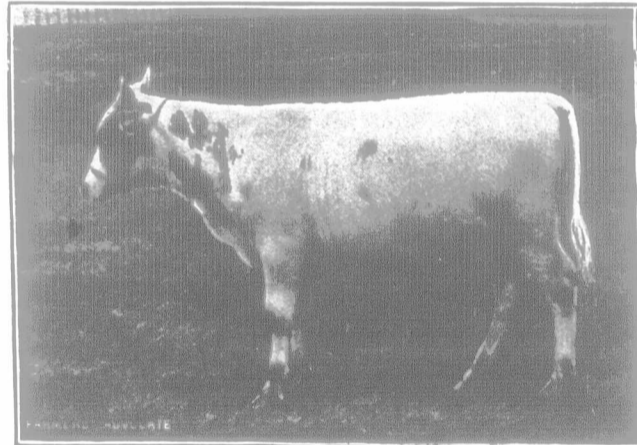
A new feature was introduced this year in the live-stock show, namely, the competition for herdsman's prize for the best turnout on parade. James Boden, Jr., with Reford's Ayrshires, got the decision. He and the other attendants were neatly dressed in white, and their animals were in the pink of condition. This prize should be adopted by other fairs, as it encourages the boys and helps the show.

HORSES:

One of the most pleasant features of the Cen-

tral this year was the decided improvement in the horses, both in numbers and quality. This improvement was, perhaps, more noticeable in the Clydesdales, than in any other class, and the management of the Central are to be congratulated on the selection of their judges for the different classes of horses. In striking contrast with the Industrial at Toronto this year was the remarkable satisfaction expressed by the different exhibitors with the awards as handed out by the judges; in fact, we did not hear a single complaint, which speaks well for the judge of Clydesdales, Mr. Peter Christie, of Manchester, Ont., and the judge of light horses, Mr. W. West, of Shelburne, Vermont.

In the class of Clydesdales, imported or Canadian bred, the principal exhibitors were Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont.; R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg; McGerrigle Bros., Ormstown; W. R. McClatchey,



RIGHTAWAY OF ST. ANNES -16927-

First in junior calf class at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions, 1903.

OWNED BY ROBT. REFORD, ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUEBEC.

Point Gatineau, and J. G. Clark, Ottawa. In aged stallions, Ness & Sons carried off first prize on their splendid stallion, Imp. Senator's Heir, a horse with an abundance of size and quality, standing on a magnificent set of legs and feet; Smith & Richardson came in a close second with Imp. Ruler, a horse of commanding appearance and style galore, but not quite so smooth in his underpinning. In the three-year-old class, Smith & Richardson won easily with their grand colt, Imp. Lavender, a horse that has very few equals in this or any other country; Reid & Co. won second on that splendid horse, Cecil (imp.), a horse that has often won before, both in Canada and Scotland; while Ness & Sons won third on the beautiful colt Prince Fauntleroy (imp.). In the two-year-old section, Smith & Richardson won first and second on Camrainer and Ardlethen Premier, a grand pair of big, lofty colts of substance and quality; while Ness & Sons won third and fourth on Black Guide and

Garrarie, also a pair that could win almost anywhere. In the yearling class there was an easy victory for Smith & Richardson with the Canadian-bred colt, No Surrender.

Brood Mare and Foal. In this class some splendid animals faced the judge, the honors going to McClutchy on both mare and foal; while McGerrigle Bros. won second also on mare and foal. In the three-year-old fillies, Smith & Richardson won first on Beauty (imp.), a perfect model of Clydesdale, and McGerrigle Bros. came second. In two-year-olds, Smith & Richardson won first, second and third on the three imported fillies, Rosaline, Lady Sally and Miss Wilson. Smith & Richardson also won first in the yearling class, and sweepstakes on the mare Beauty. They also won the sweepstakes gold medal on the horse Lavender. The first prize for the best stallion, with three of his get, was won by J. G. Clark on Woodroffe Plowboy. In the Canadian-bred class in aged stallions, Mr. Clark's Plowboy again came to the front, with James Callander second on Dandie Dinnmount, and W. R. McClatchey third on Right Stamp. In three-year-olds, McClatchey won first, J. Gorman second, and R. A. Brown third. Two-year-olds brought out a strong class, C. W. Barber winning first, McGerrigle Bros. second, and J. G. Clark third. This class all through was a splendid showing for the breeders of Canada, and one that could well be pointed to with pride, as showing that we are rapidly approaching the time when we need not look to Old Scotia for animals to improve our type and quality.

And so it was in the General-Purpose classes. The entries were large, and the animals representative, and showing a decided improvement in fitting on former years. One class that came in for more than ordinary attention was a mixed class of Belgians, Percherons, Normandy and Suffolk Punch horses, and they were certainly a splendid lot of big, clean-legged animals, that acted remarkably well and showed a lot of style. The first prize went to the 2,400 pound Belgian, a horse of grand physique, style, action and finish; the second went to a Percheron, as also did the third.

In the light horses, as is always the case at Ottawa, the classes were well filled with superior animals.

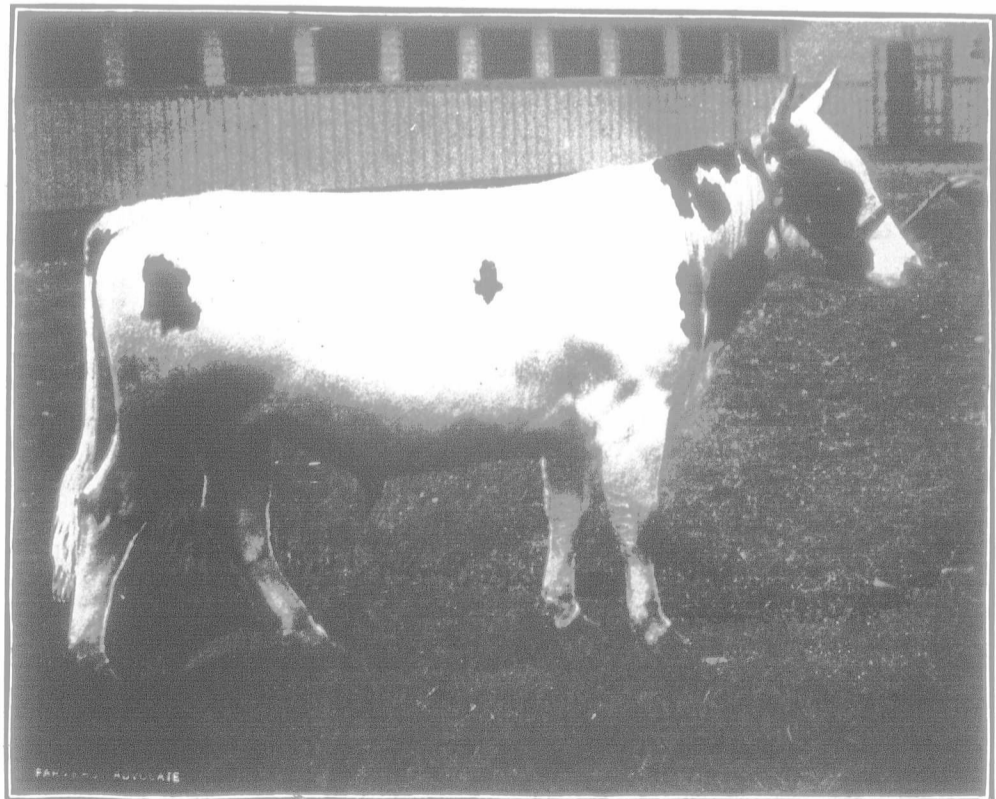
In the Standard-bred class, pre-eminently above them all was the perfect model, Pat Larabie, three years old, a son of the famed Larabie the Great, by Joy Bird, dam Daisy, by Prince Orloff. He is owned by Mr. John Tweedie, of Papineauville, Que., and has shown a mile in 2:19. He won first in his class, first as best stallion any age, and gold medal.

The carriage and roadster classes brought out some exceptionally fine animals; almost every class was well filled, and generally the horses were well fitted.

In Hackneys, Dr. Watson, of Howick, Que., again won first on his splendid horse, Bell Boy, with R. Ness & Sons second on their newly-imported horse, Ryedale Revival.

The Thoroughbreds were perhaps the lightest of any of the horse classes, both in point of numbers and quality of animals shown.

The harness horses were out galore, as were also the saddlers and jumpers. In the latter classes, Mr. Geo. Pepper, of Toronto, as usual, got the lion's share.



GLENCAIRN 4TH OF ST. ANNES -14896-

First-prize yearling Ayrshire bull at the Ottawa Exhibition, 1903.

BRED AND OWNED BY ROBT. REFORD, ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUEBEC.

CATTLE.

In Ayrshires there was a slight falling off in numbers from the record of last year, which witnessed an unusual display, when 279 head were shown. This year the number stood about 160, made up from the herds of Robt. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue; Hunter & Sons, Maxville; J. Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place; H. J. Whitteker & Sons, North Williamsburg; J. G. Clark, Ottawa, and W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids. The practice of judging the herds first is followed at Ottawa, and in Ayrshires resulted in Reford's herd going first, Hunter's second, and Clark's third.

When the aged bulls were called it was easy money for Ogilvie's Black Prince of Whitehall, the winner in his class, and male champion at Toronto, a bull of splendid dairy character. J. G. Clark and J. Yuill & Sons followed in the order named.

Toronto placings were reversed in the two-year-old bull section by judge Bradshaw, of Ottawa. Howie's Fizzaway, imported this year by Robt. Reford, and who stood second at Toronto, being given premier position here, had been a very successful winner in the Old Land, and while the contest was considered close at the former meeting, it was felt that the ruling might be reversed without protest when he and Hunter's Lessnessock King of Beauty, who was first at Toronto, came together again. Both bulls are of such a high character and splendid type that it mattered little which got first, so the ruling did not excite much remark. Third place went to Reford's second entry.

In yearlings, Reford's Glencairn 4th, a strong, good-handling bull, went first, with First Choice of Glenora, from Hunter's herd, second. The third place was taken by J. G. Clark, of Ottawa. In senior bull calves, Clark's bull had it his own way, and in juniors Reford won first, with Yuill second, and Reid & Co. third.

The aged cows were out in good force, and the judge appeared to give every advantage to the cows with udders that appealed to him. With the avowed object in view of selecting the best udder, it was somewhat of a surprise that Hunter's cow did not rise above second place, for she certainly showed to good advantage. However, the competition was close, and a good cow from Reford's herd went first. Clark's Loucairn secured the third prize. In three-year-old cows, Mrs. Massey's wonder, Lost Chord of Dentonia, was easily first. She has about as perfect a milk vessel as one could find. Next to her was Hunter's cow, Kirkland Sparrow, that stood fourth at Toronto, a splendid strong, useful cow. The second-prize cow at Toronto, Silver Pet of Woodroffe, belonging to J. G. Clark, made a good individual for third money. A class was provided for Canadian-bred three-year-olds, at the head of which stood two good typical cows, with useful-looking udders, and owned by J. G. Clark, followed by one from Hunter's herd.

In the two-year-old heifer section, Reford's Maud S., that stood fourth at Toronto, was moved up to first place, followed by one of Hunter's in second, and another from the Reford herd got third. The first two awards in dry heifers went the same way, and third was taken by J. G. Clark.

Yearlings made a very strong showing, but Hunter's pretty promising heifer, Stylish Beauty, that won first at Toronto, was relegated to second station, Reford winning first and third.

When the dust of the contest in the dry cow class had cleared away, Reford's White Prim of St. Annes stood first, Hunter's Dewdrop second, and Clark's Polly of Woodroffe third. The sweepstakes diploma for bull any age was won by Ogilvie's Black Prince, and for female any age, by Mrs. W. E. H. Massey's Lost Chord of Dentonia.

Folsteins numbered about sixty head in the stables, and all were show cattle. The only herd that came forward from the Toronto show was W. W. Brown's, of Lyn. W. Sahring, of Sebringville, Ontario, made the awards, and kept the rosettes well distributed. The gold medal and diploma for best herd was won by Brown, with his splendid bull Emperor Joseph, two aged cows and two three-year-olds, all shown in good bloom. C. J. Gilroy, of Glen Buell, did the crowding up with his strong lot. First honors in the aged bull class went to Gilroy's herd bull, Oxford Netherland King, and second to Brown's Emperor Joseph, but the decision was without a doubt a little off color. Dowler's aged bull was third in this section, and his two-year-old stood alone when called. In yearling bulls, Brown got first with Patty's Emperor Joseph, Richardson second, and Dowler third. Brown also won first in calves, with Gilroy second, and Richardson third. It was, perhaps, the better condition of Brown's aged cow that put her ahead of Gilroy in that section. Both are excellent specimens, but show condition counts in close decisions. Brown also won third. On the three-year-old cows Brown won first with his Toronto sweepstakes cow Car Born De Kol, and also second with Lala Josephine Abbekerk, Gilroy getting the third money. The judge reversed this order in the yearlings, but reverted to it again in the yearling section. In the calf classes

Brown won everything. The sweepstakes for bull any age then went to Gilroy on Oxford Netherland King.

Jerseys.—The competition in Jerseys was between a section of the crack Brampton show herd of B. H. Bull & Son, which was divided, one half showing at London the same day, and F. S. Weatherall's stable, that wins the lion's share at the Quebec shows. H. G. Clark, of Norval, did the judging, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The Brampton herd gathered in all the first prizes, including sweepstakes for best bull, with their Imp. yearling, Brampton's Nameless King, and for best female any age, with the home-bred cow, Rhoda of Brampton, and the gold medal and diploma for the best herd; but Weatherall's stuff was safe in second and third positions in many sections.

French-Canadian Cattle (Race Canadienne) is a breed not found at every fair in Ontario, but the Ottawa exhibition had a large representation in the stables. In fact, they were only exceeded in numbers by the Ayrshires. The favorite cattle of the habitant do not differ very materially from the Jersey breed, except that they are more uniformly quite dark in color, almost black. They are a hardy race, and show the indications of good dairy cows in their shapely and rich-colored udders. Prof. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, judged this breed, and explained, in French, to the onlookers, the reasons for his placings. The gold medal and diploma for best herd was won by Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, P.Q., who also came in for most of the first prizes in the different sections. Other full herds were shown by T. B. MacCauley, Hudson's Heights, and Jos. Dugas, of St. Jacques.

Shorthorns, although not out in very great force, were the strongest of the beef breeds on exhibition. Senators Edwards and Drummond provided all the entries in this class, the gold medal offered by Hon. Sydney Fisher for the best herd, consisting of one bull and four females, and the sweepstakes for best female, going to the former (for Missie of Pine Grove), while Cecily's Pride, the roan two-year-old from the Drummond herd, bred by King Edward VII., won the sweepstakes in the male section. John Campbell, of Woodville, Ontario, did the placing, and the elevation to sweepstakes of the young bull over last year's champion, the Marquis of Zenda, excited considerable remark among many of those who are considered competent to judge.

Galloways were represented by but one herd, that of D. McCrae, of Guelph, whose cattle, though of good type and quality, were shown only in field condition, and captured the prize-list in so far as his entries went.

Aberdeen-Angus.—Wm. Stewart & Son, of Lucasville, were the only exhibitors of Polled Angus, and, of course, won all the prizes shown for.

Herefords were represented by the herd of H. D. Smith, of Compton, P.Q., who was barred from the Toronto Exhibition on account of the regulation requiring Hereford cattle shown there to be registered in the Canadian Hereford herdbook. At Ottawa, however, his herd made a good display, although some of the best had just recently been sold to one of Mr. Smith's customers across the line. Boretton Ingleside, by Mark Hanna, and out of an imported cow, now heads the herd. He is a compact, straight-lined bull, that handles well and stands on good legs. In the herd are several good young things, that speak for the continued excellence of the breeding of this herd.

SHEEP.

Sheep were shown at a disadvantage at the Ottawa Fair this year. The pens being exposed to the fierce blaze of the sun, prevented many from visiting them during the early part of the week, and when the weather change the promenade in front of the pens was a veritable mud-hole. This, however, did not effect the strength of the show classes, which compared favorably in most of the breeds with shows of greater magnitude. The judging in all breeds was done by Richard Gibson, of Delaware, Ontario.

Cotswolds were shown by Elgin Park, Burgessville, Ont., and A. Denis, St. Norbert, P.Q. Most of the awards went to the Ontario flock, which was well fitted and splendidly shown. Before leaving the Toronto Fair this flock was weakened by the loss of its best ram, which detracted considerably from the showing it otherwise would have made. The flock was by no means weak, however, and wore all the awards but one first, one second, and one third.

Leicesters were not remarkable for numbers, the strongest contingent coming from John Kelly, of Shakespeare, Ontario, all home-bred. All the firsts and seconds went to the Kelly flock, except the second for aged ram, which was won by Cumming.

Lincolns.—The champions of this breed hailed from the Lower Province, there being no Ontario breeder represented at the Central Canada Fair. The strongest showing was made by A. Denis, who won every first and the diploma for best flock. His sheep, though not very highly fitted, might win in stronger competition than was offered.

Jos. Dugas was second in every section except those for aged ram and ewe lamb, which were won by Drummond.

Dorsets were represented by the flocks of John A. McGillivray, of Uxbridge, Ont., and J. A. Richardson, of South March. The Uxbridge flock were well fitted and in good bloom, despite the long term of confinement at the Toronto show. Everything went their way except the third place in aged shearling and ram lamb classes.

Oxfords.—A contingent from the Farnham Farm flock of Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont., was the strongest feature of this class, although J. H. Whitteker & Son, of North Williamsburg, had a good exhibit. First and third for aged ram, and second for ram lamb went to Whitteker; the rest of the prizes were captured by Arkell. Whitteker's aged ram is now three years old, and has never yet been beaten. Upwards of two hundred head are kept in the Farnham flock, which furnishes plenty of room for choice.

Shropshires.—The prizes in this breed were easy for John Campbell, of Woodville, who showed both imported and home-bred stock of truest type, but with such close resemblance that the difference could scarcely be detected.

Southdowns were represented by but one flock, that of Senator Drummond. This flock were of the best type, well fitted, and shown in good bloom. The home-bred animals in all the sections made it close, and frequently beat the imported ones.

Hampshires and Suffolks.—The awards in this division were probably better distributed than in any other. John Kelly, Telfer Bros. and Arkell figured in the prize-list, three firsts going to both Kelly and Telfer Bros.

A few Cheviots and Merinos were seen in the pens, although the prize-list made no provision for the former. These have some fine points to commend them, but it is doubtful if the latter will ever become a popular breed in this country. The specimens of Merinos shown at Ottawa are certainly not calculated to attract many to the breed, and do more harm than good to a class of sheep that are not without merit.

SWINE.

The swine exhibit at Ottawa this year was confined to four breeds—Berkshires, Yorkshires, Tamworths and Chester Whites—although the catalogue provides for Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys.

Berkshires were shown by Wm. Wilson, of Snelgrove, and R. Reid & Co., of Hintonburg. Reid started out to win, getting first on his aged boar, but Wilson got all the rest of the firsts and most of the seconds and thirds until it came to litters, when Reid was again first. The Snelgrove herd, however, was by far the stronger in numbers and in winnings, and the animals were well up to a high standard of quality.

Yorkshires have secured a firm footing in the Ottawa valley, consequently there were several exhibitors of this breed out. The Yorkshires here were hardly as highly developed in bacon type as they are at the Western shows. The Easterners have more thickness and shorter legs than has the Western breeder. The diploma for best herd was won by David Barr, Jr., of Renfrew. He also won second for best sow and litter, J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, getting in first position. In the different sections the awards were well distributed between Barr, Clark, and J. W. Slack, Merrickville. At the final count up, Barr had four firsts and five seconds; Slack three firsts and one second, and Clark three firsts and one second.

Chester Whites were shown by J. D. Deeks, of Winchester; Robt. Clark, Ottawa, and L. Sylvester, P.Q. A peculiar feature of the Chester White exhibit was that some were called the Ohio Improved Chester Whites, and others the Ontario Improved Chester Whites. With a little more improvement it looks as if both varieties would be a long way from the standard established by the breed association, but the pigs will be all the more useful for bacon purposes. The herd diploma went to Robt. Clark, who also secured five other firsts; Deeks got four firsts and four seconds, and Sylvester came in for a third on sow under six months.

Tamworths.—R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, and J. A. Richardson, South March, were the exhibitors of Tamworths, and these did not show strongly in numbers.

DAIRY, POULTRY AND OTHER EXHIBITS.

WHAT A WOMAN SAW.

The dairy exhibits carried off the palm from all previous years. There were no unsightly vacancies from lack of entries. In the dairy and apary building, the eye was at once caught by the glitter and sparkle of the maple and honey display, attractively arranged in pyramids, on the south side.

So large a display of good butter never graced the right of the building before. The great refrigerators were well filled with both dairy and cream butter. A few of the prints and rolls were rather highly colored, but the quality of the display, on the whole, was far above the

average. The cheese and bread cases, in the middle, were filled with fine-looking exhibits of both these articles. An uneven crust and color was the only noticeable defect in the bread and buns, and the judges had some difficulty in making their decisions.

In the rear of the building a miniature sugar-bush was arranged, showing the old and the new way of making maple syrup.

The show of poultry was by far the largest ever made at an Ottawa Fair. Fine fowls were exhibited in a number of classes by W. B. Nantell, of St. Jerome; Messrs. Larose and Harrington, of Cornwall, and other well-known poultrymen, while exhibits from farm poultry-yards showed increasing interest in care and breeding on the part of the owners. Well-filled classes were: Light Brahma, Buff Cochins, White Wyandotte, White Leghorns, and Barred Plymouth Rock, the White Wyandottes having by far the most entries. The largest exhibit of turkeys was in the bronze class, with some very fine birds. Ducks and geese were few, but good, and there was an unusually large number of pigeons and game fowls. The Massey-Harris first-prize for brown shelled eggs was taken by Brahma eggs, and the second by Langshans.

Entering the horticultural building, we were greeted by Mr. Robert Wright's display of palms, ferns, potted plants and pillars of cut flowers, occupying a quarter of the circular center of the building. Behind this were the displays made by other Ottawa florists, Messrs. Graham and Scrim. Around the left of the building were the neatly-arranged exhibits of apples, plums and grapes. Especially fine specimens of apples were shown in Wolf River, Alexandria, Baxter, Peach of Montreal, Wealthy, and MacIntosh Red. To the right were the flowers. Asters, Gladioli and I'lix made a particularly fine showing. Sweet peas bore witness to failure.

In the agricultural building turnips were in abundance, but very rough. Better potatoes have seldom been exhibited. The large display of cauliflowers showed little variety of size. Cabbage, pumpkins and squash were good; one cattle-squash measuring about three feet in diameter. All the grains were well represented, and were above the average, especially wheat. Corn was poor, as were also most of the roots.

The old display of farm implements had literally "gone to the dogs," as the greater part of the machinery building was occupied by the "dog show." The majority of the few machines were separators and incubators. Two new machines were a ditcher and a new style of binder, both of which received considerable attention.

The Experimental Farm exhibit was very attractively displayed in their special building. There were some good roots which had been brought from Western Canada. Down the middle of the building was a typical Japanese garden, planted with Japanese plants and shrubs from the Farm.

The ladies' work and fine arts building represented a wonderful amount of care and work. Everything was beautifully arranged in high glass show-cases, which displayed it to the best possible advantage. The large exhibit of useful work showed numerous specimens of darning, knitting, plain and fancy; hand and machine sewing, crocheting and quilting. In the fancywork were a great number of exquisite specimens of embroidery and lace-work. In some of the centerpieces, tea-cosies and cushions, the two were combined. The first-prize set of doilies were fringed linen squares, each decorated with a beautifully etched "Gibson Girl" head.

There were a few pieces of Queen Anne darning, which were quite pretty. The first-prize article was a centerpiece, with a wreath of oak leaves and edge of pale green.

Several exhibits of pyrography, or poker work, were made; picture frames, a tiny clock case, and many other articles, all very neatly done.

The Breadner Manufacturing Company of Ottawa had an exhibit of native and foreign semi-precious stones, cut and also in the rough, which were very interesting. Some of the agates had been brought from Japan and South America. It is safe to say that few of the visitors to the fair ever saw such a collection of opals and amethysts as were gathered there, while the variety of tints and shading in the agates and onyxes was something wonderful. RETTA.

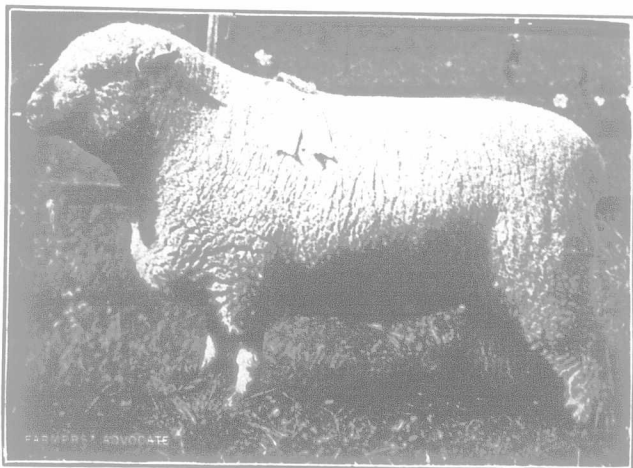
While keeping step with the most advanced agricultural thought of the age for the benefit of progressive students, it is at the same time the policy of the Farmer's Advocate not to "shoot over the heads" of the rank and file to furnish information that can be applied with success in everyday practice. Point this out to your neighbor who is not yet a reader, and induce him to subscribe.

It is estimated that the crop of wheat in Great Britain is one of the smallest on record, and unless the crop is favored with better weather in France, that country will be also a liberal importer.

Live Stock at Halifax.

Beef Cattle.—Taken on the whole, the exhibit of beef breeds was scarcely up to that of some preceding years. The extreme drought which prevailed during the early summer throughout the Maritime Provinces may possibly account, in part, for this condition of affairs.

Shorthorns.—In this class, the exhibit suffered by the absence of the Harris and Dickie herds from Canning, N. S., though some of Mr. Dickie's former strong entries were shown by other exhibitors, he having dispersed his herd. C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S., was the principal exhibitor, and brought out a



MARAUDER.

Imported Shropshire ram. Winner of second at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto; first and sweepstakes at Western Fair, London.

OWNED BY LLOYD-JONES BROS., BURFORD, ONT.

strong string, while a new exhibitor appeared in the person of C. R. H. Starr & Son, Port Williams, N. S., who made a capital showing, and will no doubt be heard from again.

Aged bulls were headed by Archibald's veteran, Robert the Bruce, who carries his age remarkably well. He is a bull of grand character, and excels in depth and smoothness, but needs a bit more spring of rib. C. C. H. Eaton, Canard, N. S., had second in Oscar D., while J. C. West & Son, Aylesford, N. S., fell into third place.

In two-year-old bulls, there was only one entry, but that was a right good one, Bonnie Lad, a red son of Knuckle Duster, bred by Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., and shown by Starr & Son. This red upstart celebrated his first appearance by defeating Robert the Bruce in the male championship competition.

In the yearling class, Archibald was first on Rose King, a red son of Robert the Bruce; Eaton was second, and Wm. Sharpe, Windsor, N. S., third.

In calves, Archibald had first and second on two nice sons of Robert the Bruce. Third place went to D. McLean, Weston, N. S., and fourth to Starr.

The aged cow class brought out only two competitors, both white. D. S. Collins, Port Williams, N. S., showed Adeline, a daughter of Silver Chief, and a prizewinner at several previous fairs. She was a

comparatively easy first over Archibald's Lady White, though beginning to show signs of wear.

Archibald had the only three-year-olds, Snow Flake and Lady Lewis, both good, the former being good enough to win the female championship.

In two-year-olds, the same thing happened again. Archibald being alone with Merry Maid 2nd and Rosabell III., both demonstrating the fact that Robert the Bruce is a getter of good ones.

In yearlings, Archibald captured both red and blue ribbons on another pair of comely daughters of the Bruce. H. M. Spencer, Great Village, and G. McKeen, Guy's River, were third and fourth, respectively.

It was in the heifer calves, however, that the fight of the show took place, and it took the judge a good while to satisfy himself as to their rating. They were finally lined-up as follows: First, Archibald; second and third, Starr; and fourth, F. T. Holmes, Amherst, and there were several good ones outside the money.

Archibald took the herd prizes and most of the specials, except first for bull any age, which went to Starr, on Bonnie Lad.

Herefords.—Practically all the Herefords were shown by W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S., and were the best-fitted herd on the grounds. Sir Horace, the senior stock bull, still retains his smoothness and quality, and his assistant, a blocky son of Mark Hanna, bids fair to maintain the reputation of the herd.

Aberdeen-Angus.—C. R. Harris, Church Street, N. S., showed the only herd of "doddies," but his cattle had no fitting, and did not fairly present the merits of the breed.

Galloways.—W. W. Pineo, Waterville, N. S., and Senator Ferguson, Charlottetown, P. E. I., fought it out in Galloways, the doughty Senator getting decidedly the worst of the argument. Pineo took all the firsts, though his cattle, except one, originally came from the Senator's herd. This breed was also shown without fitting.

Devons.—Moses & Cann, Yarmouth, N. S., made a small exhibit of this tidy breed. They were mostly of very fair quality.

Grades.—The grade beef and fat classes brought out a fairly large exhibit, and among these, the cattle of W. W. Black were conspicuous for their excellent quality; in fact, some of his entries were almost sensational. Some of his best cattle are a cross between the Hereford and Angus, and a smoother, thicker, more compact type it would be difficult to imagine.

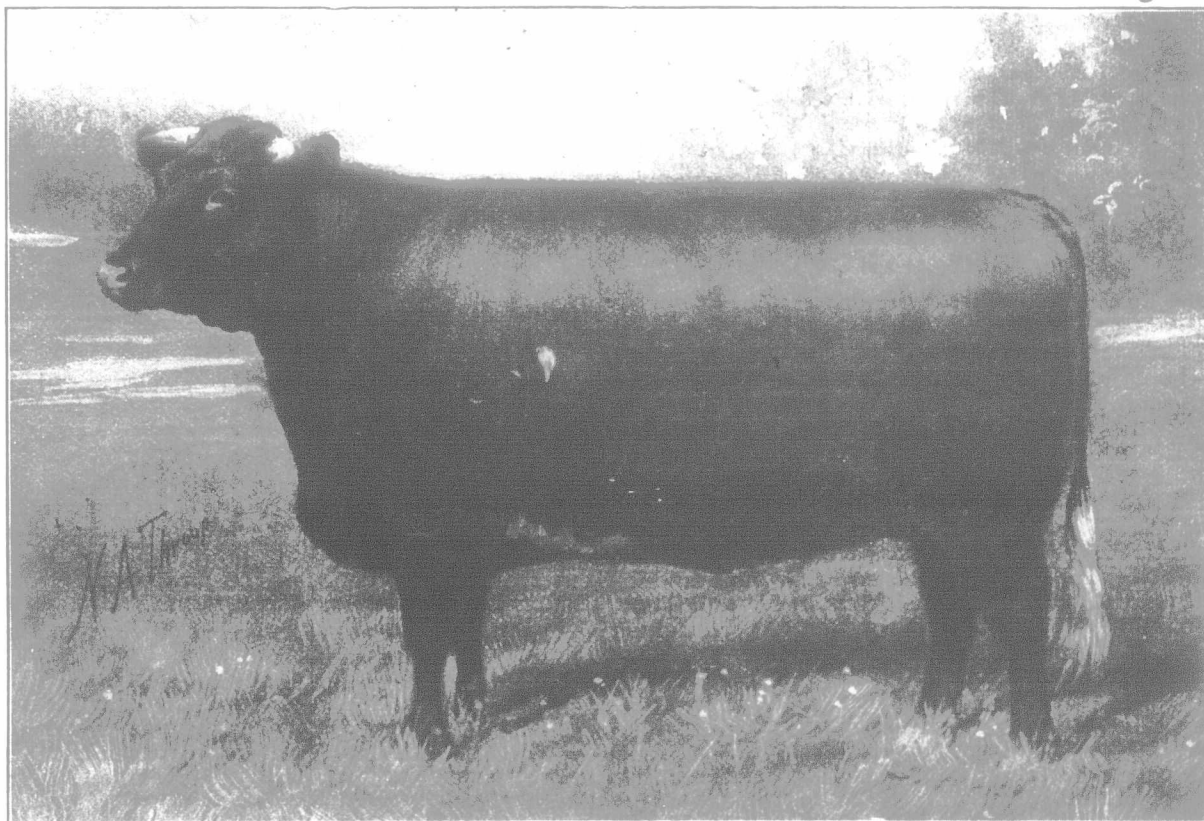
A fine exhibit of some twelve or fourteen head of Shorthorns from the Provincial Experimental Farm at Truro was made by Mr. F. L. Fuller, the popular manager. These cattle were merely for exhibition, and did not compete in the classes. They were a decided acquisition to the cattle exhibit, and they should, in time leave their mark on the cattle of the Province.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Ayrshires.—The Ayrshire appears to have obtained a strong foothold in the Maritime Provinces, and has fallen into good hands. The principal exhibitors were C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S.; Fred S. Black, Amherst, N. S., and M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N. B.

For herd, Archibald was first, Parlee second, and Black third; while for breeder's young herd, Black had first, Parlee second, and Archibald third. Archibald took the diploma for bull any age, Parlee for female any age, and Black for bull and three of his get. From this, it will be seen that honors were pretty well distributed.

Jerseys.—The Jersey exhibit was scarcely equal to



GLOSTER GIRL.

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer. Winner of eighteen first, second and third prizes at the leading shows of the United States, including second at the International, Chicago, 1901, and third, 1902.

OWNED BY W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.

what has been seen in Halifax on some former occasions, though the exhibit was by no means a poor one. Quite a number of exhibitors took part, but the principal ones were Walter McMonagle, Sussex; H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, and J. R. Starr, Lower Church Road.

McMonagle had the first-prize herd, Pipes second, and Starr third; while the young herd prizes went to Pipes, Starr and McMonagle, in the order named. McMonagle also captured the diploma for female any age, and for bull and three of his gets. The diploma for bull any age went to W. J. Maxwell, Durham.

Guernseys were not numerous, but the quality was good; in fact, rather superior to the Jersey exhibit. Walter McMonagle, Sussex, and Roper Bros., Charlottetown, were the principal exhibitors, and the honors were pretty well distributed.

Holsteins also constituted a somewhat light class, but the exhibit made by Logan Bros., Amherst Point, was a really good one. Samuel Dickie, Central Onslow, also had out some very good things. Logan Bros. took practically all the firsts, and won pretty much as they pleased.

SHEEP.

Leicesters.—Albert Boswell, Pownal, P. E. I., and M. H. Parlee, Sussex, were the principal competitors in this class. Boswell secured all the firsts, except in the shearing ram class, where Parlee scored on a ram of fine character, but lacking in fitting.

Cotswolds were shown by H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, and Roper Bros., Charlottetown. Corning's exhibit was a very nice one indeed, and well brought out as usual. This flock won most of the prize money.

Dorsets.—The only representatives of this breed were shown by J. W. McDonald, Hopewell, but they were in very bad condition.

Lincolns.—Only a few were shown by Albert Boswell, Pownal, P. E. I., and R. G. Macleod, Lansdowne.

Shropshires.—This was the large class of the show, and competition was extremely keen. Logan Bros., Amherst Point; Andrew McPherson, Rocklin, and Albert Boswell, Pownal, were the closest competitors, though quite a number of others had entries. Though not securing all the first prizes, Logan Bros. had decidedly the best of the contest.

Chamcook Farm Sheep Co., St. Andrews, N. B., brought out very pretty exhibits of Southdowns and Hampshires, but, unfortunately, had no competition. This firm also had a number of newly-imported Cheviots, but owing to a technicality were not allowed to compete.

James E. Baker, Barronsfield, showed a good lot of Oxfords, but no one offered him any opposition.

A fair turnout of Cheviots and quite a large showing of grades made up the balance of the exhibit in this division.

SWINE.

Yorkshires were most numerous in the swine exhibits. Holmes Bros., Amherst; M. H. Parlee, Sussex; and C. J. Keeler, Dartmouth, were the principal exhibitors, though quite a number of others had scattering entries. The show of Yorkshires was a very creditable one, Holmes Bros. having some exceptionally strong entries in the female classes.

Berkshires were not numerous, though of excellent quality on the whole, the strongest exhibit being made by J. R. Semple, Brule, who is breeding Berkshires of good baron type.

Chester Whites were shown by H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, and Holmes Bros., Amherst, who made a small but good exhibit.

Only six or seven Tamworths were on hand, but there were some capital specimens among them.

Edward Baker, Amherst, and Jas. E. Baker, Barronsfield, showed Duroc-Jerseys.

The grade classes were pretty well filled, and competition was keen throughout. The bacon classes, however, were small, the Maritime breeder, apparently, not having mastered the intricacies of the bacon business as yet.

Live-stock Judging Pavilions at Iowa State Fair.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Iowa is one of the best if not the best agricultural State in the American Union. That the people of Iowa realize this fact and are doing what they can to stimulate the interest taken in agriculture was abundantly proven by the place that live stock and farm machinery was given at the recent State Fair held at Des Moines. This fair is not so large as our own Industrial held at Toronto. The buildings are not as large nor so substantial. With the exception of hogs, the live-stock exhibits were not so large nor so uniformly good, nor were the grounds as well kept. The exhibit of farm machinery was larger, though not so well housed, and in the matter of a place in which to exhibit the live stock, they were much better off. The fair authorities, wishing to stimulate the interest taken in their growing live-stock industry, and thus popularize the agricultural side of the fair, have erected a large building for the purpose, and a large number of exhibitors have taken advantage of the opportunity to exhibit their stock and farm machinery. The building is a fine one, and the exhibits are well displayed. The building is a fine one, and the exhibits are well displayed. The building is a fine one, and the exhibits are well displayed.

225 by 175 feet over all. The judging-ring is 170 by 120 feet. Outside of the ring, on raised seats, there is seating accommodation for about 3,000 people, and standing room for over 1,000 more. On a suitable platform on one side, an orchestra of 40 pieces played morning and afternoon. Here, away from the other detractions of the fair, and listening to the sweet strains of music, the lover of live stock could sit in comparative comfort and watch the judging of the horses and cattle. The only fault to be found with the building was that, large as it was, it was too small for the crowds of people that wished to get into it. The writer spent two days at the fair, and can testify that the seats were all taken and standing room hard to find by nine o'clock in the morning, and that as the day went on many went away because they could not get inside the doors. It was clearly demonstrated that people are interested in the live stock, and will take pleasure in looking at the animals and watching the judging, provided they can do it with some degree of comfort.

It may be of interest to some to know that the ring was large enough to allow a number of different classes of cattle to be shown at once. In the aged Percheron stallion class there were 45 entries, and 27 of these were shown at once before an enthusiastic crowd of at least 4,000 people. All animals carried their catalogue number, and in every case the prizewinners were paraded around the outside of the ring, immediately in front of the seats, before leaving the ring, in order that all might have a chance to see them.

That Iowa is a corn-producing State, was evinced not only by the large exhibits of corn, but also by the number and the type of hogs that were shown. Of the 2,576 hogs actually on exhibition, only five were of what might be called the bacon breeds. The exhibits were made up as follows:

Poland-China	1,074 hogs.
Duroc-Jersey	853 "
Chester Whites	435 "
Berkshires	209 "
Yorkshires	5 "

For the comfort of the exhibitors and spectators, a fine new pavilion was provided for the judging of these hogs. The building, although large, appeared to be too small for what was required of it.

Of late years much has been said about making the agricultural side of our fairs more popular and instructive. Give the people a chance to see the live stock and watch the judging with the same degree of comfort that they can watch a horse race and a step will be taken in the right direction to secure this. R. HARCOURT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

FARM.

Thanksgiving Day Date.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The Dominion Government has evidently not taken the convenience or interests of the farmer into consideration in fixing the date of Thanksgiving Day for this year as early as October 15th. Our Minister of Agriculture ought to have known that his brother farmers about that time are busy in the midst of taking off their root crops and winding up the season's work. Until this is done they have not had sufficient opportunity to prepare themselves for the proper observance of the day of national gratitude. It has evidently been fixed to suit the desires of those city and town-people who desire to convert it into a day of frivolity and sport, and the wanton destruction of innocent creatures. Some time in November would be a very much more convenient and appropriate time for its observance, and it should be done in a way fitting the occasion. FARMER.

Quality of Beet Sugar.

Dr. A. E. Shuttleworth, of the Ontario Sugar Co., writes us: "There is a fact made prominent by the growth of the beet-sugar industry which every newspaper in Canada should be pleased to ridicule, viz., the lurking erroneous impression that beet sugar is an inferior sugar. Redpath's granulated sugar is made from the raw sugar of sugar beets grown in Germany or Austria, which is imported into and refined in Canada. It is also beet sugar. How ridiculous that a name should change the properties of a chemical substance. Seventy-five per cent. of the sugar consumed in Canada is beet sugar, called cane sugar, a commercial name used because the substance was first produced from the cane, and still retained by removers whose raw material is largely of wholly derived from the beet. Redpath's granulated is an example. I have had tests made this summer with canned and preserved fruits, using only Berlin beet sugar, and can say that the fruits have kept perfectly."

From a Woman's Standpoint.

BY BLANCHE MADDOCK.

From beginning to end of the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto, thousands of people—men, women and children—thronged the grounds. The Dominion and Provincial Governments, the City of Toronto, and private corporations, have spent thousands of dollars in making the fair of the greatest possible educational value, and yet how many of those who attended the exhibition have returned home realizing that they have received more than a passing benefit, in the form of a pleasant holiday, and gratification at the thought that their highest expectations were realized?

As one stands aside and views the throng passing aimlessly from building to building, the thought is forced on one's mind: Do the people half appreciate their opportunities? Will they be as anxious to carry home mental souvenirs as they appear to be to collect tin medals and paper cards?—souvenirs that will become more valuable day by day, as they sort out and arrange the tangled mass of information that is jumbled together in the mind the few days spent at the fair, very much as Eaton's bargains are stored indiscriminately in a shopping bag, waiting until they are taken home to be sorted out and made use of.

The education one receives depends almost entirely on one's self. If we attend a fair for the purpose of taking home what we see, we can do it, not literally, of course, because if that were so, I am afraid not many of the

QUEEN'S JUBILEE PRESENTS

would ever see England again, but we can mentally, by looking at one thing until we feel quite confident that we could describe it and talk about it to others—we store up something that is going to be of value long after the fair is over. And speaking of the Queen's Jubilee presents, I think, perhaps, that women who had not the opportunity of seeing these—the greatest array of costly presents ever exhibited to the world—will be glad to hear something about them. Owing to the dense crowd who would not "move on" at the command of the police, one was forced to stand rather a long time at one spot, and then be hurried with the mass past other cases that were of particular interest. The state chair, made of finely-carved ivory, was admired by almost everyone. There were a few exceptions, however, one woman remarking to me that she was disappointed, as she had seen chairs much finer. Another notable present was a fan or screen, standing about six feet high, made of white ivory and ostrich feathers. This was presented by the farmers and women of Cape Colony. One was struck with the many gifts from Africa and from all parts of India, and as we realize the untold wealth and resources of India, the India we are all so familiar with—a country distressed and famine stricken—vanishes from our view, and the true state of affairs presents itself—a country rich in natural resources, but poor because of the indolence of its people.

As Canadians, we were all proud to note that the casket from the Mayor and City of Toronto was quite able to hold its own with other countries in its simple elegance and unostentatious beauty.

The embossed addresses from almost every nation and tribe were an education in themselves. To my mind there was something touching in the homage given Queen Victoria, and it was not merely the homage of subjects to a Sovereign and the embodiment of authority, but the outpouring of loving hearts to a womanly woman. One address from Queensland touched me particularly. Rather than raising a fund to send her Majesty a gold or silver casket or other ornament, the women of Queensland told her Majesty in their beautifully-worded address, that they raised a fund in her name for the higher education of women, this fund to be used in establishing a college for the young girls of Australia.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN

seemed, in fact, to be the keynote of the exhibition. The Board of Directors appear to have grasped the higher meaning of the term; they realized that an essential part of the very highest education women can have is power to use their minds and faculties in what we call the useful or practical as well as along purely intellectual and esthetical lines. With this thought in view an auditorium was provided in the women's buildings for demonstrations of a practical character in women's work. Addresses were given by the different women's organizations each day on the science of housekeeping, or, in other words, on how to remove the ban that seems to have fallen on house-work and housekeeping of late years, and to hold it up to the world as the highest profession a woman can enter. There were also demonstrations in manual training by boys, and in technical drawing by Miss Semple, teacher of technical drawing, Toronto. As the

NEW IDEAS

of education were presented, both with girls and boys, many old people in the audience shook their heads as they remarked, "Well, well, what is the world coming to? Those are not the kind of things we were taught when we were young." Yes, we may well ask what is the world coming to? If something of the spirit of the exhibition could be infused into those who attended, I think women, especially the members of our Women's Institutes, would go home full of renewed purpose and increased enthusiasm, realizing that the country is looking to the women in the homes for the higher education that is to do so much for the bettering of humanity.

But "While we cling to all the present for the promise that is closed, and while we "Dip into the future far as human eye can see, See a vision of the world and all the wonders that will be," we must not forget the past. This thought was brought forcibly to my mind when looking at a case of work done by women over seventy years of age. How much of the glorious present do we owe to the women of the past? Of course there were the regulation patchwork quilts, knitted quilts, and crazy quilts; knitted mittens, socks and shawls, but there were also doilies and centerpieces of the finest embroidery and tatting, hand-embroidered skirts and robes, and last, but not least, exquisite china painting. In fact, the work done by women over seventy was a fair sample of the work in the other cases. The embroidery was very delicate and beautiful all through, but was much the same as last year, nothing very new being noticeable. One thing I noticed, however, that all the white and pale shades seemed to be the favorites, both by judges and exhibitors. The first prize was, in almost every case, given to the work done in white or very delicate shades, in preference to the striking reds, blues and yellows that were so popular a few years ago.

STRANGE CONTRASTS.

It is an education to compare the fancywork done by women of different nations, and note the difference in style and coloring. By doing so we seem to come in personal contact with Jamaican, Bulgarian, Turkish, French-Canadian, Doukhobor, Galician and Indian women; and as we note and compare work we find, though we may differ in feature and color, yet at heart we are one—we are all sisters in our love for the beautiful and artistic.

The newest features in fancywork, I noticed, were wood carving, burnt wood and leather work. Not only picture frames, but very pretty and striking pictures were made of the burnt wood. The burnt and the applique leather was used in making book covers, picture frames and sofa cushions.

THE CHILDREN'S CASE

must not be forgotten. It was at the directly opposite end of the women's building to the grandmothers' exhibit. I think all the exhibitors in the children's case have reason to feel proud. Though all could not receive prizes at the exhibition, yet the patience, thought and skill displayed by the small exhibitors, if only persevered in through life, will one day award them prizes the value of which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents or shown to the public by red or blue tickets.

Another educational value of the Toronto Exhibition—in fact, of any fall fair—not often considered, is the education, not of farmers' wives, but of

HOUSEKEEPERS' HUSBANDS.

Men in visiting the fair are often drawn into noticing labor-saving appliances for women as well as for themselves, and with a few well-worded and judicious remarks from the women who are interested, these husbands see the necessity of lightening work in the home as well as on the farm. Accordingly, many a washing machine, wringer or carpet sweeper finds its way into the country home, that would never be thought of were it not that they were pressed upon the notice of men attending the fall fair.

In regard to attendance, there is no doubt that the exhibition was a success, and with the painted clowns, the Buffalo Bills, and other side-shows relegated to a region of their own, I think the management of the Toronto Exhibition may congratulate themselves that they have just closed one of the greatest educational events of 1903.

Down in Wisconsin a farmer recently held up an automobile with a rifle, and it is said compelled the driver to moderate his speed to a point at which it was not dangerous for pedestrians and other vehicles. The farmer is a mighty force in the land, if he could always realize it.

The domestic economy and literary features of the Home Department of the Farmer's Advocate commend it to the wives and families of our subscribers above all other periodicals of its class. Introduce it to other homes.

Nature Knowledge.

The records of the newly-formed Natural History Club of Manitoba will always be the richer through the highly entertaining and instructive lecture delivered to its members on the 19th of August by Doctor Fletcher, Dominion Botanist and Entomologist, Ottawa. The chair was occupied by Rev. W. A. Burman, Vice-President of the young society. In his opening remarks he intimated that the aims of the society are to embrace all branches of natural history, with a view

more common plants and insects around them, and by that agency a great amount of good work was done. Farmers and their children have now no excuse for not knowing the names and nature of the more common weeds, and the knowledge is of great value. Dr. Fletcher said: "As I have gone up and down in the Province for the last ten years, I have repeatedly met with farmers who have told me they have been saved hundreds of dollars by their children knowing how to recognize noxious weeds. There is a time in the history of weeds," continued the speaker, "when they are new in the land and weak. That is the time to attack them. There is no record of weeds firmly established being successfully eradicated by any wholesale process."

In the study of nature all must be students. There was no such thing as teaching nature knowledge in the usual relation of teacher and scholar. Both must examine and learn together. The speaker said the study of nature was infinite in extent, and life was too short to embrace all. The most common things, the things which are usually neglected, should be studied first. The common birds and the common plants were of far more interest to a child than the black and white of a book. A living thing was a force which spoke to one and appealed to one with far more force and clearness than anything that could be said or written. He would like to enrich the minds of his audience with one great conviction, that was that the prairies and all the lovely treasures they displayed in their season belonged to each and all who could go out and enjoy them. He did not care who owned the land. The possession of title deeds did not constitute enjoyment. The person who knew the varieties of life and appreciated them, was the person who got the enjoyment, and unless the owner was such a person he missed the asset of highest value.

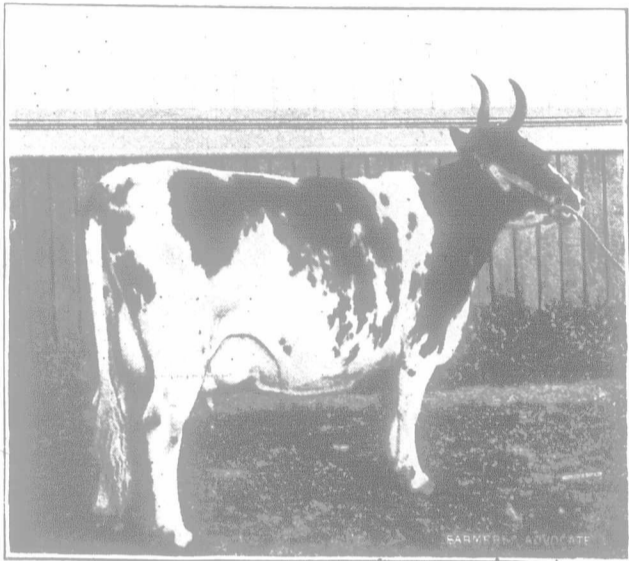
Ridiculous mistakes were always being made with regard to common things. It was a common belief that wolves and bears killed every man they came across. He (Dr. Fletcher) had hunted up and down the country trying to find evidence that would bring conviction to these animals, but all he could find out of many so-called authentic reports was two cases: One where a man got in between a she-bear and her cub, and the other was the case of a man who suddenly jumped upon a grizzly as he lay beside a log. He advised people to take a little time and inquire into the facts when they heard or read bear stories. Snakes, and, especially, rattlesnakes, were another subject requiring the light of definite knowledge. Out of the hundreds of tales of death from rattlesnake bites he had heard, he had been able to trace only two of them to a certainty. One was the case of a poor drunken Indian, and the other that of a weak sick child.

In the present raid of the farmers on gophers, a great want of definite knowledge is displayed, and gophers are destroyed indiscriminately because few people have taken the trouble to find out that there are three kinds of gophers. The flicker-tail, or Richardson gopher, destroys a great deal of crop; the beautiful ten-striped gopher takes about half his living from insects and the other half from crops; and the Franklin gopher preserves far more than he destroys.

The fear of darkness in children (and in older people), and a belief in ghosts, were still a common outcome of the want of definite knowledge of common things. He did not mean the old religious, superstitious belief in ghosts, but he referred to the dread of eerie places in men who professed to believe nothing of the supernatural. That dread was quite common, and a little definite knowledge on the cause made it look indeed ridiculous.

Gradually this Canada of ours was beginning to look upon exact knowledge (which was another name for science) with more and more

favor. Thirty years ago the geologist was looked upon as one whose labors resulted in good, because with his science were associated that of mineralogy and metallurgy, and with these were associated the finding of gold. The botanist also found favor at all times, because the science of medicine has ever been associated with his craft, but the harmless lunatic who studied insects was always laughed at. All that had undergone a change. To-day it was known that one-half the products of our country were affected by fungus

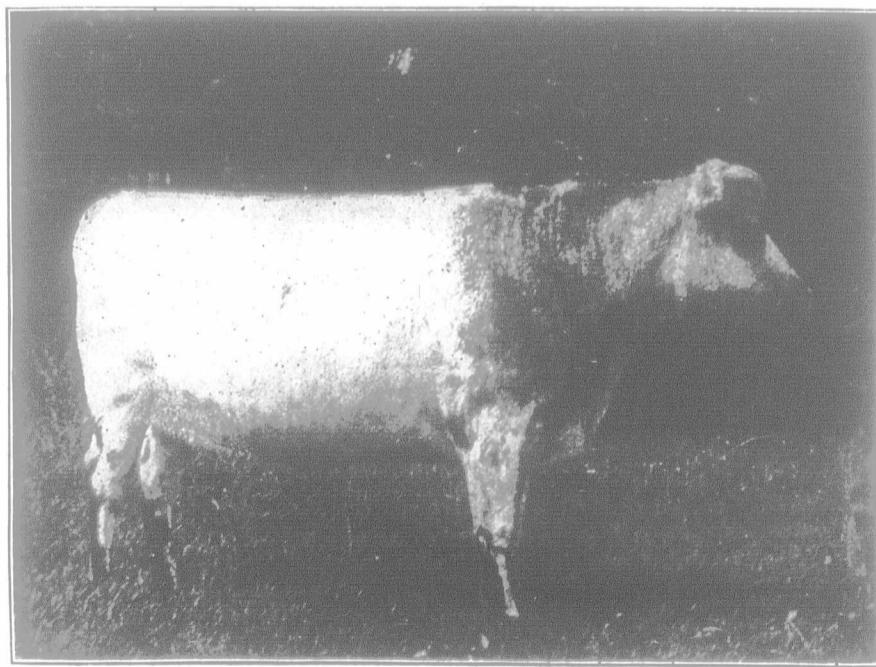


JEAN ARMOUR —2058—

A noted winner in the Ayrshire herd of Wm Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont. First and sweepstakes, Western Fair, London, 1903.

to encouraging a love of nature and a desire to solve its seeming mysteries, and exchange and impart the knowledge gained amongst its members. A Botanical Club had been started in Winnipeg some time ago, as a branch of the Botanical Club of Canada, but it never attained to any great usefulness, and soon died out. The Scientific and Historical Society of Manitoba is an organization which has shown strength and vitality, and is doing a great deal of good work. Mr. Burman spoke in hopeful terms of the prospects of the present Natural History Club. The membership now numbers 75, and the interest manifested in the movement is highly gratifying. A suggestion has been receiving the consideration of the club, that a flower emblematic of the Province of Manitoba should be chosen by a plebiscite of the people. Such emblems are recognized by each State in the American Union, and he would mention the matter and let the final finding be arrived at by the best methods the club could arrange.

Dr. Fletcher rose to address a large and in-



HAVILAH 2ND =34346=.

Sire Scottish Prince, dam Havilah, by Imp. Vengarth. Shorthorn cow in dispersion sale of herd of John Bright, Myrtle, Ont., to come off at Whitby, Oct. 14th. (See Gossip, page 912.)

terested audience. He said that the Province of Manitoba was peculiarly fortunate in regard to the propagation of nature study. The agricultural department of the Government had taken the matter up, and the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture had, by his well-directed efforts, inspired a widespread interest in the matter. Above all, however, the people of Manitoba were fortunate in the possession of an agricultural press which had been quick to recognize the advantages to be gained by farmers studying the details of the

growths and insects, and one-fifth of all that grows was destroyed every year by these two things. The men who had enabled us to protect ourselves from the harm done by these things are the men who have studied insects.

Thirty years ago the potato-bug was seen to increase rapidly, and men set to work to devise means to destroy them. Long years were spent in experimenting, and many failures had to be recorded, but at last a simple remedy was discovered—Paris green—and now for a few cents farmers can protect their crops from the ravages of these insects.

Dr. Fletcher believed man to be the least developed of all animal species. He looks at things and does not see them. Nature study consisted in looking at things and seeing them with all our faculties. He believed the children of the present generation, who were being trained to study nature, will be far better equipped for life than the generations that have gone before, because they will be trained to think while they look.

The knowledge recently gained on the subjects of malaria and typhoid was then treated, and it was shown that the definite knowledge of common things in that connection had done a great deal of good work in counteracting the spread of these diseases.

Dr. Fletcher advised the members of the young society to drop the entomology branch of their nature study and call it the insect branch. He said that the winter gatherings would be made much more interesting if sections of insects were placed under the microscope for study on those occasions.

Another thing that would be of great value, and which is now being attempted in the public schools, would be to teach the younger members to recognize plants by their seeds. This will be most valuable knowledge, as by far the greater number of noxious weeds that have come into Manitoba have been brought in with dirty wheat for seed. This is especially true of that enemy of the farmer, ball mustard.

In conclusion, Dr. Fletcher said: "The world is yours to enjoy; everything in nature is perfect, and because it is perfect it is created for a definite purpose in the scheme of things; and it is our business to find what that purpose is.

"There is method in nature, and if we wish to state definite knowledge to others we must be methodical, careful, painstaking, and this leads to truth, which is the end of all good."

Effect of Sugar Beet Growing.

C. R. Gies, Waterloo County, Ont.:—"Last year I had sugar beets, mangels and corn in one field. This year I put barley into the field. The barley on the sugar beet land was as good if not better than on the mangel land, but better than that on the corn land. For cleaning and improving land, sugar beets are equal to mangels, but corn is better than either."

Andrew Miller, Waterloo Co., Ont.:—"Where I had sugar beets last year, I had a very good crop of barley. The beets are the thing to clear the land out. The field is pretty clean compared with what it was last year. Our beets this year look excellent."

S. E. Kitchen, Brant Co., Ont.:—"Oats followed sugar beets. No difference as to amount of straw, compared to turnips and corn. Straw stiffer, didn't lodge. Consequently, must be better filled."

J. D. Cowan, Drumbo:—"The land I had in beets last year I have in beets this year again, and I think they are a better and heavier crop. If the beet crop is properly cultivated, it is a good crop to clean the land, and with good cultivation it should improve the soil."

W. Morton, Waterloo Co., Ont.:—"Grew barley and oats on ground from which sugar beets were taken off last fall, had a very nice crop of both grains. Do not think sugar beets are a hard crop on the soil, and think if they receive proper cultivation they will do much to cleanse and improve the land. No ground works so nicely in the spring as that on which sugar beets have grown."

John Weber, Waterloo Co.:—"I had twelve acres in mangels, sugar beets and turnips, which was all manured alike. I grew barley on the land, which was a very heavy crop over the whole field, ripened more evenly and about four days earlier where sugar beets were."

T. S. Shantz, Waterloo Co., Ont.:—"I harvested oats and black barley mixed, and I threshed about half the field; averaged over the bushels to the acre. This was the third year since I manured it. I had sugar beets on good crop to clean land and improve soil."

A. C. Shoemaker, Waterloo Co.:—"I had oats on 1 1/2 to 20 acres. They are a good crop, going about 16 to 18 bushels to the acre. On the 10 acres I had planted I had barley which was not as good as on potato land beside it. But the difference was in this land not being manured last year."

"One Institute Meeting."

She was a plain little woman with a tired look in her face, and it was with a certain degree of timidity that she opened the door of the Council Chamber that spring afternoon. It was the first time that she had attended a Women's Institute meeting. It was not because she did not know of the meetings, but because she felt that she had not time to spare, that she had not been present before. It was all very well for those who had help with their work, or no children to look after—they had time for such things—but she not only had all her own work to do, but she had to sew and patch and mend to keep the children trim for school, for although her education had been scanty, she hoped her children would not need to leave school at the early age that she had to face the world.

She expected that she would be late for the meeting, as she had been busy all the morning, and had to hurry to be able to get away at all. However, she was just in time, for as she opened the door the President announced in a brisk yet pleasant manner, "Shall we open our meeting today, ladies, by singing a verse of 'Let us gather up the sunbeams,' and without a moment's hesitation all began to sing, being led by one of the younger members who had a voice so beautiful that it would be a treat to attend the meetings if for nothing else than to hear her sing, which she frequently did, "just to help the meeting along," she would say.

Our tired little friend was rather taken by surprise at the singing, and wondered if she had come to the right place, when the President said that they were going to have the pleasure of listening to a paper on "The Spring Housecleaning" by Mrs. Smith. "Mrs. Smith!" Why that was her name, and her heart beat fast and then seemed to stand still. She felt that the President had made a mistake, yet she could not find voice to tell her so.

Presently a chair was moved by her side, and she became conscious that there was another Mrs. Smith. Another woman like herself, who had lots of work to do, and yet not like herself, for this woman had not only prepared a paper, but was also prepared to read it to the waiting audience. What good attention everyone gave, what splendid ideas were brought out, and what excellent suggestions were made when the time came to discuss the paper!

Our little friend forgot that she was a stranger, forgot that she had never spoken in a meeting in her life, and it was not until she had given her ideas on the subject, and the President had asked if she would make fuller explanations for the benefit of the audience, that she realized what she had done, and then it was too late to turn back.

When they closed the meeting by singing "God Save the King," she felt as though she were at a concert once more. It seemed such a long time since she had joined in the National Anthem; in fact, the last time she remembered taking part in it was in the days when Victoria was Queen.

As the last words died away, someone at her elbow said, "Good afternoon, Mrs. Smith. We were glad of your help in the discussion this afternoon. Of course you will become a member," and she felt that she must answer "Yes."

That evening as she looked over the handbook she said to herself, "The field is broad; yes, woman's work in the home is a great and grand work," and her husband caught the murmur and asked her what she meant, and she answered him by reading Rule No. 3 in the Women's Institute handbook, which states: "The objects of Women's Institutes shall be the dissemination of knowledge relating to domestic economy, including household architecture, with special attention to home sanitation; a better understanding of the economic and hygienic value of foods, clothing and fuels, and a more scientific care and training of children, with a view of raising the general standard of health and morals of our people."

"CATHERINE BELL."

Wellington Co., Ont.

Ontario Automobile Law.

In the Statutes of Ontario for 1903, are included laws for the governing of the running of automobiles. In the first place it is enacted that anyone who owns an automobile must pay to the Ontario Government the sum of \$2 for registration fees. It is also laid down that the speed of automobiles in cities, towns and villages must not exceed ten miles per hour, and on country roads fifteen miles per hour. Road-racing anywhere is absolutely barred. If an automobile is in danger of frightening horses seriously, the automobile must be stopped till the horse or horses are out of danger's view, and at all crossings automobiles must slow down. The statutes were assented to in June, 1903.

Once a reader, always a reader, is the way with subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate. Why? Because it pays them to do so. Induce your neighbor to try it.

DAIRY

First-prize Butter from "Deep-setting" Cream.

I am glad you have asked me how I made the prize butter (best tub not less than 30 lbs.), as dairymen have come to think good butter cannot be made without a cream separator. This is not so, as shown by results at Toronto Exposition. For the past fifteen years I had been taking first at our county fair, even competing against those using separators, and concluded this year to send to Toronto with the butter-makers of the Dominion, when I found I could still hold a place in the front rank.

To begin with the raising of the cream: We have an excellent cold water spring on the premises, having a covering to protect it from the sun. We use deep cans, holding about three gallons, arranged so they will float in the water, twelve hours being sufficient to raise the cream. As it took two days to gather enough cream for the churning, we kept it cool, stirring well each time fresh cream was added, until twelve hours of churning. The cream was then brought to a temperature of 64 degrees, when it presented a nice satiny surface, with a pleasant acid flavor. It was then considered ready for the churn. We used a barrel churn, and churned at a temperature of 65 degrees, in from one-half to three-quarters of an hour. When it was in granular form the buttermilk was drawn off, and the butter washed twice in the churn with water at 52 degrees, then taken from the churn and salted seven-eighths ounce to pound butter, with improved dairy salt, and worked by pressing so as to preserve the grain. The coloring at the time of making butter for exhibition was a small matter, only using five drops to gallon cream. Then with a good herd of Jerseys, being scrupulously clean in all details of the process, I do not see why prize-butter should not be made at every farm dairy.

Leeds Co., Ont.

A. D. DELONG.

Pure Milk for Prize Cheese.

In making our exhibition cheese (awarded first, best two Canadian flats) we simply followed our daily routine of work, but paying special attention in selecting the milk, using only the milk from cows pasturing in clean places, and delivered in clean cans, and it is due to this that I owe most of our success.

The milk having been well aired and cooled, we were able to use about three-quarter per cent. of pure culture starter in ripening, and when it showed .20 on the acidimeter, three ounces of Hansen's rennet to the 1,000 pounds of milk were added, which was sufficient to coagulate the milk fit for cutting in thirty minutes. After cutting with a 3-8 inch horizontal and a 5-16 inch perpendicular knife, the curd was stirred for fifteen minutes before applying any steam to the vat; and in forty-five minutes after cutting the temperature was raised to 98° Fahr., and maintained at this for two and three-quarter hours, when the whey was removed. The curd was then well cooked, having a springy feel, and showed .20 on the acidimeter, and when stirred out and packed showed .32 of acid on the acidimeter.

Fifteen minutes after matting, the curd was cut into strips about six inches wide and kept turned every fifteen minutes for two and three-quarter hours, when it was put through a Barnard mill. It was then quite fibery, and showed .90 of acid on the acidimeter.

After milling, the curd was well stirred, and exposed to the fresh air every twenty minutes for two and a quarter hours, when a test of the oozy whey showed 1.20 of acid on the acidimeter, and the curd felt silky and mellow.

Salt was then applied and evenly distributed in five or six applications; two and three-quarter pounds of Windsor to the thousand of milk being used.

In thirty minutes the salt was well dissolved and the curd felt firm, yet mellow, and had a temperature of 80° Fahr. It was then weighed and put in the hoops and pressed gradually and constantly for forty-five minutes, when they were taken out and bandaged and finished as neatly as possible.

They were then left in the presses till the following morning, when they were again turned in the hoops and pressed for two days, which is much better than twenty or twenty-two hours. After this pressing the cheese were taken from the hoops and placed for curing in a room where the temperature did not go above sixty-five degrees Fahr. Here they were turned every day and sprayed with formalin to prevent mould from forming till they were boxed up and forwarded to the exhibition.

Lanark Co., Ont.

C. A. PUBLLOW.

Buttermaking Competition and Dairy Products at Western Fair.

The competition in buttermaking at the London Exhibition was again a great success. To say that the spectators were interested would be putting it mildly. So close was the contest, and so intense was the interest, that enthusiasm ran high. When the final contest was on, the people could not keep their seats. The excited onlookers urged on the contestants, and cheer after cheer went up from the crowd as one after another gave the signal to the judge that his or her work was completed, there being just one-half minute difference in the time taken by each.

To lessen the tendency of racing, it has been suggested that instead of all commencing work at the same moment, that there be an interval of ten minutes between each one. This would also avoid crowding at the water-tanks, scales, etc., and would give the hurried visitor a chance to see the various stages of buttermaking in a few minutes.

BEST FEATURE OF THE FAIR.

Among the many favorable remarks passed by the spectators was one to this effect, that the buttermaking contest was one of the best and most helpful features of the Western Fair. Probably next year the fair board will arrange for two classes, a professional and a non-professional. At the present time there is just one class open to buttermakers, farmers' wives or daughters, or help (male or female), in any farm dairy in Canada.

The judging of the class was done by Miss Bella Millar, of Guelph, formerly instructor in the Western Dairy School. There were five competing, and the prizes were awarded to the following:

- First prize, \$30.00, to Miss M. Green, Loyal, Ont.
- Second prize, \$20.00, to Miss M. Hunter, Rockton, Ont.
- Third prize, \$15.00, to Miss Janet Stewart, Hampstead, Ont.
- Fourth prize, \$8.00, to Miss G. McGill, Eramosa, Ont.

It might be stated that these ladies have all won prizes before, and are no novices at the work. Last year Miss Green won first place at Toronto in the professional class, also first at London. This year she took second in the professional class and first in the professional "free-for-all" at Toronto.

Miss Hunter took first in the professional and second in the "free-for-all" at Toronto this year, and last year in the non-professional class Miss Stewart and Miss McGill took first and second places.

Mr. Geo. Barr, Superintendent of the Strathroy Dairy School, gave the opening address in the dairy building. He spoke of the nature of the competition, the method of making the awards, etc. The buttermaking department was taken charge of by Mr. Gilchrist Stewart, who gave short addresses each day on dairy topics, and also explained to the audience the different operations as the contestants carried on the work. The audience was free to ask any questions along dairy lines, and was much helped by the clear and ready answers given.

Mr. Stewart has not only made a study of dairying and dairy methods in Canada and the United States, but also in England and on the continent, and his addresses were listened to with much interest. Some of the points noted in his talks were the need of studying and supplying what the market demands, and how trade is lost by not doing so; the need of producing a superior article and producing it cheaply, for on that hinges the profit of any business; the need for the producers of the milk supplying the raw material in first-class condition, because the weal or woe of the dairy industry is in their hands; the need of studying the signs of the times and introducing modern methods in dairying as well as in all other lines of business. When explaining the work that was being carried on in the dairy room, Mr. Stewart's remarks might have been entitled

"THE REASON WHY."

Why scald and cool the utensils? To fill the pores of the wood and prevent the butter sticking.

Why strain the cream? To prevent white specks in the butter.

Why add water to the churn when the cream thickens? To dilute the cream sufficiently to allow it to drop.

Why stop the churn when the butter is in the granular form? You make a better quality of goods. It is easier to drain off the buttermilk and easier to wash and salt the butter.

Why weigh the butter and salt for each churning? For accuracy, so that the salt may be uniform from day to day.

Why leave the butter for a time and finish the working later? To allow the salt to dissolve and become evenly distributed through the butter, and thus prevent mottles.

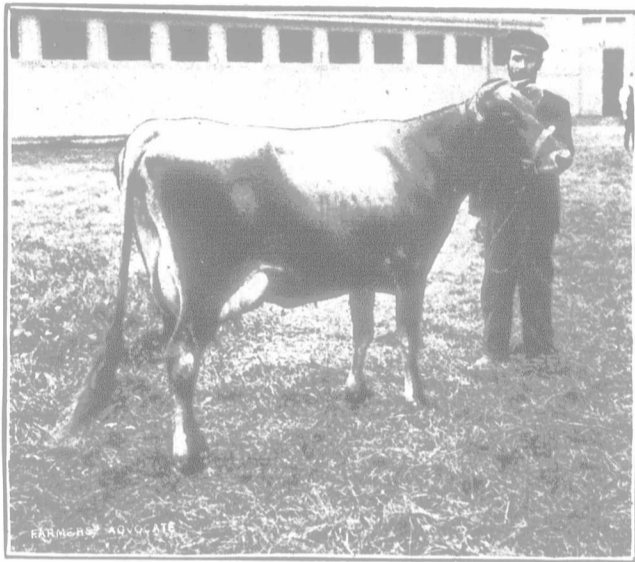
These are in brief a few of the questions and

answers of a session in the working dairy, and no farm buttermaker could be present and not be benefited by what he saw and heard.

It is to be regretted that the space for the spectators is so limited, as not one-quarter of the people who wanted to witness the work could get near, and it is to be hoped that the Ontario Government will give the Western Fair Board substantial aid towards erecting a building suitable for the competitions and for the dairy products.

THE CHEESE AND BUTTER.

About the finest collection of cheese ever seen in the Dominion was to be seen at London, and



DOLLY OF PINE RIDGE 168279.

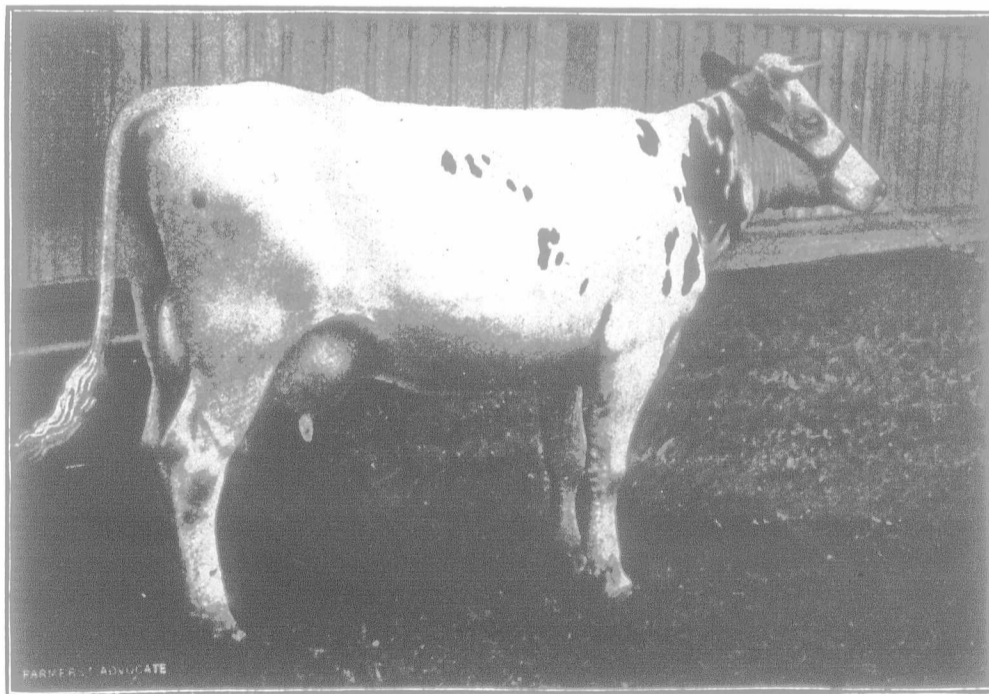
First-prize three-year-old Jersey cow at Toronto Exhibition, 1903. (See Gossip, page 930.)

OWNED BY WM. WILLIS & SON, NEWMARKET, ONT.

yet seen with regret, as the excellent quality was in a very short time spoiled by being kept in a building entirely unsuited for such a product. With the very warm weather and no means of cooling the building, the fat of the cheese was soon running out on the shelves, and the texture of the cheese ruined. The cheese exhibit was highly praised by experts, especially those made in June and July.

The butter, both from the creameries and from the farm dairies, was of excellent quality, and was kept in good condition in the small refrigerator room in the dairy building. Mr. I. W. Steinhoff, of Stratford, was judge of both the cheese and butter, and was pleased with the quality of the goods shown.

The cream separator companies also made a splendid showing. Ten companies made displays, and it is to be hoped that when the much-needed



CAR BORN DE KOL.

First in three-year-old Holstein cow class at the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions, and sweepstakes Holstein female at both shows.

THE PROPERTY OF W. W. BROWN, LYN, ONTARIO.

new dairy building is erected, that the size will be sufficient to give each exhibitor ample room to show off his goods to advantage. Among the new features was a foot power whereby the operator's weight is utilized in running hand separators.

At the meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association, held in Toronto a few weeks ago, a resolution favoring preferential trade with Great Britain was carried, about two-thirds of those present voting for it.

The Hand Separator Problem.

This seems like a very modest and unassuming title, and a subject that might be handled with a few short, crisp sentences, but yet when we come to look over the field, we find there are a great many things that can be said pro and con, yet the "pro" side of the subject seems to me decidedly the most extensive, and should be given the most consideration.

The dairy farmers, isolated, as many of them are, handling from five to twenty-five cows on their limited area of ground, have been heard to complain that the life of the farmer was hard; that, in many ways, he does not have the same advantage with the rest of the world in piling up dollars, as if the piling up of wealth was the only end and the one course by which happiness and comfort could be secured in this world. I think the majority of the farmers do not take the right view of their vocation, but they are the most important link in this present-day civilization in all of the civilized countries of the world. Not only must they themselves live, but all the rest of the world depends upon their exertions and their labors to furnish the food supplies of all the people.

During the past twenty years, since the first cream separators were used on this continent, the business has grown until not only in this country, but in foreign countries where dairying is at all a part of agriculture, centrifugal cream separation is a fact. Dairying has been a profession, if we might so term it, or a part of agriculture from the earliest times. The keeping of cows and the production of milk, butter and cheese have always been the fashion. The use of these articles by all of the world is becoming more and more general. The demand for them is increasing much faster than the supply, i.e., for the best, and not of the medium and poorer grades. The advances that have been made in the methods of breeding cattle and caring for them, and the production and handling of milk in the retail way, have improved wonderfully in the last few years. There is available and at hand for the farmer and dairyman an amount of information along all these lines that have been worked out by patient, tireless, scientific people, who have given thought and labor to these subjects, as how to produce these very necessary articles of food at the very lowest cost. This information is available from so many sources that it would seem almost a crime for the farmer or dairyman not to avail himself of these opportunities; not to know how to produce these necessary articles of food at the least cost to himself and to the fertility of his farm, and yet in looking over the field we find that there are but a few farmers or dairymen, comparatively speaking, who are readers of farm literature. They seem to be afraid of what has been frequently termed "book learning," in connection with their everyday work, and are content to handle and care for cows that produce from \$15 to \$25 worth of product per year, instead of \$100 to \$200.

In the early introduction of the cream separator it required considerable time and hard work to convince creamerymen and dairymen that centrifugal cream separation had come to stay, and was a necessity.

The farmer is the beginning of the success in dairying. The contented and successful farmer is the one who makes it possible for a creamery to be prosperous and successful. If the hand separator will put money into the pockets of the farmer, the hand separator must and will prevail. If the hand separator will elevate the dairy industry from the drudgery of the past, the hand separator will prevail. If the hand separator enables the farmer to utilize one of the waste products of the dairy, namely, skim milk, to his profit and better advantage, the hand separator will prevail.

Now, the question to be settled, if any, is whether these three problems have been settled by the introduction of the hand separator to the dairy farmers of this country. Another difficult problem to be overcome, according to the experience of the creamery men who have largely adopted the hand separator system, is the quality of the goods.

Enumerating the advantages that come to the

farmer by the use of the hand separator, we may say:

First.—It costs less to get the raw product to the creamery in the shape of cream than in the shape of whole milk.

Second.—It costs less for the manufacturer to turn the raw product into the finished state, butter, thereby increasing the price the farmer will receive for his raw product.

Third.—It enables the farmer to utilize his skim milk to much better advantage than any other method, because of the quality and time at which he can use it.

Fourth.—It enables the creameryman and farmer to work together to better advantage, creating a harmony of interests which are most beneficial to the upbuilding of the dairy industry from both the cream-producing and butter-making lines. It is an axiom that "nothing is ever settled until it is settled right," and it seems to me that the hand separator version had been settled because of the increased number in use, not only among ordinary everyday farmers, who make their own butter, but among the large number of farmers who are supplying cream to the larger and more important creameries manufacturing butter from this product. As a proof of the ultimate success of the hand separator system for operating creameries and producing a first-class article of butter, I can refer to a large number of establishments in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas, where the cream from hundreds of dairies is being received from distances as far as two hundred miles. These creameries are under contract to deliver each week to their customers goods that will grade in the ordinary markets "extras." They have solved the problem of how to make "extras" from hand separator cream. It is not so much the question as to quality, it is simply a matter of educating the farmers to take better care of their cream than they have been accustomed to do, thereby resulting in a quality of goods that will find favor in the best and most particular markets of the world.

Canadian farmers are situated probably as favorably if not more so than in any other section for the adoption of the hand-separator system. They have been accustomed to handling their dairies in the most cleanly way; they have the hillside pastures, which furnishes flavor to the milk; they have the clear, running streams of water, which is an important adjunct to the production of high-grade milk, and all that is required to make dairying a success with them is the adoption of a system that is profitable.

All over Canada to-day the farmers are waking up to the fact that they have a veritable gold mine in their elegant pastures and clear running streams, and are adopting the hand separator system, utilizing their product in that way to their very great pecuniary advantage. The problem in all lines of manufacture is how best to make a first-class article with the least possible cost. In this particular line (buttermaking) the hand separator has settled the question permanently. The cost to the farmer is about 25% less than it was formerly by using the old setting system, and his skim milk is more valuable as a feed.

With these facts, which are easily proven, it seems to me that the hand separator problem has been solved, and that the creamerymen and farmers have, perforce, adopted the hand separator system to make both ends of the business profitable.

Wellington Co.

GEO. DUNFORD.

Bringing Up the Standard.

Some interesting facts in connection with dairy cows are brought into prominence in Bulletin 85 of the Illinois Experiment Station. The bulletin comprises a report of the work of eight herds for a year. Some of the herds returned their owners a good profit, others a small profit, and one herd was kept at a loss. Six herds out of the eight contained cows that did not pay for the feed they consumed. The cow that yielded the most product gave 8,949 pounds of milk, and made 472 pounds of butter. The poorest cow produced 1,482 pounds of milk, which made 68 pounds of butter. The average production for seven of the herds was 4,721 pounds of milk, 3.67 per cent. fat, 173 pounds of butter-fat, and 202 pounds of butter. The most profitable cow gave a net profit of \$57.22, and the poorest cow was kept at an actual loss of \$17.83. The average net profit was \$9.96 per cow. The results show that the average production of the dairy cow can be doubled, and the profit increased fourfold at little expense to the farmer. To accomplish this better feed and better care for the stock and the constant use of the scales and Babcock test are required. In the experiment the average net profit per cow appeared very large even in those herds that received the best treatment for the year. It is to be noted that these cows were in herds where the attention was given to the improvement of their production.

How Prize Stiltons were Made.

The Canadian stilton cheese shown by us at the Toronto Exhibition were of the ordinary make of the factory, no special milk being used or method adopted in making them. We receive the milk from twenty farmers, each drawing their own milk, and we make on an average about 12 tons of cheese each month. The milk commences to arrive at the factory at six o'clock in the morning, and at eight o'clock is generally all delivered. If the milk is very sweet we start to heat it up as soon as 1,000 pounds or more is run into the vat, and raise it slowly to 86° Fahr., bringing it to that temperature by the time that the vat is full. We then add the coloring, using 1½ ounces diluted in a half-gallon of water to each 1,000 pounds of milk; we then use the rennet test to ascertain if it is ready to set, which is done by taking eight ounces of milk in a graduated glass, and putting a small piece of a match or cork into it, and then adding a dram of rennet of known strength, and stirring for eight seconds, and if it starts to thicken in 18 or 20 seconds, which is observed by the stoppage of the cork, it is ready for the rennet. If it does not thicken for 35 or 40 seconds, we use a starter of sour milk, prepared by adding two parts of good milk to one of spring water, and keeping it over until the following day in a stone churn. We use three pounds of this to 1,000 pounds of milk, and stir it into the milk, and stir every ten or fifteen minutes until the desired degree of ripeness is obtained, then add the rennet, using from three to four ounces diluted in two quarts of water to each 1,000 pounds of milk, or sufficient to start coagulation in twelve minutes. When curd is ready to cut, which is determined by inserting the finger under the curd and raising it towards the surface until it breaks clean, we use both horizontal and vertical knives twice. The horizontal first lengthwise, then the perpendicular crosswise and lengthwise, and finish with the horizontal lengthwise; then commence stirring with the hands for ten minutes, rub off any curd which adheres to the side of the vat, and add steam, gently at first, and increasing as the heating goes on. We use a hand-rake after it reaches 92°. We generally heat to 102° (although 98° is quite high enough in some localities), and occupy from 45 to 50 minutes in heating. We always aim at keeping the curd in the vat from two and a half to three hours from the time we start cooking. After the steam is turned off we stir for ten minutes and let settle, then at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes, until ready to dip (this we ascertain by the hot-iron test, which is done by heating an iron rod or piece of steam-pipe, taking a handful of curd, press the whey out of it, and if when applied to the iron it will draw out fine quarter inch, it is ready to dip); we then draw off the whey, dip into a curd sink, stir four times, pile up and cover. After it becomes matted, which takes about fifteen minutes, we cut into pieces six inches wide and turn over, leaving an inch or two between the pieces; in fifteen minutes we pile two deep, and keep turning every fifteen minutes until ready for milling. This we ascertain by the curd becoming mellow and flaky, and when a piece is pressed in the hand it shows some butter. After milling we stir twice and cover up to keep curd warm, afterwards stirring once every twenty minutes until ready to salt, which we know by the soft, silky feel and buttery appearance of the curd. We then leave it uncovered for ten minutes and salt, using 2½ pounds of best dry salt to each 100 pounds of curd. In twenty minutes turn the curd over and put to press at a temperature between 78° and 82°; after pressing gradually for thirty minutes we bandage, using hot water on press cloths to face the cheese and give them a good rind. The cheese are taken from the hoops the following day about three o'clock, and put in the curing-room; turned over once a day in warm weather and every second day in cool weather. Our curing-room is an ordinary two-story frame building, lath and plastered ceiling ten feet from floor, and ventilated by openings through floor and roof. As our cheese are handled mostly by one firm and moved out every ten days or so, we use no artificial means of controlling the temperature, which is generally maintained between 58 and 65 degrees.

CONNOLLY BROS.

East Nissouri Cheese Factory.

Canadian Butter in England.

Canadian butter has been selling lately in England, salted, at 93 to 94 shillings per cwt., and unsalted at 98 shillings. The Investors' Review says Canadian shippers of butter should pay attention to regularity in the arrivals of their shipments, as until they do so they will be at a serious disadvantage in fighting for the British market with continental competitors who have adopted the system of weekly arrivals to meet their customers' requirements.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

The Fruit Exhibit at Toronto.

The fruit exhibit was fully up to that of other years in quantity, and better in quality. There was a fine display of all kinds of fruit congenial to this country, and the competition was keen. In the large collection of apples, the Bay of Quinte district, as usual, came out ahead. In the collection of forty varieties, the first prize went to Harry Dempsey, and his collection was certainly a fine one; the second to Mr. Ouderdonk, who is also a Bay of Quinte man. The third went to Harry Marshall, of Hamilton. Through all the sections and classes in apples, the competition was close, and anything to capture the red ticket had to be of high quality, and the lion's share of the prizes seemed to go to the Bay of Quinte, the famous apple district of Eastern Ontario. But when we come to pears and grapes, the Niagara Peninsula takes the cake. In peaches and plums also they are not easily beaten, although, judging from the exhibit of Mr. Hilborn, in the experimental section, the county of Essex would make them look well to their laurels if they came into competition with them. In the

DISTRICT COMPETITION.

the township of Niagara and the St. Catharines Horticultural Association were the competitors. The Niagara exhibitors put up the finest and most artistic display of fruits ever shown in the building, but they were thrown out by the judges for not complying with the rules, which required all fruits to be labelled. This they refused to do, for the good reason, as they said, that the artistic beauty of the whole exhibit would be spoiled by being plastered all over with labels. Of course, rules governing exhibits must be complied with, but it was thought by many that they might have been less exacting in this case, especially as it was a special exhibit, and a precedent for a departure from the strict enforcement of the general rules was afforded last year by the judges awarding first prize to the Niagara exhibit, none of their fruit being labelled. However, the judges recommended that a special prize be awarded for their magnificent display.

These district competitions should be encouraged, and if more of them could be induced to compete, what a great addition and attraction it would be to the fruit display.

There was a grand exhibit of grapes, one of the finest probably ever shown at the Fair, and the judges had their work cut out for them. It took nearly a whole day to get through all the exhibits. The Niagara Peninsula is certainly the Garden of Canada, so far as grapes are concerned, and the bulk of the prizes went their way. W. J. Stewart, of Homer, won the silver medal for a large collection, with Louis Haynes, of St. Catharines, second, and J. H. Smith, of the same place, a good third. The other prizes were pretty well divided throughout the Peninsula and Burlington and Hamilton districts.

THE FRUIT STATIONS.

The Experimental Fruit Stations had probably the best exhibit they have ever shown, but were very much hampered and crowded for room. Mr. Hilborn, from Essex County, had a fine display of peaches and plums, some forty varieties in all. He considers the Yellow St. John, Fitzgerald, New Prolific and Ingol's Mammoth as a good commercial list of peaches for his section, covering the season for early, medium and late.

Mr. Mitchell, whose station is at Clarksburg, in the heart of the Georgian Bay fruit section, had a splendid exhibit of apples and plums, the two fruits in which that region excels. There were in all some 110 varieties. In apples, the Gravenstein, Spy, Baldwin, King and Greenings were the favorites, and in plums, Reibe Claude, Bradshaw and Glass Seedling were his favorites.

Mr. Huggard, of the Whitby Station, had apples, pears and plums, 139 varieties in all. Mr. Huggard's specialty is pears, but of the great number already tested very few are recommended for planting. His choice for export pears is Clairgean, Lamo Bon, President Druard, and Anjou; for home market, Bartlett and Clapp's and for dessert, the Little Sechel.

Mr. Pettit, of Winona, whose specialty is grapes, had a fine-looking exhibit of 66 varieties, but he has the same story to tell as other experimenters, that of the great number of varieties under test scarcely one comes up to the old varieties that have been grown for years in the Niagara Peninsula. Such varieties as Concord, Warden, Wilder, Delaware, Niagara and other old stand-bys are not likely to be replaced by any of the new varieties yet tested.

Mr. Storrington, whose station is in the county of Essex, had apples and plums—66 varieties in all—on exhibit, but one of his specialties was cherries, of which he has some 66 varieties under cultivation. These he is unable to strain as no provision has as yet been made by the Board for preserving perishable fruits for exhibition.

Donald Jones, whose station is in the St.

Lawrence Valley, showed some fifty varieties, mostly apples. The best commercial apples in that section are the Snow and Scarlet Pippin, the latter said to be a seedling of the Snow. Mr. Jones grows enormous crops of these varieties.

Mr. Dempsey, of the Bay of Quinte Station, whose specialty is apples, showed 150 varieties. But here again the same story comes in—very few of them are recommended for cultivation. Mr. Dempsey's commercial list includes (covering the season) Duchess (Blenheim), Snow, Spy, Stark, Ontario, Ben Davis, and perhaps one or two others, but the list would not be large.

Mr. Caston, of Simcoe County, had 95 varieties of fruit, including about twenty varieties of cherries and other fruits in solution. Of the many Russian apples tested, one known as the raspberry is an excellent dessert apple, of about the same season as the Duchess, and only one can be called a winter variety, the Bogandoff. Of the Russian cherries, Orel 24 has proved decidedly the best, both in tree and fruit. Mr. Caston thinks he has an acquisition in an apple called the "Peerless," originated in Minnesota. It is a large, handsome apple, in season about Christmas, and would vie with the King in the British market. The Ontario is also a favorite, and seems to attain to great perfection in Simcoe County. The Northern Spy is also in high favor, and Mr. Caston reports a good crop of them this year and of first-class quality.

NEW BUILDING WANTED.

A meeting of the Board of Control and some of the experimenters was held in the institute tent on Wednesday, to discuss several matters in connection with their work. It was decided that a station for testing hardy fruits should be started some place in New Ontario. It was also decided that New Liskeard would be the proper place for it, and a committee was appointed to report to the board later on, as to what should be done. A committee was also appointed to act with one from the fruit growers to urge upon the fair directors the necessity of providing a new building for the fruit, as more room is needed, and a special section ought to be set apart for experimental exhibits, the space allotted at present being entirely too small. The building now used for fruit is needed for flowers, as more room is now needed in that department, and a new building is certainly needed for fruit.

POINTS FOR THE TRADE.

The Dominion inspectors had a corner in the Manufacturers' Building, where they had barrels, hales, presses, and all the materials for demonstrating the proper packing of fruit. This was an interesting spot for those interested in the fruit trade, and Mr. McNeil and his assistants were mostly kept busy discussing matters in connection with the trade. Some of the points brought out were: The bushel box for early and fancy fruit: for perishable fruits, such as plums and peaches for the Northwest trade, a small shallow box; barrels for export should be well made of good material, and should have eight hoops: more apples are injured by too much pressure than are from lack of it. If barrels are well shaken on a solid plank or floor, there is no need for the amount of pressure that is usually put on them in order to keep them tight.

TOO MANY PLUMS.

From reports of large growers of plums, it is quite evident that unless outside markets can be found for them, it's high time to call a halt in the planting of plum trees. Thousands of bushels will not be picked. It will not pay. The market is glutted with them. It is also questionable whether it is advisable to extend the planting of peaches to any great extent, unless the Northwest can absorb most of the surplus. If California plums are profitably shipped to England, why not Canadian also? Peaches and plums are such perishable fruits, that if the market is to be extended for them, the conditions and facilities for transport will need to be complete and adequate. To secure this, the growers should concentrate their energies and best efforts.

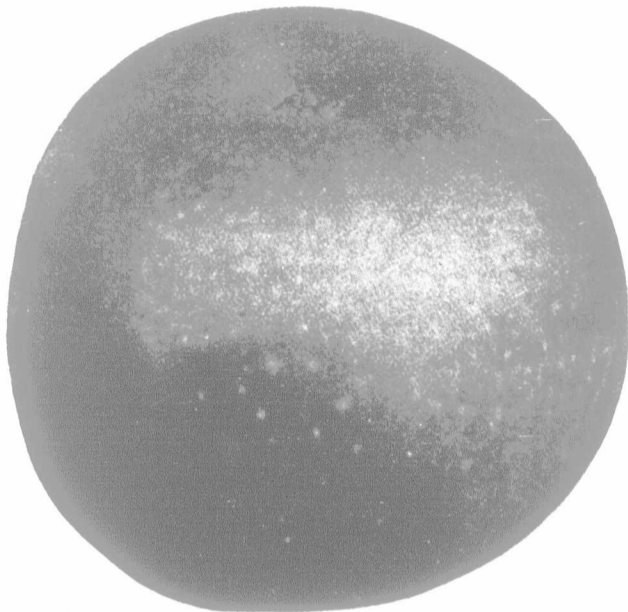
Note.—Uniformity is one of the main points in fruit packing; without this we cannot hope for success; and quality—first, last and all the time.

Altering Grade Marks.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, says in reference to this matter: Shippers who still use the old system of marking fruit, "xxx," "xx" and "x" instead of "No. 1," "No. 2" and "No. 3" (which mean the same thing), should always enclose the two lower grade marks, "xx" and "x" in a circle, oval or diamond, in order that dealers who handle the packages may not have an opportunity of injuring their reputation by adding "x" to "raise the grade." This practice, though common, has come under the notice of the Division, and is liable to cause trouble to the original packer, whose name is on the package.

The King Apple.

That Canada produces the finest and best-flavored apples in the world is now a well-established fact, the prices obtained in the British markets being usually two or three shillings per barrel higher than those sent from the United States. There is, however, one exception, that of the Newton Pippin, grown in the Hudson River Valley, and to a limited extent in one or two other sections. This apple usually scores the highest prices of anything in the apple line. It



THE KING APPLE.

being an old favorite with the wealthy class, it is called the rich man's apple. Of our Canadian apples, the King is the highest-priced, and often goes several shillings over any other. When well grown, it is certainly a magnificent apple. It excels as a dessert apple, having a rich, aromatic flavor. It is also an excellent cooker. It is said to have originated in New Jersey, and is now widely disseminated, but on account of lack of hardiness it does not succeed over so wide a range as the Spy. It has three prominent faults. The tree is tender, too tender to succeed very far outside of the peach belt. It drops its fruit badly when near maturity. But its most prominent fault is its poor bearing qualities. It is a rare sight to see a King with a good crop on it. So pronounced is this feature that many growers denounce it as too unprofitable to grow. It can, however, be greatly improved by top-grafting it on some hardy stock. In this way, it will grow and thrive where the tree itself would be too tender. It should be grafted on some

seems to find a congenial climate in the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, where it succeeds fairly well. In southern sections it is classed as a fall apple, while in the Georgian Bay district it is decidedly a winter apple.

The Plum Crop.

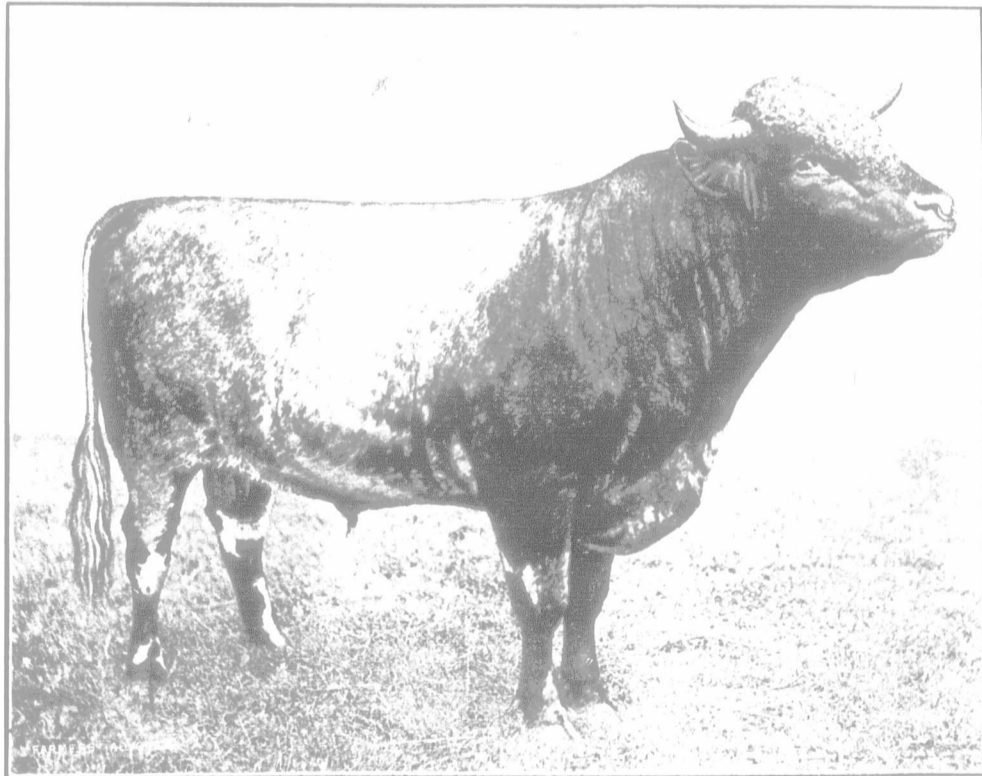
Plums are divided into three classes—the European, the Japan, and the American. In point of quality, the European is far ahead of the others, though both the Japan and American varieties will succeed over a wider range. The European varieties succeed best in close proximity to large bodies of water. They succeed admirably in the Niagara Peninsula, with Lake Ontario on one side and Lake Erie on the other; also, in the Georgian Bay district, where there is a large stretch of open water all through the winter. The ability of the plum to produce an enormous crop has been so fully demonstrated this year that the question arises just now whether it is not time to call a halt in the planting of plums. On the whole, they may be said to be a drug on the market this year. Thousands of bushels were never picked, and thousands of baskets were sent to market that did not pay cost of baskets and freight. The worst feature about the marketing of the plum is its perishable nature. On account of this they cannot be marketed in the best condition. It is necessary to pick them before they are ripe, and in this condition they do not obtain their full flavor. Just here is a point in which the Japan varieties have an advantage. They can be picked before maturity, and will acquire maturity and full flavor in the basket, in this feature resembling a pear.

Can plums be transported to outside markets successfully? Until this question is solved it would be foolish to attempt to extend the planting. There are a few places outside and away from the great plum districts where it might pay to plant a few trees for a purely local market on a limited scale, but it is painfully evident that the planting of commercial orchards of plums is vastly overdone. A large outside market must be found or the production greatly reduced before plums can be grown with any certainty of profit.

Cross-fertilization of Apple Blossoms.

In the September number of the Horticulturist there is an interesting article on the above subject, by H. S. Peart, of the Ontario Agricultural College. This is a subject of vital importance to the fruit-grower. Mr. Peart's investigations, so far as they have gone, indicate that many of our best varieties of apples are not able to fertilize their own blossoms. It has been quite customary with growers in the past to plant large blocks of one favorite variety. The idea of fertility or sterility of the blossoms never entered their head. There had been no investigations made,

and, in fact, the question had not been raised at that time. And, as yet, no extended investigations have been made in this country to determine definitely as to which varieties and to what extent they are sterile or fertile. Work along this line should be pushed by our experimental farms until something definite, some accurate and reliable data can be obtained for the guidance of planters. The work, to be reliable, would need to be extended to several years and under varying conditions. It would be an interesting subject for investigation. There is no doubt better results are obtained by mixing varieties. Even those varieties that are self-fertile will be better to have their pollen intermixed with other fertile sorts, which is done by the wind when in close proximity to each other, and more especially by the bees and other insects. There is also evidence sufficient to warrant the statement that not only the ability to set fruit, but the size and quality of the fruit itself, are dependent on cross-fertilization to a far larger extent than most people are aware of. It will not be necessary, according to the evidence obtained by Mr. Peart, to mix up with undesirable



VICEROY = 39913 =.

Two-year-old Shorthorn bull at head of herd of John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, Ont., to be sold at auction, October 15. Sire Imp. Knuckle Duster, dam Vain Maid, by Abbotsford. (See advt., page 911; Goslip, page 912.)

stock that is naturally very productive. Its productive quality is greatly improved by top-grafting. Being an apple of such fine appearance and high quality and such a favorite in the best markets, it should not be discarded until it has had a fair trial, top-grafted on some good stock. If the King is to remain on our commercial list of apples, this is decidedly the best and most profitable way to grow it, and no orchardist should attempt to grow it in any other way. It

ble varieties, as many of our best commercial sorts, such as Baldwin, Ontario and Greening, have fertile blossoms. The time of blooming of each variety, so as to have a fertile and sterile sort that will bloom at the same time set near each other: it will take time to get reliable data on that point, as the dates will vary in different years.

This is a subject that should interest fruit-growers. They should study the subject well, and when planting trees, avoid planting large blocks of any one variety alone.

Fall Apples.

A writer in a New York State paper, the Country Gentleman, advises growing early apples for the British market, and says these varieties will pay better than the winter sorts. There are some who pose as authorities on this side of the line, offering advice of the same kind. Intending planters should be careful about accepting advice of this kind. There is this to be said of the early varieties: they are mostly hardy sorts, and succeed over a wider range of territory than most of our winter apples. They are also, as a rule, more regular and abundant bearers. But when we consider the market side of the question, it is another story.

The home market cannot take but a small percentage of them, for they come in when the market is full of plums, pears and peaches. When there is an average crop of apples in Britain and on the Continent, these fall apples must come in competition with the home-grown apples if they are sent to these countries, and it is only in a year like the present, when the British crop is a failure, that paying prices can be got for them with any degree of certainty. They are harvested when the weather is warm, and unless handled in cold storage (which is expensive) they are very likely to arrive with a large percentage of them in bad condition. The men who handle apples in Canada have not had a happy experience with fall apples. Many cargoes have been shipped that did not bring enough to pay the freight charges. There are far too many fall apples planted now. In the orchards of this country they are lying under the trees, thousands of bushels of them. Buyers who have a lot of them bought cannot handle them quickly enough to save them. Everyone who has any knowledge of our export trade knows that the British crop in a normal year does not affect our winter apples only to a very slight extent, it being pretty well worked off by Christmas, the bulk of it earlier than that, but it does come in direct competition with our fall apples. We hear about a fancy trade for apples wrapped in paper and put up in small packages, but to what extent could this fancy trade be exploited? The bulk of our apples could not be handled that way. The season for handling the crop is short, and it is a difficult matter to get it handled properly under present conditions. Buyers will always pay more and compete more keenly for orchards where the varieties are almost wholly made up of good winter sorts. In most years, the buyer would much rather avoid the early varieties, but where the orchards are mixed he has to take them all to get the winter varieties, and one of his chief troubles is to get the early stuff worked off without loss. It would be a step in the right direction if about half or more of the fall varieties were top worked over to Spies, Baldwins, Ontario and Kings. The great bulk of our apples are mostly stored and repacked for export. Only good, hard-keeping sorts can be handled profitably in this way. This system is likely to continue. The crop can be saved more quickly, as there is not the time and care required in packing as if the apples were put up for direct shipment. It enables the buyer to extend his shipments through the whole winter, and put each variety on the market at the most suitable time. And the apples once secured and stored, more time and care can be given to the work of packing for export.

Under present conditions, and so far as the outlook for the future of the trade is concerned, the advice to grow more early apples is of very doubtful value, and is not likely to be accepted by experienced and intelligent growers.

Beneficial.

I might just here say I admire your valuable paper very much, and would not like to part with it, as I think it contains very valuable information that certainly will benefit every farmer in this grand country of ours, Canada.
Waterloo Co., Ont. MENNO L. WEBER.

Fair Painter—I hope you don't mind my scratching in your field?

Farmers' Club, no, missie! You keep the birds off the grass, there's an ordinary scarecrow.—
1214 St. George.

APIARY.

Possibilities in Beekeeping.

As an example of the mistaken idea which so many people have of the possibilities for beekeeping in Western Canada, the following introduction to a letter received by Mr. J. J. Gunn, Honor, from a beekeeper in Brome, Que., is a fair example:

"I have been reading an article of yours in the July number of the 'Farmer's Advocate' regarding beekeeping in Manitoba. I am greatly surprised if you are correctly quoted, as I always thought your Province was altogether too cold and that bees would starve to death owing to no honey plants."

The writer goes on to ask a number of questions regarding the system of wintering, the price of colonies, the home market for honey, the best location, etc., sufficient to show that he was seriously considering the advisability of going into the business in this country.

Although a delusion exists elsewhere in regard to the possibilities of beekeeping in this country, and the real conditions are by no means known as they should, we do not have to go outside our own limits to find many persons who look upon beekeeping as an industry foreign to this country. It would seem that the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association was not organized too soon. Is it not time that everyone was made to know that the busy bee can gather just as much honey here as in any other clime?

POULTRY.

Dispose on Time.

Fortunately for poultry-raisers, Thanksgiving Day comes early in the season now, and so gives one a chance to dispose of some of the fatted stock. Generally, many of the larger fowl are ready at this time of the year, and the trouble and expense formerly increased by having to keep turkeys, ducks and geese until late in November for Thanksgiving Day was no inconsiderable item.

For the great national holiday, which is now two weeks off, it would be well to pen up some of the most forward fowl in a separate compartment and give them extra feed and attention, so that they may be at their best. The others that are more backward can yet be left in growing condition for a few weeks before being forced for the Christmas trade.

Just how long ducks would be kept were it not for the fact of their being required for the Christmas and New Year's feasts, is hard to tell. Certain it is that ducks that are hatched in early summer easily eat much more than they are worth when kept until Christmas, and it is only because the feed of a few ducks is so small a consideration compared with the total income of the farm, that they are kept at all after they have reached maturity. With a market offered at an early Thanksgiving season, it might be the better course to dispose of all the ducks that can be got ready rather than carry them over until December, even though the price then should be a little better. With the other fowl conditions are somewhat different, as all other classes are much better foragers and less ravenous feeders than ducks. Turkeys and hens roaming the stubble fields and foraging about the straw stacks keep in growing condition until quite late in the season, and by so doing are quite cheaply kept. But if all their food had to be purchased or provided for out of the grain bin, they doubtless would lead much shorter lives.

Fix a Utility Standard.

One of the most urgently-needed innovations in most poultry yards is a standard up to which the hens would be required to live. Such a mark might first be set at 150 eggs for each hen per year, and gradually raised to the 200 line. With different breeds the standard would necessarily have to vary, as the sole work of some breeds is egg production, while other hens not only lay eggs but spend considerable time raising a flock of chickens. In any case some useful standard of utility is required. Time and energy without stint are spent in endeavors to bring birds up to certain fancy standards of color, but there is comparatively little attention given to a utility standard. Fancy standards will always be actively pursued by the fanciers, but the utility standard can best be established and advanced upon the farm. No more interesting task can be undertaken by the member of the family whose work it is to care for the poultry than to set to work to bring every bird in the flock up to the one hundred and fifty or two hundred egg record per annum. Such a task, of course, involves extra work with improved appliances, in the way of trap nests, but if poultry are to be kept for what can be made out of them, rather than as a mere necessity or farm appendage, then their usefulness must be enhanced, and the useless members of the flock weeded out. In the latter course lies the road to profit in poultry-keeping, for never yet has a per-

son set about a systematic study of his flock but he has found useless members of the same living at the expense of the more industrious.

Do Illustration Poultry Stations Pay?

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The criticism in the House of Commons on July 29th of the illustration poultry work of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, was principally due to the fact that in Government business the fiscal year (July 1st to June 30th) is used for the public accounts, instead of the calendar year (Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st). For that reason, necessary expenses incurred during the months of April, May and June in equipping an Illustration Breeding Station with houses, incubators, brooders, eggs for hatching, etc., were shown in the report of the Auditor-General before the House, while it was not possible to show in the same report the revenue derived from the sale of the chickens during the fall and winter, and which revenue will appear in the next year's report. This operated most unfairly against the Bowmanville, Ont., Station, which was established in the spring of 1902. The expenses of installing the Station were \$225.29, and the revenue shown in the report was only 66 cents. The revenue derived from the sale of the Bowmanville chickens after the 1901-2 year closed amounted to \$326.84, so that this amount also should be added to the 66 cents shown in the report. It is learned that of the \$326.84, \$105.84 was paid to the Station by the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, Ont.; \$166.60 by Mr. Henry Gatehouse, Montreal, Que.; and \$27.25 by farmers in the vicinity of Bowmanville, for pure-bred cockerels and pullets for the improvement of their flocks of poultry.

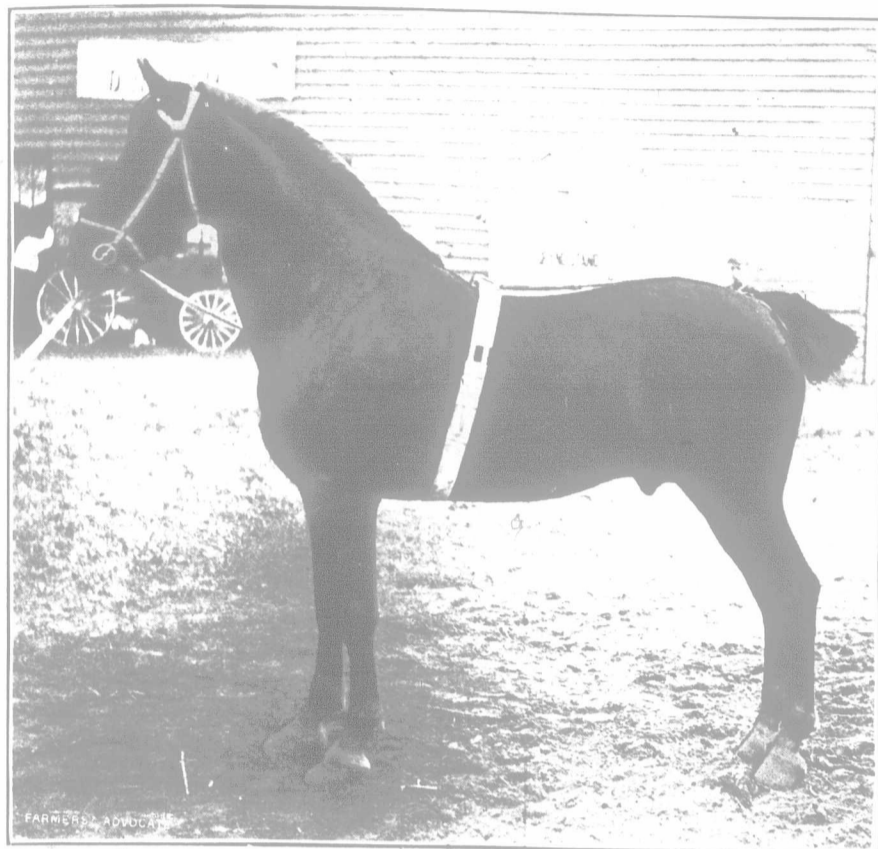
The other Illustration Breeding Stations were effected in the same way. The chickens at the Holmesville Station were sold last year for \$551.14. The chickens at the Bondville, Que., Station realized \$593.17. From the latter Station two hundred and thirty-six pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rock chickens were shipped to the farmers of the Maritime Provinces and sold at 50 cents each. Aside altogether from the practical work that the Illustration Poultry Stations are conducting, and which is appreciated by the farmers of Canada, the revenue and expenditure account of the Poultry Division shows that the chickens reared at the Stations pay a good profit above cost of feed and interest on the investment. The men in charge of the Stations are farmers, and are thus able to impart poultry knowledge most satisfactorily to other farmers of their locality. They address Farmers' Institute meetings, and make exhibits at agricultural fairs; the financial and educational benefit to the farmers derived from the men in charge of these poultry stations is far in advance of the amount paid them in salary.

Trade Profitable and Increasing.—Within the last few years the consumption of chickens has increased in Canada; the price realized for plump chickens has advanced. Both the increase in consumption and the advance in price are due to the business of crate-fattening chickens. The chickens that realize the highest market price to-day are chickens that are fatted and prepared for market in accordance with the directions issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Chickens from the Ontario and Quebec Illustration Stations were sold a few days ago to Mr. Henry Gatehouse for 12 cents per pound, live weight; and to the Canadian Produce Co., Toronto, Ont., for 11 cents per pound, live weight. These are profitable prices, that can be obtained by any farmer shipping the same quality of chickens to Montreal or Toronto.

Killing Market Chickens.—The method of killing the chicken by dislocating its neck is different from the old-fashioned way of wringing or twisting the neck. When the chicken's neck is dislocated, and the head is pulled from the neck in the manner described in the bulletin "Profitable Poultry Farming," the loose, unbroken skin of the neck forms a sack, into which the blood of the chicken flows. The body of the chicken is as well drained of blood as if the head were cut off with an axe; the market appearance of the chicken is improved by killing by dislocation; the flesh of the chicken is more juicy and edible. On the contrary, when chickens are killed by twisting the neck, death results mainly from strangulation. The body of the chicken is not freed from blood on account of there being no space in the neck into which the blood can flow. The appearance of the flesh of the chicken that has been killed by twisting its neck is reddish, and blood can be plainly noted upon it. In several cities in Canada a law is in force prohibiting the sale of chickens that are killed by twisting the neck; hence, the senselessness of the ridicule by certain members of the House in debate regarding the detailed directions in "Profitable Poultry Farming" for killing the chicken by dislocating its neck and the absurdity of making the statement that dislocating the neck and wringing the neck are one and the same thing.

W. A. CLEMENS,
Publication Clerk.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.



PEDRO (IMP.) -173- (7216).

Hackney stallion, foaled in 1898. Winner of third prize, Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1903.

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY J. B. HOGATE, SARNIA, ONT.

Chicken Fattening.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture offers a few seasonable suggestions in connection with crate-fattening of chickens. All breeds, with the exception of Leghorns, Minorcas, and similar small chickens, can profitably be fattened in crates, but Rocks, Wyandottes, and those of a similar type, weighing from two and one-half to three pounds each, are preferable. Chickens of medium size, and of a broad, square shape, with short, straight legs set well apart, fatten most profitably.

A suitable fattening ration is one that is palatable and that will produce a white-colored flesh. Ground oats, ground buckwheat, ground barley and low-grade flour are meals that have been fed with profit at the Stations. The chickens are fed a mash exclusively. No whole grain is given. Meal mixtures are submitted, illustrating how a ration can be formed: (1) Ground oats, coarser hulls removed. (2) Two pounds ground oats, two pounds ground buckwheat, one pound ground corn. (3) One pound ground oats, one pound ground barley, one pound ground buckwheat. (4) Two pounds ground barley, two pounds low-grade flour, one pound wheat bran.

The ground meal should be mixed to a thin porridge, with thick sour skim milk or buttermilk, a small quantity of salt being added to the mash.

The chickens should remain in the fattening crates for about twenty-four days. Before they are placed in the crates they should be dusted with sulphur to kill the lice. The first week the chickens should be fed the mash sparingly three times a day, in order to accustom them to the change of diet and the confinement. After the first week they should be given twice a day as much mash as they will consume. For one week before killing a small quantity of tallow should be added to the mashes to increase the juiciness of the flesh. Fresh water should be given in the trough twice a day, and grit or gravel twice a week. At all the Illustration Stations the chickens are fed from the trough throughout the fattening period. The cramping machine has not been used for feeding chickens for two years.

Two Feeding Problems.

"How is the following for a ration for 30 hens? One pint shredded wheat, one pint ground oats, one pint corn meal, one pint wheat bran, one pint beef scrap, half pint oil meal. Above mixed thoroughly with warm water into a crumbly mash and fed with equal bulk cut clover in morning, and two quarts oats fed at night. Hens are moulting and are not laying well. Do you approve of the above? If not, how would you change it?"

"Again, I have a lot of chicks hatched July 1st. They have been fed nothing but a commercial chick food and beef scrap with pure cut clover, grass, etc. They, however, never seemed to care much for the food, and, in fact, eat very little. They are not making any growth to speak of, but seem healthy. They are anxious to get table scraps, but I cannot procure scraps for them. They eat the above mixture and seem to like it. Would it be advisable to feed it morning and noon, with the chick feed at night, or would

this be more apt to bring on bowel trouble?"

The old hens are fed too light, I judge. They certainly are unless they have very good foraging. Try giving them more corn meal in the mash, oats about a quart at noon, and all the wheat, corn (cracked), or wheat and corn they will eat in the evening. If they have plenty of other green food, omit the clover from the mash for awhile. If the young chickens are not doing well, I would suspect some other cause than the ration. It may be that being late chicks they simply lack vitality and digestive capacity. It may be that climatic conditions are against them, or if they are running on ground on which old fowls or earlier chicks have been kept, it may be that the ground is so foul that it poisons them. Enquirer does not feed chicks as often as I would, but if there were no other trouble than lack of food, they should be ravenous for anything at all palatable. Would suggest that he try giving them four feeds a day, alternating mash as advised for old stock and the prepared chick food.—[Farm Poultry.

ders, and give one powder morning and evening till done. Foment the udder for half an hour at a time with warm water, and give no stimulating food. Let the animal have plenty of exercise.

3. Take eight ounces of sulphate of magnesia, three ounces of chlorate of potash, and four drams of nux vomica. Mix all together carefully, and give your spring pigs teaspoonful of the mixture morning and evening in their food. One-half the dose will be enough for the younger pigs.

WORMS IN HORSE—SORE EYES.

1. I have a mare that five or six years ago had sore eyes. They would get all right and then get sore again. I used belladonna and they got all right, and remained so for a long time. I have noticed a return of the trouble lately. Had I better use belladonna again? Is its use dangerous?

2. I have a span of horses thin in flesh, although in good spirits. I notice they have worms. A friend suggests bleeding. What do you think about it?

R. H. M.

Essex Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Use belladonna again. If used carefully there is no danger.

2. There can be no possible use in bleeding horses for worms. Take three ounces each of sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron. Pulverize and mix, and make into two dozen powders—this amount for two horses. Give each horse a powder morning and evening in his food, till he has taken 12 powders, and then follow up with a purgative ball of eight drams aloes.

GOITRE IN BULL.

Shorthorn bull, two years old, with lump on throat at the junction of head. It seems to affect his breathing, as he makes a wheezing noise. Is his offspring liable to the same weakness?

N. R.

Renfrew Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your bull is likely suffering from goitre. It is not considered a disease likely to be transmitted to his offspring. Apply the following blister to his throat once a day for a week, then stop for a week and repeat the blistering. Take four drams each of iodine crystals and iodide of potassium, and mix with eight ounces water. The treatment of this disease is often not attended with success.

BULL WITH COUGH.

I have a two-year-old bull that has a cough. He has lost in flesh, although he has a fair appetite. He is worse when exercised.

C. J.

Halton Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your bull is probably tubercular, and if so, you are not likely to affect a cure. Try two ounces of chlorate of potash, made into one dozen powders, and give one powder morning and evening in his food. Rub a paste made of mustard and water on his throat on the outside, and leave it on for two days. Keep him dry and out of the cold, and if he is not tubercular he ought to improve under the treatment.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.

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

Veterinary.

(Answered by our Veterinary Editor.)

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

SPAVIN—PIGS COUGHING.

1. Colt, two years old, has a lump where a spavin usually comes. It is quite soft.

2. Have a sow from which we weaned the pigs all at once. Her milk has gone wrong, and formed in hard lumps.

3. I have some spring pigs which are running at pasture which have a bad cough, accompanied by a sort of choking; also have noticed our young pigs coughing in the same manner.

A. E.

Carleton Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Your colt has a bog spavin. Get three drams each of biniodide of mercury and iodide of potassium, and add eight ounces of water; apply once daily for two or three days, till you can see the parts getting sore, then stop till the soreness passes away and repeat. Continue till the lump disappears. Sometimes this trouble is rather difficult to overcome.

2. Give the sow from one to three drams of jalap, according to size of animal; then get half ounce of nitrate of potash, mix it into six pow-



SIR CASIMIR.

First-prize three-year-old Standard-bred trotter at Toronto and London Exhibitions. Sire J. L. Case 7511, dam Aila G, by Almedinne 3481.

OWNED BY GEO. W. KENNEDY, ILBERTON, ONTARIO.

SWELLING IN FILLEY'S LEGS.

I have a two-year-old filly that has been pasturing in alsike clover. She began to kick and lift her hind legs with pain. They swelled around the fetlock, and discharged a yellowish water. In a few days, the swelling extended up to the hock. There is no pain, except in the feet. She has been in good condition, but now eats very little. Are her feet poisoned with the alsike clover? D. D.
Waterloo Co., Ont.

Ans.—It is now pretty generally believed that occasionally the condition described above is produced by horses pasturing in alsike clover. Get 1½ ounces of soda hyposulphate, and mix it into twelve powders, and give one powder morning and evening. Dress the sores on legs twice a day with the following wash: Take one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead mixed in a quart of water; add a few drops of carbolic acid. Remove her from the alsike pasture, and keep her legs dry and clean. Rub on her legs, occasionally, a little vaseline to keep the skin from cracking.

UMBILICAL RUPTURE.

I have a filly, sixteen months old, with a rupture in the center of abdomen as large as a hen's egg. The opening is large enough to pass two fingers through. Algoma, Ont. B. L. W.

Ans.—The rupture is not likely to cure itself after an animal is a year and a half old. The ordinary treatment is to place the animal on its back, see that all the bowel is passed back through the opening into the abdominal cavity, and then put a clam on right over the skin, and secure it so tightly that it will not drop off, and let it slough or rot off. In the great majority of cases this treatment will effect a cure; or you might try a truss by placing a surcingle around the body in such a way that it will hold the rupture up, and if kept on for a month or six weeks it often effect a cure. You may have some difficulty keeping the surcingle to its place, but it can be done if you persevere at it.

NERVOUS TROUBLE IN PIG.

I have a pig, five months old, that appears to be suffering from some kind of dance. It cannot walk to the feed trough, and in trying to do so will dance around all the time. It has been fed on shorts with milk and water. H. T.
Kent Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your pig is suffering from a deranged condition of some part of the nervous system, probably the brain. Give him first one dram of jalap in about a pint of milk. Then, get three drams of potassium bromide; make it into six powders, and give a powder every night and morning till done. If the pig refuses to eat the medicine and you have to drench him, you will have to use great care or you will choke him in drenching. Change his food from shorts to chopped oats, and let him out to run at large and root in the ground.

UNPROLIFIC SOW.

I have a sow that farrowed on January 27th last. I bred her again on February 9th, but she did not conceive. Since then, she has not been in heat. What should I feed her? H. F.
Grey Co., Ont.

Ans.—If your sow is very fat, reduce her in flesh. Let her run at large, and give very little stimulating food till just about the time you would like to breed her again. Then give a liberal diet of pea or corn meal, and the chances are she will come in heat all right. As a matter of course, some of the generative organs may be diseased, in which case the above treatment would likely be useless.

Miscellaneous.**GRAPE PLANTING—PEACH TRANSPLANTING.**

1. When is the proper season to plant a grapevine, spring or fall?

2. I have a large number of peach trees, about two feet high, the stones being planted a year ago this fall. They are very close together. What is the treatment they should receive, and when should they be transplanted? C. D.
Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. The spring is the best time to plant a grapevine, or any fruit.

2. The peach trees may be transplanted next spring to the orchard rows, about twenty feet apart each way, and given clean cultivation; an annual pruning to keep them in shape, and when bearing commences a shortening-in of the annual growths, usually called heading back. Visit some experienced grower's place and get a few object lessons.

MARL SAMPLE—HOW TO PREVENT FAILURE.

I am sending by mail a piece of substance for identification. Some call it marl. What is it used for? What is its value? We have taken your valuable paper for nearly two years, and are more than repaid by having it. We always look for it, and would miss it greatly if it did not come. I believe that if more farmers would take it there would not be so many failures in farming. Wishing the "Farmer's Advocate" every success. HOWARD R. BROWN.
Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—Re sample of marl forwarded: I beg to say that the sample sent was a fairly pure marl. It is of no commercial value unless lying very close to some

land in need of lime, or unless it can be used in the manufacturing of cements. R. HARCOURT.
Ontario Agricultural College.

CHESTNUT AND WALNUT TREES.

1. Are American sweet chestnut trees hardy enough for this section of the country. Also black walnut and Japan walnut?

2. Which variety of pears would be most likely to be profitable in this section? G. G.
Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. We have no positive information from actual experiments as to how far north the sweet chestnut can be grown. The Japan walnut is grown at Whitby, in Ontario County, quite successfully. No doubt, the black walnut would grow in your section, as it is growing well in Simcoe County, which is farther north.

2. With regard to pears, it would be the best plan to plant some of the hardy Russian varieties, such as the Bessamianka, and top-graft them with Clapp's, Bartlett, Clairgeau and Anjou. The Flemish Beauty makes good stock for top-grafting. Use the standard trees, as dwarfs would not be likely to succeed in your section.

MARL.

The accompanying sample is from a two-acre bed of soft white material about two feet in depth and underneath a couple of feet of black loam. Is it marl, and what is its value? D.
Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—The sample of substance submitted for examination proves to be marl. It contains no phosphoric acid, and, consequently, is of no commercial value as a fertilizer. Where a deposit lies very close to land in need of lime, it may possibly be economically enough handled to be profitable. It is often of value, however, at the present time in Ontario in the making of cements. For this purpose, it must lie close to some clay of good quality, with which it can be mixed for the cement manufacturing purposes. We have a number of large deposits over the Province, particularly around the Georgian Bay and in the counties of Lennox, Addington, Renfrew, Wellington and Grey.
Ontario Agricultural College. R. HARCOURT,
Chemist.

VARIOUS QUERIES.

1. Two-year-old heifer has given bloody milk almost continually for two months, and has not ceased yet. How can I stop it? I am letting a calf suck her now.

2. Valuable cow, freshened in June. Had difficulty in parturition, and lost her calf. In two weeks was giving about fifty pounds milk a day, and is now milking about forty pounds. She has taken the bull four times. Do you think she will ever breed again?

3. Is it a good way to cut red clover seed with a mower when the dew is on in the morning, let it cure a few days, and rake in the evening when the dew is falling? FARMER.
Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. We cannot suggest any cure in this case. She may be all right another season.

2. It is doubtful. She should, however, have had a long rest after such hard lines. Would advise not breeding her again for three or four months, when her organs will probably have become more healthy.

3. We see no objection to this method, provided the clover is thoroughly dry when stored.

INJURY FROM FEEDING CUT STRAW.

Will cut straw cause any disease, such as ulceration of the tongue of stock? T. A.
Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—In a long experience of feeding cut straw to cattle and horses, we have never known a case of injury to the tongue, nor any other injurious effect. We have known cases of ulcerated tongue from barley awns gathering in a lump under the tongue.

AGRICULTURAL FURNACES.

Where are agricultural furnaces made, and what would be the price? J. C.
Waterloo Co., Ont.

Ans.—Drop a card of enquiry as to price to Elmira Agricultural Works, Elmira, Ont., and the McClary Works, London, Ont., mentioning this paper.

COLOR OF JERSEY CATTLE.

Is there more than one color in the following breeds of cattle, viz.: Jerseys, Alderneys, Guernseys? If more than one color, what are they? T. W. B.
Grey Co., Ont.

Ans.—Jerseys and Alderneys are one and the same. There is no standard color for them. They may be and are of different colors—yellow, fawn, mouse color, brown, black, or mixtures of any or all these. Guernseys are generally fawn and white mixed, but some are solid fawn.

OLD-FASHIONED CHEESE.

Could you kindly tell me how to make the cream cheese, or milk cheese? Our old people used to make them at home, but I can't find out how. I would be much obliged through your valuable paper. Nipissing District. SUBSCRIBER.

Will some of our older readers kindly furnish this information for the benefit of our New Ontario friends.—Editor.

SPRUCE GALL LOUSE.

I enclose you a sample of dying twigs on my Norway spruce trees. What is the trouble, and what can be done by way of prevention? J. A. J.
Middlesex Co.

Ans.—The enlarged honeycombed deformity on the spruce twig which you send is caused by the spruce gall louse (*Chermes abittis*). From each of these empty cells there escaped about the 1st of August a small colony of these insects. In a short time after leaving the gall the young lice develop wings; the fertilized females among them settle upon a leaf to lay their eggs. The young larvae explore the twig until they find a bud in process of formation. Into that they burrow, but their presence is not noticeable until the following spring. In a note prepared for the Bureau of Forestry of Ontario, Mr. Wm. Brodie stated that the only effective practical remedy is clipping and burning the affected twigs as soon as they can be seen, and not later than the end of July. He advised cutting down and burning the tree when it is too badly infested for twig clipping. J. D.

MAMMARY TUMOR.

In the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" I noticed the cut of a sow with a mammary tumor. I have one similarly affected. I noticed it a short time before the pigs were weaned, a swelling up on her flank, but now it is down underneath, a round lump, not very hard, about four inches in diameter. I weaned the pigs about three weeks ago. The lump has got slightly smaller and softer lately. What would you advise me to do with her? Would it be wise to breed her any more, or if I fattened her would the meat be fit for use? Wellington Co. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Cases of this sort which we have seen, simply resulted in the loss of a teat, and the sows being good breeders were used again without ill results for that purpose. When fattened the carcass was not found affected beyond the incised tumor itself, which portion was discarded. If the case develops a more serious growth, consult a competent veterinary.

HOTBED VEGETABLES.

I have been told that around Montreal the market gardeners grow a large quantity of vegetables in hotbeds. Thinking it might be a good plan in New Ontario, any information you can give through your valuable magazine will be thankfully received. New Ontario. JAMES FIELD.

Ans.—The principal vegetables grown in hotbeds are radish, lettuce, Spanish onions for transplanting, and mint. Radish, Cauliflowers and rhubarb are extensively grown in hothouses. Hotbeds, as our correspondent is probably aware, consist of a bottom of well-packed horse manure on which is placed a square plank frame in which fine black soil is placed, covered with glass in frames and, as a further protection at night against early frosts, light shutters. Three useful books treating on this subject are Green's "Vegetable Gardening," \$1.25; Bailey's "Forcing Book," \$1.00, and Peter Henderson's "Gardening for Profit," \$1.50, which may be ordered through this office.

ECZEMA IN PIGS.

I have some pigs about four months old that have got out of condition. They have had access to clover pasture. The feed has consisted of barley meal and shorts mixed in equal parts. Their skin has broken out in sort of a rash, appears itchy, pigs rubbing till they bleed at times. Please explain through the columns of "Advocate," and say what you deem advisable to do for them. Stormont Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Wash or spray them with sheep dip, and give sulphur with feed.

UNDERBRUSH.

Have a growth of maple brush that has been cut several times, but continues to grow. Can you tell me at what time I should cut it to prevent it from starting again? Hastings Co., Ont. J. B.

Ans.—The best time to cut underbrush is in June or July, but a growth may start the following year from other roots or suckers if the field is not broken up with a plow or the small snags pulled out of the ground.

RURAL HOUSE PLANS.

Can you inform me if there is a book published which gives plans and specifications and illustrations of farmhouses, with probable cost? If there is such a book published, what is the price and where obtained? BEGINNER.

Ans.—A very useful little volume of the kind asked for is entitled "Twenty-five House Plans" (rural architecture) and may be ordered through this office at thirty cents per copy, or one copy for sending us the name of the subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate."

A ROADSIDE WEED.

Please identify enclosed weed. J. McK.
Ontario, Ont.

Ans.—This is a specimen of blue weed (*Echium vulgare*), which is quite common on roadsides in the older parts of the Province, and is spreading to the newer districts. It does not give trouble in cultivated fields, but is a very persistent grower on roadsides.

WHAT IS RAPE?

Essex rape—what is it? Is it good for cows—that is, to increase the milk yield? Will it, if fed to cows, taint the milk, and how is it fed to them? How is it fed to pigs? By letting them run among it, or by keeping them up and cutting it for them? **READER.**

Sunbury Co., N.B.
 Ans.—Rape is a plant belonging to the order Cruciferae, the order to which the cabbage and turnip belong. Originally it resembled the turnip very closely, but the turnip has been improved with the object of developing a large bulbous root, while rape is cultivated and improved in order to secure a large amount of leaf and stalk for feeding purposes. It is grown in much the same way as is a turnip crop, sown in drill about twenty inches apart and cultivated as turnips are, or sown broadcast on clean land and covered with a light harrow. The principal use of the rape crop is to supplement pastures in the fall. The time at which the crop will be ready to feed off will depend upon the time it is sown. Seeding may be done any time up to the middle of July. Some practice sowing rape seed with barley or oats, and so have a fodder crop after harvest. Where feed is plentiful and labor scarce the stock are allowed to pasture on the crop, otherwise it may be mown and carried to the feeding places. The rape is more particularly adapted for young cattle, sheep and swine than for milking cows, though some careful dairymen feed it to their milking stock with good results. If not carefully fed it will taint the milk. For fall forage to get the stock in good condition for winter, it is most useful, coming in at a time when grass is short and dried up. The crop is much used in the best stock districts of England and Ontario. Interested parties should secure Bulletin 42, Dominion Dept. of Agriculture. It contains concise information about the rape plant.

THE BELGIAN HORSE.

Will you in your paper give a short history of the Belgian horse, and oblige a subscriber? Vermont State, U.S.A. **SUBSCRIBER.**
 Ans.—There are two classes of Belgian horses; the heavy and the light. The light breed, called the Ardennais, weigh from 1,300 to 1,700 pounds, and make splendid artillery horses, as well as being useful at other kinds of light work. The heavy breed, that is being largely imported into Canada and the United States, is called the Brabancon. They are the direct descendants of the old Flemish draft horses to which Henry VIII. of England so rudely compared his wife. Shortly after the Norman conquest of Britain, Belgian stallions were used to improve the draft horses of England, and it is most probable that these horses were the progenitors of the modern Clydesdales and Shires. In modern times careful attention has been given to the breeding of the Belgian horses by the Government of that country, so that to-day there is a steady, uniform improvement in the character of this draft breed.

KILLING STRAY DOGS.

At what times and under what circumstances may a farmer shoot strange dogs on his premises? Ont. **FARMER.**
 Ans.—He may kill any that he finds astray between sunset and sunrise on his farm if sheep are kept thereon, unless such dog be securely muzzled or accompanied by or in reasonable call or control of the person having it in charge. Even in such case the dog may be killed if there is reasonable apprehension on the part of the farmer that such dog if not killed is likely to wound or worry sheep or lambs then on his farm. He may also kill any dog which he sees pursuing, worrying or wounding any sheep or lamb, or without lawful permission in any enclosed field on his farm and found by him to be giving tongue and terrifying any sheep or lamb thereon.

AN UNWILLING CATTLE BUYER.

A sold a number of cattle to B at so much per pound, to be weighed on reaching scales, cattle to be driven from field to scales, a distance of seven miles. On day of delivery cattle were taken from field before eight o'clock and driven continuously till scales were reached. A few of the cattle were weighed and marked by B. Then B refused to accept the cattle, claiming they were too full for delivery, unless A would allow fifty pounds a head off. A continued weighing the cattle. Can A, having filled his part of the contract, put cattle on market and recover loss if any from B, by having to sell less on market? D. S. **Ontario.**

Ans.—Yes.

A BULL TRESPASSING.

I have a pure-bred Shorthorn heifer. My neighbor's scrub bull jumped over a staked and fenced fence and served her. What would you advise me to do? If in calf, can I collect damages, she being a valuable animal? **Ontario.**

Ans.—You should first request your neighbor to compensate you for the damage, if any, done. Then, in the event of his refusal or neglect to do so, it would be in order to make a formal demand of payment, and if necessary sue for damages, as we think you ought to recover.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY SHARES.

"Montreal Subscriber."—The matter being one pending trial in a court of justice, it would, we think, be improper for us to venture an opinion in these columns regarding it, and, moreover, you no doubt have retained a lawyer in the regular way for your defence, and we consider you ought to be guided by his advice in the matter.

HORSE TOOTH PINCHERS.

Where can I get a pair of pinchers to pull wolf teeth of a horse, and how much do they cost? Compton Co., P.Q. **W. F.**

Ans.—From W. E. Saunders & Co., London, Ont. One style is \$2.25 and another \$7.50 per pair.

ANGORA GOATS ASKED FOR.

I have been looking for some time over your ads. for Angora goats. I should like to have a pair of them. Any information will be thankfully received. Frontenac Co., Ont. **J. W. SUDDARD.**

Ans.—Persons having flocks of Angora goats (which, by the way, have made but little headway in Canada as yet) should take advantage of our advertising columns to make their stock known. They are prized chiefly for their fleeces of long silky hair, which resembles very coarse wool.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Prince Edward Island.

Harvest is now almost all gathered in. It is the latest we have had for some years. There was very little grain cut till September. The crop is a good average one. The grain is plump, and will turn out well to the straw. The cool weather of August was very favorable for the maturing of the oat crop. The season here has been exceedingly cool, as well as dry. Garden stuff, such as pumpkins, citrons and tomatoes, etc., have not done anything on account of the cold. Fruit is very late. We are still gathering blueberries. Potatoes and roots are late, but are doing finely now that we have warm showery weather. The root crop is thin on account of the work of grubs early in the season, but will be, in a great measure, made up by the extra size of the roots. After-grass is pretty good. There are some fine fields of second-growth clover that are now being pastured off. The milk supply is keeping up pretty well. Cheese are selling at a little better than 11c. This makes the dairyman who has been in the business to stay feel good, but many who formerly supplied large quantities of milk have dropped out of the business or lessened their output very materially, and they now have the satisfaction of seeing the men who stayed by the business piling up the shekels. Stock are doing well, and will go into winter quarters in fine order. S. H. Jones, of Sabrevois, Que., has commenced his annual fall shipments of lambs and geese to Boston. Mr. Jones does a large business with the farmers in these lines, and one that is profitable to both parties. Apples are doing finely, but are late. The winter-keeping varieties are far from mature yet. The land is very dry for fall plowing, but it is a favorable time for cleaning out couch grass and other bad weeds. Brooks are very low, and the water mills find it difficult to keep up with their custom grinding. **W. S.**
 September 20th, 1903.

New Ontario Roads.

At the present time there are no less than one thousand men in New Ontario busily at work under the Public Works Department of the Province building colonization roads in an effort to keep pace with the influx of new settlers. In the Temiskaming district, 250 men are at work on the new roads opening up the surrounding townships; there are 200 men in the Rainy River district, 100 men in the Thunder Bay district, and 500 men in the districts of Parry Sound, Muskoka, Nipissing and Algoma. All together, the Department will spend a quarter of a million dollars on colonization roads and bridges this year. Last year, 200 miles of new roads were built and some 700 miles of partially constructed roads were finished. This year, the season has been drier, and the Department expects to accomplish considerable more work than last year. The work of construction will be actively pushed forward for two months yet. As men come in from the harvest fields, they are employed by the Government, and the staff of roadmakers is steadily increasing. The roads are all being well constructed. They are graded, drained and finished up in a thorough manner. They are meant to be permanent. Many of the men now working on the roads are, of course, settlers in the vicinity, to whom the money earned thus is a material assistance in tiding them over the first year's financial difficulties in the new country. Others who have not already taken up land will do so as soon as they finish road-building. The Department is just starting work on a new bridge on an arm of the Lake of the Woods to connect two settlements. There will be three spans, each 112 feet long, with concrete piers and steel superstructures. The whole will cost \$25,000.

Just What we Want.

The St. James' Gazette, London, England, referring to the United States being in a position to suspend the bonding privileges, says that Canada will never be really secure until she can handle her grain export trade herself.

Norfolk County, Ontario.

The season of 1903 will be remembered by the farmers of this county as an exceptional one in many respects. The summer months were not up to the average in temperature, and there was at times so much rain that serious damage to crops was imminent. Then followed a dry spell of three weeks' duration, broken by rains lasting for ten days, which brings us up to the time for wheat-sowing. But through all these variations from normal conditions, we have come safely, and had a more than usually prosperous season.

It is seldom that wheat has yielded such a bountiful return as the crop of 1903. While the acreage sown was not up to some former years, the crop was generally good, and yields of 40 bushels per acre were not uncommon, and we have heard of upwards of 50 and even of 60 bushels. The writer is somewhat skeptical in reference to these very large figures, though some instances seem well attested. When we examine a crop that turns 40 bushels per acre, we wonder where the extra 20, or even 10 bushels, could be put in.

A magnificent crop of oats was grown, one of the best ever harvested here, but much of it was considerably damaged by wet. Barley was also a good crop, and the mixture of the two, which is becoming popular, is giving an excellent yield. With the addition of peas, the farmer has an ideal mixture to cut green for his dairy cows, or to ripen and thresh for chopping.

Peas are not grown to any extent except the finer sorts for the canning factories. The cool, moist weather was very favorable to this crop, and factory-men and farmers were pleased with the result. Owing to improved methods of handling, it is surprising what quantities are now taken by the factories, and at prices that pay the growers very well.

The same may be said of growing corn for canning purposes. We are right in the corn-belt of Ontario, and a very large area is planted every year. Many hundreds of acres for the factories, an increasing quantity every year for the silos, and thousands to ripen and handle in the ordinary way. This year's crop is an excellent one—perhaps none better in the past. Were it not for the many corn harvesters now in use, the farmers could not gather it in any reasonable time, as labor is very scarce.

There is an abundance of hay and much clover is being cut for seed. We have heard of some good yields of alsike, but much of the common red clover is injured by the midge, so that the yield of seed will not be large. There is much new seeding looking well.

Early potatoes gave a good yield, and the later ones promise well. Mangels and sugar-beets good; turnips injured badly by the aphids.

Many varieties of fruit were abundant, the exceptions are pears and apples. The latter are much below the average in quantity, but the quality, so far as I have seen, is from fair to good. The chief shortage was in the earlier varieties. In winter sorts, we have quite a good yield and of good quality.

The farmers here are quite largely engaged in dairying and its accompanying industry, hog-raising, and those having large herds are wearing a smile of content, as they have a good right to, in this era of record yields and good prices.

I cannot close without a word of reference to our county fair. The Society sustained a heavy loss this summer by the burning by lightning of the main exhibition building, a large, two-story structure costing many thousand dollars. A commodious new building has been erected to partially replace the one destroyed, and further building will be done next year. The officers are making an extra effort, and prospects are good for a grand exhibit this fall. E. B. Simcoe, Sept. 23, 1903.

Ottawa Judging Competition.

In the Massey-Harris judging competition held at the Ottawa Fair, the standing resulted as below:

Horses.—W. McGee, North Gower, 97; H. Barton, Vankleek Hill, 93; H. S. Arkell, Teeswater, 88; J. H. Stark, Lang, 82.

Beef Cattle.—F. W. Barnett, Rockland, 100; J. H. Stark, 90; J. Ferguson, Dalmeny, 85; W. C. McKillican, Vankleek Hill, 82.

Dairy Cattle.—J. Ferguson, 90; H. S. Arkell, 85; H. Barton, 80; G. B. Rothwell, Ottawa, 75.

Sheep.—John Kelly, Shakespeare, 95; H. Barton, 85; W. C. McKillican, 80; J. Ferguson, 75.

Swine.—J. Ferguson, 92; G. B. Rothwell, 91; H. S. Arkell, 90; H. Barton, 86.

The competition was in charge of J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who placed the animals in each class after the competitors had handed in their papers.

Getting Wise.

Chicago has had its own troubles with its milk supply, but it does not appear to be for the want of a thinking health inspector. In an interview with one of the Chicago papers, he explained "that the pastures of Wisconsin and Iowa, which he had been visiting, contain a large amount of white clover." He asserted that the clover having honey-producing characteristics has a tendency to produce milk that sours quickly.

Well, what such a city health inspector knows about the milk business might stagger men like Babcock, Conn and others. Even Henry never found out, in all his experiments, that sour silage affected the acidity of milk, but, of course, there are some things to learn yet about milk and its products.

Oxford County, Ontario.

At this late date there is still much of the corn to cut. The frost has kept off nicely. The corn is better matured than it was last season, still very little of it is ripe enough to make good hard corn when it is husked, but it will make splendid feed for cattle, to cut it up unhusked or to put it in the silo. Turnips have done well, but will hardly come up to the crop of last season. The fall wheat was got in in splendid season. The soil was fine and humid, and the braird is looking well. Pastures have kept fresh and green, and the clover aftermath has done well and made a lot of feed. Many farmers are also feeding out corn, Greystone turnips, etc. The milk is keeping up wonderfully, and the price of cheese is rising, in the face of the large fall make.

The majority of our patrons have not kept the Sabbath's milk to make butter for home use, as formerly, but have sent it all to the factory on Monday morning. The cheesemaker has got butter by the box from the creamery, and has sold it to his patrons in large quantities. Does this pay? It would take 21.62 lbs. of August milk to make two pounds cheese, which was worth, on the average for that month, 21.16 cents. If this milk had been kept at home and set in shallow pans it would not likely have made much more than three-quarters of a pound of butter. Then, we got creamery butter from the factory at 23 1/2 cents, without any trouble. We believe it is better to sell all the milk. Yes, by taking proper care, by cooling and airing, Saturday night's can be sent O. K. on Monday morning, unless some troublesome thunder storm intervenes, and in that connection we find it safest to strain the Saturday night's milk in shallow pans, so that if a thunder storm did come the milk could be skimmed and the cream churned at home. There are some complaints about potato rot, but, upon the whole, potatoes will be pretty good. Grain is turning out well when threshed, and the straw is generally good and will make excellent fodder. Wheat is bringing from 74 cents to 76 cents, and oats about 30 cents. The pigs in our county eat all the barley and corn, so there is none to sell. Live hogs are bringing \$5.60 this week, with the market very uncertain. We have just been finishing off a lot of pigs, and have been adding a little salt to the slop. Gave about half a pail of slop for each pig, and then all the dry chop they could eat up, and I can tell you that was a large quantity. A neighbor told me that he did not know of a better plan to get the granary cleaned out than to keep a large number of pigs. In the days of the Prodigal Son, the pigs were fed on husks, but the pigs in this neighborhood get the best we have. The most of the grass beef has gone. Late sales at less than was offered earlier. D. L. September 23rd, 1903.

Another Two-Minute Trotter.

At the Empire City track, New York, on September 25th, the champion gelding, Major Delmar (by Delmar), trotted to beat his own record of 2:00 1/2 and to beat Lou Dillon's recent record of two minutes. He came to the wire in the two minutes. It was a splendid performance by the animal, which only this week changed owners at the highest price, \$40,000, ever paid for a gelding. Major Delmar is a New York animal, bred and foaled, trained and owned in the Empire State. Two running horses, hitched to sulkies, were provided for pacemakers. The sulky equipped with the wind shield was driven by Geo. R. Spear, regular trainer for E. E. Smathers, Major Delmar's owner.

A Newfoundland Show.

A Newfoundland reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" sends us a marked copy of the St. John's Telegram, containing a report of the agricultural show held at St. George's Field, in that city, on September 9th, from which it appears that a liberal prize list brought out considerable competition in the classes for horses, Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey and grade cattle, and for sheep and swine, the prizes being well distributed. Rev. Bro. Slattery's industrial school gave a very attractive exhibition of their work in operation, with splendid specimens of their work.

Canadian Butter in London.

At the International Grocers' Exhibition, held in the Agricultural Hall, London, England, last month, owing to the neatness of the Canadian patent butter boxes, and the attractiveness of their canned-goods labels, Canadian goods for the first time were largely used for ornamentation on nearly every stand in the hall. The exhibition was almost all Canadian. Matthews & Davis were the leading exhibitors. The whole display was private enterprise, showing that the general trade in Canada is at least alive to the splendid openings in Great Britain. There are 123,000 British grocers' shops, every one of which will be influenced by this display. The result will be one of the highest importance to Canada. Cape Colony buyers were much in force buying Canadian produce.

Canadian Butter for Japan.

The Dairy Division, Ottawa, reports that, as a direct result of the Canadian exhibit at the Osaka Exposition, three new contracts have recently been secured in Japan for the butter trade at the Government creameries of the West. In this connection it is encouraging to note the amount of butter exported to Japan by the Dairy Division, which is more than three times what this year at all times corresponding to last year.

Manitoba's Wheat Crop.

While the wheat crop of Manitoba and the North-west Territories cannot yet be estimated with accuracy, it is put at between sixty and sixty-five million bushels. Mr. C. N. Bell, Secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, says it will be between sixty-three and sixty-five million bushels. Of this, Manitoba produced about forty-seven million and the Territories about sixteen million bushels.

Last year's crop of wheat was 65,000,000 bushels, according to the Grain Dealers' Association. Their statement, which is practically exact, shows: Wheat inspected, 51,833,000 bushels; seed, 6,000,000 bushels; milled, 7,000,000; almost 65,000,000 bushels.

The warehouse commissioner's statement shows a slight excess over these figures, as follows: Wheat yield, Manitoba, 53,077,267; Northwest Territories, 14,487,000; total, 67,564,267.

The yield of 1901 was about 63,250,000 bushels.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to compare the financial results to the farmers of the crops of 1902 and 1903. The returns of 1902 are approximately as follows: On all wheat sold and milled, about 59,000,000 bushels, the price realized was 55 cents, or a total of \$32,450,000. Including the seed, the total value of the wheat crop to the farmers was \$35,750,000.

The prospects are that owing to increased prices this year's crop will net the producer considerably more than that of 1902. At present prices it will realize about \$42,000,000, the price for Nos. 1 and 2 northern, which most of the wheat of the year graded, being from 70 to 72 cents.

The oat crop of 1902 was 46,500,000 bushels, and the average price 30 cents. This would give a money value of almost \$30,000,000. At present the price is down to 21 cents, but is merely a nominal figure, as practically nothing is being offered at that price. However, this year's crop is worth about \$8,500,000.

In actual practice, the value of the oat and barley crop cannot be estimated, not ten per cent. of it going to the grain dealers, the farmers feeding it to their stock. Hence, the farmers' oat and barley account is carried over into his stock account. On a basis of getting values, the comparison between 1902 and 1903 would be something like this:

1902—	
Wheat, 65,000,000 bushels at 55c.....	\$35,750,000
Oats, 46,500,000 bushels at 40c.....	13,950,000
Barley, 12,500,000 bushels at 30c.....	3,750,000
Flax, 500,000 bushels at 75c.....	475,000
Total	\$53,925,000
1903—	
Wheat, 60,000,000 bushels at 70c.....	\$42,000,000
Oats, 40,500,000 bushels at 21c.....	8,500,000
Barley, 10,900,000 bushels at 35c.....	3,850,000
Flax, 750,000 bushels at	600,000
Total	\$54,950,000

Our Western Letter.

The grain is turning out well, and the farmer of the Western plains has no reason to feel dissatisfied with the returns for the year's labor. In some districts, drought and hail may, to a certain extent, have interfered with the yield, but it is well to remember that these are but dots on the surface of the plains, and the total yield will show the measure of the West's prosperity.

Both the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. assure us that the crop for this year will be moved without difficulty, and certain it is that great preparations have been made by both railways for the work. However, a big task is before them, and no doubt they will be taxed to the utmost. The C. N. R. has lately reduced the rate on wheat to ten cents, much to the satisfaction of the shipper. Whether the C. P. R. will follow suite remains to be seen, but it is probable some action will be taken to meet the reduction.

Northward, and ever northward, the tide of immigration continues to flow. New districts are continually coming to the front, and places that a few years ago were great centers for the export of live stock are this year making their debut as banner wheat-producing districts. The rancher is being gradually driven back by the grain-producer, and he, in turn, will give place to the farmer who adopts a system of mixed farming and works on a less extensive scale, and thus it goes. It is the evolution of Western agriculture, which will work great changes in the next few years.

The Ontario harvesters have now been scattered over the various districts. The importance of this annual movement can scarcely be overestimated. Besides being a great advantage in enabling the Western farmer to gather in the harvest, it serves to spread throughout the east a great amount of information in regard to Western conditions. The east knows little, far too little, about the West, and anything which tends to enlighten one section of our Dominion in regard to the possibilities of the other must ever tend to our mutual advantage.

Bankers and politicians are vying with each other in their efforts to paint a picture of the future of the west. All speculations? Who can tell what the future may prove? Districts now unknown, resources not ascertained of, will, ere a decade has elapsed, come forward and parade into still greater light the resources of the West. The country has a backbone, but it bends its most sensitive strings, and

great indeed would be the prophet who could conceive of its possibilities a few years hence. OBSERVER. Winnipeg.

Canadian Building at St. Louis.

The contract for the erection of Canada's pavilion at the St. Louis World's Fair was awarded to-day to John J. Dunnivant & Co., the contract price being \$28,000. The building will be 100 feet square and surrounded by porticos. It will have two stories. The architect is L. Fennings Taylor, of Ottawa, Canada. The building must be completed by December 1st. A permit for the erection of the structure is issued, and Mr. Dunnivant says he will commence work next week. The Canadian reservation is about half way between the Agricultural Building and the Forestry, Fish and Game Building. The handsome pavilion which is to be Commissioner-General Hutchinson's official home on the World's Fair Grounds next year, and which will serve as a club house for Canadian visitors to the Exposition, will stand south-west of and close to the big floral clock on the northern slope of Agricultural Hill. The building will face the avenue which runs north and south in front of the Administration Building and extends to the Agricultural Building. John J. Dunnivant & Co. have built two of the Exposition's big exhibit places—Education and Manufactures—and they also put up the Press Building. On the Pike, they are now erecting "Cairo" and "Jerusalem."

As the Canadian Building is to be such a near neighbor of the Palace of Agriculture, my Canadian readers will be interested in knowing something about this giant structure. The Palace of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis is the largest structure ever built for the reception of a single department, and is fifteen per cent. larger than any other building at the Exposition. It is 500 x 1,600 feet, thus containing a floor space of almost twenty acres. This building and the Horticultural Building are the only ones in the Exposition bearing color on the outer walls. The plans for this building have been prepared under the immediate supervision of Mr. Isaac Taylor, Director of Works of the Exposition, by Mr. E. L. Masqueray, Chief of Design; cost, \$529,940. The building is probably the best lighted of any on the grounds. Its fronts are practically successive series of windows, each 75 feet long by 27 feet high. These windows are placed 14 feet from the floor, so as to allow the use of wall space inside for exhibits. Triangular monitor windows supply sky light, while they cut off the direct sunlight, which would quickly spoil many of the exhibits this building will contain. The grand nave, 106 feet wide, which runs through the 1,600-foot length of the building, rises to a height of 60 feet and supplies the grandest vista of installation space of any building ever designed for exposition uses. The entrances to the buildings are distributed to serve the visitors. A great rising approach leads up from the north-west, where is located the main picture of the fair. The beautiful slopes of the hill around the building have been assigned to the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, and here, during the fair, there will be maintained a fine display of flowering shrubbery and of indigenous and exotic plants. Hydrants to supply water to these exhibits at all times have been planned. On its south side it has a gallery 500 feet long and 25 feet wide. Here are the offices for Chief of Agriculture F. W. Taylor and his staff, reading rooms and a large committee room. There is also on this gallery an assembly hall for the meeting of agricultural and other societies. This hall is 106 by 50 feet, and has a seating capacity of nearly 1,000.

It is readily seen by the foregoing that the Canadian Building site is one of the most advantageous on the grounds, and Exposition Commissioner Hutchison deserves great praise for the shrewdness he has displayed in selecting it for Canada. LOUIS LARIVE.

Coming Stock Sales.

- The following auction sales of pure-bred stock are advertised in this issue of the "Advocate":
- October 7th—Imported Shire horses, W. H. Smith, Repository, Toronto.
- October 7th—Holsteins, horses, etc., Dr. Craik, Montreal, page 917.
- October 13th—Southdown sheep, Hon. G. A. Drummond, Montreal, page 915.
- October 14th—Shorthorns, John Bright, at Whitby, page 915.
- October 15th—Clydesdales, John Bright, at Myrtle, page 915.
- October 15—Shorthorns, John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, page 911.
- October 20th—Shorthorns, S. Rankin, Fairview, page 917.
- October 21st—Shorthorn, W. H. Smith, Meaford, page 918.
- October 21st—Agricultural College, Guelph, page 919.
- November 18th—Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Lincolns, Jas. Ross, Iona, page 917.

Opposed to Reciprocity.

During the session of the Farmers' National Congress, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., the Resolutions' Committee endorsed resolutions favoring Government ownership of railroads and a postal telegraph system. Unrestricted agricultural reciprocity with Canada was voted down by the committee.

Not Dependent on Uncle Sam.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Reading your article the other day on the Grand Trunk Pacific, I was very much surprised to find such a statement as this: "It will put Canada in a position of independence in the matter of transportation, relieving the country from the continual menace of a removal of bonding privilege, so often threatened by the Americans." For a patriotic and, usually, well-informed journal like the "Farmer's Advocate" to lead its readers to believe that Canadian exporters have been and still will be dependent on the Americans for winter ports until the Grand Trunk Pacific is built must surely be, in this instance, due to ignorance of the facts. We laugh at the average Britisher's lack of knowledge of our geography and resources, but when we scan the pages of our own newspapers and journals and come upon such sentences as the above, we cannot help feeling a little righteous indignation. There, in the same issue, August 15th, Mr. J. McCaig, in an article on the same subject, says: "The freedom from dependence on United States for bonding privileges has not come too soon, and it is a well-timed expression of the dignity that is ours as a nation of considerable attainment and of larger promise and potentiality." And, again: "The weakness of the Opposition in asserting that either the Hudson's Bay route or the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence is the one destined to become the transcontinental route, is more than evident from the plain necessity of traffic in the former case being limited to four months in the year, and in the latter to about six. These routes mean economy in transportation when they are open, but the necessity and desirability of having at all times a direct route for continuous freight traffic all the year round is not met in the institution of a Hudson's Bay route or the existence of the St. Lawrence system." Why take such pains to create a false impression of our country to the world. Leave that business to Andrew Carnegie and others of his caliber, who have told us lately that we are ice-bound six months in the year. But to have that calumny circulated by Canadians is unpardonable. Canada's salvation, in the matter of bonding privileges, does not in the least hinge upon the building of the proposed new railway. We have already the Intercolonial Railway, one of the finest in the world, both as regards roadbed and equipment, which has been running to two ocean winter ports for the past twenty-eight years, capable of handling four times the freight it now carries. If it were argued that the all-rail route to Halifax or St. John caused freight rates to be too high, then we can turn to the Bay Chaleur, a splendid winter terminus lying between Quebec and New Brunswick. This beautiful bay is navigable at all seasons of the year, has safe and commodious harbors and, chief recommendation, shortens the all-rail route by several hundred miles. Every patriotic Canadian will sympathize with the demands of the West for greater transportation facilities and a reduction in the cost of carriage which a competing line would bring about. But we in Eastern Canada would like to see the railways we already have taxed to their carrying limit before building new ones. Canada now has the Intercolonial in Northern New Brunswick built to the Bay Chaleur, where all the grain of the nation, its timber, butter, cheese and cattle, as well as the manufactured goods which we hope to have in the near future, could find a spout, with no fear of congestion, either. Our country is vast and its needs are various. No one section need antagonize another. More than one great steel highway will be needed in our country as means of transit between Europe and Asia as the interchange of commerce increases. In the meantime, we in Eastern Canada protest against the idea that we ever were or will be at the mercy of Uncle Sam in regard to bonding privileges or anything else.

CHRISTINA J. DUNCAN.

Restigouche Co., N. B.

Track Records of 1903.

The season of 1903 has been one of the most eventful in the history of the trotting horse. Mile records have been ruthlessly broken at both the pacing and trotting gaits. When the season opened, the pacing record of 1:59 1/2, made by Star Pointer in 1898, still stood, and the credit for the best performance among trotters still rested with Cresceus, 2:02 1/2. But Cresceus heard a dull thud when Lou Dillon did the mile in 2:02 1/2, and later was compelled to yield up the world's trotting championship to the chestnut mare when she made the mile at Readville in 2:00 flat. Lou Dillon subsequently lowered the trotting record to high sulky, set by Maud S. at 2:08 1/2, to 2:05. Pacers also had to have a trial at record lowering, so Dan Patch was given a chance to further distinguish himself on August 19th. The trial was made at Brighton Beach, on a track that was not in the best condition, but the great son of Joe Patchen negotiated the mile in 1/4 second less than Star Pointer's record, thus securing the world's championship in the pacing division of the horse-racing world. A new record having been made with stallions and mares, it was then the time for some horse to make a new record for geldings. This was ably accomplished by Major Delmar at the New York State Fair, where he went the mile in 2:00. A trotting record of 2:00 did not long stand, however, as the best performance for geldings, for on September 23rd, Prince Albert, a pacing gelding, worked a mile out in 1:57. Other records in minor events have also suffered severe damage during the season, notably the mile for teams and the half mile trotting. Though the season for

track performances is not yet over, it is probable that the records made in this record-breaking year will be allowed to stand over until next season.

Elgin County, Ontario.

The wave of prosperity that has swept over the country this year has been generous to the farmers of this section. Probably never before has the croaker of hard times been more effectually silenced, and not a few will remember the harvest of 1903 as a record-breaker.

Owing to previous ravages of the Hessian fly, there was but a small area of winter wheat sown last fall, but as this chanced to be an off-year with that insect, the yield was all that could be desired. Dawson's Golden Chaff was the variety most largely grown, and a yield of forty bushels per acre was quite common. This year's crop has encouraged many farmers to sow a larger acreage this fall. Wheat is being principally employed with other grains as a stock food, and as the cost of production has been greatly reduced by abolishing the bare fallow, it may be very profitably used in this connection.

Many farmers have adopted the plan this year of sowing a mixture of oats and barley. When evenly maturing varieties are sown, the result has been rather more satisfactory than sowing either separately. In some cases the barley ripened early, and went down before the oats were matured. Where this happened, much valuable feeding material was, of course, lost. Those who have had an experience of this kind should be careful in selecting the proper varieties, as it will be found the chief remedy required.

From the dairyman's viewpoint this season approaches very closely the ideal. With plenty of water and pasture, natural conditions have been easily available, and a steady flow of milk sustained without the aid of a summer silo. At present the pastures are somewhat lacking in succulency, and those who have on hand a supply of green fodder as a supplementary feed, will now be reaping the reward of their forethought.

A reliable fly preparation would be an incalculable boon to all classes of stockmen. It is well known that the market is full of so-called "fly-chasers," but so far as our experience will allow us to speak we find that those proving fairly satisfactory are too expensive for profitable use, while the cheaper kinds are practically useless.

As if to make up for last year's failure, it may be safely asserted that the corn crop will be the largest for years. At the beginning of the season, growth was retarded to some extent by dry weather, consequently cutting must necessarily be deferred until later than usual. As a large proportion of this crop will be put in the silo, and as machinery for cutting and husking the remainder will be quite extensively used, the prospects are good for much of it escaping the early frosts. One of the first essentials in corn-growing is the selection of good seed. Now is the time to be looking out and locating the big, well-developed ears. The old law that "Like begets like" is just as important to the corn-raiser as it is to the stock-raiser. Go through the fields before starting to cut, and select only the earliest ripened, largest and best-developed ears. Braid together and dry thoroughly before winter. By following this practice the seed will be sure to grow, and we will have established a strain which if carefully managed will increase in yield and mature earlier than the original seed.

Sept. 10th, 1903.

The Keeping Quality of Butter.

A bulletin having the above title has just been issued by the Iowa Experiment Station. It embraces the results of experiments conducted by Prof. McKay and C. Larsen, of the Iowa Agricultural College, with the object of determining the effect of the wash water on the keeping quality of butter. Deterioration in the keeping quality of butter is clearly due to the work of bacteria, and cream that is pasteurized can only become contaminated by contact with the utensils, and by the butter being washed with contaminated water after the cream has been churned. By scalding the utensils before they are brought into contact with the cream, this source of infection is largely overcome, so that the most effective remaining source of contamination is the wash water. Some of the conclusions arrived at by the experimenters concerning the use of wash water are as follows:

1. Water contains germs that cause butter to deteriorate in quality.
2. These germs can be removed in a practical and inexpensive way by two processes: pasteurization and filtration.
3. Unwashed butter made from good, well-ripened cream keeps as well and in some instances better than the same butter when washed in unpasteurized water.
4. The cost of pasteurization of milk and water after the pasteurizer has been purchased is about 1 of a cent per pound of butter. The amount gained per pound of butter by such pasteurization when the butter is about a month old is .38 of a cent.

Other conclusions concerning the moisture content of butter were arrived at, and will appear later in bulletin form along with the results of elaborate experiments to determine what influences are responsible for the moisture in butter.

Pacing Record Again Broken.

At the Empire track, New York, on September 23rd, Prince Alert, the pacing hero of a hundred races, reduced the world's pacing record to 1:57. He was driven by John Currie, Mart Demorest, his trainer and regular driver, being over weight.

List of Fairs for 1903.

CANADA.

Coe Hill	.....	Oct. 1
Peel Co., Brampton	.....	Oct. 1, 2
West Elgin, Wallacefawn	.....	Oct. 1, 2
Beachburg	.....	Oct. 1, 2
Galt	.....	Oct. 1, 2
Brantford	.....	Oct. 2
South Norwich, Otterville	.....	Oct. 2, 3
Amellsburg	.....	Oct. 2, 3
Gore Bay	.....	Oct. 5
Tilbury West, Comber	.....	Oct. 5, 6
Rodney	.....	Oct. 5, 6
Chapeau	.....	Oct. 5, 6
Georgetown	.....	Oct. 5, 6
Moore Township, Brigden	.....	Oct. 6
Elena, Atwood	.....	Oct. 6, 7
Forest Union, Forest	.....	Oct. 6, 7
Netherby Union, Netherby	.....	Oct. 6, 7
Elmvale	.....	Oct. 6, 7
Blyth and Morris, Blyth	.....	Oct. 6, 7
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	Oct. 6, 7
Warkworth	.....	Oct. 6, 7
St. John, N. B., Horse Show	.....	Oct. 6, 7
Sarnia Reserve	.....	Oct. 6, 8
West Durham, Bowmanville	.....	Oct. 6, 7
Victoria, B. C.	.....	Oct. 6, 10
Cooksville	.....	Oct. 7
Stratford	.....	Oct. 7
Alvinston	.....	Oct. 7, 8
Culross, Teeswater	.....	Oct. 7, 8
Castleton	.....	Oct. 8
Leamington	.....	Oct. 7, 9
Caledonia	.....	Oct. 8, 9
Markham	.....	Oct. 7, 8, 9
Wooler	.....	Oct. 9
Orford, Highgate	.....	Oct. 12, 13
Thamesford	.....	Oct. 13
Welland	.....	Oct. 13, 14
World's, Rockton	.....	Oct. 13, 14
Norwood	.....	Oct. 13, 14
Woodbridge, Woodbridge	.....	Oct. 14, 15
Norfolk Union, Simcoe, Ont.	.....	Oct. 13, 15
Muncey Fair, Caradoc	.....	Oct. 21, 22
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph	.....	Dec. 7, 11
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.	.....	Dec. 14 to 17

STATE AND GENERAL.

Indiana, Indianapolis	.....	Sept. 14, 18
Kansas, Hutchinson	.....	Sept. 14, 19
Oregon, Salem	.....	Sept. 14, 19
Kentucky, Owensboro	.....	Sept. 21, 26
American Institute, New York	.....	Sept. 22, 24
Illinois, Springfield	.....	Sept. 26, Oct. 3
New Jersey Interstate, Trenton	.....	Sept. 28, Oct. 2
St. Louis, Mo	.....	Oct. 5, 11
American Royal Show, Kansas City	.....	Oct. 19, 25
Kansas City Horse Show, Kansas City	.....	Oct. 19, 25
National Horse Show, New York	.....	Nov. 16, 21
Intern'l Live Stock Exposition, Chicago	.....	Nov. 28, Dec. 5

Canada Best of All.

After a year's absence touring Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, Chancellor Wallace, of McMaster University, has returned to Toronto to resume his post at the University.

"I have seen many countries and people during the year," said the Chancellor. "I have been in England, France, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Greece, Turkey. I have associated with people from nearly every country and every clime in the world. I come back to Canada convinced that there is no better land on the face of the earth, industrially, socially, morally, educationally. I believe the average Canadian can hold his head higher than the citizen of any other nation in the world."

Gone to Boston.

Mr. Philip J. Syms, of the Massey-Harris Company, whose work as advertising manager and in the literature department of that great enterprise brought him into deservedly high repute, has left Toronto for Boston, Mass., where he assumes the position of eastern representative of the Booklovers' Magazine, of Philadelphia. His Canadian friends will all be pleased to hear of Mr. Syms' advancement, and foresee for him further advantage as time progresses in the popular publication and library enterprise with which he is now associated.

Price of Farm Lands.

Good farm lands in the Province of Ontario have taken a decided upturn in price, amounting, in the opinion of competent observers, in the real estate business, to from 10 to 20 per cent. increase in price. Hundred-acre farms that three years ago sold at \$5,500 now bring from \$6,200 to \$6,500. In the main, this is due to the increased general prosperity of the country and the continual good demand and high prices for farm products. Many farmers are retiring with a competence, selling out to men of less means, and, in not a few cases, the scarcity of farm labor is driving men out of the business.

Correction in Ontario Winter Fair Catalogue.

Attention is called to the omission of the word heifer in class 10, special, of the Winter Fair catalogue which is now in circulation. Instead of reading "grade steer, any age," read "grade steer or heifer, any age." The prizes, \$25, \$15 and \$10, are donated by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.

Various Poultry Ailments.

Replying to the question of A. M., Holmesville, re sick turkeys, I may say that in all probability the turkeys are affected with the disease known as black-head. This can easily be ascertained by killing one of the turkeys. If the bird is affected, the liver will be more or less covered with small white spots about the size of a pea. The appendix will be more or less thickened. The droppings from the birds would be of a yellowish cast, and very much like severe dysentery. It is generally acknowledged that there is no cure for this disease. I presume that the only thing that could be done would be to isolate the affected birds from the well ones, and feed the sick birds a tonic. With the birds that are not affected be very careful not to feed these on the ground, as the disease is spread from the droppings, and any food that might be fed from the ground, especially where the turkeys are in the habit of running, will likely cause other turkeys to be affected with the disease. In cases of this kind, prevention is what is wanted, and I think the further the turkeys can be kept from the buildings with safety the better they will do.

To J. S. Walton.—I cannot state definitely what is the cause of the geese not thriving. I imagine that the trouble is in the feed. I would like to know what your subscriber feeds his geese, and also if they have access to pumpkin seeds or green buckwheat, either of which would likely cause the trouble mentioned. If the geese are fed a heavy grain ration with no grit in it, and also a lack of green food in the form of grass or rape, they would be apt to die as mentioned. I would be very much pleased to hear from your correspondent in regard to feed, age of breeding geese, and breed of the geese.

To J. M., Beaverton.—When any hen gets sick its comb will turn dull and black. You do not state anything further in your letter as to whether they have diarrhoea, or as to whether they lay well, or have leg weakness, or anything of this kind. I would suggest that you give them a good tonic as per directions. I have found the Carnefac Poultry Food to give excellent results in cases where birds seemed to be slightly off-feed or feeling a bit dumpy.

Replying to question of Walter Smith, an old subscriber, I am not clear as to whether the disease is enteritis or not. I enclose copy of description of disease, symptoms and treatment, as given in "Profitable Care and Management of Poultry," in book No. 2, published by the Cyphers Incubator Co.:

ENTERITIS.

"Enteritis, or bacterial enteritis, is a very common disease among poultry. This disease is similar to the typhoid fever of human beings, and is often mistaken for cholera. It is caused by a disordered state of the digestive organs, which favors the development in large numbers of several varieties of bacteria in the intestinal tract. The predisposing causes of this ailment are uncleanness, foul drinking water, putrid meat food, and filthy or rotten food of any sort.

"Symptoms.—The affected bird is inactive and dumpy. The comb is at first pale and limp, and later becomes dark and purplish. There is an abundant dark or greenish diarrhoea. Diarrhoea may become bloody. The bird seems sleepy and unwilling to walk about. The bird may be sick for a week or several weeks before death takes place. Some birds recover without treatment. The appetite may be voracious, or the bird may refuse to take food. The crop may be full of food, or may contain only a slimy fluid. When the bird dies, the comb is always dark. Often the bird may appear dumpy and sleepy, and show bad diarrhoea. The owner, picking the bird up to examine it, finds it has lost weight; holding its head downward, a stringy, dirty liquid runs from the mouth, and death of the bird soon follows. In such cases, the bird has been sick several weeks before noticed. Examination of the body after death shows the liver enlarged or shrunken, according to the duration of the disease. If of long duration, the liver is shrunken. The spleen is usually enlarged. The intestines are inflamed and are full of mucus.

"Treatment.—Prevent the disease if possible, by cleanliness and pure food and water. Quarantine all new arrivals; this disease is contagious. When the disease is discovered, isolate all sick birds; clean up the poultry-house and runs, and disinfect everything. Give all the coops, nests and houses a thorough white-washing. One-half teaspoonful of napceol in each gallon of drinking water will prove effective as general treatment for a flock. Use also powdered charcoal in soft food; do not use enough to make their mash dark and unwhiting. Clean up everything and keep it clean. Do not feed too heavily. Use low-grade flour or fancy middlings in the mash and less bran. For the sick birds which have been isolated for treatment, use six to twelve tablets of mercury bichloride 3x in each pint of drinking water. Feed on bread moistened with boiled milk. Avoid all sloppy mashes, and be sure that your birds are cured and the danger of contagion passed before you discontinue treatment."

Ontario Veterinary College, W. R. GRAHAM.

Sept. 28.—The following are the prices of the various commodities in the market today, September 28, 1914. The prices are for the day of the week, and are for the market at the various places mentioned. The prices are for the day of the week, and are for the market at the various places mentioned. The prices are for the day of the week, and are for the market at the various places mentioned.

Mr. Samuel Rogers' Death.

On September 27th, Toronto lost one of its most estimable citizens in the death of Mr. Samuel Rogers, at the age of 68 years. Though ailing from heart disease for two years, death came with unexpected suddenness at the last. He was a native of York County, Ont., and belonged to a well-known family. A great deal of his time in recent years was devoted to philanthropic and benevolent work. His was a retiring disposition, and in religion he was of the Society of Friends. He was president of the Queen City Oil Company, the active management of which for a couple of years past has devolved upon his son, Mr. Albert S. Rogers, whom, we might add, takes a personal interest in agriculture and pure-bred stock. The deceased gentleman was a brother of Mr. Elias Rogers, head of the great Toronto coal firm.

MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The City Market has resumed its old-time appearance by the return of most of the commission men and dealers, with the exception of Mr. Levack.

Export Cattle.—The quality of export cattle only medium. Choice shippers sell on sight. Best export cattle sold at from \$4.25 to \$5.00. Only two loads went above this figure, at \$5.25 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Best butchers' cattle sold to a good demand. Prices firm. Those of extra good quality sold at from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt.; medium to good, at from \$3.60 to \$4.00; common butchers' heifers and fat cows, at from \$3.00 to \$3.50; rough, poor and canners, from \$2.00 to \$3.00. This week marks the lowest price for cattle for the year, but it must be understood that they are only skin and bone, evidently bush-fed or starved.

There is good enquiry for best class of shipping bulls suitable for feeding purposes, but only poor quality, known as canners, were on offer, at from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per cwt. These animals weigh about 900 lbs., average. Choice quality are worth from \$4.00 to \$4.25; must weigh 1,300 to 1,600 lbs.

Feeders.—Farmers are seen in increasing numbers on our market year by year looking for the best class of feeders, but are unable to purchase from a variety of causes. Drivers will usually sell to the dealers in preference to private buyers, as they always require the picks of the load, whilst dealers take the whole load and sort them to suit various feeders. Distillers require large bone, good quality. Shorthorns preferred. To-day, on this market, were a large number of grade Herefords—a white-faced Hereford head and everything besides, Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey. In some cases, one could easily distinguish Hereford head, Jersey ears, and Holstein back—a mongrel of the worst type. None of these animals weighed over 700 lbs., mostly three years old.

Stockers.—One dealer declared he could take from four to five loads of good stockers, and was prepared to pay \$3.25 to \$4.00 for choice quality, about 800 lbs., one, two or three year old steers. Stockers weighing from 400 to 700 lbs. are worth from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Sheep.—Prices are steady at from \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt. for ewes. Bucks sell at from \$2.50 to \$2.75. About 2,000 sheep and lambs on offer.

Lambs.—Spring lambs sold at from \$3.50 to \$4.12½ per cwt.

Milch Cows.—Only a limited number of milch cows and springers on offer; all of good quality sold readily at from \$30.00 to \$55.00 per head. There is a good demand from Montreal.

Calves.—Veal calves sold at from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per head, or at from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per cwt.

Hogs.—As foretold in last report, hogs have again slumped, with every prospect of going still lower in the next few weeks. Best singers, off cars, not fed or watered, not above 200 lbs., not below 150 lbs., live weight, are now worth \$5.75 per cwt. Thick, fat and light are worth \$5.50; sows at \$1.00; stags at from \$2.00 to \$3.00. The prospects are still downwards, and many hogs are coming too good—that is above 200 lbs.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The offerings of Ontario wheat are moderate and the market steady. No. 2 red and white are quoted at 77c.; No. 1 spring wheat at 78c., east. Manitoba wheat is quoted lower at lake ports; No. 1 hard, 91c.; No. 1 northern, 90c.; No. 2 northern, 87c. In Toronto, 1,000 bushels of wheat and grain on offer; 500 bushels of white wheat sold at 82c. per bushel, 500 bushels red wheat at 82c., 300 bushels of goose sold at 75c.

Barley.—Three thousand bushels sold at from 49c. to 51c. per bushel. No. 3 extra, for export, sold at 45c.

Oats.—About 1,000 bushels sold at from 32c. to 33c. per bushel, and quoted at 31c. north for No. 1. Some Canadian corn scarce and not quoted. At 50c. per bushel, on track, Toronto.

Brass-cast hulls sell bran at \$17.00 per ton, and shorts at \$12.00, car lots, f. o. b. Toronto.

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

Straw.—One or two loads on offer. Clean sheaf straw sells to a good demand at from \$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton.

Potatoes.—Quality not very good and prices will advance shortly. Prices range from 35c. to 55c. per bag, according to quality.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices downward, and are quoted for next week at from \$7.25 to \$7.55 per cwt.

Apples.—The market unchanged with moderate supplies, and quoted at from 75c. to \$1.00 per barrel in car lots; from farmers' wagons at \$1.00 to \$1.50 in small quantities. There is a very notable improvement in the packing and grading of apples. This year, most of the little ones are on top.

Hops.—Trade is quiet, and this season's crop is quoted at from 25c. to 28c.

Poultry.—The market is steady; 60c. to 75c. per pair; ducks plentiful, at from 60c. to 90c. per pair; turkeys at from 12c. to 14c. per lb.

Fruit Market.—Receipts are only moderate, and prices ruled firm on choice stock. Peaches, per basket, 35c.; Crawford's, per basket, 40c.; pears, per basket, 30c.; Bartlett's, per basket, 50c.; plums, per basket, 35c.; grapes, per basket, from 25c. to 50c.; apples, choice, 20c. to 25c.

Butter.—The demand for choice dairy butter is very good; in pound rolls, from farmers' wagons, 18c. to 22c. per lb.

Eggs.—Liberal supply, and choice new-laid eggs sell readily at from 18c. to 22c. per dozen.

Cheese.—The market for cheese is steady, and prospects are still good for unchanged prices at the advance. Best selections are quoted at from 11½c. to 12c. per lb. Several Old Country buyers were in the city visiting the different merchants, and speak of the prospects for cheese as being good at firm prices.

Hides and Wool.—No. 1 steers, inspected, 8½c.; No. 1 hides, inspected, 8c.; calfskins, No. 1, 9c.; lambskins, each, 50c.; wool, fleece, 16c.; wool, unwashed, 9c.

Quotations of the Toronto Poultry and Produce Co., 470 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., September 26th, which will hold good until October 2nd: Chickens, live, per lb., 8c. to 9c.; dressed, 9c. to 10c. Fowl, live, per lb., 5c.; dressed, 5½c. to 6c. Ducks, live, per lb., 6c. to 7c.; dressed, 8c. to 9c. Geese, live, per lb., 7c.; dressed, 8c. to 9c. Turkeys, live, per lb., 9c. to 10c.; dressed, 11c. to 13c. Butter.—Best one-pound prints, 19c. to 20c.; choice large rolls, 15c. to 16c.; tub, 13c. to 16c. Eggs.—Strictly new-laid, per dozen, 15½c. to 16½c.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo, Sept. 28.—Cattle—Steady to strong on desirable kinds; prime steers, \$5.35 to \$5.65; shipping, \$4.65 to \$5.10; butchers', \$4.10 to \$5; heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.20; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4; stock heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.25; fresh cows and springers, steady to strong; good to choice, \$45 to \$55.

Hogs—Active, 5c. to 10c. lower on heavy; light, about steady; heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.50; mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.55; Yorkers, \$6.50 to \$6.60; pigs, \$6 to \$6.30; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.75; stags, \$4.25 to \$4.75; dairies and grassers, \$6.10 to \$6.40.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 24,500 head; steady; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.40; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.30; ewes, \$3.40 to \$3.85; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; Canada lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.40.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Cattle—10c. to 20c. lower; good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.40; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25.

Hogs—Closed 10c. to 20c. lower; mixed and butchers', \$5.50 to \$6.25; good to choice heavy, \$5.70 to \$6; rough heavy, \$5.30 to \$5.60; light, \$5.75 to \$6.40; bulk of sales, \$5.60 to \$6.

Sheep—Steady to 15c. lower; good to choice wethers, \$3.30 to \$4; fair to choice mixed, \$2.25 to \$3.25; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—The butchers were out strong and trade was good, with prices about the same as on last week's market, but some of the cattle to-day were much better than usual. Prime beefs sold at from 3½c. to 4½c. per lb.; good mediums, at 3½c. to 4c.; ordinary mediums, about 3½c., and the common stock at from 2c. to 3c. per lb. Sheep sold at from 2½c. to 3½c., and lambs at from 3½c. to near 4c. per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 5½c. to 6c. per lb.

British Markets.

London, Sept. 28.—Live cattle steady at 11c. to 12½c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10½c. to 11½c. per lb. c. refrigerator beef, 9c. per lb. Sheep lower, 11½c. to 12½c.

Home Magazine



October strews the woodland o'er
With many a brilliant color,
The world is brighter than before,
Why should our hearts be duller?

Thanksgiving Day.

Now what shall we do in our bright happy homes
To welcome this time of good times as it comes?
And what do you say is the very best way
To show we are grateful on Thanksgiving Day?

The best thing for hearts that are grateful to do
Is this, to make thankful some other hearts too;
For lives that are grateful and sunny and glad
To carry their sunshine to lives that are sad.

For children who have all they want and to spare,
Their good things with poor little children to share,
For this will bring blessings, and this is the way
To show we are thankful on Thanksgiving Day.

How the Spectator Learned a Lesson.

Afternoon tea was being served to the Spectator, and a young daughter of the house, in passing a plate of brittle little cakes, dropped all those cakes to the floor, where they broke, scattering a shower of crumbs. The daughter at once moved to the bell, and had laid her hand upon it, evidently intending to ring for the maid. "No, no, my dear," said her mother, "don't ring for Susan. Just take the hearth-brush there and sweep the crumbs under the hearth-rug." "Mamma!" exclaimed this well-brought-up daughter. But her mother sat placidly confident and unembarrassed, merely remarking: "Susan really ought to be in bed this afternoon. She's keeping up simply because it's my reception day. The crumbs can wait perfectly well until to-morrow. Be tidy. Be not too tidy."

The Spectator sat amazed in his chair, and, it must be confessed, he was at that moment disloyally wondering if there were many other such skeletons concealed under other hearth-rugs in this house. A little later he plucked up sufficient courage to make to his hostess a laughing confession of the shock he had suffered at her hands. "I am sure you are right," he said, "but won't you explain to me why you are right?" To the Spectator's amazement, this notable house-mother with some warmth recorded her disapproval of those who could never bring themselves to thus sweep crumbs under rugs. "I have seen house-keepers," she averred, "who not only lived and died to be clean, but who killed for it. There have been times," went on this blended Mary and Martha, "when I have seen my floors very dirty indeed, and known it was my plain duty to continue to see them dirty—and keep calm. I have had to make it a matter of prayer to be able to sweep crumbs under rugs and to believe that cleanliness isn't the first thing in the world at all times, in season and out. But you can't be expected to understand such things."

The Spectator, though but a man, flattered himself that he did understand his friend's position and approved it, yet at the same time he had an awestruck kind of feeling, as if the ashes of his grandmother were being strewed to the winds of heaven.—[The Outlook.

The Young Savoyard.

A familiar object in Old London is the young Savoyard with his white mice and musical instrument. One is always moved to pity at the sight of him, for though his dark eyes change as by a flash from the depth of sadness to the height of fun and merriment, yet one knows he is a lonely little fellow, bereft of kith and kin, and often the unglorious breadwinner of the master who owns him, and who probably has decoyed him from his native Alpine hills to earn a precarious livelihood for both. That the cruel lash often awaits him if he brings back at night but few coppers in his little brown fist, is a fact only too true, and an injury almost beyond remedy. H. A. B.

On Some By-the-Ways.

NO. I.

Amongst the pleasant happenings during my present brief stay in London the Great, have been visits to Surrey House, on the invitation of Lady Battersea, in connection with the Victoria League, the annual meeting of which I had been unable to attend; to Fulham Palace and grounds, where a garden-party was given by the Bishop of London, in aid of the beneficent work carried on as a police-court mission, and at which addresses were given by himself and others, telling many a sad story of downfall, but also of reformation begun and sustained through the aid given at the critical moment, when the prison doors were opened and a new life could be entered upon; and to Dollis Hill, where once more I was privileged to be the guest of Lord and Lady Aberdeen. Knowing as I do, that our "Farmer's Advocate" pays its fortnightly visit to many a farm home in the wide Northwest of the Dominion, where these names are held in the highest affection and honor, I think I may be allowed a more personal reference to this visit, for was I not an eye-witness, over and over again, to the loving greetings everywhere extended to them when they took their final trip across the prairies to the coast of the Pacific during the last year of Lord Aberdeen's term of office as Governor-General of Canada? I should like to tell these old friends of theirs how unremitting still are their efforts on behalf of every good thing to which they can lay their hands, that in the cause of philanthropy their zeal has never slackened, nor their liberality lessened, whilst their love for Canada and their belief in its grand hereafter have never wavered. To those of our readers (and these too are many) who, as members of the Canadian National Council of Women, were occasional guests at Rideau Hall, I would like to tell how the bonnie laddies of those Ottawa days, having nearly left their boyhood behind them, have entered upon a young manhood of great promise, unmarred by one single affectation, and are sons of whom any parent, commoner or peer, may well be proud, and some of you may ask, "Well, what of Lady Marjorie, the sweet daughter of the house?" Wholly unspoilt, grown into a really beautiful, graceful woman, retaining still the sweet simplicity of her early girlhood, and with the promise of a noble life (may it be a long and happy one)

and correspondence," and how could this be done effectually if Canada were left out? Indeed, just now, it seems almost impossible for Canada to be left out of anything, either politically, philanthropically, or merely socially. To me many of the problems remain problems still, for in the confusion of tongues a mere woman is apt to get bewildered, and when I hear the words "Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy; Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff scheme," etc., etc., I feel inclined to put my fingers over my ears and say, "Please don't ask me if Canada wants it, what Canada will do if England won't have it, etc., etc., etc." The subject gets itself alluded to when one is known to be a Canadian, upon every variety of pretext, upon the emigration pretext, the domestic service question, and, worst of all, upon the plea that it would raise the price of bread and cause the starvation of millions! But if nasty remarks by irresponsible people on both sides the Atlantic are occasionally quoted, they are more than counterbalanced by words of commendation of Canada's past and of hopefulness as to its future, but opinions do vary upon the subject of what is the loss or gain to England or to Canada as the outcome of the present increasing flood of emigration from the one to the other. Whilst congested London has its still starving thousands, there is the greatest difficulty in obtaining laborers for farms all over England, owing to the pertinacity with which the cockney clings to his slums when he might easily earn good wages within a comparatively easy distance and amongst more wholesome surroundings. The English farmer cannot understand why the same man who refuses to come a few hours' journey into the country to help him gather in his crops, or to live in a comfortable cottage all the year round at a fair remuneration, will yet listen to the voice of the charmer, in the person of the emigration agent, whom he, the farmer, honestly believes to be paid so much per head for every laborer he can decoy to Canada. A large landed proprietor, who himself farms at least 7,000 acres in Hampshire and Wiltshire, whilst other members of his family farm some 40,000 more, with stock in proportion, and every up-to-date appliance, spoke somewhat bitterly upon this subject. "In common fairness," he said, "these emigration agents should lay before the people they address the actual pros and cons of the situation. At present the rural population has left the land and gone into the towns for what they hope will bring them in more pay and offer them a brighter life. Those remaining, being so few, can command very high wages. What do the colonial agents offer them in return for their nice cottage and garden, with the flowers they have tended for years with such love and care, their church and school, and," added my friend, "the village ale-house, which habit has made so dear to them?" and "which," I ventured to interpolate, "the British workingman in town or country is so much better without, a fact the legislators of our country have not been slow to recognize." My friend continued: "The same man who considers a mile and a half from the village too far off, too dull for himself, and too long a daily trudge for his children to go to school, will yet eagerly swallow the bait so temptingly held out by the emigration agent, and be ready at the word of a stranger to transplant himself and his family to the lonely wilds of Northwest Canada." So you see, my readers, there are to this, as to most things, more sides than one, and much can be said on behalf of, or in defence of, both.

H. A. B.

Beloved in the Home.

There is not any use thinking of doing without the "Farmer's Advocate," for the women portion of the family look for its arrival as anxiously as



THE YOUNG SAVOYARD.

before her. Such is all I dare whisper to you of Lady Marjorie Gordon. Of the Victoria League, I think we shall hear more in Canada, for it is concerned in much that is helpful to the interests of our colony. For instance, one of the subjects considered by its members at its last annual meeting was, "The possibilities of a closer and more intimate intercourse between the different parts of the Empire, by means of mutual hospi-

the men. I think the issue of September 1st is the best number yet. ROBERT G. DUNCAN, Grey Co., Ont.

She—Who rocks the cradle rules the world—remember that.

He—Then—ah—you come in and rule the world. I'm tired.

THE QUIET HOUR

They That Are Sick.

"Called aside—
From the glad working of thy busy life,
From the world's ceaseless stir of care and strife,
Into the shade and stillness, by thy Heavenly Guide,
For a brief space thou hast been called aside.

"Lonely hours
Thou hast spent weary on a couch of pain,
Watching the golden sunshine and the falling rain,
Hours, whose sad length only to Him was known,
Who trod a sadder pathway, dark and lone.

"Laid aside:
May not the little cup of suffering be
A lovely one of blessing given to thee?
The cross of chastening sent thee from above
By Him who bore the cross whose name is Love."

Several months ago my old friend "Mollie" sent me a parcel of books. The title of one was "On Being Ill," and, as I am never ill, this had little attraction for me, so it slipped into the bookcase unread. Last Sunday I read it to a dear patient of mine, who has been "laid aside" for nearly three years, and it turned out to be just the book for me after all. Many of our "Advocate" readers must be more or less troubled with ill health, and, of course, one who is always perfectly well cannot understand their difficulties, or write words which can really help them much. So to-day you shall have some selections from this book, which is written by the Bishop of Winchester:

"The highest result of illness is to reveal God and to endear man. The certain effect of it is to bring both God and man nearer; and no one will deny that as clay in the hands of the potter, so does the strongest of the sons of men on a sick bed feel himself in the grasp of One who is stronger than he."

"Illness may mean death, and most of us know persons to whom the thought of death is as distant as a fixed star. Others, who have never known an hour's illness in their lives, are liable to be somewhat unfeeling when sickness comes near them, talking about it as if it was more a fancy than a reality, complaining of it as if it was a deliberate conspiracy against their own case. Others, again, are so immersed in earthly cares, that though they think they have no time to prepare for eternity, they quite forget they must find time to die; while to tens of thousands of us, a life continuous and unbroken, even in its honorable duties and its innocent recreations, has the effect of a creeping paralysis on the highest part of our nature. When we have no changes we forget God."

"Let us clearly understand that in illness our divine and human Lord deals with us just as we deal with each other. His sympathy is as exact as it is tender. Though we have no reason to suppose that He was ever actually ill as we are (the perfection of the two natures in the Word Incarnate making it impossible for Him to suffer the penalty of original sin), He did taste pain, He was weary, faint, thirsty, and He died. Thus, He does not speak to us if we have not strength enough to listen to Him. He does not expect us to speak to Him when the mind wanders and the brain reels. He trusts us, for the Good Shepherd knows His sheep. We trust Him, for He is our living, and our loving, and our unchanging Lord. A dying soldier, near the Seven Dials, once said to me when I asked him what he did when he was too weak to pray, 'Sir, when I am too weak to cling to Him, I ask Him to cling to me.' We fall back in the everlasting arms, weary but happy, and some of us can testify that in moments of extreme weakness the Lord Jesus comes so near, hangs so close over us, that His blessed face all but seems to touch ours."

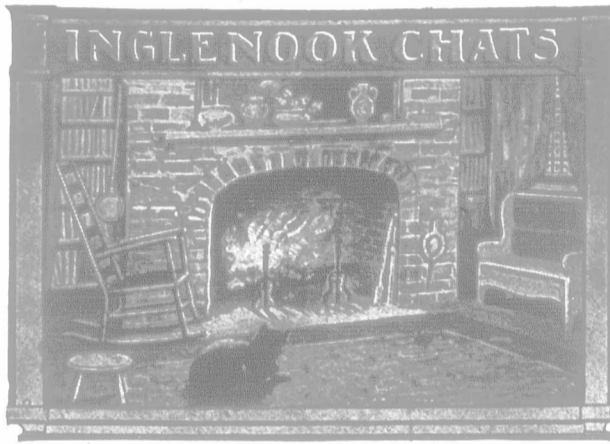
"The best thing is not to be ill at all. If I may so speak, sometimes it is not so much God who sends illness to us, as we who bring it on ourselves. And the consciousness of having incurred it by our own imprudence makes it doubly hard to bear. God refuses to interfere, even for a saint's sake, with the operation of His own laws. Yet, surely it is in mercy that we are reminded of the consequences of our transgression, and that, if God has limited strength and forbidden imprudence, when we disobey we suffer."

These are only a few selections from Bishop Thorold's book, which may be helpful to those whom God has called to suffer. As the sisters of Lazarus sent word to Jesus: "Lord, behold, he whom Thou lovest is sick," so may we say of many in every town and village who patiently endure hardness as good soldiers of Christ. "How often we are compelled to admire their courage and patience, which call forth respect rather than pity from all who know them. Indeed we may be quite sure that the Good Physician is dealing

wisely and skillfully with each patient, giving exactly the treatment he needs.

"God gives us light and love, and all good things
Richly for joy, and power, to use aright.
But then we may forget Him in His gifts—
We cannot well forget the hand that holds
And pierces us, and will not let us go,
However much we strive from under it—
The heavy pressure of the constant pain—
Is it not God's own finger-tips,
Laid on thee in a tender steadfastness?"

HOPE.



Dear Friends,—

The Ingle Nook competition is again at an end. The successful competitors this time are: Class I.—"A Lover of Flowers," Owen Sound, Ont., and Mrs. W. C. Hoover, Caistorville, Ont. II.—Edna Luddard, Catarqui, Ont. III.—Anna Ross, Stratford, Ont. Others deserving of honorable mention, though not prizewinners, are: Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Lyons and Heber P. Lisson, from whose articles selections will also be published in due time. It is rather noteworthy that every entry this time was from Ontario. What have the other Provinces been doing? We shall hope to hear from them in the next competition, which will be announced next issue, Oct. 15th.

The present discussion upon lawn and garden beautifying comes in opportunely. It is October, and October is par excellence the month for digging and fertilizing; that is, if one wishes to have one's garden in the best possible condition when spring comes. Now, too, trees, shrubs, perennial plants and bulbs may be planted, and seeds of wild cucumbers thrown where there is an unsightly place to cover. We trust that many ardent amateur gardeners may receive valuable suggestions from the essays of our competitors upon this fascinating topic.

These essays will be published as soon as possible. Also, all the other little home-like letters which have been arriving for our Nook, and which are gratefully acknowledged, in the meantime, by—
Box 28, Chatsworth, Ont. DAME DURDEN.

PRIZE ESSAY — CLASS I.

The Beautifying of Our Home Surroundings.

We so often hear, "Oh, I love flowers, but I really have no time to make a garden." No, we mothers have not much time, especially where no servant is kept and a large family to work for. But is it not a recreation and a pleasure to spare an hour sometimes for outdoor work? It takes not so very much time, after all.

Bulbs and roots when once in the ground will grow for years with very little care. And what lifts the mind quicker to the Giver of all good gifts? What are they but an expression of love from our Lord, who did not need to give us flowers, and yet has given us such a variety and succession of beautiful bloom, lasting from the melting of the snow in spring to the coming of frost in the fall!

How eagerly we watch for the first snowdrop! How quickly they appear as the snow melts, whilst all around them are the crocuses just peeping up. In a few days the crocuses are a mass of color, yellow, mauve and white, so silky and fine one would think they would not bear a cold wind, but yet so hardy they may be frozen up night after night, only to thaw out the next day in the sunshine as bright and gay as ever. Before they are gone the daffodil appears, and the hyacinth with its waxy flowers and delicate perfume. Keeping its company is the grape hyacinth with its tiny blue bells. They have not time to disappear before the Narcissus opens, the double white and the trumpet, both so beautiful for cutting. How they fill the house with perfume! Another worth growing for its perfume is the English violet, also the lily of the valley, how pretty it is with its modest little white bells hidden away in the green leaves. A bed of it will last for years, always blooming in May or early June. Then there are the tulips, making a gay mass of color. They can be taken up after blooming and replanted about the house. Yet once every year, unless you reserve the space for annuals

or house plants. They can remain in the ground for two or even three years. All spring bulbs must be taken up occasionally, otherwise they become too crowded to bloom well.

Sometimes you will notice buds which die away without opening. It is generally a sign that the bulbs need to be separated or have suffered from want of moisture. Of course the separating must be done in their resting period.

For a border, what is prettier than the little English daisy. If anyone has not seen much beauty in these, just fill a bowl with daisies and the pale blue forget-me-nots and see if it is not dainty. For more vivid color take the primrose and mix with the polyanthus. No green, only the two kinds of flowers together in the bowl. Later comes the peony, deep red, pink, and last, but most beautiful of all, the white, with its profusion of flowers and delicate perfume. The Iris is another hardy flower; they come in dark blue, cream and delicate paler blue, all beautiful, although without much perfume. I hear someone saying, "Surely you are forgetting the white lily? No, we will not forget the stately white lily, but they can scarcely be classed with the easily grown bulbs. They do not take kindly to being crowded in with other flowers, but require a bed of their own where they will not be disturbed, but they are worth the space given them. The lemon lily is very easily grown and equal to the white in perfume, but is pale golden instead of white. For later fall flowers there are the different colored phlox, bright red, purple, white and pale mauve; the tiger lily; the Japanese, or some call it the Russian, sunflowers; the dahlias, which come in so many gorgeous colors, rivaling the rose had they only the perfume. I certainly should put in a plea for the periwinkle, with its dark green leaves and star-like flowers; for bouquets, it is almost as pretty as smilax.

There are many others, had I but the space to write about them. I have not touched on either shrubs or annuals, but if what I have written would induce anyone to grow flowers I shall not have written in vain. I have spoken only of some of the flowers in my own garden, all of which are cared for by myself.
Owen Sound, Ont. A LOVER OF FLOWERS.

First-class Tomato Catsup.

Now is the time for making all sorts of tomato sauce. Always pick or buy the tomatoes after a few dry warm days, as they will not then be watery. The following recipe is given by a German lady, whose catsup is famed for its beautiful flavor and its keeping quality: Half bushel good firm tomatoes; half tablespoonful white pepper; quarter ounce each of allspice and cloves, tied in a muslin bag; one teaspoonful each of mace, tumeric, ginger and cayenne pepper; three-quarter cup sugar; two tablespoonfuls each of mustard and flour; three large onions; three large apples; quarter cup vinegar; half cup salt. Boil and strain apples before putting in. Cut up tomatoes and put through a sieve, and boil till thick. Add mustard mixed with vinegar last.

FOR SEALING BOTTLES.—Melt five cents' worth beeswax and resin in an old tin, heated with a little lard. Have corks in tightly, flat with top of bottles, and plunge the tops into this hot mixture. Anything so sealed will keep for a long time.

TOMATO SOUP.—Eight good-sized tomatoes peeled, add a very little boiling water, and stew for fifteen or twenty minutes. Just before serving, put in a good half-teaspoonful of soda, and a quart of milk; butter, pepper and salt to taste.

CHILI SAUCE.—Take five large onions and eight green peppers, chop fine; thirty ripe tomatoes, cut thin; five tablespoonfuls of sugar, three of salt; eight cup vinegar; boil all together two and a half hours, and bottle for use.

Humorous.

"Who'd have thought we'd live to see our boy in the legislature?" exclaimed the old man.

"Nobody," said the old lady, "but the Lord's will be done!"

The Freak—I don't like that dwarf. He's an awfully small man.

The Giant—Yes; I was talking to him yesterday, and he couldn't look me straight in the eye.

The Groom—Our anniversary! What anniversary, dearest!

The Bride (sadly)—Have you forgotten so soon? We've been married a week to-day.

Speaking of unfortunate marriages, it sometimes happens that before a woman is old enough to know better she is too old to do any better.

Lady (after a consultation with her doctor)—Thank you so much, doctor! I never bid you "good-bye" without experiencing a feeling of the greatest possible relief.

How my wife is crazy on the subject of golf, and his wife is crazy on the subject of auction sales.

Jonny Yes and the funny part of it is they both talk in their sleep. The other night Wigwag shouted, "Four!" and Hebe immediately yelled, "Four and a quarter!"

Domestic Economy.

PRESSED VEAL.

Select about four pounds of veal from the shoulder, wipe it and remove any splinters of bone. Cover it with cold water, and let it come quickly to the boiling point. Remove the white scum, add one sliced onion, and then set it back where it will cook slowly until very tender and liquor reduced. When the meat will slip from the bones easily, remove it and put all the bones that have any gristle on them back into the kettle with broth, and a bit of bay leaf, and let them boil until the liquor is reduced to about one pint.

Lay the meat on a board and cut it across the fibres into very small pieces. This is important, for if long fibres are left in, the loaf will not slice as well. Season the liquor with salt and pepper, and mix enough of it with the chopped meat to make it moist. Butter a brick-loaf bread pan, decorate the bottom and sides with slices of hard-boiled eggs. Lay in half of the meat and press it in firmly without disturbing the decorations, then put in a layer of sliced egg and the remainder of the meat. Press it down well, put another pan over the top, and put a weight in the pan.

When ready to serve, turn out on to a platter, garnish with parsley or cress, and cut in thin slices. Or slice it before serving, if more convenient, and arrange the slices in a bed of cress.

GOOD RECIPES.

Ginger Spice Cake.—One cup of molasses; half a cup of butter; half a cup of milk; two eggs; one teaspoon of cloves; one teaspoon of cinnamon; one teaspoon of baking powder; salt. Bake in a quick oven.

Sponge Jelly Cake.—Three eggs; one cup sugar; one cup flour; two teaspoonfuls baking powder; five tablespoons boiling water. This is quickly made, and you may use any filling you choose.

Rolls.—Half a cake of yeast; one pint of warm milk; two tablespoons of sugar; four tablespoons melted butter; one and one-half teaspoons salt; flour to make a soft but firm dough. Three whites of eggs beaten stiff may be added for delicate rolls.

Washington Pie.—Cream one-third cup of butter; add one cup of sugar; one egg well beaten; one-half cup of milk, and one and one-third cups of flour with two level teaspoons of baking powder sifted in. Bake in three layers, and put jelly between the layers.

Coffee Cake.—One cake of yeast; one pint warm milk; half a cup of sugar; one-third cup of butter; one teaspoon salt; one-fourth teaspoon powdered mace or nutmeg; three eggs; about six cups of flour. Make a soft sponge with milk, yeast and part of the flour and when light add the salt, balance of flour, eggs and the butter and sugar creamed together. Mix thoroughly, adding raisins or currants if desired, and place in a shallow pan. When raised, spread with soft butter, sugar and cinnamon, and bake in a moderately hot oven. All measurements are level and the half-pint cup is used.

Graham Bread.—Soften one cake of compressed yeast in one-fourth cup of lukewarm water. Make a batter with a scant quart of water, a pint of white flour and a quart of graham (each being measured after sifting). Add the yeast and half a cup of brown sugar, beat well, cover and set aside to rise. When light, beat again, add two level teaspoons of salt, and another cup of graham; pour into two well-greased pans and raise to not quite double its size. Have oven only moderately hot and bake about an hour, reducing heat for the last part of baking. This will not keep moist so long as kneaded bread, but is excellent when fresh.

NURSERY MEDICINE CUPBOARD.

In the nursery medicine cupboard, which ought to be kept religiously locked, keep witch-hazel for bumps and bruises, wine of ipecac for croupy nights, and a bottle of lime water and oil for burns or scalds. For colds and hoarseness, prepare a halfpound jar of lard and turpentine. Mix these in equal quantities and melt over hot water. It will thicken, but a tablespoonful can be heated in a few moments at any time, and rubbed on a child's chest, back, neck and the soles of his feet. A box of mustard has a place in the nursery medicine cupboard for hurried mustard plasters, a bottle of vinegar for bruises, a package of absorbent cotton, a roll of bandages from half an inch to an inch and a half wide, tincture of iodine for foul blains, ginger or peppermint water for colic, chlorate of potash for sore throats, oil of cloves for toothache, and a roll of surgeon's adhesive plaster for cuts. It is a good plan for a mother to ask the advice of her doctor about simple home remedies.

An Economical Mother.

Small Katherine, who had been forbidden to touch the ink bottle, had accidentally spilled its contents not only all over her mother's desk, but on the rug, several chairs and her apron. Her mother, on discovering the state of affairs, had expressed more surprise than pleasure. When the father of the family returned at night his little daughter met him at the door and asked:

"Papa, how much does a bottle of ink cost?"

"Oh, about five cents."

"Five cents!" exclaimed the aggrieved youngster in a tone of deep disgust. "And to think that mamma would make all that fuss about one little bottle of ink."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A Friendly Chat.

"Dear Kitty, will you dance with me?"

Said Tom, with bow and smile,

"Or would you rather sit and talk?"

"I'll fan you for awhile."

"I am too warm to jump about,"

Said Kitty, smiling too,

"And should enjoy a friendly chat,

Dear cousin Tom, with you."

"Well Kit, what shall we talk about?"

It's really quite a bore

To be grown up and dignified,

And waltzing tires one more

Than racing after mice or birds—

Do you remember when

I caught a mouse for you, my dear,

And you gave me a wren?"

"You used to say you'd marry me,

But now you've grown so shy,

What is the matter, Kitty dear?"

"There, now, I've made you cry!"

He wiped her eyes with velvet paw,

Then gently stroked her hair

And whispered, "Will you be my wife?"

"We'd make a handsome pair."

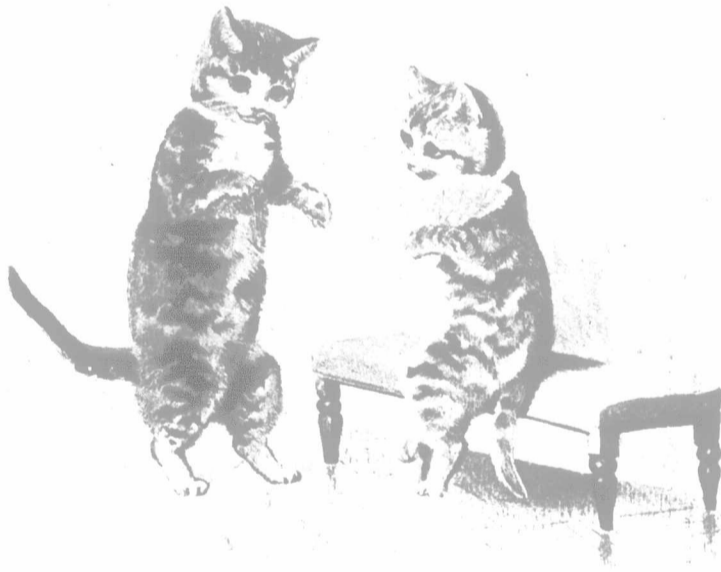
Then Kitty blushed behind her fan

And shyly whispered "Yes."

While Tom declared their friendly chat

Had proved a great success.

COUSIN DOROTHY.



A FRIENDLY CHAT.

Double Trouble.

Two tearful little maids I met,

Who looked as like as *pins.

I asked, "What is the trouble, dears?"

"They answered, "We are twins!"

"It seems to make you weep," said I.

"Why, yes; and you would, too,

If you were both of us," said they,

"And both of us were you."

"We always have to dress alike,

And on the cars or street

Some silly person's sure to say,

"Why, you are twins—how sweet!"

And as to birthdays, we've but one

To Midge and Dolly's two.

Would you like that if you were us,

And both of us were you?"

"It's very trying when mamma

Can't tell us two apart.

You'd think by this she would have grown

To know us both by heart!

But in our pictures even we

Aren't sure which twin is who.

Oh, how we wish that you were us,

And both of us were you!"

Raining Upside Down.

The little tin basin of water was empty, just as sure as the world! And Peggy had left water in it the last time she had made mud pies in the brickyard, so as to be sure and have it ready to mix with next time. Peggy always made arrangements beforehand for things, even mud pies. And, of course, she hadn't thought of going out to grandpa's and staying so long when she made this arrangement.

"Now, where's that water gone?" she mused.

"If it had been at grandpa's, the chickens would have drunk it up, but here—"

"Poh! I know where it's gone to," Dickey cried, softly. "Dickey went to a big school, not a kindergarten, and so he knew a great deal."

"It rained up—that's where it went," he explained.

"It what, Dickey Plummer?"

"Rained up into the sky—it always does, and then, by'mby, it'll rain down again. Where'd you s'pose all the rain comes from?"

"Well, I didn't s'pose it came out o' my mixin'-pan—so there!" cried Peggy's clear, indignant, little voice, scornfully. Then she ran to mamma to see what it all meant, for mamma always knew.

"Dickey says it rains 'upside down, mamma!" she cried. "I guess he'd laugh to see it." Mamma laughed to see Peggy's face.

"He can't see it, dear—nobody can, unless the air is so cold that it runs together in tiny drops and makes a mist or fog. Dickey was right—the water in our little tin pan was taken up into the air again, to rain down some day with the other water the air has drawn up from the surface of ponds and rivers. If it should be very cold when it gets ready to come to us, it will be—what, Dickey?"

"A snow storm," said Dickey, promptly.

"Yes, dear. And so it goes back and forth between the sky and earth. It's one of the wonderful things the wonderful world is full of, little Peg."

Keep Growing.

Do not stop studying just because you have been graduated. Do not lay out so much work for yourself—as most graduates do—that you cannot complete any of it, but resolutely determine, at the very outset, that you will devote at

least a few minutes a day to self-improvement. Do not let a day pass without at least a glimpse at a good book. Try to treasure up a bit of poetry, a hopeful maxim or motto, a little history or something else which will exercise the mind so that it will not stagnate.

Whatever you do, determine that you will keep out of ruts. You have plenty of example about you, of men and women who have been graduated with as much determination, perhaps, to keep up their studies, as you now have, and yet have dropped into the worst kind of ruts, letting all the beauty and poetry

die out of their lives. Many great men, like Darwin, have been suddenly surprised, in their old age, to find that their passionate love for poetry, for music, and for works of art, has practically disappeared for lack of exercise.

Whatever may be your vocation in life, resolve that you will not get into a rut; that you will keep growing; that, when you retire from the active duties of life, you will have something to retire to, and not feel utterly lost and alone in the world when your regular occupation is gone.

New-comer—I see the man at the end of the table eat wine with his dinner.

Gold-board—Oh, yes; that's the starboard—he always gets port.

The Wife—I'll make some biscuits for lunch, dear.

The Husband—Oh, don't bother! Something light will do!

"Hello!" exclaimed the man with the grip. "Why did that car stop so suddenly?"

"They lost a washer," chuckled the policeman on the corner.

"Off the wheel?"

"No, the platform. A Chinaman tumbled off."

Changes are Lightsome.

While the women of the city or large towns generally move at least twice during their married lives, and in those movings completely revolutionize the arrangement and appearance of their homes, the farmer's wife is apt to be buried from the same house to which she came as a bride. We are so constituted that change is almost an essential to our physical well-being. Goethe defined rest as changing work. The continual repetition of sights and sounds, no matter how beautiful they may be in themselves, is injurious to the nervous system. To hear new voices and see new faces, and to go into houses we have never entered before, act as tonics to the mind.

While the farmer's wife may not be able to travel, she can do a great deal for herself within the four walls of her home. To begin with, she should change the arrangement of her household furnishings at least once a year. To quote Mrs. Stowe's "Dinah," she should have "a clarin'-up time." Even the sight of a table in a different position is restful, and one never knows the possibilities of her chairs until she has seen them in every light and at every angle. There are also certain customs peculiar to women living in the country that are disastrous to the cheerfulness of the home. Too many parlors are like miniature cemeteries, they are so filled with memorials of the dead. It is not an uncommon thing to see two or more coffin plates, inscribed with the names of the deceased members of the household, together with their ages and the dates of their deaths, placed conspicuously on the mantelpiece or hanging on the wall. On the table there are apt to be several memorial cards, with funeral-looking devices and verses dwelling more or less vigorously upon the horrors of the grave, and wreaths, composed of flowers which are made of the woven hair of the dead relatives and friends, are among the other ornaments of the room. No woman with any degree of sensitiveness can habitually surround herself with the constant reminders of pain and sorrow without injury to her physical well-being. The effect of such a room upon children is especially depressing, and often lays the foundation for serious nervous troubles. Many cases of insanity and melancholia may be traced to surroundings that are morbidly suggestive of the dark and painful side of life. The farmer's wife needs to cultivate persistent cheerfulness as one of the cardinal graces. It is no disloyalty to the dead to intelligently serve the best interests of the living, and the entire teaching of religion is dishonored by the custom of darkening and ruining the home on earth because one has gone from it to the brightness and joy of heaven. An occasional change from one sleeping room to another, especially to one situated in an entirely different part of the house, is also beneficial.—[Ladies' Home Journal.

The Brute and the Lady.

Sleighs drawn by four horses are employed on the Wellington route. The heavily-loaded sleigh was coming cityward. One of the horses next the vehicle fell. The driver lashed it with his whip. Then he kicked it. Finally he swore at it. But he did not get down to extricate the animal from the harness which held him a prisoner. The men in the sleigh buried their chins in their overcoats and indulged the contemplation of fatalism as a philosophy which removes every passion from the breast. Suddenly a lady, clad in a sealskin sacque, got out and going up to the driver, said to him in an imperative way: "Give me that whip." The driver was dazed. In a stupefied way he handed over the whip. "Now," said the little lady, "if you touch that horse again I will let you feel the weight of this whip across your shoulders. Get down this moment and cut the harness and help the horse to rise." The driver stared at her. The women in the sleigh tittered, the men hung their heads. "Get down this moment," said the lady, shaking the whip over the driver. The latter mechanically obeyed. The harness was loosened, the horse was raised to his feet. The lady put her hand in her satchel, brought forth some biscuits, and treated the whole four horses to one each. The effect was magical. The hopeless cynicism of their poor faces gave place to hope and love and gratitude. Then the lady, very white, but as resolute as Joan of Arc ever was, entered the sleigh. The men still hung their heads in silence.

In a place where a man was put to bread stones. Every day he brought the hammer down the stone jumped again, and went following it. Presently the warden said to him, "I thought you told me you could beat me, but I can't," said the man. "Wait a minute," said the warden, taking the hammer and striking the stone. "Oh, ay," said the man, "I can't beat it now, after I have seen a man do it."

"Thank-You Day."

"Tis 'thank-you' day," said little May
To the brindle cow, one morn;
"I've come to thank you for your gifts—
And here's a sheaf of corn;
I like the milk, so rich and sweet,
Which you give every day,
The cheese and butter are so nice—
Cease not to give them, pray!"

"Tis 'thank-you' day," said little May
To the gray mare, in the lot;
"The kindly service you do us
Should never be forgot;
You bear us swift where we would go,
And steady are your feet;
I've brought to you, this lovely day,
An apple, red and sweet."

"Tis 'thank-you' day," said little May
To the sheep within the fold;
"You give me that which keeps me warm
When winter days are cold.
I have a hood made from your wool,
And some warm stockings, too;
A bit of clover from the field
I freely give to you."

"Tis 'thank-you' day," said little May
To the pretty, speckled hen;
"When I was weak and sick, your eggs
Helped me get strong again;
And every day for breakfast I
Eat one that you have laid,
So now I thank you, speckled hen,
With words and crumbs of bread."

"Tis 'thank-you' day," said little May
To birdie in the tree;
"And oft you sing the sweetest songs
To mamma and to me.
I'll scatter now some little seed
That birdies like, I'm sure,
And when you've eaten every one
I hope you'll sing some more."

"On 'thank-you' day," said little May,
We all should thankful be
For the good gifts that through the year
Are brought to you and me;
And, since they're brought the whole year 'round,
I don't see why," said May,
"Each day may not in truth be called
A happy 'thank-you' day!"

Margaret A. Richards.

One Day at a Time.

One day at a time! That's all it can be;
No faster than that is the hardest fate;
And days have their limits, however we
Begin them too early and stretch them late.

One day at a time! Every heart that aches
Knows only too well how long that can seem;
But it's never to-day which the spirit breaks;
It's the darkened future without a gleam.

One day at a time! A burden too great
To be borne for two can be borne for one;
Who knows what will enter to-morrow's gate?
While yet we are speaking all may be done.

One day at a time!—but a single day,
Whatever its load, whatever its length,
And there's a bit of Scripture to say
That according to each shall be his strength.

One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme—
A good one to live by;
A day at a time.

—British Weekly.

The Land of Fairy Tales.

When I go up the stairs at night
And get undressed for bed,
All kinds of curious ideas
Come rushing through my head.
I wonder if Prince Charming
Will come and say "Good night."
Will fairies dance before me,
Then vanish with the light?

And when I lay my head down
And gently fall asleep
I seem to see the goblins weep;
Around my bed they creep,
They climb up by the curtains
And swing above my head
And chatter of the naughty things
That I have often said.

I see sweet Cinderella
And Princess Beauty, too,
And Jack the Giant Killer
And starts not a few.
I dream of them; I love them,
But when the daylight falls
I wonder I go to bed and see
The Land of Fairy Tales.

—Selected.

Turn About.

The horse and the dog had tamed a man and fastened
him to a fence;
Said the horse to the dog, "For the life of me I
don't see a bit of sense
In letting him have the thumbs that grow at the sides
of his hands, do you?"
And the dog looked solemn and shook his head, and
said, "I'm a goat if I do."

The poor man groaned and tried to get loose, and
sadly he begged them: "Stay!
You will rob me of things for which I have use by
cutting my thumbs away!
You will spoil my looks, you will cause me pain! Ah,
why would you treat me so?
As I am God made me, and He knows best! Oh,
masters, pray let me go!"

The dog laughed out and the horse replied, "Oh, the
cutting won't hurt! You see,
We'll have a hot iron to clap right on, as you did in
your docking of me!
God gave you your thumbs and all, but still the
Creator, you know, may fail
To do the artistic thing, as he did in furnishing me
with a tail!"

So they bound the man and cut off his thumbs, and
were deaf to his pitiful cries,
And they seared the stumps and they viewed their
work through happy and dazzled eyes.
"How trim he appears," the horse exclaimed, "since
his awkward thumbs are gone!
For the life of me I cannot see why the Lord ever put
them on!"

"Still it seems to me," the dog replied, "that there's
something else to do;
His ears look rather too long for me, and how do they
look to you?"
The man cried out, "Oh, spare my ears! God fashioned
them as you see,
And if you apply your knife to them you'll surely
disfigure me!"

"But you didn't disfigure me, you know," the dog
decisively said,
"When you bound me fast and trimmed my ears down
close to the top of my head!"
So they let him moan and they let him groan while
they cropped his ears away,
And they praised his looks when they let him up, and
proud indeed were they!

But that was years and years ago, in an unenlightened
age!
Such things are ended now, you know; we have reached
a higher stage!
The ears and thumbs God gave to man are his to keep
and wear,
And the cruel horse and dog look on and never appear
to care.

Plain and Pretty Women.

By neglecting certain simple arts and ordinary
precautions a great many pretty girls fail to make
the most of their beauty, and by attending to these arts
and precautions a great many plain girls make up for
nature's unkindness to them. Plain girls with brains
need not envy beauties. The plain girl that knows
the nature of men is likely to be more popular among
her masculine acquaintances and to make a better
match in the end than the haughty and careless beauty
that will not stoop to conquer. Every girl should
strive to make the best of herself physically, tempera-
mentally and intellectually. For the body, moderate,
regular and well-planned exercise is necessary. Exer-
cise not only keeps a girl in health and produces color
and a clear skin, but it builds up the physique, makes
the flesh firm, and adds grace to the natural curves.
The hair should be well brushed and dressed with some
regard to the contour of the face, head and neck.
Every girl should know something of the manicure's
art, too, and care for her nails with skill. An erect,
graceful carriage adds much to the girl's attractiveness.
A woman should be erect as well as supple. Gawki-
ness or slouchiness in standing or walking destroys the
tender roots of regard that may be sprouting in a man's
breast. Any woman may acquire a good carriage by
care and practice, may dress her hair prettily, and have
beautiful finger-nails. Neatness in dress is the main
characteristic of a well-attired girl. She gives atten-
tion to details of attire. She is aware that frayed
linings, ripped skirt bindings, spotted garments, loose
or missing buttons, pins where hooks should be, un-
polished shoes, soiled or worn-out gloves, untidy linen,
rumpled ribbons and belts out of place co-operate in
making a bad impression. Good clothes react on the
mind of the wearer. The knowledge that one is in
good form and correctly attired changes one's whole
bearing, and imparts a poise impossible to shabby or
untidy persons. Some shrewd observer has remarked
that the consciousness of being well-dressed rouses in
the heart a sense of happiness that religion is power-
less to bestow.—N. Y. Weekly.

GOSSIP.

A statement of live stock shipped from the port of Montreal for week ending September 27th, as compiled by Robt. Bickerdike & Co., Ltd., Dominion Live-stock Exchange, Montreal, shows a total of 5,532 cattle and 2,425 sheep.

HORSES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The \$93,640 allotted for horses, asses and mules at the World's Fair is divided among twenty-four classes as follows: Trotter, Thoroughbred, Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale and Shire horses, \$6,205 each; jacks and jennets, \$5,425; French Coach, German Coach, English Coach, Hackney, Morgan, Belgian and saddle horses, \$4,390 each; mules, \$3,415; Shetland ponies, \$3,410; ponies in harness, \$900. Harness horses are allotted \$4,800. Roadsters are given \$1,700, divided equally between "roadsters for dealers" and "roadsters for others." Business horses have been given \$2,315, and horses of commerce have \$1,485. These sums are exclusive of any special prizes. The class for German Coach includes Past Friesland Coach, Hanoverian, Holstein Coach, Oldenburg Coach and Trakenhnen. Under the English Coach are included the Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach. The American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association has set \$2,000 for special prizes for Percherons. The National French Draft Horse Association has offered \$1,000 in World's Fair special prizes for that breed. The total amount in regular and special prizes for Percheron and French Draft horses is \$15,410. The World's Fair classification for horses presents a remarkable series of awards in the breeding rings, offering nearly \$80,000 for these classes alone. A single stallion may win \$500 solely on his individual merit in any of the more important classes. As the sire of pure-bred colts he may win \$100 additional, and in the stud rings he may help to win \$750 more. The appropriations for

STYLE TALKS BY THE ROBINSON CORSET COMPANY LONDON, ONTARIO.



NO. 2. THE DIP-HIP CORSET.

THIS extremely graceful corset is made very long over the hips.

It creates the round, tapering effect, and adds to the symmetry of both stout and slender figures.

We make this style just as perfectly as the Erect Form described in last issue.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

grade geldings and mares by recorded sires aggregate \$10,840 in the World's Fair breeding rings.

An important sale of registered Holstein cattle, grade cows, and horses, at Petite Cote, close to Montreal, property of Dr. R. Craik, is advertised on another page to take place at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 7th.

KELSO RAM SALE.

At the annual Kelso ram sale, on Sept. 11th, a very large number of Border Leicester and Oxford Down rams were sold at very satisfactory prices. In Border Leicesters the Mertoun flock of Lord Polworth scored the highest price for an individual ram, £95 (\$475), also the second highest, £90. The highest average, £26 18s., was made by the Oldhamstocks Mains flock (Mr. Clark's) for 25 rams. Oxford Downs were also in good demand and sold well, the best average, £12 14s. for 20 head, being made by Messrs. Mellican & Middleton; while Mr. Peter Amos, Langton, Gainford, secured an average of £12 for 44 shearlings.

An English exchange contains the announcement of a coming sale of 1,000 sheep, including Oxford Down ewes, theaves, shearhogs and rams, and a Scotch sale of sheep is advertised, comprising Cheviot ewes, tups, gimmers and wethers.

NOTES FROM THE FAIRS.

Noticing the condition in which the stock was brought out by the owners and herdsmen at the leading shows this fall, one could not but be struck with the difference in the appearance of the animals and in their chances of winning, owing to having them in just the best bloom, not overdone and not underdone. Some feeders had evidently begun too early to give the finishing rations, and had them too far past their best appearance for breeding as well as show purposes, giving them the appearance of being uncomfortably loaded, with a sinking or sagging of the back, and a restlessness on their feet, showing that their burden was too great to be comfortably carried. Others had evidently fed too freely of heavy and heating grain, with too little mixing of bran, oats and succulent fodder, with the result that the flesh was hard, inclined to roll on the ribs, and showing patchiness on the rumps. Some fail to get the skin and hair into the best condition through lack of judicious sheeting and grooming. The sharp currycomb and the harsh, wiry brush are not the best instruments to produce the soft, velvety feeling of the hair and the pliable, elastic skin that satisfies the feeling of the judge's hand. Lack of exercise doubtless accounts for the bowed hocks of some young things and some older ones, detracting much from their appearance and dooming them to a lower place on the line than they would otherwise find. Some men forget to show their cattle when in the ring after all their preparation, paying little or no attention to their position and allowing them to settle into a stupid state, detracting greatly from their best appear-

ance. Making all reasonable allowance for the difficulty in the case of the average breeder who feeds and shows his own stock, doing the preparation as chores between times and after a hard day's work on the farm, of getting them into the best bloom, yet it must be admitted that some of these succeed as well as any, and yet it seems a pity that such important work should have to be made chore work, hurriedly performed and at irregular times. If possible, provision should be made for the herdsmen devoting his time entirely to his charges, so that regularity and thoroughness might be observed in all the details of preparation. What is worth doing is worth doing well, and it makes all the difference in the world whether one is in or out of the prize list, while the cost of feed is probably as great in the one case as in the other. It is true that some of the best-fitted animals in the beef breeds shown at Toronto were fitted by men who did their full day's work on the farm during the summer and fed the cattle at noon hour and after dark, but they were the exception, and others prepared under the chore system were just far enough back in condition to be left out of the winning, probably on that account.

Lincoln rams have been selling at satisfactory prices at English sales this autumn. At a sale of shearing rams from the flock of Mr. F. Ward, Quarrington, Sleaford, 76 rams were sold at an average of just over £10 each. Messrs. R. & W. Wright, Nocton Heath, took the highest-priced sheep, a son of Pointon Enterprize, at 36 guineas. At the annual ram sale at Lincoln, September 11th, 118 rams sold for an average of £18 6s. The highest average, £33 7s. 9d., was made by Mr. J. E. Casswell for 10 rams. He and Messrs. R. & W. Wright each sold a ram for 65 guineas, Mr. Dudding being the purchaser. Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons secured an average of £27 for ten rams, and Messrs. Wright an average of £24 10s. for thirteen head.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Peace River Notes.

SOME VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—As a prosperous season seems to have come our way, and a very heavy stand of grain, nearly ripe (August 11th), I take pleasure in giving your many readers an idea of the development of this part of our great West. Though we are far from the haunts of the iron horse, still steamboats run at stated times and make connections at Vermilion Falls, sixty miles below here, and as the steamer St. Charles is on its return trip to Peace River Landing, we are sending mail out. The Government is to be commended for its monthly mail service to the Peace River Landing, but should make some provision for its decent handling there, and not have it dumped out in a box at the Police Barracks for every Tom, Dick and Harry to go through and help themselves. We expect to have over two thousand bushels of wheat this year, and as prices hold at \$1.50 per bushel it will not be too bad. The crops are good through this locality. Our settlement is small as yet, and the half-breed part of the population is still in the majority, but they are an industrious class and all doing well.

Fox raising is one branch of farming not generally taken up, but we are in it here quite strongly, as there are about 125 held in captivity in the settlement altogether. The settlement has not had any great influx of settlers yet, but has grown mostly from natural increase from a small trading and mission station to be the only civilized place far north of Edmonton. There is a grist-mill and two sawmills (the former being a 40-barrel roller-process flour mill), two stores, two churches and two boarding and day schools, and an implement agency.

What this country needs is a lot of energetic men with their families to settle here and success awaits them. The market is good for all kinds of farm produce and the demand is many times the supply. Horses are scarce and bring good prices, cayuses from \$30 to \$65; bronchos from \$60 to \$80. Heavy horses not at present obtainable. Cattle go \$25 to \$35 for cows, a yoke for oxen, \$100. Calves run from \$7 to \$10; yearlings, \$12 to \$17. Butter from 25c. to 35c. per pound and scarce at that. Stock has to be fed for about five months of the year, and calves somewhat longer. We can make a success of everything that can be had in the Edmonton district, and expect a great development as soon as the country opens up, but in the meantime there is room for a large number of good launch men who are not afraid of work. I will be glad to answer any inquiries about this country more fully, or address F. S. Lawrence, care of Mr. D. S.

McKay, Spruce Grove, Alta., as he will be going out there during January. We have been in this country for 24 years and can speak definitely of the conditions as they are here. This is the best part of the district of Athabasca, and farming is past the experimental stage. F. N. LAWRENCE. Peace River.

Agricultural College Opening.

On September 15th, the doors of the Ontario Agricultural College were thrown open for the academic year of 1903 and 1904. The number of new men entering is about the same as in recent years—between eighty and ninety—while the numbers returning for the second, third and fourth years far exceeds anything in the past. Seventy have entered upon the second year, thirty-four upon the third, and twenty-eight are taking the work for the degree of B. S. A. Sixteen are already registered in the domestic science department, although the Macdonald Building for the accommodation of classes is not yet complete. The teaching staff has undergone only a few minor changes during the summer, and the heads of the departments are the same as during last year.

Canadian Apples in Scotland.

In an interview with the Canadian Trade Review, Mr. Thos. Russell, of Glasgow, Scotland, says: "We can take all the apples Canada can produce, and more. The Canadian apple has become a household food, and is asked for by every one. The man who comes this year for one barrel will come next year for two. This has been the past history of the trade, and this will be the future of the trade. Canadian apples will continue to grow in demand, and all I can say is that the supply cannot grow fast enough to suit us. I have just returned from a trip through Western Ontario, and from what I have seen the crop this year is going to be excellent."

It will Never Displace the Horse.

A city exchange has the following to say regarding an incident in which two automobiles figured:

"The cussedness of an automobile was fully illustrated by an occurrence on Main street on Saturday. A machine stopped near the depot, and an expert was sent for to fix it. He came in another auto, and soon had the baulky one running. It was only for a short time, though, for it stopped twice before reaching William avenue. Here the expert made his third attempt, and when his work was over he got into his own machine, but it also refused to work."

Cleaning the Horse.

The currycomb is used more frequently and to a greater extent than is at all necessary. Brushing a horse's skin is better than scraping it—better for the health and appearance of the animal. A good brush, in the hands of a good groom, thoroughly removes all dust and dirt, stimulates the skin and imparts a gloss to the coat. The currycomb may be used on rough-coated horses in the winter, but it should always be used lightly, and on no account should the teeth be sharp or more than one-eighth of an inch long. A water-brush may be used to wash all mud and dirt from the feet and legs of the horse, and stains from its quarters. Or, when mud has dried on, it can be nearly all removed with a hard corncob, and the rest is easily brushed away. A corncob is an implement not to be despised in stable work; it can be used to advantage on the hocks and other sensitive parts which some horses cannot bear to have curry-combed. But, as we have hinted, the currycomb might well be laid away. In summer it is absolutely objectionable, and in these days of clipping and singeing, it is almost as unnecessary in the winter.—[American Horse-owner.]

What the Teacher May Do.

At the beginning of a new school year it may seem to the teacher that school teaching is unattractive and unremunerative, that the people fail to evince the degree of interest in the school that its importance demands; but the true teacher can find no greater opportunity for doing real service to his fellow-man than the rural school offers. The country child in his secluded life longs for a knowledge of the great world beyond the narrow confines of his neighborhood. This longing the tactful, resourceful, well-informed teacher can do much to satisfy.

The possibilities of the country child are great, if he can be taught to understand them or to know that he has the power within him to do something or be someone; that his success depends almost entirely on his own efforts and his own worthy ambitions.

The crops are heavier and the harvest considerably later in the Territories than was expected. The heavy rains coming just before the crops ripened gave an impetus to growth which is almost phenomenal.

GOSSIP.

LAST CALL FOR JOHN BRIGHT'S SALE.

October 14th, the day chosen by Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., for the dispersion sale of his fine herd of 80 head of high-class Shorthorns, would seem to be a fortunate date, as the Thanksgiving excursion half-fare rates on the railroads are good for the 14th to 16th. The sale, as advertised, will be held in the drill hall in the Town of Whitby, on the G. T. R., 30 miles east of Toronto, a place convenient of access. It is a long time since so large a herd has been offered, and as the owner has leased his farm, the sale will be unreserved. The very large demand for the catalogue indicates the increasing interest being taken in this country by the farmers, who are seeing the need of improving the quality and character of our cattle in order that we may secure the best market prices and get the best return for the food they eat.

Mr. Bright's cattle will be found to be of the right sort, short-legged, deep-sided, round-barrelled and thick-fleshed, and their breeding has been along sound lines for the maintenance of strong constitutions, quick feeding and early maturity. There are in the sale four young imported Scotch-bred cows, two of them due to calve before the sale to first-class imported bulls. The imported roan two-year-old bull, Royal Archer, chiefly used in the herd this year and included in the sale, is a bull of very desirable character for a sire, the quality of his flesh and hair being the best, and he is straight, smooth and level, and looks like making a good big one, as he is yet a young two-year-old, being born April, 1901. He was bred by Mr. Bruce, of Heatherwick, from his excellent Rosebud tribe, and his sire, Prince of Archers, a son of the great Scottish Archer, one of the best sires ever used in Mr. Duthie's herd is also the sire of Capt. Robson's Prince Sunbeam, winner of the junior championship at Toronto last month, who was also bred by Mr. Bruce, and has the same good quality of flesh, though not likely to make so large a bull. The younger imported bull, Spicy King, will be a year old in January. He is a red, bred by Mr. Durno, of Jackston, sired by Chance Shot, of the Cruickshank J. tribe, a son of Scottish Archer. The dam of Spicy King, Spicy Louisa (imp.), included in the sale, is of the favorite Miss Ramsden family, and is a daughter of Mr. Durno's Spicy King, of the Marr Goldie tribe. The imported three-year-old cow, Clemency 4th, bred by Mr. McDonald, Aberfeldy, a Kinellar Clementina, is of excellent type and true lines. She was sired by Pride of All, a son of Mr. Duthie's Brave Archer, sold to Mr. Kelly, of Ohio, for \$6,000, the sire of many extra good ones, including Royal Archer, the Highland Society champion of this year, illustrated in the Sept. 1st issue of the "Advocate." She will be due to calve before the sale to Imp. Bapton Chancellor. Imp. Rose, a red two-year-old, bred by Mr. Morris, of Halkirk, Cuthness, and sired by Mr. Crombie's Kinsman, by Czarowitch, by Prince of Fashion, a great son of Scottish Archer, is a heifer of fine type and true proportions, and is due to calve before the sale to Imp. Nonpareil Archer, the excellent young bull sold at the Isaac sale last spring for \$700. Imp. Border Lass, a roan two-year-old heifer in calf to the Marr-bred bull, Chief Rider (imp.), was bred by Mr. Mein, of Honthill, and got by his chief stock bull, Dynamite, by Golden Crown, by Chivalrous, a Duthie-bred bull of the Cruickshank Clipper tribe, by Pride of Morning. She is a heifer of much quality and fine character, and promising to make a grand breeding cow.

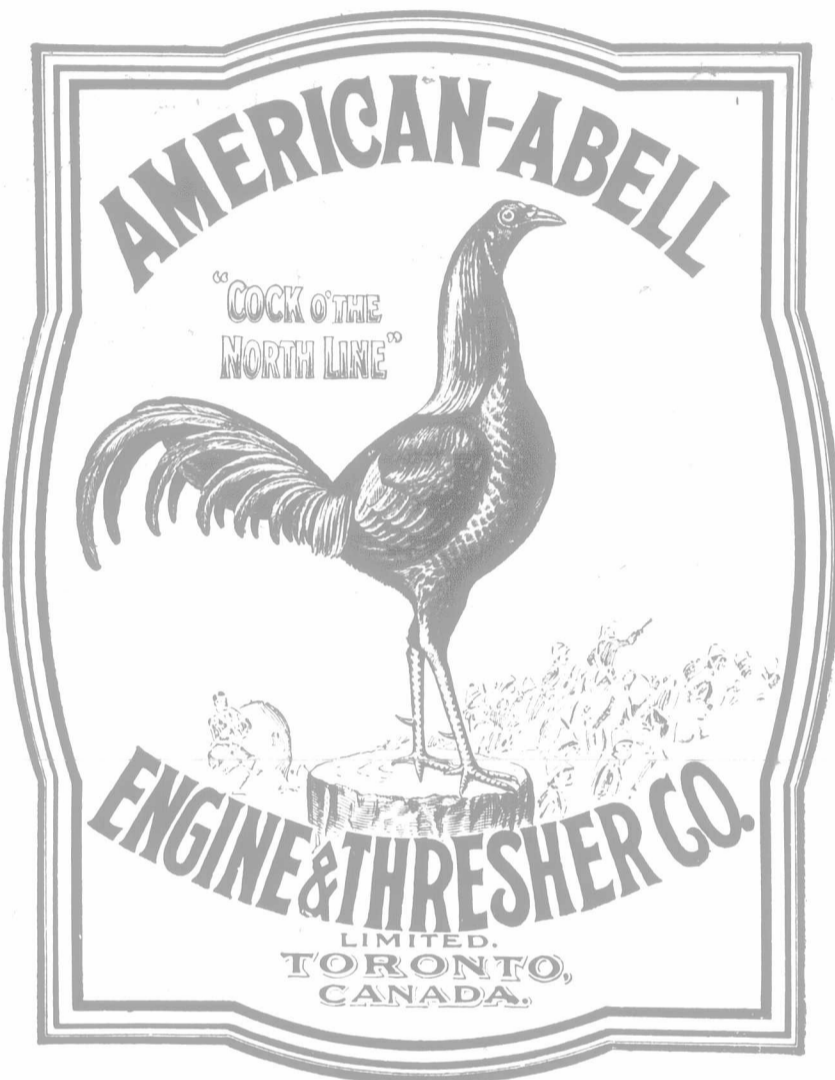
Of the home-bred cattle it need only be said that they belong to several of the very best Scotch families, of which there are no fewer than six in the catalogue. Miss. Bapton Lass, which is one of the senior champions female at the Isaac sale, and is first prize and a prize of merit at Toronto this year, who is one of the best breeding as a milker in the sale, is of the famous Crimson Flower family of the Mrs. Stanfords; 3 of the Cruickshank richness of Gloster tribe; 2 of the

CLOSE OF SEASON

1903.

We Thank Our Customers for Their Business

WE STAND FOR



THE BEST IN THRESHING MACHINERY.

GREATER THINGS IN 1904.

CANADIAN GOODS FOR CANADIAN USERS.

Sittyton Village Girls, and ten of the excellent Scotch Syme sort, among which is the capital roan cow, Havilah 2nd, whose portrait appears on another page, a daughter of Mr. Dryden's Scottish Prince, and her dam by Vengarth, a Cruickshank Victoria bull, imported by and used in the herd of Mr. Dryden. She is in calf to Imp. Ben Lomond, and will be due before the sale. Besides these mentioned, there are many individually equally good young cows and heifers in calf, and several very choice heifer calves and younger bulls which are full of promise.

On the day following the Whitby sale, Mr. Bright will sell his fine stock of Clydesdale mares and fillies, ten of which are in foal to the noted imported stallions, McQueen, the World's Fair champion, and Lavener, first at Toronto and champion at Ottawa this year. The grade cattle, Yorkshire pigs and Cotswold sheep, etc., will also be sold that day. The farmers' busy season being well over, this sale offers a favorable opportunity for an outing, and there can be no more pleasurable one than a visit to the great sale in one of the historic lake counties of Ontario.

Mr. James Smith, manager of the Trout Creek Shorthorn herd of Mr. W. D. Platt, Hamilton, writes: "We have lately sold to Mr. Jas. Gibb, Brookdale, Ont., the young imported bull, Brave Ythan. This is a most promising bull, being flow down, thick, and showing grand Shorthorn character. The breeding of Brave Ythan could not well be improved upon; got by Spicy Baron, he by Spicy Robin, the sire of Spicy Marquis; his dam by Brave Archer, Mr. Kelly's \$6,000 bull; great-grandam by Royal James, bred by Amos Cruickshank; next sire Gravesend, also bred by Mr. Cruickshank. Mr. Gibb has always used the very best sires in his herd, and we predict that Brave Ythan will make him a grand stock bull. Mr. Pierre, Mt. Brydges, who is starting a herd, takes the imported bull, Prince Sol, bred by Geo. Bruce, Heatherwick, and of his Mayflower family that produced the two cows that sold at our Chicago sale for \$2,000 and \$2,800. We still have four of the nine bulls, recently in from quarantine, and they are of the right stamp."

TRADE TOPICS.

STYLE TALKS OF ROBINSON CORSET CO.—Corset manufacturing has been made such an exact and perfect science by the aid of deft fingers and improved machinery, that the women readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" can with perfect confidence place all their orders, through the mail, for fulfilment in London by the Robinson Corset Co. The "Style Talks" being published in another column convey accurate and interesting ideas of prevailing fashions. Write for the Company's catalogue. It tells how to order correctly.

SMART DRESSING begins with the morning's ablutions. Particular people demand first a good quality of soap. Strongly scented soaps are offensive, but a pleasant soft odor in a soap is pleasing to the user. The soap that combines the many good qualities of such a toilet article is "Baby's Own," put up by the Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal. Once tried, never abandoned.

BANK AT BELMONT.—A Branch of The Sovereign Bank of Canada has been opened at Belmont, Ont. Prompt attention given to collections on this and the following points: Derwent, Gladstone, Glanworth, Harrietsville, Hubrey, Lyons, Mapleton, Wilton Grove.

D. M. STEWART,
General Manager.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. D. Platt, Hamilton, Ont., reports that the young Shorthorn bulls recently imported are doing remarkably well at Trout Creek Farm, and as the number of imported bulls will be very limited this year, parties will do well to see this importation. Mr. James Smith, the manager, will meet visitors at the station if advised, show the stock and quote prices.

MORGAN'S SHORTHORN SALE.

On October 15th, as advertised in this issue, Messrs. John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, Ont., will sell at auction their entire herd of twenty-eight head of registered Shorthorns, twenty-one females and seven bulls, including the richly-bred roan two-year-old, Viceroy (illustrated on another page), by imp. Knuckle Duster, dam Vain Maid, by Abbotsford, both first-prize Western Fair winners, and the latter a champion. Viceroy is full brother to Vanguard, first-prize two-year-old at London and a winner at the Chicago International, 1902, and Vain Maid, his dam, and full sister to Valiant, the 1901 Toronto champion, is a daughter of Vanity, a Toronto first-prize cow, by Village Hero, of the favorite Cruickshank Village family. Among the females in the sale are representatives of the popular Crimson Flower family which has produced so many prizewinners, including the sweepstakes cow at Toronto last year and the first-prize junior yearling bull at Toronto this year. The red five-year-old cow, Crimson Flower, in this sale is exceptionally well bred, being sired by Vice Regent, bred by Mr. John Miller, Markham, son of Imp. Aberdeen, twice a Toronto winner; dam by Imp. Vice Consul, a Toronto champion and a Cruickshank Victoria of first rank. Crimson Flower 2nd, a red yearling daughter of the last named cow, was got by Lord Aberdeen, out of Diadem, by the imported Cruickshank bull, Sussex, while all the sires showing in the pedigree are equally well-bred, and include Royal Bampton (imp.), sire of Bampton Hero; Imp. Scotsman 2nd, bred by Duke of Buccleugh, and Refiner (imp.), bred by Amos Cruickshank. There are also good representatives of the useful Fair Queen, Isabella and Rosy Princess strains, some of which are specially good milkers, several of which are due to calve this month, as also will the two Crimson Flowers above mentioned. As the proprietors are giving up business, the sale will be absolute and without reserve. A lot of good high-grade cattle and a number of horses and colts, light and heavy, will also be sold. The farm is only one mile from Kerwood station, on the Sarnia branch of the G. T. R., and the Thanksgiving excursion half-fare rates will be available for the sale. The catalogue will be mailed to those applying.

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

GOSSIP.

STOCK EXHIBIT FOR ST. LOUIS.
The following resolutions were adopted at a largely-attended meeting of breeders of pure-bred stock at the recent Dominion Exhibition at Toronto:

Whereas the Canadian breeders of live stock, poultry, dogs, etc., have received a very cordial and hearty invitation to make an exhibit of the herds, studs and flocks of the Dominion at the Universal Exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1904, and

Whereas the cash prizes offered for all kinds of live stock exhibited at the World's Fair of 1904 largely exceed in amount the offerings made at any former exposition, and are worthy of the best efforts of Dominion breeders, and

Whereas the exhibits of the high class of stock at St. Louis for which Canada is so universally noted will give additional prestige to our herds, studs and flocks, and largely extend our home and foreign trade, therefore be it

Resolved,—That the Canadian breeders of live stock, assembled at the Dominion Exposition of 1903 at Toronto, hereby extend congratulations to the managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the liberal prizes offered for live stock exhibited, and our thanks be extended for the very cordial invitation extended us to make exhibits at St. Louis in 1904.

Resolved,—That the benefits to the Canadian live stock industry will be widely extended by an exhibit at St. Louis in keeping with the high character and value of our investment in pure-bred stock.

Resolved,—That the Chairman of this meeting be and is hereby requested to appoint a committee to represent each breed of stock, and co-operate with the Dominion officials having charge of the assembling and displaying of the Canadian exhibit of live stock at St. Louis in 1904 to the end that the best obtainable specimens of the respective breeds may be shown at the Universal Exposition next year.

Resolved,—That the Secretary of this meeting send a copy of these resolutions to the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion, with assurance of the desire of the breeders of Canada to heartily co-operate with the Government in the endeavor to have the live stock of Canada most creditably represented at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904.

Resolved,—That the breeders here assembled desire strongly to impress upon the Dominion Government their earnest desire to be aided towards making a creditable exhibit, and we hereby pledge ourselves to present our best animals for exhibition.

TRADE TOPICS.

TORONTO POULTRY & PRODUCE CO.—The attention of our readers is called to the change in the place of business of the Toronto Poultry & Produce Company from 470 Yonge St. to their new warehouse at 83 Colborne St., where they will be pleased to receive shipments of poultry and other produce.

A WELL-KNOWN MAN'S EXPERIENCE.
New York City, March 20, 1903.

W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass.:
Dear Sir,—I have used your Absorbine for several years and have found it the best of anything I ever used for strained tendons and muscle soreness.

Yours truly,
W. J. ANDREWS.

See advertisement in another column.

RUBBER HORSESHOE PADS.—Modern rubber pads for horseshoes have proved to be a very necessary article. Not only do they save the horse from slipping on icy or slippery roads, but actually add to the working possibilities of it.

With valuable horses they are a comparatively inexpensive article which protects them from lameness, straining of the tendons, cracking of the hoofs and other ills to which they are liable. Besides this they add remarkably to their speed capabilities.

The Dunlop Tire Co., of Toronto, have for years been making horseshoe pads, and have steadily improved their production until they have reached the highest point yet in the catalogue. The New Ideal pad is acknowledged to be the most perfect on the market. Those interested should write for catalogue.

FARM FOR SALE

A Rare Opportunity.

One of the finest in Western Ontario, thoroughly drained and well fenced. It is in the highest state of cultivation, absolutely free from noxious weeds of any sort. Contains 150 acres of excellent loamy soil, more easy and comfortable to work than heavy soil, but by no means of a light or hungry nature. It is nearly square in shape, and has no waste land. A small spring creek and never-failing spring within fifty yards of buildings. The barns are large and in good condition. The house was lately remodelled, and is large, comfortable and convenient, with an unfailing well of perfectly pure water very close. There is a beautiful grove and lawns, also orchard and various small fruits, sufficient for home use, about four acres timber, and twenty acres fall wheat. Situated within ten miles of the City of London, very close to the main road, and convenient to school, post office, and English, Presbyterian or Methodist churches, also within ten minutes' walk from the route of the electric road now under construction from London. Will sell either 100 acres, with buildings above described, or 30 acres with separate set of buildings (also with spring creek), or both together, to suit. Price is reasonable, and terms will be made to suit purchaser. This place is an ideal home in a good neighborhood and an A1 farm in best possible condition for making money, either from stock or crops. This farm has been the property and home of the present owner for nearly thirty years, and he now proposes retiring, and will sell at once in order to get settled in London before winter. Inquiries will be promptly answered by addressing

THE MANAGER,

The London Fence Machine Co., Ltd.,
151 York St., LONDON, ONT.

**Canadian Produce Company,
TORONTO.**

POULTRY

bought at best prices. Returns made day of arrival.

GOSSIP.

On another page appears the illustration of Lloyd-Jones Bros.' Shropshire ram, Marauder. This is a Mansell-bred ram, sired by Strongbone, and is brother to Dr. Davidson's stock ram that sired what is considered the best pen of ram lambs ever shown in America, the winning pen at the International last fall. His dam is by Fortitude, and is sister to Fortification.

Messrs. Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., Canada, says the Scottish Farmer, have shipped to Canada a particularly good pair of stallions, a Hackney and a Clydesdale. The former, Gay Rosador (708E), is an exceptionally well-bred horse, and a beautifully-made one, with splendid shapes and quality, as well as superb action. He is a chestnut, standing 15.2 hands, and was first at the Royal Northern Show at Aberdeen the only time shown. His sire was the famous champion sire, Rosador, whose gets have done so well in all the national showyards, and his dam, Garton Primrose (7903), was by the highly-bred horse Garton Denmark (3618). The horse was purchased from Mr. Fred S. Stephen, Helen's Lea, Broughty Ferry, and it can safely be said that few Hackneys of the type, quality and breeding of Gay Rosador have ever been shipped to Canada. The Clydesdale, Lord Trainer (10803) was bred by the Earl of Strathmore, Glamis Castle, and purchased from Mr. Alexander McRobbie, Sunnyside, Aberdeen. He has won many prizes, including first at Aberdeen Show as a two-year-old, and is a horse of great size and weight, with good quality of bone, fine feet and pasterns and action. His sire was the celebrated Mains of Airds, and his dam, Lady Montrose, was by that splendid horse, Lord Montrose (7973). Lord Trainer will do much to dispel the idea that Clydesdales have lost their size and weight. His kind afford an example of what the breed is capable of producing.

CANADIAN AYRSHIRE.

Volume XII of the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook, published by the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Hy. Wade, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, has been issued, and is a very complete and creditable volume, containing 1735 pedigrees, by laws, lists of members and breeders, scale of points and other information of interest to breeders.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN FORESTRY.

The above is the title of a new book just published by John Wiley & Sons, of New York. We know of no house on the continent which at the present time is sending out a better class of works relating directly or indirectly to agriculture than Wiley & Sons, and this volume is no exception. Its author is Prof. Samuel B. Green, of the University of Minnesota, some of whose previous works we have taken occasion to commend, but this is by far the best work we have yet seen from his pen in view of the general importance of the subject. It is described in the preface as an elementary work on forestry in North America. The subject of forest regeneration, nursery practice, causes of decay, wood preserving, tree planting, classification of American trees, and forest economies, all receive careful and practical treatment. It is splendidly printed and fully illustrated. Author and publisher are alike to be congratulated upon the way in which the work has been executed. It may be ordered through this office at \$1.50.

A TALE OF THE RANCH.

"Ranching with Lords and Commons" is the effective title of a decidedly readable book just published by Wm. Briggs, of Toronto. The author is Mr. John R. Craig, Meadow Creek, Alberta, N.W.T., formerly of Peel Co., Ont. The narrative is one of actual facts and conditions in which the author was a principal actor. Told in a graphic way, with some personal digressions, it was certain to be effective. The troubles of the Oxley Ranch Co., of which Mr. Craig was the local manager, were at one time notorious in Alberta and Montana and are now historical. The book indicates that they were due to the bull-headedness of an Old Country board of directors; indeed, it charges some extraordinary instances of duplicity for the results of which Mr. Craig was made the scapegoat after piloting the enterprise through its pioneer period under the most trying difficulties. The volume closes with chapters relating to the financial and other aspects of cattle ranching in Alberta, an excursion to the Crow's Nest Pass, and other aspects of Western life that will prove of great interest and practical value. A personal vindication of Mr. Craig it is, but at the same time it sheds a flood of light upon the conditions and prospects of Alberta which no one knows better than the author.

GOSSIP.

The annual auction sale of Shorthorn bull calves from the noted herds of Mr. Wm. Duthie and Mr. W. S. Marr, of Aberdeenshire, will be held at Tillicain, Oct. 13th, for which 30 young bulls are catalogued, said to be the best of both herds, of which 23 are from the Collynie herd of Mr. Duthie, and 7 from Uppermill.

From Mr. W. A. Shafer, Secretary, Hamilton, Ohio, we have received Vol. IX of the American Oxford Down Record, containing pedigrees from 21591 to 27590, a large, beautifully printed and well-bound volume, containing also list of members, scale of points, rules, special prizes awarded, etc., all of which go to show the prosperous condition of the organized Oxford Down interests in America.

At the Birmingham Shorthorn Show and sale last month, three young bulls sold for 100 to 130 guineas each, the latter price being paid Mr. Hughes, for South America, for Granite Block, first prize bull under 18 months, entered by Mr. W. Parkin Moore. The second prize bull in same class, Mosstrooper, went to Mr. McDonald, for South America, at 110 guineas. The highest price for a female was 71 guineas.

Ottawa Exhibition Prize List.

HORSES.

CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES (imported or Canadian-bred).—Heavy draft stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Robt. Ness & Sons; 2, Smith & Richardson, Columbus. Stallion, three years old—1, Smith & Richardson; 2, R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg; 3, Robt. Ness & Sons. Stallion, two years old—1 and 2, Smith & Richardson. Yearling stallion—1, Smith & Richardson. Brood mare and foal by her side—1, R. W. McLatchie; 2, McGerrigle Bros. Filly, three years old—1, Smith & Richardson; 2, McGerrigle Bros. Filly, two years old—1, 2 and 3, Smith & Richardson. Yearling filly—1, Smith & Richardson. Foal—1, R. W. McLatchie; 2, McGerrigle Bros. Heavy draft team, geldings or mares—1, J. G. Clark, Ottawa. Mare, any age—Sweepstake; 1, Smith & Richardson. Stallion, two years old and over—Special: 1, Smith & Richardson. Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, J. G. Clark; 2, Jas. Callander, North Gower; 3, R. W. McLatchie. Stallion, three years old—1, R. W. McLatchie; 2, Jas. Gorman, Hurdman's Bridge; 3, Brown Bros., Cantley, Que. Stallion, two years old—1, C. M. Barber, Gatincau Point, Que.; 2, McGerrigle Bros.; 3, J. G. Clark. Yearling stallion—1, Smith & Richardson; 2, Jno. A. Graham, Britannia Bay. Brood mare with foal by her side—1, McGerrigle Bros.; 2, C. M. Barber; 3, Robert Richardson. Three-year-old filly or gelding—1, R. H. Richardson; 2, R. Davidson, Manotick; 3, Robt. Clark, Ottawa. Two-year-old filly or gelding—1, Wm. Allen; 2, McGerrigle Bros.; 3, Boyd Bros. Yearling, filly or gelding—1, R. W. McLatchie. Foal—1, C. M. Barber; 2, McGerrigle Bros.; 3, Robt. Richardson. Team, mares or geldings—1, Dentonia Park Farm, Coleman, Ont. Stallion, with three of his get, get not to exceed three years—1, R. W. McLatchie. Mare, any age—1, Wm. Allen. Draft stallion—Special: 1, J. G. Clark.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS OR NORMANS.—Stallion—1, Andrew Spratt, Johnston's Cors.; 2, Wilson, Ottawa; 3, Robt. Ness & Sons.

FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Jas. C. Mooney, Laggan; 2, Louis Sylvestre, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que.; 3, Edward Chevrier, Ottawa. Stallion, three years old—1, Louis Sylvestre. Brood mare, with foal—1, Arsene Denis; 2, David Dwyer, Thursol, Que. Foal—1, Arsene Denis; 2, David Dwyer. Best stallion, any age—Special: 1, Jas. C. Mooney.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards, and best adapted for improving the stock of the country—1, E. W. Clark, Ottawa; 2, C. N. Montgomery, Cookshire, Que. Stallion, any age—1, E. W. Clark. Stallion, any age—Special: 1, E. W. Clark.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards, not under 16 hands—1, Frank Bruent, Moose Creek; 2, A. Smiley, Shawville, Que.; 3, Sam'l Elliott, North Osgoode. Stallion, three years old—1 and 2, Robt. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; 3, W. A. Van Allan, Morrisburg. Stallion, two years old—1, Jos. Legault, Chartrand; 2, E. W. Booth, City View; 3, J. R. Watters, Ottawa. Yearling stallion—1, A. Armstrong, Aylmer Road, Que. Stallion, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Robt. Ness & Son. Brood mare, with foal by side—

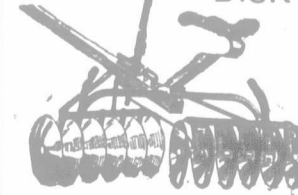
(Continued on next page.)

LINCOLN SHEEP. Pure-bred Lincoln rams for sale, 2 years old, Shearlings and lamb, 2-year-old, took prize at Toronto Exhibition, clipped 13 pounds wool last spring. Will be sold at reasonable price. Write for prices.

F. W. NICHOLSON, Flesherton, Ont.

BISSELL'S

DISK HARROWS



Get there every time.

No matter how hard the ground or how tough the job. Built in sizes for 2, 3 and 4 horses.

Write for full particulars and prices.

T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W, Elora, Ont.

Ottawa Exhibition Prize List—Continued.

1, Dr. Jno. Watson, Howick, Que.; 2, E. W. Booth; 3, W. H. McConnell, Aylmer, Que. Foal—1, Dr. Jno. Watson; 2, E. W. Booth; 3, W. H. McConnell. Three-year-old, gelding or filly—1, Andrew Kernachan, Kemptville. Yearling, gelding or filly—1, R. W. McLatchie, Gatineau Point, Que.; 2, Jno. McEwen, Hawthorn; 3, Wm. Allan, Simmons, Que. Pair matched Carriage horses, geldings or mares, in harness, 15½ hands and over—1, Geo. Pepper & Co., Toronto; 2, H. S. Conn, Ottawa; 3, J. E. H. Barnet, Renfrew. Single Carriage horse, gelding or mare, in harness, 15½ hands and over—1, H. H. Learmont, Montreal; 2, Jas. McCaig, Beaver, Que.; 3, Dr. W. A. Higginson, Rockland. Pair matched Carriage horses, geldings or mares, in harness, under 15½ hands—1, Geo. Pepper & Co.; 2, H. H. Learmont; 3, Jas. McCaig. Single Carriage horse, gelding or mare, in harness, under 15½ hands—1, Geo. Pepper & Co.; 2, H. H. Learmont; 3, Jas. McCaig. Mare, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Jas. McCaig. Best pair matched Carriage horses, geldings or mares, in harness—Special: 1, Geo. Pepper & Co.

STANDARD-BRED.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Robt. Stewart, Aylmer, Que.; 2, Dr. W. A. Higginson, Rockland. Stallion, three years old—1, Jno. Tweedie, Papineauville, Que.; 2, Robt. Stewart. Stallion, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Jno. Tweedie. Best Standard-bred stallion—Special: 1, Jno. Tweedie.

ROADSTERS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards, not less than 15½ hands, to be driven in harness—1, J. H. Skuce, Carsonby; 2, Robt. Stewart; 3, Arsene Denis, St. Norbert Stn., Que. Stallion, three years old, to be driven in harness—1, Alex. McLaren, Buckingham, Que.; 2, Arsene Denis. Stallion, any age—1, Alex. McLaren. Three-year-old, gelding or filly—1, T. Fairbairn, Billing's Bridge. Two-year-old, gelding or filly—1 and 2, Alex. McLaren; 3, Jno. A. Graham, Britannia Bay. Yearling, gelding or filly—1, Albert Chartier, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que. Foal—1, Robt. Richardson, South March; 2, Albert Chartier. Brood mare, not less than 15 hands high, with foal of same type by her side—1, Robt. Richardson; 2, Albert Chartier. Mare, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Robt. Richardson; 2, Albert Chartier. Pair mares or geldings, three years old or over, 15 hands and upwards—1, J. B. Barnet, Renfrew; 2, Wm. J. Wilson, Merrickville. Mare or gelding, not less than 15 hands—1, D. Hossack, Ottawa; 2, M. A. Campbell, Rockland; 3, Thos. Logan, Renfrew. Best pair mares or geldings, 15 hands and upwards—Special: 1, Alex. McLaren, Buckingham, Que. Best single mare or gelding, in harness—Special: 1, D. Hossack.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Dr. Jno. Watson, Howick, Que. Stallion, three years old—1, Dr. Jno. Watson; 2, Robt. Ness & Son. Stallion, any age—Special: 1, Dr. Jno. Watson.

RUNABOUT HORSE.—Single—1, Geo. Pepper & Co.; 2, H. H. Learmont; 3, W. J. Pearson, Montreal, Que.

EXPRESS HORSE.—1, E. W. Clark, Ottawa.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.—Brood mare, with foal by her side—1, Abraham Sharpley, Gatineau Point, Que.; 2, Samuel Duncan, Johnston's Cors.; 3, Edward Brule, Billings' Bridge. Mare or gelding, four years old and upwards—1, G. H. Fenton, Leitrim; 2 and 3, Geo. Pepper & Co. Gelding or filly, three years old—1, Abraham Sharpley; 2, Andrew Ogilvie, Cumming's Bridge; 3, Robt. Clark, Ottawa. Gelding or filly, two years old, shown to rein—1, McGerrigle Bros., Ormstown, Que. Foal—1, Abraham Sharpley; 2, Samuel Duncan; 3, Edward Brule. Geldings or mares, in harness—1, Geo. Pepper & Co.; 2, H. Newcombe, Farrelton, Que. Best team, geldings or mares—Special: 1, Geo. Pepper & Co.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—Brood mare, foal by her side—1, Fred W. Allan, Aylmer Road, Que.; 2, A. M. Stewart, Dalmeny; 3, E. C. Edwards, South March. Mare or gelding, four years old and upwards—1, Fred W. Allan, Aylmer; 2, Fred W. Allan; 3, T. Fairbairn, Billing's Bridge; 3, Boyd Bros., Kars. Mare or gelding, two years old—1, Graham Bros., Mossgrove. Foal—1, R. H.

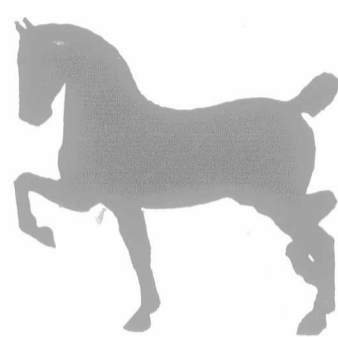
Lew. W. Cochran

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.,



Home of the prizewinning

Percheron, Shire and Hackney Horses.



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

Prices and terms below competition.

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

DISPERSION SALE

BY AUCTION

28 Shorthorns 28

21 FEMALES AND 7 BULLS.

Including the roan 2-year old stock bull, Viceroy =39913=, sired by Imp. Knuckle Duster, dam Vain Maid, by Abbotsford, on

Thursday, Oct. 15, 1903,

On the farm, one mile from Kerwood, G. T. R., 25 miles west of London, on the Sarnia branch. The herd comprises representatives of such popular Scotch families as Crimson Flowers, Fair Queens, Vain Duchesses and Isabellas. There are 6 young bulls, 6 to 12 months old, 7 cows, 15 yearling and 2-year-old heifers in calf.

As the proprietors are retiring from business, all will be sold without reserve.



Sale to commence at 1.30.

Catalogues sent on application.

Excursion half-fare rates on railroads Oct. 14 to 16.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
T. F. HAWKIN,

Auctioneers.

JOHN MORGAN & SONS,
KERWOOD, ONT.

Richardson; 2, Fred W. Allan; 3, A. M. Stewart. Team, geldings or mares, any age—1, Adam Scharf, Cumming's Bridge. Best team, geldings or mares—Special: 1, Adam Scharf. Heavy draft, gelding—Special: 1, W. J. Pearson, Montreal.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, three years old and over—1, W. C. Edwards, Rockland (Marquis of Zenda); 2, Mrs. J. Minogue, Cumberland. Bull, two years old—1, Senator Drummond, Pointe Claire (Cicely's Pride); 2, W. C. Edwards (Village Champion); 3, Senator Drummond. Bull, one year old—1 and 2, W. C. Edwards; 3, Senator Drummond. Bull calves—1, 2 and 3, W. C. Edwards. Aged cow—1, W. C. Edwards; 2 and 3, Senator Drummond. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, Edwards; 3, Drummond. Heifer, one year old—1, 2 and 3, Edwards. Heifer calves—1, 2 and 3, Edwards. Sweepstakes bull—Drummond

(Cicely's Pride). Sweepstakes female—Edwards (Missie of Pine Grove). Best herd—Edwards. Best herd, bred and owned by exhibitor—Edwards.

HEREFORDS.—All the awards went to H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., there being no opposition.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.—Wm. Stewart—the only herd out.

GALLOWAYS.—D. McCrae, Guelph, won all the awards without opposition.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years old and over—1, C. J. Gilroy, Glen Buell; 2, W. W. Brown, Lyn; 3, G. Dowler, Billings' Bridge. Bull, two years old—G. Dowler. Bull, one year old—1, Brown; 2, Richardson; 3, Dowler. Senior calves—1, Brown; 2, Gilroy; 3, Richardson. Junior calves—1 and 2, Brown; 3, Gilroy. Cow, four years old and over—1, Brown; 2, Gilroy; 3, Brown. Cow, three years old—1 and 2, Brown; 3, Gilroy. Heifer, two years old—1, Gilroy; 2 and 3, Brown. Heifer, one year old—

1 and 3, Brown; 2, Gilroy. Calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3, Brown. Calf, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Brown. Sweepstakes bull—Brown. Sweepstakes female—Brown. Sweepstakes herd—Brown.

JERSEYS.—Bull, three years old and over—1, Bull & Son; 2, Mrs. Fred J. Alexander; 3, F. S. Weatherall. Bull, two years old—1, Bull & Son; 2 and 3, Weatherall. Yearling bull—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Weatherall. Bull calves, over 6 months and under a year—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, P. Clark. Bull calves, under six months—1 and 2, Bull & Son. Aged cow—1 and 3, Bull & Son, 2, Weatherall. Cow, three years old—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Weatherall. Heifer, two years old—1, Bull & Son; 2 and 3, Weatherall. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, Weatherall. Senior heifer calves—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, Weatherall. Junior calves—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Weatherall. Sweepstakes bull—Bull & Son. Sweepstakes female—Bull & Son. Herd—Gold medal and diploma, Bull & Son.

FRENCH-CANADIAN CATTLE.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, Denis; 2, Dugas; 3, Sylvestre. Bull, two years old—1, T. B. MacCauley; 2, Dugas; 3, Denis. Bull, one year old—1, Denis; 2, Dugas; 3, J. Champagne. Senior bull calves—1, Denis; 2, Sylvestre; 3, Denis. Junior calves—1, Denis; 2, Champagne; 3, Sylvestre. Cow, four years old and over—1, Dugas; 2, Denis; 3, Champagne. Cow, three years old—1, Dugas; 2, Sylvestre; 3, Denis. Heifer, two years old—1, Denis; 2, Champagne; 3, Dugas. Heifer, one year old—1, Denis; 2, Champagne; 3, Dugas. Calf—1, Denis; 2, Champagne. Sweepstakes bull—Denis. Senior heifer calves—1, Denis; 2, Champagne. Junior heifer calves—1, Dugas; 2, Denis; 3, MacCauley. Herd—Diploma and gold medal; 1, Denis.

ARYSHIRES.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids; 2, J. G. Clark; 3, Yuill & Sons, Carleton Place; 4, Dentonia Park Farm, Coleman. Bull, two years old—1, Robert Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; 2, R. Hunter & Sons, Maxville; 3, R. Reford; 4, J. G. Clark. Bull, one year old—1, Reford; 2, Hunter; 3, Clark; 4, D. Cumming, Russell. Bull calf, over six months and under one year—1, J. G. Clark; 2, R. Reid & Co.; 3 and 4, Yuill & Sons. Bull calf, under six months—1, Reford; 2 and 4, Yuill & Sons; 3, Reid. Bull, any age—1, W. W. Ogilvie (Black Prince). Cow, four years old—1 and 4, Reford; 2, Hunter; 3, Clark. Cow, three years old—1, Dentonia Park Farm; 2, Hunter; 3, Clark; 4, Reford. Cow, three years old and upwards, Canadian-bred—1 and 2, Clark; 3, Hunter; 4, Reford. Heifer, two years old—1 and 3, Reford; 2, Hunter; 4, Clark. Heifer, one year old—1 and 3, Reford; 2, Hunter; 4, Clark. Heifer calf, over six months and under a year—1 and 4, Reford; 2, Hunter; 3, Clark. Heifer calf, under six months—1, Reford; 2, Reid; 3, Yuill & Sons. Dry cow, three years old and upwards—1, Reford; 2, Hunter; 3, Clark; 4, Yuill & Sons. Dry heifer, two years old—1, Reford; 2, Hunter; 3, Clark; 4, H. J. W. Whitteker, N. Williamsburg. Female, any age—1, Dentonia Park Farm (Lost Chord). Herd—Gold medal and diploma: 1, Reford; 2, Hunter; 3, Clark. Young herd—Diploma: 1, Reford; 2, Clark.

GRADE CATTLE.—For dairy purposes.—Cow, four years old and upwards—1, Dentonia Park Farm; 2, H. J. Whitteker; 3, Robt. Reid & Co. Cow, three years old—1, Bull & Son; 2, Reid. Heifer, two years old—1, Bull & Son; 2, Mrs. Harry Allan, Billings' Bridge; 3, R. Reid & Co. Heifer, one year old—1, and 2, Fairbairn; 3, Cumming. Heifer calf, under one year—1, Whitteker; 2, Cumming; 3, Mrs. H. Allan. Female, any age—1, Dentonia Park Farm. Herd, five females, over one year old—1, Reid & Co.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, Elgin Park, Burgessville; 2, E. Park; 3, Arsene Denis. Shearling ram—1, 2 and 3, E. Park. Ram lamb—1 and 3, Park; 2, Denis. Ewe, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3, Park. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Park; 3, Denis. Ewe lamb—1, Denis; 2 and 3, Park. Flock—1, Park.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, John Kelly, Shakespeare; 2, D.

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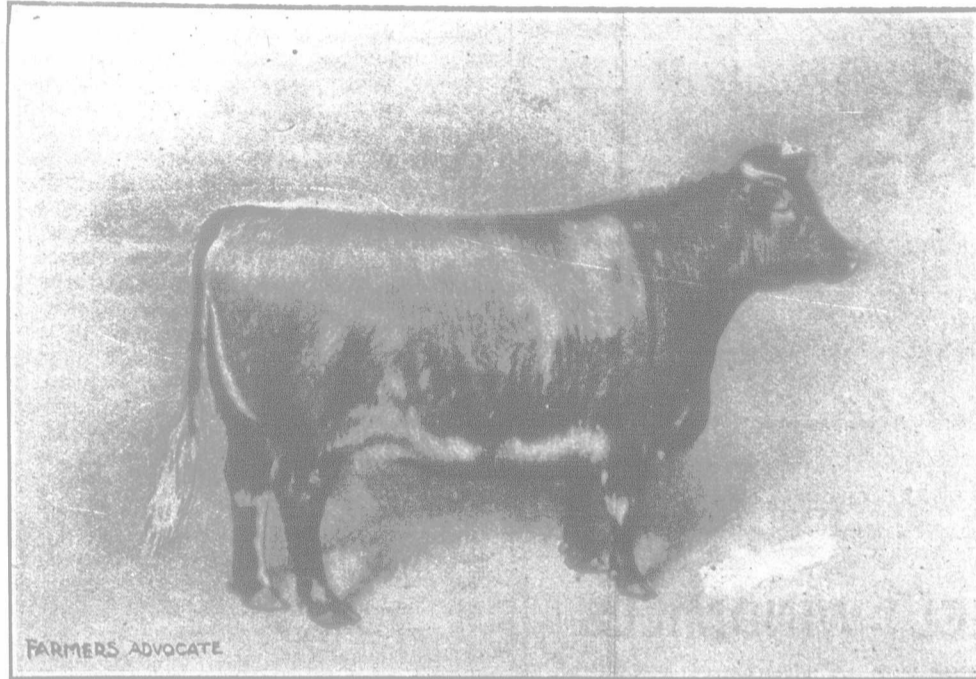
Important Dispersion Sale OF SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS

In the Drill Hall in the town of
WHITBY, ONT.,

on
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14th,

80
HEAD OF
HIGH-CLASS
SHORTHORNS

This offering affords an opportunity to secure animals of the choicest breeding, a number being imported from Scotland.



On
THURSDAY, OCT. 15th,

at place of residence,

MYRTLE, ONT.,

17
CLYDESDALE

MARES, FILLIES
AND YOUNG
STALLIONS,

ten of the mares in foal to Imp. McQueen and Imp. Lavender.

The entire herd and stud will be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be mailed on application to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle, Ont.

Auctioneers: Levi Fairbanks, Whitby; Geo. Jackson, Port Perry; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton.

Thanksgiving Day occurring on October 15th, half-fare rates will be available from 14th to 16th.

Ottawa Exhibition Prize List—Continued.

Cumming, Russell. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Kelly. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, Kelly. Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2, Kelly. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, Kelly. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Kelly. Flock—1, Jno. Kelly.

LINCOLNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, Denis; 2, Champagne; 3, Dugas. Shearling ram—1, Denis; 2, Champagne. Ram lamb—1, Denis; 2, Dugas; 3, Champagne. Ewe, two shears and over—1, Denis; 2, Dugas; 3, Champagne. Shearling ewe—1, Denis. Ewe lamb—1, Denis; 2, Champagne; 3, Dugas. Flock—1, Denis.

SOUTHDOWNS.—Medium woolled.—Ram, two shears and over—1, Hon. G. A. Drummond; 2, Henry Arkell. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Drummond; 3, Arkell. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, Drummond. Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2, Drummond; 3, Arkell. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, Drummond. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Drummond. Flock—1, Drummond.

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2, Jno. Campbell, Woodville; 3, Norman Wilson, Cumberland. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Campbell; 3, Yuill. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, Campbell. Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2, Campbell. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, Campbell. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Campbell. Flock—1, Campbell.

SUFFOLKS AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, Jno. Kelly. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Kelly; 3, Arkell. Ram lamb—1, Telfer Bros. Paris. Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2, Kelly. Shearling ewe—1, Telfer Bros. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Kelly.

DORSET HORNED.—Ram, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3, J. A. McGillivray. Shearling ram—1 and 2, McGillivray; 3, Jno. A. Richardson, South March. Ram lamb—1 and 2, McGillivray; 3, Richardson. Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2, McGillivray; 3, Richardson. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, McGillivray; 3, Richardson. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, McGillivray; 3, Richardson. Flock—1, McGillivray.

OXFORDS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3, H. J. Whitteker; 2, Arkell. Shearling ram—1, 2 and 3, Arkell. Ram lamb—1 and 3, Arkell; 2, Whitteker. Ewe, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3, Arkell. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, Arkell. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Arkell. Flock—1, Arkell.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1, Reid & Co.; 2 and 3, Wm. Wilson, Snelgrove. Boar, one year and under two—1, Wilson. Boar, over six months and under a year—1 and 2, Wilson; 3, Reid. Boar, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Wilson. Sow, two years and over—1, 2 and 3, Wilson. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, Wilson; 3, Reid. Sow, over six months and under a year—1 and 2, Wilson; 3, Reid. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, Wilson; 3, Reid. Litter of pigs—1, Reid; 2, Wilson. Herd—1, Wilson; 2, Reid.

YORKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2, J. W. Slack, Merivale. Boar, one year and under two—1, Slack. Two shears, New Edinburgh; 3, Clark. Boar, over six months and under a year—1, 2 and 3, B. Barr, Renfrew. Boar, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Barr. Sow, two years and over—1, Slack; 2, Clark; 3, Barr. Sow, one year and under two—1, Barr; 2, Slack; 3, L. Sylvestre. Sow, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3, Barr. Sow, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Barr. Litter of pigs—1, Barr; 2, Clark. Herd—1, Barr.

CHESTER WHITES.—Boar, two years and over—1, R. Clark, Ottawa; 2, J. D. Deeks, N. Williamsburg. Boar, one year and under two—1, Clark; 2, Deeks. Boar, over six months and under a year—1 and 3, Deeks; 2, Clark. Boar, under six months—1 and 2, Clark. Sow, two years and over—1 and 2, Clark; 3, Deeks. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, Clark. Sow, over six months and under a year—1, 2 and 3, Deeks. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, Deeks; 3, Clark. Litter of pigs—1, Deeks; 2, Clark. Herd—1, Clark.

TAMWORTHS.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2, Reid & Co. Boar, one year and under two—1, Reid; 2, Richardson. Boar, over six months and under a year—1, 2 and 3, Reid. Boar, under six months—1 and 3, Reid; 2, Denis. Sow, two years and over—1, 2 and 3, Reid.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

Preemptory Sale Without Reserve.

In consequence of the total destruction by fire, on the 14th September, of all the sheep barns and shelters at Huntlywood, together with the winter's feed, there will be sold by auction on

OCTOBER 13th, 1903,
about

300 PEDIGREE SHEEP

Forming the celebrated Huntlywood flock of the Honorable Senator Drummond. These sheep have been raised from the best English blood, from the flocks of His Majesty King Edward VII., Sandringham; His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Mr. Colman, Mr. Adeane and others, and have been noted prize-takers, including:

WINNINGS OF THE FLOCK, 1902.

SYRACUSE, New York—16 prizes, 7 firsts and 2 championships.
INDIANAPOLIS—9 prizes, 4 firsts and championship.
GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—16 prizes, 7 firsts and championship.
PONTIAC, Michigan—10 prizes.
INTERNATIONAL, Chicago—7 prizes, 4 firsts and champion ram and champion wether.

HUNTLYWOOD is close to BEACONSFIELD STATION, on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, 15 miles west of Montreal, and reached by suburban trains in 35 minutes from Montreal.

See Sale on the 13th day of October, at 11 a.m., on the premises, to
W. H. GIBSON, Manager Huntlywood Farm, POINTE CLAIRE P. O., QUE.

Sow, one year and under two—1, Richardson; 1, Reid. Sow, over six months and under a year—1 and 2, Reid; 3, Richardson. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, Reid. Herd—1, Reid.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

CREAMERY BUTTER.—Best two tubs, boxes or firkins, not less than 50 lbs. each, made at any butter factory or creamery—1, J. C. Bouchard, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 2, N. Beaudin, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 3, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que.; 4, R. D. McEwen, Kelso, Que. Prints or fancy packages, not less than 10 lbs.—1, J. C. Bouchard; 2, H. W. Parry, Compton, Que.; 3, R. D. McEwen. Best lot of creamery butter—Special: 1, J. C. Bouchard. Best box of creamery prints, manufactured by Cream Gathering Creamery, box to contain not less than 50 lbs.—Special: H. W. Parry.

DAIRY BUTTER.—Best two tubs, boxes or firkins, not less than 50 lbs. each, made at any farm dairy—1, Mrs. A. Walker, Metcalfe; 2, Mrs. E. M. Smiley, South March; 3, Mrs. Thos. Moore, Aylmer, Que. Best two tubs, firkins, boxes or crocks, not less than 20 lbs. each, made at any farm dairy—1, Miss M. Hunter, Rockton; 2, Mrs. T. Moore; 3, Mrs. A. Walker. Best package or basket of prints, not less than 10 lbs. in each, made at any farm dairy—1, Mrs. A. Walker; 2, Miss M. Hunter; 3, Mrs. T. Meldrum, Ottawa. Best 50-lb. lot exhibited—Special: 1, Mrs. A. Walker. Best 20- and 10-lb. lot exhibited—Special: 1, Mrs. A. Walker.

CHEESE.—Best three factory, colored, not less than 60 lbs. each—1, Miss Mary Morrison, Newry; 2, Mrs. E. Drewry, Ballyduff; 3, H. W. Elliott, Jockvale; 4, J. W. Claridge, Glen Huron; 5, R. Elliott, South March; 6, Abe. Bingham, Marathron. Best three factory, white, not less than 60 lbs. each—1, Miss Mary Morrison; 2, Dell Deguire, Daniston; 3, Robt. Wherry, Sutton, Que.; 4, W. T. Gerow, Napanee; 5, W. A. Muir, St. Jose de Lima, Que. Best three factory, August cheese—Special: 1, Miss Mary Morrison. Best three factory, July cheese, colored or white—1, R. Elliott, South March.

IMPORTANT SALE. FARM STOCK

Valuable herd of registered HOLSTEINS, HORSES, GRADE COWS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, etc.

Sale by order of DR. ROBERT CRAIK, at his farm, Petite Cote, close to Montreal,

ON Wednesday Morning, Oct. 7th, 1903, At Ten o'Clock,

Comprising valuable herd of registered Holsteins, 20 cows and heifers, 5 bulls, 20 high-grade Holstein cows, 15 draught and general-purpose horses and colts, 25 acres ensilage corn, 12 acres turnips, oats and straw, large quantity of hay, farm implements, 6-horse power oil engine, etc. All for positive unreserved sale.

Terms cash. Catalogue of registered cattle can be had from the undersigned.

Take Papineau Avenue electric cars to Tollgate.

FRASER BROS., AUCTIONEERS.

Ferropervo

(The French Nerve Tonic). A positive cure for men and women suffering from weakened nerve force, constant depression, gloomy forebodings, palpitation of the heart, worry, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, and all exhausted and deranged conditions of the vital forces, irrespective of cause, duration or condition. Your druggist, or by mail, in a plain sealed package, \$1.00 per box, or six boxes (full treatment) \$5.00. Your money back if dissatisfied. THE ROYAL CHEMICAL CO., Dept. F. A., Windsor, Ont.



AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

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

IN THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—The Townships of HUTTON, CREWELMAN, PARRIN, AYLMER, MACRELLAN, MCCARTHY, MERRICK, MULOCK (part of), FARRICH (part of), STEWART, LOCKHART (part of), GARROW (part of), OSBORNE (part of), HAMMILL and PHILIPS (part of).

IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA—Berths Nos. 195 and 204, the Townships of KITCHENER and ROBERTS and Block "W." near Onaping Lake;

IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—Berths G19, G21, G23, G29 and G38, and the following Berths with the right to cut and remove the pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar: G4, G6, G17, G18, G24, G25, G26, G27, G28, G33, G35, G36, G37, G39, G40, G41, G42, G43, Berths Nos. S1, S2, S3 and S4, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of DECEMBER, 1903, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

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

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

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

ALL FOR 12 CENTS.

Grand Introduction Offer.



In order to introduce Dr. Jenner's Germicide Inhaler and prove that it will radically cure Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness, we will mail, postpaid, to any address, Dr. Jenner's



Inhaler, together with two bottles of medicine, for only 12 cents (stamps), on or before Oct. 25. We do this to make known the wonderful merits of this noble remedy. You inhale (see above cut) clouds of healing carbolated pine vapor, etc., into every air passage of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes, healing the membrane and curing the disease. Cures a cold in one day. Cures catarrh in a few weeks. For remedy on above liberal terms address Anglo-American Chemical Corporation, 87 Church St., Toronto, Can. on

Gus Langelier, Quebec, recites in his new advertisement in this number a brilliant record of success in prize-winning with his herd of Yorkshires at three leading exhibitions in the Province, and one young stock for sale, imported and home-bred. Look up his ad and write him for what you want.

GOSSIP.

An important lot of imported Shire stallions and mares, consigned by an English breeder, are to be sold by auction, at "The Repository," corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto, on Oct. 7th, at 1.30 p. m., by Walter Harland Smith, auctioneer. It will doubtless be "bar-gain day" for those who attend.

Edwin Battye, of Gore Bay, Ont., writes: "Have sold at a high price Winsome Beauty 3rd (imp.), to Mr. Wm. Doherty, of Clinton, Ont. This cow was sold at Sanguhar by Messrs. Laws, in Oct., 1900, for 150 guineas. She won for them first prize at Elgin and Nairn as a yearling, and in 1901, as a three-year-old, won first at Doncaster. She is a grand, wealthy cow, of fine symmetry and substance, five years old, and has three calves to her credit. She is not only a good breeder and milker, but a breeder of good ones. Two hundred and fifty dollars has been refused twice for her heifer calf of this year from Royal Emperor, and she is now well on in calf again to Royal Emperor =40416= (imp.). Her sire, Lord James, won first and Shorthorn Society's prize at Aberdeen; first at Keith and Elgin, and fourth at the Highland Society Show at Glasgow in 1897. Other cattle are doing well, and we expect to show some at Gore Bay, the Soo and other places."

Mr. J. G. Truman, manager of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, writes under date Sept. 20th: "Mr. J. H. Truman, of Whittlesea, England, left Brandon, Man., last week en route for his home, stopping off at Bushnell, Illinois, to look over the large stock of Shire, Percheron, Belgian, Suffolk and Hackney stallions and mares on the Truman Pioneer Stud Farm. His main object for leaving at this time is to complete the buying of another importation of Shire stallions, which will be shipped from the other side so soon as possible, and will arrive in time to be shown at the International Show at Chicago." Mr. J. G. Truman, manager of the Pioneer Stud Farm, writes us that they are having a good trade, already this fall having sold more stallions during the month of September than ever before, and a large per cent. of the sales have been made at the Farm. At the recent Iowa State Fair, the Trumans won 15 premiums, of which 9 were firsts, 3 seconds and 3 thirds, out of a total of 16 horses shown. One thing predominates at the Pioneer Stud Farm and that is size with all the quality possible, most of the stallions now on hand weighing over the ton mark. To anyone interested will be sent a large picture showing a number of their noted English and American prizewinning stallions and mares.

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "At the Dominion Exposition, I had entries in six classes. In Shropshires, the yearling ram shown by me for Mr. Tanner, Shrewsbury, England, won first and medal for best any age. The ewe also shown for Mr. Tanner, Shrawardine, also won first and medal. In the ewe lamb class was beaten by lambs imported for others. With a Hampshire ram lamb, I won first in class, and medal for best ram of the breed. With a ewe lamb, I won first and was reserve for medal. In the class for harness ponies, over 12 and under 13.2 hands high, I had an easy first with a pony from imported Welsh mare, and sired by Royal Standard, that won over all light breeds in Chicago, and was sold for \$7,000 to go back to Scotland. I had 13 foals from him, and many of them have been prizewinners. I sold during the show, one imported Minton shearling ram to Mrs. S. S. Turner, Lansing, Mich, to head the great flock of ewes owned on her farm; to A. E. Meadows, Port Hope, Ont., a splendid Harding imported shearling; to Lloyd-Jones Bros., a very choice imported yearling ewe and one of the ewe lambs shown. The ewe as well as the champion ram sold to them some time ago was sired by the great Lord Cardiff, that made the highest price for which a Shropshire has been sold, viz: 400 guineas. I also sold to R. Cloyd, Stockwell, Ind., a choice two-year-old Mansell ram, and to H. N. Crossley, a good two-year-old home-bred ram. The two Hampshire lambs I sold to Teller Bros., Paris, Ont."

Shorthorns at Auction

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 20TH,

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

27 Head of Registered Shorthorns 21 FEMALES AND 6 BULLS.

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

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

DISPERSION SALE.

JAS. ROSS, IONA STATION,

will sell by public auction on

Wednesday, November 18th, 1903,

his entire herd of

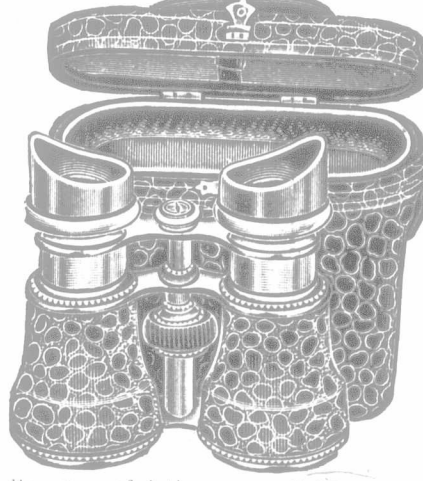
SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES, LINCOLN SHEEP.

40 HEAD. 2 HEAD. 20 HEAD.

Catalogues ready Oct. 15, 1903. CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, AUCTIONEER.

Bookkeeping. Farmers' sons cannot successfully compete with the young men of their day without the training that can be obtained by a business course in our thoroughly-equipped and up-to-date school. Write for catalogue to J. W. WESTERVELT, PRINCIPAL FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, LONDON, ONT.

Regular \$15 Field Glasses for \$3.95.



POWERFUL ACHROMATIC LENSES.

We have just been notified by one of the largest manufacturers of high-grade field glasses in France that our 4th shipment of 14 pairs of "Hunters' Favorite" Glasses will arrive in Toronto on Oct. 10th. We do not exaggerate when we say that we are selling these glasses at almost less than the wholesale price. The reason we can do this is because we buy direct from the manufacturer, in large quantities, and thus save the jobbers', wholesalers' and retailers' profits. The "Hunters' Favorite" is an exceptionally handsome instrument, the crossbars and mounting for eye-pieces being of nickel, the sliding tubes are of gilt so finely finished as to resemble gold. The focusing screw is of ebony, having a finish of gilt head trimming on either side. The object glasses are likewise finished with a row of gilt head trimming. The body is beautifully covered with fine green imitation alligator leather. The eye-pieces are mounted on extra high hooded mounts so that when in use a perfect dark chamber is formed around the eyes, greatly aiding distinct vision. Between these mounts is placed a small and accurate compass. The object lenses are 1 1/2 inches in diameter, of 4 times magnifying power and great definition. The Glass measures when closed 4, when extended 5 1/2 inches. Our special price, \$3.95, includes a handsome satin-lined, dark green alligator leather case, with a highly-polished mirror in the lid, protected by a satin pad, also leather carrying strap. We don't want you to pay us one cent until you have satisfied yourself that our "Hunters' Favorite" glass is all we claim it to be. All we want is your name and address and your nearest express office, and we will ship the glass there for free inspection. Examine it carefully, make a comparison between it and any glass you have ever seen at double our price, and if you are not satisfied that you have purchased the biggest kind of a bargain, return the glass at our expense. We print here extracts from a few of the dozens of letters we are constantly receiving: Geo. A. Allen, Crofton, B. C., writes: "I am highly pleased with the glasses. I could have sold them again readily, but as the hunting season is approaching I shall find them invaluable, as they are a powerful glass." Theo. Gebke, Regina, writes: "It is a fine instrument for the money. I can see far better through it than through a pair of mine paid \$9.50 for." If you do not live near an Express Office, or wish to save express charges, send \$3.95 cash with order, and 25 cents to pay postage, and we will forward the glasses by mail, postpaid. We guarantee safe delivery and perfect satisfaction. Order at once, as we expect to have the 150 pairs sold before they arrive, Oct. 10th. Address, Johnston & Co., Dept. 537, Toronto.

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

Unreserved Auction

Sale of Pure-bred

Shorthorns.

At Riverside Farm, lot No. 13, con. 8 of St. Vincent, on **WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1903**, there will be offered for sale 35 head of high-class Short-horn cattle of the following fashionable families: Rose of Autumn, Marr Floras, Stamfords, Rosalinds and Wildames, among which are a number of choice heifers.

The Property of Mr. W. H. Smith.

Also, at the same time and place, Mr. Smith will offer for sale by auction Riverside Farm, comprising 200 acres of choice land, on which is erected a modern brick house, large, commodious barns, stone stables, supplied with water from the Big Head River. The farm is in a high state of cultivation and lies 4 miles from Meaford Station on the G. T. and 17 miles from Owen Sound, on the G. T. R. and C. P. R. Conveyances will meet all trains on day of sale.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.

Write for Catalogue to W. H. SMITH, Meaford, Ont.

GOSSIP.

JAMES ROSS' SALE.

Forty Shorthorns, two Clydesdales and twenty Lincoln sheep, property of Jas. Ross, Iona Station, Ont., are advertised in this issue to be sold by auction, November 18th, at his farm in Elgin Co., Ont. The cattle are nicely bred, being of sound, good feeding and good milking families, and first-class sires have been used in the herd, among them being the good-breeding Scotch bull, Imp. Blue Ribbon, sire of Toronto winners, Imp. Warfare, Mina Christopher, a Kinellar Mina, and Scottish King, by Scottish Chief, out of Imp. Cleopatra, bred in Scotland. The old imported cow, Charlotte, bred at Kinellar, and sired by Gravesend, is in the sale. She has been a grand breeder. The bull in service, by which most of the females are in calf, is Imp. Royal Prince. The sale should be kept in view, and catalogues, which are being prepared and will be ready about Oct. 15th, will be sent on application.

RANKIN'S SHORTHORN SALE.

On October 20th, as announced in his advertisement in this issue, Mr. Samuel Rankin, Fairview, Ont., at his farm, three miles from St. Paul's Station, and six miles from Stratford, G. T. R., will sell, by auction, his herd of 27 head of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, 21 females and 6 bulls. The bulk of the females are of the excellent Scotch Syme family, originally bred by Mr. Robert Syme, Redkirk, Dumfriesshire, and which has produced perhaps as many prizewinners at Provincial fairs as any other in Canada. First-class bulls, of the most approved breeding, have been used in the herd for many years, as may be seen from the fact that the first three sires used since Mr. Rankin started breeding were: (1) Great Scott—19538, bred by the Watts, of Salem, sired by the great son of Barnumton Hero, Challenge, and tracing to Imp. Rachael 8th, bred by W. S. Marr, Eppemill; (2) Victor Hugo—23767, bred by Harry Smith, Exeter, sired by Buccanoer, of the Cruickshank Queen of Beauty tribe, dam a Cruickshank Village Blossom, and (3) Red Lion—33625, bred by the Watts, sired by Imp. Scottish Pride, a Duthie bred Missie bull, dam a Kinellar Clementina. The cattle are all young or in the prime of life, only two of the whole number being as old as eight years, and a number being yearlings and two year old heifers. One of the bulls, Victor, a son of the great son of Challenge, Imp. Buccanoer, is in the sale, while there are also in the sale a number of yearlings and two year old heifers. A more complete explanation of the sale will be given in the catalogue, which will be held at a public sale on the above date, and will be sent on application to the above address.

PANDORA RANGE



BURNS COAL, COKE OR WOOD.

Is specially suitable for farm-home cooking.

Both coal and wood grates are always supplied, and they can be exchanged in five minutes. The operation is very simple, and the only tool required is a screwdriver.

Oven is large, ventilated, fitted with thermometer, lined with sheet steel, and is a perfect baker.

Reservoir is stamped in one piece from sheet steel, and enameled. No other range is fitted with enameled reservoir.

Write for Free Booklet.

MCCLARY'S

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER; ST. JOHN, N. B.

Young Shorthorn bulls, bred from deep-milking strains, are offered for sale by W. B. Roberts, Sparta, Ont., in his advertisement in this issue, which see and write him for prices, etc.

The safety milking instrument is advertised in this paper by Moore Bros., Young, N. Y., who claim that it is far superior to the old-fashioned milk tube. A more complete explanation of its use will be given in the catalogue, which will be held at a public sale on the above date, and will be sent on application to the above address.

Mr. Seagram, Waterloo, Ont., has recently imported eleven head of Thoroughbred racing stock from England. Three of them, viz.: Mahon, a three-year-old; Cloten, a two-year-old, and Irish Witch, will probably go on the track at once. Of the remainder, there are three brood mares, three yearlings and two suckling colts. One of the last named is by Diamond Jubilee, of the King's stables, and the other by Ladis, a Derby winner a few years ago.

Western Fair, London, Prize List.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years and over—1, A. E. White, Aldershot; 2, G. J. Fitzgerald, London; 3, BATTERY & RIPLEY, Strathroy. Stallion, three years old—1, Henry Zinn, Listowel. Stallion, one year old—1, Jno. Coventry, Woodstock. Stallion, any age—Sweepstake ribbon, A. E. White. Brood mare and foal—1, John Coventry; 2, W. H. O'Dell, Belmont; 3, Moorman Robson, Duncrief. Filly, two years old—1, John Coventry. Foal of 1903—1, John Coventry. Mare, any age—Sweepstake 1, John Coventry.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1, O. Sorby, Guelph; 2, Edw. C. Attrill, Goderich; 3, J. B. Hogate, Sarnia. Stallion, two years old—1, Bawden & McDonell, Exeter. Stallion, one year old—1, Edw. C. Attrill; 2, O. Sorby. Stallion, any age—Sweepstake 1, O. Sorby (Cliffe Roberts). Brood mare and foal—1, O. Sorby; 2, L. L. Pound, Gln. Colin; 3, L. L. Pound. Filly, three years and upwards—1, Mrs. Adam Beck, London; 2, W. J. Travers, Talbotville; 3, Frank Shore, White Oak. Filly, two years old—1, W. J. Coulter, Talbotville; 2, W. Hogg & Son, Thamesford; 3, Samuel McNeish, St. Thomas. Filly, one year old—1, O. Sorby; 2, W. J. Travers; 3, John A. Browne, London. Foal of 1903—1, O. Sorby; 2, W. J. Travers; 3, A. W. Venning, Belmont. Mare, any age—Sweepstake, O. Sorby. Stallion and four of his get, two years and under—Sweepstake 1, A. St. Clair.

High-steppers.—Pair, 15 hands and over—1, Mrs. Adam Beck; 2, A. St. Clair, Aylmer; 3, W. J. Coulter, Single, 15 hands and over—1, Adam Beck, London; 2, J. A. Kelley, Listowel; 3, Oscar Hess, Palmerston.

CLYDESDALES.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1, Dalgety Bros., London; 2, O. Sorby, Guelph; 3, J. B. Hogate, Sarnia. Stallion, three years old—1, Bawden & McDonell, Exeter; 2, J. B. Hogate; 3, O. Sorby. Stallion, two years old—1, Dalgety Bros.; 2, J. B. Hogate; 3, Dalgety Bros. Stallion, any age—Sweepstake 1, Dalgety Bros. Brood mare and foal—1, O. Sorby; 2, Wm. Young & Sons, Mount Brydges; 3, A. J. Cook, Ingersoll. Filly, three years and upwards—1, O. Sorby. Filly, two years old—1 and 2, O. Sorby; 3, A. J. Cook. Filly, one year old—1, O. Sorby; 2, Edward Trott, Christina; 3, Philip Keyser, Keyser. Foal of 1903—1, A. J. Cook; 2, O. Sorby; 3, Wm. Young & Sons. Mare, any age—Sweepstake, O. Sorby.

Harness Class.—Clydesdales or Shires, pair—1, O. Sorby.

ENGLISH SHIRES.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1 and 2, Bawden & McDonell, Exeter. Stallion, any age—Sweepstake 1, Bawden & McDonell. Filly, three years and upwards—1, Jas. Henderson, Belton. Mare, any age—Sweepstake 1, Jas. Henderson.

HEAVY DRAFTS.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1, J. H. McCully, St. Mary's; 2, Ed. Poole, London. Stallion, two years old—1, Thos. McMichael, Seaford; 2, Johnston Bros., Rutherford. Stallion, one year old—1, Jas. Smillie, Inwood; 2, Geo. Nicol, Wau-buno; 3, John Essery, Exeter. Stallion, any age—Sweepstake 1, J. H. McCully. Brood mare and foal—1, Alex. Innes, Clinton; 2, J. H. McCully; 3, Jas. Smillie. Filly, three years and upwards—1, A. Haley, Bolton; 2, Johnston Bros.; 3, Alex. Innes. Filly, two years old—1, Bawden & McDonell, Exeter; 2, Wm. Webster & Sons, Strath-burn; 3, H. G. Mitchell, Rayside. Filly, one year old—1, Bawden & McDonell; 2, Geo. Dale & Sons, Clinton; 3, D. R. Palmer, Thorncliffe. Foal of 1903—1, Jas. Smillie; 2, J. H. McCully; 3, Robt. Berry, Kirkton. Mare, any age—Sweepstake 1, Bawden & McDonell.

Harness Class.—Pair—1, Jno. McIntosh, Maplewood; 2, John Fleming, London.

(Continued on next page.)

Extensive Auction Sale.

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture,

A PUBLIC SALE OF SUPERIOR PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK

will be held at the

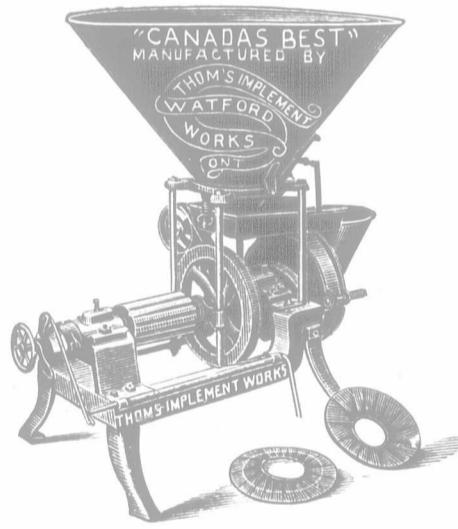
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONT., ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1903.

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

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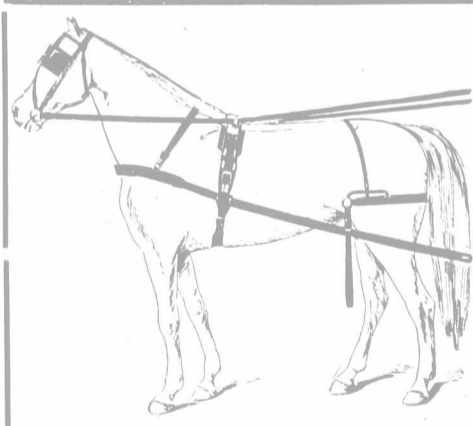
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Western Fair, London, Prize List—Continued.

West: 3, Warren M. Lockwood, Melbourne.

CARRIAGE.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1, Dalgety Bros., London; 2, J. W. Prangley, Strathroy; 3, A. St. Clair, Aylmer. Stallion, three years old—1, Geo. Armstrong, Sweaburg; 2, Thos. Kelly, Petrolia. Stallion, one year old—1, J. J. Poole, Salford. Stallion, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Dalgety Bros., London. Brood mare and foal—1 and 2, T. Hardy Shore & Son, Glanworth; 3, W. J. Travers, Talbotville. Filly, three years and upwards—1, Henry Zinn, Listowel; 2, Burt, Kennedy, Ilderton; 3, T. Hardy Shore & Son, Filly, two years old—1, T. Hardy Shore & Son; 2, John A. Forbes, Maplewood; 3, Henry Zinn, Filly, one year old—1, Henry Zinn; 2, J. A. Hill, Strathroy; 3, Frank Smith, Ettrick. Foal of 1903—1, W. J. Travers; 2 and 3, W. H. Shore, Glanworth. Mare, any age—Sweepstake: 1, John A. Forbes, Maplewood.

ROADSTERS.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1, Geo. W. Kennedy, Ilderton; 2, Allan J. Dewar, Nairn. Stallion, three years old—1, Geo. W. Kennedy; 2, W. Oke, London; 3, F. W. Entricker, Tavistock. Stallion, two years old—1, J. Wesley Hobbs, St. Ives. Stallion, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Geo. W. Kennedy. Brood mare and foal—1, Geo. W. Kennedy; 2, A. W. Venning, Belmont; 3, Dr. D. P. Webster, West Lorne. Filly, three years and over—1, Jas. McKee, Denfield; 2, Henry Zinn, Listowel; 3, Harold Currie, Napperton. Filly, two years old and upwards—1, E. Phillips, Falkirk; 2, J. R. Roberts, Denfield; 3, Allan J. Dewar, Nairn. Filly, one year old—1, J. R. Roberts, Denfield; 2, Allan J. Dewar, Nairn; 3, Geo. R. West, Ridgetown. Foal of 1903—1, E. Phillips, Falkirk; 2, Moorman Robson, Duncrief; 3, J. R. Roberts, Denfield. Mare, any age—Sweepstakes: 1, Jas. McKee, Denfield. Roadster stallion and four of his get, two years and under—Sweepstakes: 1, Allan J. Dewar.

DOMINION DRAFT.—Stallion, three years and upwards—1, Peter McIntyre, Appin. Filly, three years old—1, John Avery, Clinton.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE.—Brood mare and foal—1, D. C. McIntyre, Ailsa Craig; 2, Eph. Butt, Clinton; 3, D. R. Palmer, Thorndale. Gelding or filly, three years old—1, Jas. Henderson, Belton; 2, Jas. Lockwood, Melbourne; 3, M. T. Rosser, Denfield. Gelding or filly, two years old—1, Bawden & McDonell, Exeter; 2, H. G. Mitchell, Rayside; 3, F. Belton, Wyton. Gelding or filly, one year old—1, Eph. Butt; 2, Robt. Berry, Kirkton; 3, D. R. Palmer. Foal of 1903—1, Jas. Spence, Clachan; 2, D. C. McIntyre; 3, D. R. Palmer.

Harness Class.—Pair—1, Alex. Ewing, Petrolia; 2, J. McCartney, London.

CARRIAGE HORSES IN HARNESS.—Pair, 15 hands 3 inches and over—1, M. G. Turnbull, Brantford; 2, T. Donley, St. Thomas; 3, P. Farrel, Woodstock. Pair, 15 hands 1 inch and under 15 hands 3 inches—1, Buttery & Rapley, Strathroy; 2, L. L. Pound, Glen Colin; 3, A. St. Clair, Aylmer. Single, 15 hands 3 inches and over—1, Mrs. Adam Beck, London; 2, A. St. Clair; 3, Jas. McCartney, London. Single, 15 hands 1 inch and under 15 hands 3 inches—1, Mrs. Adam Beck; 2, T. Donley, St. Thomas; 3, A. St. Clair.

ROADSTER HORSES IN HARNESS.—Pair, 15 hands 2 inches and over—1, T. Donley, St. Thomas; 2, J. D. Cowan, Drumbo; 3, Jas. McKee, Denfield. Pair, under 15 hands 2 inches—1, Peter O'Dell, Belmont; 2, M. J. Siddall, Denfield; 3, A. F. Smith, St. Thomas. Single, 15 hands 2 inches and over—1, J. A. Kelley, Listowel; 2, Henry Zinn, Listowel; 3, T. Donley. Single, under 15 hands 2 inches—1, B. B. McCarty, Thamesford; 2, Jos. Siddall, Denfield; 3, Harold Currie, Napperton.

BEST PAIR HARNESS HORSES.—1, Mrs. Adam Beck, London.

SADDLE HORSE.—Gelding or mare—1, Mrs. Adam Beck, London; 2, Jas. McFarlane, Falkirk; 3, Adam Beck, London. Filly or gelding, three years old—1, Adam Beck; 2, A. St. Clair, Aylmer; 3, John Essery, Exeter. Filly

(Continued on next page.)

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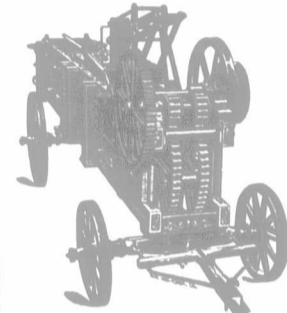
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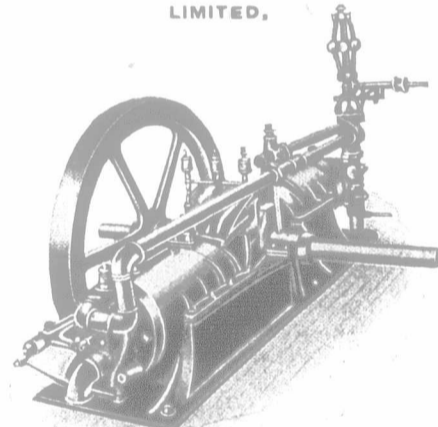
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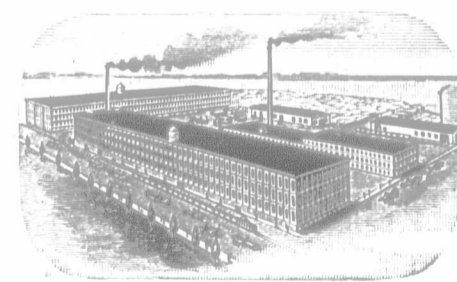
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Western Fair, London, Prize List—
Continued

or gelding, two year old—1, P. Farrell, Woodstock; 2, R. H. Smith, Ettrick.
HUNTERS.—Heavy-weight—1, Adam Beck, London. Light-weight—1, 2 and 3, Adam Beck. Canadian-bred, gelding or mare—1, Jas. McFarlane, Falkirk; 2, John Coventry, Woodstock; 3, W. A. Sage, Fanshaw.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare; 2, Jno. Fleming, London West; 3, A. J. Watson, Castleberg. Bull, two years old—1, T. E. Robson, Ilderton. Bull, one year old—1, Goodfellow Bros., Macville; 2, Edw. C. Attrill, Goderick; 3, Hugh Thomson, St. Mary's. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 3, Robson; 2, Goodfellow Bros.; 4, Jas. Rennie & Sons, Blackwater. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 3, Crerar; 2, Goodfellow Bros. Cow, three years old—1 and 2, Crerar; 3, Goodfellow Bros. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, Robson; 3, Goodfellow Bros. Heifer, one year old—1, Robson; 2 and 3, Goodfellow Bros. Heifer calf, under one year—1, 2 and 4, Robson; 3, Rennie & Sons. Bull, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Robson (Prince Sunbeam). Female, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Crerar (Gem of Ballechin 2nd). Herd, one bull and four females, over one year—1, Crerar; 2, Robson. Herd, one bull and four females, under two years—1, Robson; 2, Goodfellow Bros. Four calves, under one year—1, Goodfellow Bros.; 2, Rennie & Sons; 3, McDonald Bros., Woodstock. Bull and four of his get, under four years—1, A. J. Watson.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, W. H. Hunter, The Maples; 2, Jno. A. Govenlock, Forest. Bull, two years old—1, O'Neil Bros., Southgate. Bull, one year old—1, Thos. Skippon, Hyde Park; 2, R. W. Stutt, Forest; 3, W. H. Hunter. Bull calf, under one year—1, 2 and 3, Hunter. Cow, four years and upwards—1, 2 and 3, Hunter. Cow, three years old—1, Hunter; 2, Stutt. Heifer, two years old—1, Hunter; 2 and 3, Stutt. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2, Hunter; 3, Govenlock. Heifer calf, under one year—1, Hunter; 2, Govenlock; 3, O'Neil Bros. Bull, any age—Sweepstake: 1, W. H. Hunter (Spartacus). Female, any age—Sweepstake: 1, W. H. Hunter (Sunbeam). Herd, bull and four females, over one year—1, W. H. Hunter. Four calves, under one year—1, W. H. Hunter.

POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, Walter Hall, Washington; 2, Eph. Bull, Clinton. Bull, two years old—1, Hiram Jones, White Oak. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 2, Jones. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3, Hall. Cow, three years old—1 and 2, Hall. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, Jones. Heifer, one year old—1, Hall; 2 and 3, Jones. Bull, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Hall (King of the Barn). Female, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Eph. Bull (Gladstone). Herd, bull and four females, over one year—1, W. H. Hunter.

GLADSTONE.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, W. H. Hunter. Bull, two years old—1, W. H. Hunter. Bull, one year old—1, W. H. Hunter. Bull calf, under one year—1, W. H. Hunter. Cow, four years and upwards—1, W. H. Hunter. Cow, three years old—1, W. H. Hunter. Cow, two years old—1, W. H. Hunter. Cow, one year old—1, W. H. Hunter. Cow calf, under one year—1, W. H. Hunter.

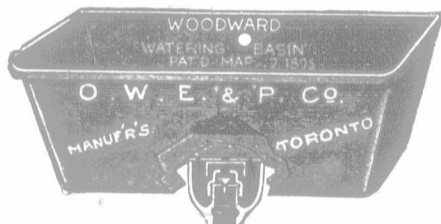
years old—1, Shaw & Marston. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2, Shaw & Marston. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2, Shaw & Marston. Bull, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Shaw & Marston. Female, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Shaw & Marston. Bull and four females, over one year—Sweepstake: 1, Shaw & Marston. Four calves, under one year—1, Shaw & Marston.

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, Alex. Hume & Co., Menie; 2, W. Stewart & Son, Menie. Bull, two years old—1, W. M. Smith, Scotland. Bull, one year old—1 and 3, W. Stewart & Son; 2, Alex. Hume & Co. Bull calf, under one year—1, Stewart & Son; 2, Hume & Co.; 3, W. M. Smith. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 3, Stewart & Son; 2, Hume & Co. Cow, three years old—1, Hume & Co. Heifer, two years old—1, Stewart & Son; 2, Hume & Co. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2, Hume & Co.; 3, Stewart & Son. Heifer calf, under one year—1, Stewart & Son; 2 and 3, Hume & Co. Bull, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Hume & Co. (Prince of Barcheskie). Female, any age—Sweepstake: 1, Stewart & Son (Jean Armour). Bull and four females, over one year—1, Stewart & Son. Four calves, under one year—1, Stewart & Son; 2, Hume & Co.

JERSEYS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; 2, J. C. Trebilcock, The Grove; 3, E. Edmonds & Sons, London West. Bull, two years old—1, Bull & Son; 2, B. Lawson, Wilton Grove; 3, Jno. Trott, London West. Bull, one year old—1, Bull & Son; 2, P. H. Lawson, Westminster; 3, Edmonds & Son. Bull calf, under one year—1, Mrs. E. Laurence, London West; 2 and 3, Bull & Son. Cow, four years and upwards—1, Bull & Son; 2 and 3, Edmonds & Son. Cow, three years old—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, Mrs. E. Laurence. Heifer, two years old—1, B. Lawson; 2, Bull & Son; 3, J. C. Trebilcock. Heifer, one year old—1, B. Lawson; 2 and 3, Bull & Son. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2, Bull & Son.

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Water Basins

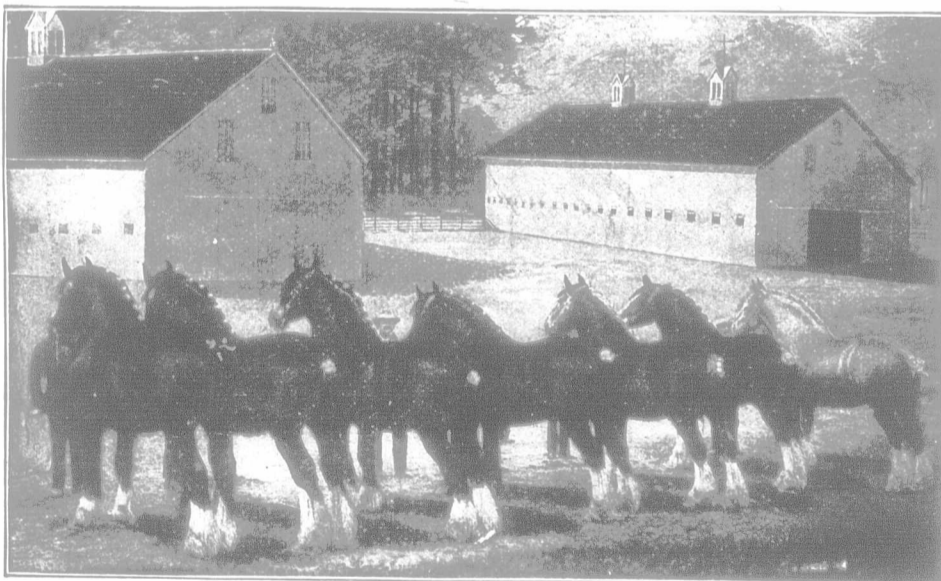


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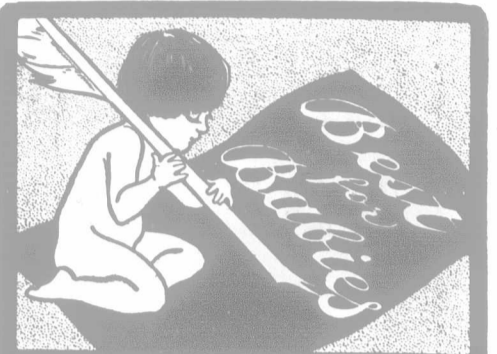
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I am now offering the quality stallion, Highland Harry 2545, by MacInnis (imp.), a perfect model; and the stallion, MacInnis 2nd, by same sire. Also Ayrshire bull, Glencairn's Prince 13566. Write at once. O. DONALD CUMMING, Lancaster P. O. and Station.

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Fatten hogs with CARNEFAC, as this gentleman does. He makes profits that you lose.

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I have fed during the season of 1903 the Carnefac Stock Food and found it satisfactory, the hogs it was fed to being the 1st-prize bacon hogs at Brandon Fair.
Yours truly, (Sgd.) A. B. POTTER.

Try it. It's money in your pocket. Discontinue any time, your animal will not go back. At all dealers.

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PETROLIA CANADA

Western Fair, London, Prize List—Continued.

Son; 3. B. Lawson. Bull, any age—Sweepstake: 1. Bull & Son. Female, any age—Sweepstake: 1. Bull & Son. Herd, bull and four females, over one year—1. Bull & Son. Four calves, under one year—1. Bull & Son.

HOLSTEINS—Bull, three years and upwards—1. Jas. Rettie, Norwich; 2. A. C. Hallman, Breslau. Bull, two years old—1. Rettie. Bull, one year old—1. Rettie; 2. Hallman. Bull calf, under one year—1 and 2. Hallman; 3. Rettie. Cow, four years and upwards—1 and 2. Rettie; 3. Hallman. Cow, three years old—1. Rettie; 2 and 3. Hallman. Heifer, two years old—1 and 3. Rettie; 2. Hallman. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2. Rettie; 3. Hallman. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2. Rettie; 3. Hallman. Bull, any age—Sweepstake: 1. Rettie (Schuiling's De Kol 3rd). Female, any age—Sweepstake: 1. Rettie (Artis Mink Mercedes). Herd, bull and four females, over one year—1. Rettie; Four calves, under one year—1. Hallman.

FAT CATTLE (any breed or grade).—Fat ox or steer, two years and under three—1. Jas. Rennie & Son, Blackwater; 2. Jas. Leask, Greenbank; 3. Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Fat ox or steer, one year old and under two—1 and 2. Jas. Leask; 3. Rennie & Son. Fat cow or heifer, four years old or under—1 and 3. Leask; 2. Rennie & Son. Steer calf, under one year—1. Leask; 2 and 3. Rennie & Son. Grade cow, three years and upwards—1 and 2. Leask; 3. Mrs. E. Laurence. Heifer, two years old—1. Rennie & Son; 2. Leask. Heifer, one year old—1. Leask; 2. Rennie & Son. Heifer calf, under one year—1. Leask. Female, any age—1. Rennie & Son.

SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRES.—Ram, two shears and over—1. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; 2. J. G. Hamner, Brantford. Shearling ram—1. Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 2 and 3. Hamner. Ram lamb—1. Hamner; 2. Pullen & Clarkson, Sweaburg; 3. Lloyd-Jones Bros. Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2. Hamner; 3. Lloyd-Jones Bros. Shearling ewe—1. Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 2. Pullen & Clarkson; 3. Hamner. Ewe lamb—1 and 2. Hamner; 3. Lloyd-Jones Bros. Pen of five shearlings—1. Hamner. Ram lamb and three ewe lambs—1. Hamner. Ram, any age—1. Lloyd-Jones Bros. Ewe, any age—1. Hamner. Flock, one ram, two ewes, and two ewe lambs—1. Hamner.

OXFORD DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1. 2 and 3. Henry Arkell, Arkell. Shearling ram—1. 2 and 3. Arkell. Ram lamb—1. J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe; 2 and 3. Arkell. Ewe, two shears and over—1. Lee & Sons; 2 and 3. Arkell. Shearling ewe—1. 2 and 3. Arkell. Ewe lamb—1 and 2. Arkell; 3. Lee & Sons. Pen of five shearlings—1. Arkell. Ram lamb and three ewe lambs—1. Lee & Sons. Ram, any age—1. Arkell. Ewe, any age—1. Arkell. Flock, ram, two ewes, and two ewe lambs—1. Arkell.

SOUTH DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1. 2 and 3. Telfer Bros., Paris. Shearling ram—1. Telfer Bros.; 2. Robt. McEwen, Byron; 3. Telfer Bros. Ram lamb—1 and 3. Robt. McEwen; 2. Telfer Bros. Ewe, two shears and over—1. Telfer Bros. Shearling ewe—1. 2 and 3. Telfer Bros. Ewe lamb—1. 2 and 3. Telfer Bros. Pen of five shearlings—1. Telfer Bros. Ram lamb and three ewe lambs—1. Telfer Bros. Ram, any age—1. Telfer Bros. Ewe, any age—1. Telfer Bros. Flock, ram, two ewes, and two ewe lambs—1. Telfer Bros.

HAMPSHIRE.—Flock, ram and four ewes—1. Telfer Bros.

DORSET HORNED SHEEP.—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2. R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Shearling ram—1. Harding. Ram lamb—1 and 2. Harding. Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2. Harding. Shearling ewe—1 and 2. Harding. Ewe lamb—1 and 2. Harding. Pen of five shearlings—1. Harding. Ram lamb and three ewe lambs—1. Harding. Ram, any age—1. Harding. Ewe, any age—1. Harding. Flock, ram, two ewes, and two ewe lambs—1. Harding.

COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two shears and over—1. T. Hardy Shore & Son, Gleanworth; 2. J. C. Ross, Jarvis; 3. Geo. Green, Fairview. Shearling ram—1.

(Continued on next page.)

HORSEMENT THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Get genuine without the signature of The Lawrence Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Relieves the place of all liniments for mild or severe cases. Removes all Bruises or Blisters from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or PLEASING. Impossible to produce scab or burn. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for use. Send for free descriptive circular. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

Imported Clydesdales



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

T. H. HASSARD

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

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses



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

FOR SALE.

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

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.



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

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of

Shire Horses



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

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

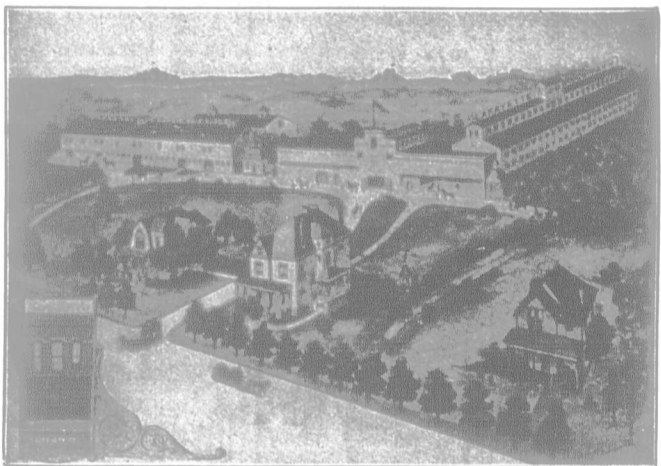


DEATH TO HEAVES guaranteed. NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Diarrhoea and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can, mail or express paid. Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Your druggist has it or can get it from any wholesale druggist.

"PERFECT TEA" must be used for a perfectly satisfactory infusion.

"SALADA"

CEYLON tea-Black or NATURAL GREEN-is the acme of perfection in every qualification that goes to make a delicious beverage (not a mere drink). Sealed packets only-never in bulk. 40c., 50c. and 60c. per lb. By all grocers. Japan teas continue to dwindle, "SALADA" Natural Green is their rival.



LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM,
J. Crouch & Son, Props.
Importers of all breeds of **STALLIONS.**

We are the largest Importers and Breeders of Oldenburg German Coach horses in America. We also import Draft horses of all kinds, including Belgians, Clydesdales, English Shires, and Normans. 359 head of Coach and Draft stallions imported in last 15 months.

La Fayette, Ind., U.S.A.
Terms easy. All stock guaranteed.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

JANESVILLE, WIS. BRANDON, MAN.

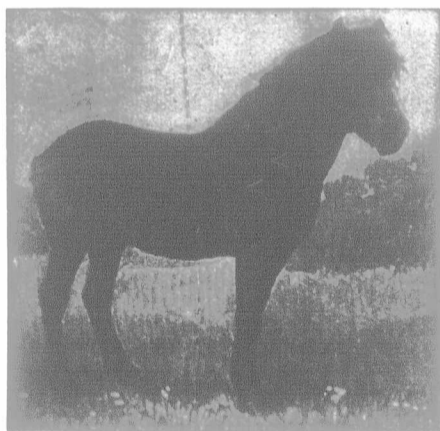
Have a few choice **STALLIONS** left that they offer at a special bargain.
New importation of prizewinners of the various breeds will arrive in August.
Buying orders executed on commission.

BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

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

BARON DE CHAMPLouis, Importer,
DANVILLE, QUEBEC.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

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

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF **Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.**

69 head imported in Sept. and Oct. 1911, 2 stallions and 4 jacks. Hogate buys bread-winners. You can fool some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time. See my stock before you buy. I will be glad to see all my old customers. **W. COLISTER, MANAGER AND SALESMAN**

For answering any advertisement on this page, please refer to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Western Fair, London, Prize List-Continued.

Shore & Son; 2 and 3, Ross. Ram lamb-1 and 3, Shore; 2, Ross. Ewe, two shears and over-1 and 3, Shore & Son; 2, Ross. Shearling ewe-1 and 2, Ross; 3, Shore & Son. Ewe lamb-1 and 2, Ross; 3, Shore & Son. Pen of five shearlings-1, Ross. Ram lamb and three ewe lambs-1, Shore & Son. Ram, any age-1, Shore & Son. Ewe, any age-1, Ross. Flock, ram, two ewes, and two ewe lambs-1, Ross. Pen of four lambs-1, Shore & Son.

LEICESTERS.-Ram, two shears and over-1 and 2, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; 3, Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Shearling ram-1 and 2, Smith; 3, Hastings Bros. Ram lamb-1 and 2, Smith; 3, Hastings Bros. Ewe, two shears and over-1 and 2, Smith; 3, Hastings Bros. Shearling ewe-1 and 3, Smith; 2, Hastings Bros. Ewe lamb-1 and 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, Smith. Pen of five shearlings-1, Smith. Ram lamb and three ewe lambs-1, Smith. Ram, any age-1, Smith. Ewe, any age-1, Smith. Flock, ram, two ewes, and two ewe lambs-1, Smith.

LINCOLNS.-Ram, two shears and over-1 and 2, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; 3, Graham Walker, Iderton. Shearling ram-1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Jno. Lee & Sons, Highgate. Ewe, two shears and over-1 and 3, Gibson; 2, Walker. Shearling ewe-1, 2 and 3, Gibson. Ewe lamb-1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Walker. Pen of five shearlings-1, Gibson. Ram lamb and three ewe lambs-1, Gibson. Ram, any age-1, Gibson. Ewe, any age-1, Gibson. Flock, ram, two ewes, and two ewe lambs-1, Gibson.

FAT SHEEP.-Wether, any age-1 and 2, Telfer Bros., Paris; 3, J. T. Gibson, Denfield. Fat ewe, any age-1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge. Six fat sheep for shipping purposes-1, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; 2, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; 3, W. E. Wright, Glanworth.

SWINE.

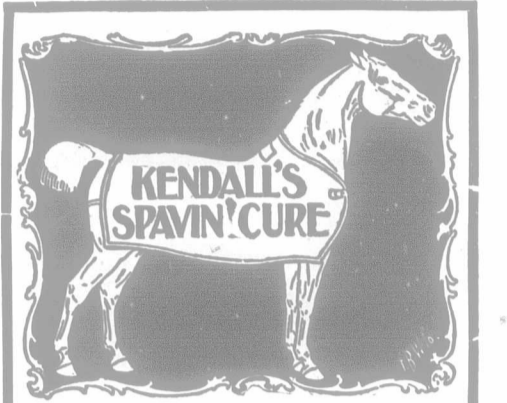
YORKSHIRES.-Boar, two years and over-1 and 2, D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove; 3, H. J. Davis, Woodstock. Boar, one year and under two-1 and 3, Platt & Son; 2, Davis. Boar, six months and under one year-1, Platt & Son; 2, Davis; 3, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Boar, under six months-1, Platt & Son; 2 and 3, Davis. Sow, two years and over-1 and 2, Platt & Son; 3, Davis. Sow, one year and under two-1, 2 and 3, Platt & Son. Sow, six months and under one year-1, 2 and 3, Platt & Son. Sow, under six months-1, 2 and 3, Platt & Son. Boar and four of his get, under six months-1, Platt & Son. Sow and four of her produce, under six months-1, Platt & Son. Boar and two sows, any age-1, Platt & Son.

CHESTER WHITES.-Boar, two years and over-1, Daniel De Coursey, Bornholm; 2, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Boar, one year and under two-1, Wright; 2, R. H. Harding; 3, De Coursey. Boar, six months and under one year-1, Wright. Boar, under six months-1, De Coursey; 2, Wright; 3, Harding. Sow, two years and over-1, Harding; 2, Wright. Sow, one year and under two-1, De Coursey; 2 and 3, Wright. Sow, six months and under one year-1, 2 and 3, Wright. Sow, under six months-1 and 3, De Coursey; 2, Wright. Boar and four of his get, under six months-1, De Coursey. Sow and four of her produce, under six months-1, De Coursey. Boar and two sows, any age-1, Wright.

POLAND-CHINA.-Boar, two years and over-1, W. M. Smith, Scotland. Boar, one year and under two-1, W. M. Smith. Boar, six months and under one year-1, W. M. Smith. Boar, under six months-1, J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2, W. M. Smith. Sow, two years and over-1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. C. Smith. Sow, one year and under two-1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. C. Smith. Sow, six months and under one year-1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. C. Smith. Sow, under six months-1, J. C. Smith; 2, W. M. Smith. Boar and four of his get, under six months-1, W. M. Smith. Boar and two sows, any age-1, W. M. Smith.

BERKSHIRES.-Boar, two years and over-1, 2 and 3, W. H. Durham, Toronto. Boar, one year and under two-1, J. J. McEwen, Kettleby; 2 and 3, Dur-

(Continued on next page.)



USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

721 E, 164 St, New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gentlemen:-I have used your Spavin Cure on my horses for the past fourteen years and it has always given me good results in every particular. I also have one of your books that I have found very useful. If you have any later edition of the "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," will you kindly send me one.

Respectfully yours, B. F. FRISBIE.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the bunions and leaves no scar. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



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

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.



After a Brush you will find **ABSORBINE**

quick to remove the inflammation from any bruise or strain. No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the Horse. ABSORBINE removes any soft bunch in a pleasing manner. \$2.00 per bottle, of regular dealers or delivered.

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

Thorncliffe Stock Farm

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

Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome at **THORNCLIFFE, TORONTO**

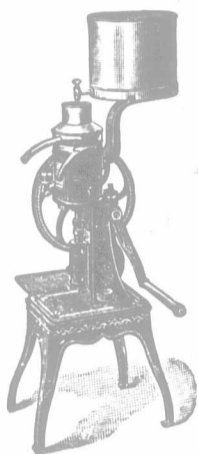
CLYDESDALE MARES

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

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

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

De Laval Cream Separators



In every corner of the world where butter is made, you will find these machines, also an established agency for their sale.

Over 400,000 of them in daily use; more than ten times all other makes combined.

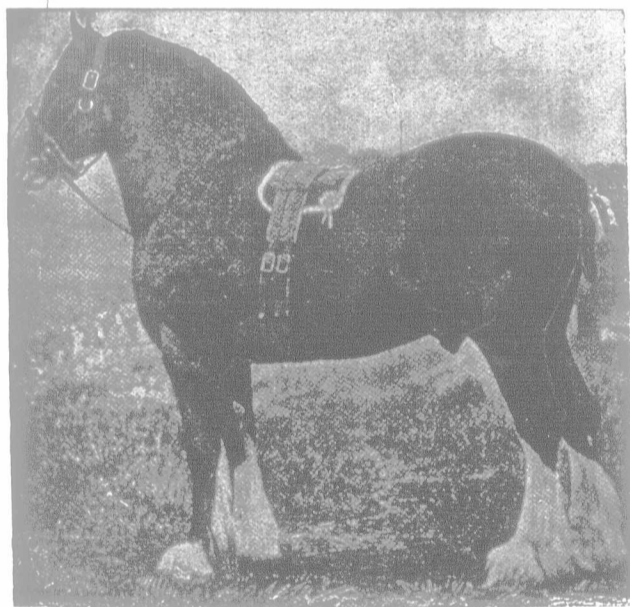
After twenty-four years of uninterrupted success, they remain to-day the world's leading dairy machine.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., 77 York St., Toronto.

CLYDESDALES

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

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.
Long-distance phone in connection with farm.
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.



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

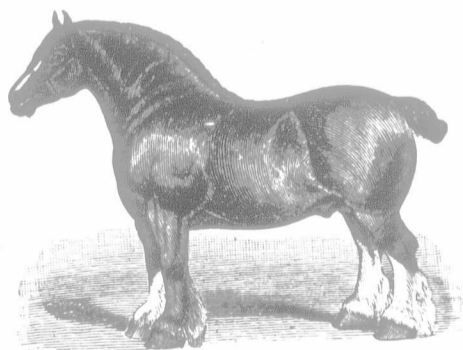
Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses

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

CLYDESDALE and YORKSHIRE

COACH STALLIONS

Mr. Dalgety has just landed with a large consignment of Clydesdale and Yorkshire Coach Stallions, including several prizewinners. These horses will all be on exhibition at Toronto and London shows. Parties requiring a first-class stallion should not miss seeing these horses.



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

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.

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

Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.
40 miles east of Toronto.
Long-distance Telephone at residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.



Western Fair, London, Prize List—Continued.

ham Boar, six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3, Durham. Boar, under six months—1, Geo. Hill, Delaware; 2 and 3, McEwen. Sow, two years and over—1 and 3, Durham; 2, McEwen. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, Durham; 3, McEwen. Sow, six months and under one year—1 and 3, Durham; 2, McEwen. Sow, under six months—1, Geo. A. Dewar; 2, Durham; 3, McEwen. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1, McEwen. Sow and four of her produce, under six months—1, McEwen. Boar and two sows, any age—1, Durham.

TAMWORTHS—Boar, two years and over—1, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Boar, one year and under two—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons. Boar, six months and under one year—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Harvey C. Begg, Glanworth. Boar, under six months—1 and 3, Douglas & Sons; 2, Begg. Sow, two years and over—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Begg. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons. Six months and under one year—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Begg. Sow, under six months—1, Begg; 2 and 3, Douglas & Sons. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1, Douglas & Sons. Sow and four of her produce, under six months—1, Douglas & Sons. Boar and two sows, any age—1, Douglas & Sons.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Boar, one year and under two—1, W. M. Smith, Scotland. Boar, six months and under one year—1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains. Boar, under six months—1, J. C. Smith; 2 and 3, W. M. Smith. Sow, two years and over—1, J. C. Smith; 2, W. M. Smith. Sow, one year and under two—1, J. C. Smith; 2, W. M. Smith. Sow, six months and under one year—1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. C. Smith. Sow, under six months—1, J. C. Smith; 2 and 3, W. M. Smith. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1, J. C. Smith. Boar and two sows, any age—1, W. M. Smith.

ANY OTHER PURE BREED—Boar, two years and over—1, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 2, T. A. McClure, Meadowdale. Boar, one year and under two—1, Featherston & Son. Boar, six months and under one year—1, Featherston & Son. Boar, under six months—1 and 2, Featherston & Son. Sow, two years and over—1 and 3, Featherston & Son; 2, McClure. Sow, one year and under two—1, McClure; 2 and 3, Featherston & Son. Sow, six months and under one year—1 and 2, Featherston & Son. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, Featherston & Son. Boar and four of his get, under six months—1, Featherston & Son. Sow and four of her produce, under six months—1, Featherston & Son. Boar and two sows, any age—1, Featherston & Son.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

CHEESE—Three factory, colored—1, W. D. Angus, Atwood; 2, Mary Morrison, Newry; 3, W. A. Bell, Pine River; 4, Geo. A. Boyes, Putnam; 5, Frank Travis, Courtland. Three factory, white—1, G. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll; 2, Mary Morrison; 3, W. D. Angus; 4, J. T. Grieve, Pond Mills. Four factory, colored—1, Geo. A. Boyes; 2, J. S. Isard, Paisley; 3, Robt. Cuddie, Woodstock; 4, J. W. Claridge, Glen Huron. Four factory, white—1, J. W. Claridge; 2, Robt. Cuddie; 3, Parlane Christie, Woodstock; 4, J. S. Isard.

BUTTER—Creamery—Package, 50 lbs.—1, Wm. Waddell, Kerwood; 2, W. H. Brubaker, Fergus; 3, Jas. Bustin, St. Thomas; 4, Sleightholm & Rankin, Strathroy; 5, Geo. Balkwill, Lafontaine. Creamery—Rolls or prints, 50 lbs.—1, Wm. Waddell; 2, W. H. Brubaker; 3, Sleightholm & Rankin; 4, A. C. Reesor, Locust Hill; 5, Geo. Balkwill. Farm Dairy—Package, 20 lbs.—1, Miss M. Hunter, Rockton; 2, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels; 3, Duncan Stewart, Hampstead; 4, Miss M. L. Green, Loyal. Farm Dairy—Rolls or prints, 20 lbs.—1, Miss M. Hunter; 2, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong; 3, Duncan Stewart; 4, Mrs. A. Berg, Glanworth.

BUTTER-MAKING COMPETITION—1, Miss M. L. Green, Loyal; 2, Miss M. Hunter, Rockton; 3, Janet Stewart, Hampstead; 4, Georgina McGill, Eramosa.

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle.
4 choice young bulls and heifers, 6 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see.
Shaw & Marston, P. O. BOX 294, Brantford, Ont.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS.

Onward at head of herd.
FOR SALE: Six choice young cows and heifers, 11 young bulls, ranging in age from 4 to 8 months, 5 of which are good enough, individually and by breeding, to head any herd. Sons of Protector, Golden Star, Pretorian and Sunny Slope Tom 1st in the lot.
O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. (Hderton station, L., H. & B.; Lucan station, G. T. R.)

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

100 Head.
Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse.
H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
For Sale: One two-year-old bull and one yearling bull, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right.
W. HALL, Washington P. O., Drumbo Station.

For Sale at a Bargain. In order to make room for ram lambs, dropped April 1st, sire imported ram, Mansell's No. 8. Price, \$6.50, including certificate and transfer. Also 25 fine Jerseys at reduced prices.
H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunny Lea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Home of the oldest herd of **CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS** in Canada.
SHROPSHIRE FLOCK founded 1871. Carload of yearling rams of choice quality, ready for inspection. Call or write
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont

Shorthorn Cattle

Large English Berkshire and Imported Chester White Swine.
Choice young stock of each breed for sale in pairs not akin. Write for what you want.
TILMAN E. BOWMAN, Berlin, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns and Leicesters

Young bulls, cows and heifers of the best Scotch families.
LEICESTERS—A grand lot of yearling and ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs now for sale.
W. A. DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA STATION, TUSCARORA P. O.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE—Seven bull calves from 1 to 8 months old; a few young cows with heifer calves at foot; a choice lot of yearling ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs; young pigs of the long bacon type, from 6 weeks to 2 months old.
F. B. NYCASTLE & SON, Campbellford P. O., Ontario.

GEO. B. BRISTOW, breeder of high-class Scotch Shorthorn cattle and heifers of the noted Village Girl and Wimple families.
LAKELAND FARM, Rob Roy P. O., Duntroon Sta., Co. of Grey.

A. J. WATSON, CASTLEBERG, ONTARIO, CAN.
Offers for sale young Shorthorn bulls and heifers of the best Scotch breeding. Also one five-year-old bull, grandson of imported Indian Chief.

Beechgrove Shorthorns. Present offering: 3 years old, heavy milking strain; also one roan bull calf 8 months old. Prizewinners; a thick, beefy lot.
C. MCULTY, Rathbura P. O., Orillia and Arthly stations.

SPRUCE HEDGE SHORTHORNS.

We are offering females of all ages. Among them are prizewinners and youngsters that are sure to win.
JOHN MCKENZIE, Keward P. O. and Chatsworth Station, C.P.R.

For Sale: 4 bulls, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) = 20833 =, 2 reds, 1 roan and 1 white, from 12 to 17 months old. Also a number of calves, bulls and heifers, sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee = 28961 =, 8-mths of their dams are cows sired by Imp. British Statesman. Diamond Jubilee is now at head of our herd.
FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis P. O.; Elmvale Sta., G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

3 SHORTHORN BULLS 3 FOR SALE.

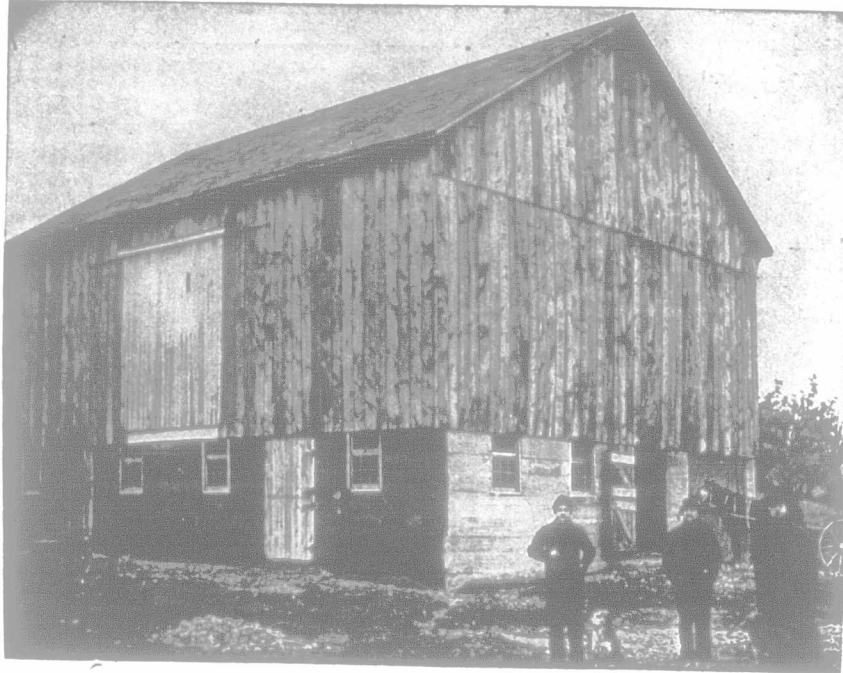
Two 2-year-olds, 1 bull calf, all of good breeding and from deep-milking strains. Prices right.
W. B. ROBERTS, SPARTA, ONT

BETTER THAN STONE OR BRICK!

GOOD QUALITIES OF

THOROLD CEMENT

RECEIVE ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL.



BARN OF F. H. EICHENBERGER, DELAWARE, ONT.
Size, 36x46 feet. Basement built with Thorold Cement.

Read what Mr. Eichenberger says:

Delaware, Ont., December 22, 1899.
Gentlemen.—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the good qualities of your Thorold Cement. I built a barn, 36x46 feet, in the wall of which I used 55 barrels of your Thorold Cement, and consider I have a first-class job—better and cheaper than either stone or brick.
Yours truly, F. H. EICHENBERGER.

EST. JOHN BATTLE, (Manufacturers of Thorold Cement, and Dealers in Portland Cements,) THOROLD, ONT.

MAITLAND BANK SHORTHORNS
Males and females, imported and home-bred; best Scotch breeding; show animals. Right prices.
D. MILNE & SON,
Ethel Station and P. O.

Imported Shorthorns Imp. Royal Prince heading the herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch families, for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices; also Oxford Down ram lambs. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., Box 41, om



For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls, nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot.
H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.
C. P. R. and G. T. R. om

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

Of Scotch breeding and good quality for sale at moderate prices. Write
H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO.
Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R. om

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. FOR SALE—1 yearling bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head P. O., Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R. o

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires. Five bulls fit for service, from good milking strains; choice cows and heifers; can supply show stock. A litter of Berkshires, 4 months old; also brood sows. Prices right.
F. MARTINDALE & SON,
Caledonia Station, York, Ont.

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last; Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages.
W. G. MILLSON,
om Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon. om

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, OBOURGE STA. & P. O.

LORNE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS, OXFORDS and STANDARD-BREDS.

We now offer possibly the best 2-year Wildbrino colt in breeding and quality in Ontario. Young stock for sale. Address: A. McKillop & Sons, West Lorne, Ont. om

R. & S. NICHOLSON
Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Have for sale:
13 IMPORTED HEIFERS,
20 HEIFERS (choice).
Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count.
Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementinas, Cruikshank Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc. om

Maple Grange Shorthorns

CLARETS, LAVINIAS AND RED ROSES. Sired by such Scotch bulls as Albert Victor (imp.) 6315; Baron's Heir (imp.) 28854; Scottish Bard 25512, and Commodore 28854. Golden Abel (imp.) heads the herd. Stock always for sale, male and female.
R. J. DOYLE,
Owen Sound, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALE HORSES

Imp. Spicy Count 36117, 3 years old. Four bulls, 12 to 20 months. Cows and heifers.
JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ontario

Mertoun Herd of Shorthorns

Established in 1882. Prince of Banff (imp.) = 45212 = heads the herd. THREE CHOICE YOUNG BULLS for sale; also A FEW FEMALES, in calf to Prince of Banff. Prices right. om

D. HILL, STAFFA P. O., ONT.

TRADE TOPICS.

A STOCK SCALE SALE.—At the Dominion Exhibition, C. Wilson & Son, Toronto, sold one of their famous stock scales to Robert Hunter & Son, breeders of Springhill Farm Ayrshires, at Maxville Station, on the Canada Atlantic Railway.

DRAIN, DRAIN, DRAIN!—Thousands of dollars are lost every season in nearly every county for want of drainage. The labor of putting down drains deters many from doing this necessary and profitable work. The Larimer ditching plow will overcome this difficulty. Note Scott Bros.' advertisement in this issue, and act accordingly and promptly.

MESSRS. ORMSBY & CLAPP, the well-known real estate agents of Woodstock, Ont., are advertising, in this issue, a first-class dairy farm, with a very profitable retail milk business in connection. From what we are told of this proposition, it should prove a gold mine to any man who has one or two grown-up sons to assist him. Messrs. Ormsby & Clapp are well known to the "Farmer's Advocate" as thoroughly reliable business men. Anyone who can raise the necessary \$10,000 should look into this.

Best Ever Used.

Dutton, Ont., June 23, 1903.
Dr. J. B. Kendall Co.,
Enosburg Falls, Vt.:

Having used your famous Kendall's Spavin Cure, and hearing of your book entitled, "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," I asked our druggist for one, but failed to get it. Would you be so kind as to send me one of them. I must also state that your liniment is one of the best I have ever used. Yours truly,
WILLIE PATTERSON.

Settlers' Low Rates West,

Via the Chicago & North-Western Ry. every day from September 15th to November 30th. Settlers' one-way, second-class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nelson, Rossland, and other points in Kootenay district. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Full particulars from nearest ticket agent or B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Parties wishing to purchase high-class Leicesters would do well to note the advertisement, in another column, of Hastings Bros., of Crosshill, Ont. Crosshill lies in the County of Waterloo, a short distance from Newton Station on the G. T. R. Their flock of Leicesters number 80 head, and are certainly a high-class lot at present. They are offering for sale: One two-shear and one three-shear rams, two of them, Buller and Goldust, being their stock rams; also three shearing rams; twenty ram lambs; six shearing ewes; fifteen ewe lambs, and a few two- and three-shear ewes. These are all a superior lot, and should go quick at the prices asked.

IMPORTED STOCK AT QUEBEC.

S. S. Manchester Engineer arrived at Quebec, on Sept. 10th, with a large consignment of Holstein cattle for a party in N. Y. State.

S. S. Alexandrian arrived last week with 35 Rambouillet sheep for Messrs. Lincoln Bros., Ohio.

Three cars of imported Shorthorns left here for the West, after undergoing 60 days' quarantine at Point Lewis. They were for W. D. Flatt, Hamilton; Robert Miller, Stouffville, and H. G. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

Lump Jaw Spavin Cure Splint Sweeny

Cure Them

Lump Jaw in cattle, Fistula and Poll Evil in horses, and almost every blemish that a horse can have, even bad Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Knee Sprung, can be readily cured by anybody. We want to tell you how to do it, prove that you can do it, and guarantee you success in doing it. Two big booklets explaining everything sent free. Write now, Fleming Bros., Chemists, 45 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Scotch-Topped Shorthorns—(Imp.) Captain Mayfly (No. 28858), winner of sweepstakes at Toronto (1900), 1st at Toronto and London (1902), at head of herd. Animals of all ages and both sexes for sale.

JOHN C. BRICKER,
Elmira P. O. and Station, on G. T. R.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—Stock bull, Scottish Lad = 35908 =, and 1 bull, 12 months, for sale. Up-to-date Yorkshires, bred straight from imp. stock. Pigs of spring litters for sale.
G. W. KEAYS,
Hyde Park, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STATHROY STATION & P. O.,
BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37854 =. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. om

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS.
Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Abel and Imp. Golden Conqueror. om
W. J. SHEAN & CO., OWEN SOUND P. O. & STA.

Choice Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

I am now offering bulls from 8 to 16 months old. Heifers of all ages, some in calf. Present stock bull, Roan McKay = 37867 =.
CHAS. CALDER,
Brooklin.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

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

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS
Now offering 5 bulls, from 4 to 17 mos. old, sired by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also females, all ages, some in calf. Prices moderate. om
J. R. McCALLUM & SON, Iona Sta. & P. O., Ont.

Shorthorns and Leicesters.

HERD ESTABLISHED 1855.

Scotch Booth and Bates families to select from, grand milking qualities being a special feature. (Imp.) Rosicrucian of Dalmeny = 45220 = heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer; also Leicester sheep.
JAMES DOUGLAS,
Caledonia, Ont.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Two Scotch bull calves, choice heifers, at reasonable prices.
HUDSON USHER, - QUEENSTON, ONT.
Farm 3 miles north of Niagara Falls.

W. R. Bowman, Mt. Forest,

YEARLING DURHAM BULL

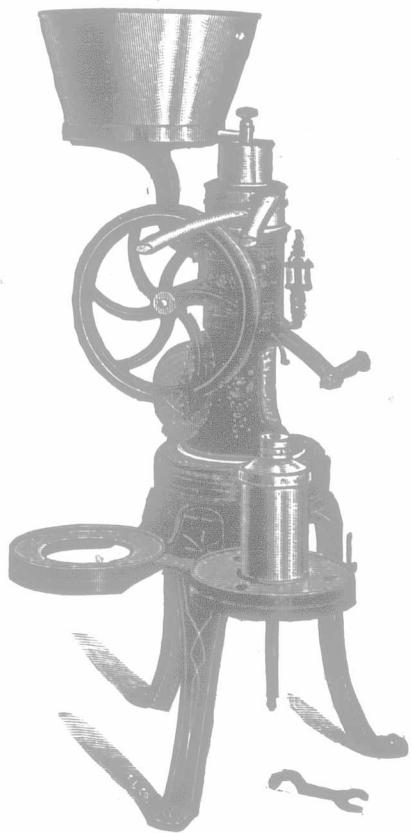
of an excellent dairy strain (weight 1,200 lbs.) for \$75.00. Two Aberdeen-Angus bull calves 13 and 9 mos., at \$75 and \$90. Yorkshire boars and sows, Suffolk Down sheep, shearing ewes and ewes in lamb. om

CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.) om
FOR SALE—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

**ARE YOU THINKING OF SELECTING
A CREAM SEPARATOR THIS YEAR
FROM ANY OF THE FAIR EXHIBITS?**



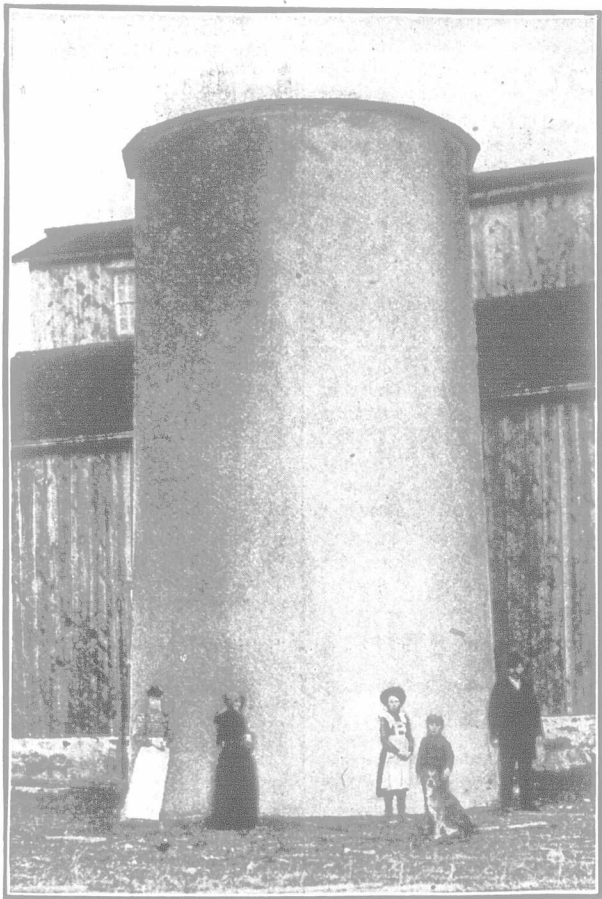
If so, will you do it by guess, or will you use the same good common sense that serves you so well when you buy anything else? Will you buy a machine with no other recommendation than that of a salesman, who slaps you on the back, tells you "fairy stories" of how many machines he has sold in the past and that you must buy his Separator to be "in the swim," or will you look into the separator proposition a little and endeavor to select a good machine, instead of buying a good big lot of talk and an inferior separator? Now, if you intend to select a real good separator, just look at the NATIONAL, then look at all the other machines, then look at the NATIONAL again, then buy it. We know that you WILL BUY IT when you see it, because your good judgment won't let you do anything else. It is the simplest machine in the world, and is unexcelled by any. It is safe and durable and easily washed and the handsomest machine on the Canadian market to-day.

MADE IN THREE SIZES:
STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

Write to the following general agents for our booklet, "Will It Pay":
The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for South-western Ontario.
The P. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario.
Mr. Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba and N.-W. T.
Mr. H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime Provinces; or to

The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,
GUELPH, ONTARIO. LIMITED.

**PORTLAND CEMENT
Concrete Silo**



BUILT FOR SHERMAN HARRIS, VERSCHOYLE, ONTARIO,
14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, with

"RATHBUN'S STAR" BRAND

MANUFACTURED BY The Canadian Portland Cement Co., Limited

SOLE SALES AGENTS:

THE RATHBUN COMPANY

319 and 312 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO

GOSSIP.

Messrs. H. Gee & Sons change their address from Fisherville, Ont., to Selkirk, Ont., in this issue; Mr. Myron Gee, who has charge of correspondence, having purchased a farm near that place. The firm and stock is the same, and Messrs. Gee are ready to give satisfactory dealings to their old customers as well as new ones.

A Canadian-bred Shorthorn heifer that is meeting with remarkable success in American show-rings is Fair Queen, now owned by E. W. Bowen, of Delphi, Indiana. Fair Queen was bred by H. K. Fairbairn, of Thedford, Ont. She was first as a calf last year in Toronto and London, and first as a yearling at the International. This year, she was first and sweepstakes at the Missouri State Fair, and first in her class at the Iowa State Fair. The dam of Fair Queen is again in calf to the service of Royal Prince, the sire of Fair Queen.

A year ago, we heard it predicted that in a few months there would be a collapse in the prices and demand for Clydesdale horses, but the facts are quite the opposite, for never in the history of the country has the demand for the right kind of big, quality Clydesdales been better, nor as good, as at present, and Messrs. R. Ness & Sons, of Howick, Que., can testify to the truthfulness of that statement, for although there is no man in Canada better or more favorably known than Mr. Ness in connection with the importing of Clydesdales, and although he has been at the business as long as any man in Canada and has brought over as many good ones as any, yet, in all his experience, he finds the demand for good horses this year quite unprecedented. His last importation, which landed a short time ago, comprised four Clydesdales, one Percheron, one Hackney and four French Coach, all stallions. The Clydesdales were Senator's Heir 11525, by Senator 10288, dam Lady Summit—a massive brown horse, four years old, whose ring record will tell the story of his get-up and quality. He won first at Ottawa in the aged class, and first and sweepstakes at Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and St. John's, Quebec. Prince Fauntleroy 11850, by Lord Fauntleroy 10370, dam Lady Elsie 11978, is a brown three-year-old, with the style, quality and action of a Hackney—an exceedingly sweet, flashy horse. He won third at Ottawa in a very strong class. Killarney 11382 is another three-year-old, got by the noted Baron's Pride 9123, dam Nancy Lee 13855. He is a brown also, and a horse of superior get-up, being closely-coupled, full-muscled, and having strong, flat bone, the best of feet, a proud, stately carriage, and is a magnificent actor. Garrarie 11718 is a bay two-year-old, by Up-to-Time 10475, dam Maggie of Garrarie 13613, by Prince Rows 8144, a big, growthy, well-put-up colt, standing on the best of feet and legs, and is the making of a big, good horse. Both these horses won first place at Sherbrooke, St. John's and Three Rivers. Black Guide 11626 is a black two-year-old, got by Baron's Pride 9123, dam Kathrine 2nd 11884. This colt is one of the flashy, stylish, quality kind, with beautiful action. He won first at St. John's and Martine, Que., and third at Ottawa. Ryedale Revival 7976 is a Hackney, bay with black points, sired by Revival 7236, dam Ryedale Queen 10491, by Lord Downes 4367. He is a three-year-old, and a cracker, stands squarely on his pins, with a full, even, plump body; proud, lofty carriage, and his action is superb. He won first and sweepstakes at Sherbrooke, second at Three Rivers and second at Ottawa. Of the four French Coach horses imported there are two left, both big, lofty, well-put-up horses, with grand feet and legs, and a proud, stylish carriage, and move like machinery—just the kind of horses wanted in this country to get big, stylish carriage horses. The Percheron is a black four-year-old—a big, quality horse. He won first at St. John's, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, and third at Ottawa in a very strong field.



Lameness
in all forms and Curb
Splint, Spavin, Sprained
Cord, etc., all yield readily to
and are permanently cured by
Tuttle's Elixir

Used and Endorsed by Adams
Express Company.
Nothing equals it when used internally for Colic,
Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.
Tuttle's American Condition Powders
—A specific for impure blood and all dis-
eases arising therefrom.
TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism,
sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book,
"Veterinary Experience," FREE.
Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's.
Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.
LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents,
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

MERCER'S SHORTHORNS

Comprise Missies, Stamfords, Floras, Clarets,
Princesses, Red Roses, Young Sterlings, Fash-
ions and Matchless. They number 60 head
for sale. There are several choice heifers, 17
heifer calves, 3 bulls fit for service and 4 bull
calves. A few older females.

Thos. Mercer, Markdale P. O. and Station.

**R. Mitchell & Sons,
Nelson, Ont.**

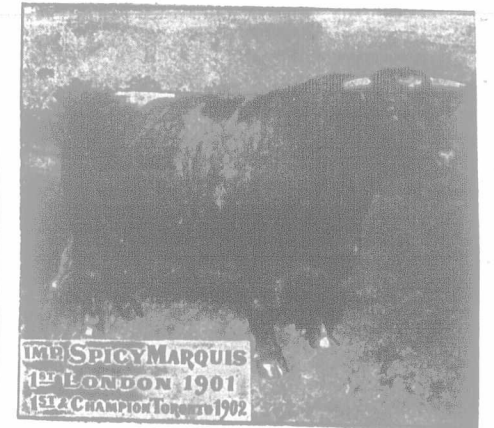
Present offering three extra good bulls from 12 to
14 months, two imp. in dams, and one from imp. sire
and dam.
Also a number of Scotch heifers in calf.

Burlington Jet, Station and Tel. Office.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns.
Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om
JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespear, Ont.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



Even Imported Bulls for Sale.
JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont.
W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

FOUR BULLS (red). Ury and Stamford dams, sired
here and British Columbia; now owned by Mr. Lad-
ner, Ladner's Landing, om **ROBERT BATTY,**
Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. and Sta.

Shorthorns and Lincolns A few choice
bulls from 12
to 15 mths.
One bull 23 mths. Also females any age for sale
J. K. HUX, RODNEY, ONTARIO,
G. E. & D. R. R. and M. C. R.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS.
This herd comprises such noted families as Cruick-
shank, Orange Blossom, Nonpareils, Crimson Flow-
ers, Mysies, Languishes, Butterflies and Jessamines,
and is headed by the noted Watt-bred bull, Spicy
Robin = 28259 =, winner of second prize at Toronto
and London, 1902. A choice lot of yearling and
two-year-old heifers off Spicy Robin for sale; also a
few young cows in calf, and a good lot of bull calves.
GEORGE D. FLETCHER,
Erin Shipping Station. o Binkham P. O.

Shorthorns and Shropshires, Scotch and Scotch-
Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
Shropshires, bred direct from imported stock;
Mansell and Cooper strains. **BRUCE BROS.,**
Souffville Station, G. T. R. o Gormley, Ont.

**S. DYMENT,
BARRIE, ONT.**

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns
Imported Morning Star at head of herd.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.
FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone
in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars
and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. om
ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
FIVE YOUNG BULLS from (imp.) "Spicy
Marquis," champion at Toronto, 1902 and 1903.
(Imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. om
JAMES GIBB, BROOKSDALE, ONT.

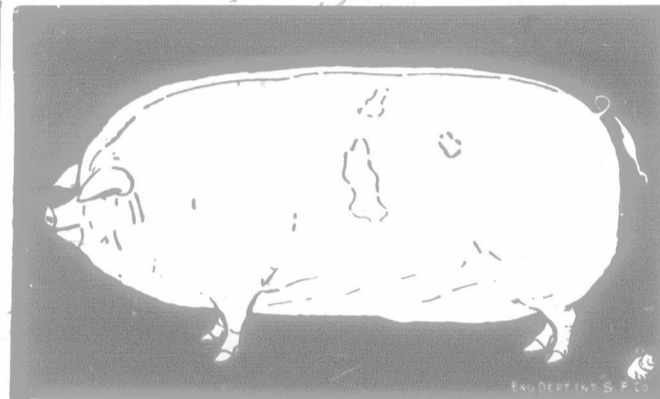
GOSSIP.

Lovers of Ayrshire cattle, Tamworth and Berkshire hogs were well rewarded by paying a visit to the Central Exhibition at Ottawa this year, as there was to be seen something considerably above the average in the three above named lines of pure-bred stock. They were the property of Messrs. R. Reid & Co., of Maple Cliff Stock and Dairy Farm, Hintonburg, near Ottawa. Their herd of Ayrshires now numbers sixty head, that for size, type, quality and finish are certainly hard to duplicate. For a number of years, representatives of this herd have been shown at leading shows in Ontario and Quebec, and have always carried off their share of honors. This year, owing to the eastern shows, especially Sherbrooke and St. Johns, being held on the same dates as Toronto, they were unable to show at the latter place. The firm have on hand for sale at present several very choice young bulls, also a few females of various ages. In Tamworths, at Ottawa this year their herd, in strong competition, carried off practically all the prizes. Their breeding stock are both imported and home-bred, and they have a fresh importation on the way at present, which they expect to land in a very few days, when they will be in a position to supply customers with choice animals, both imported and Canadian-bred. The Berkshires, too, are both imported and home-bred, and at Ottawa won their share of laurels. They are of the improved bacon type, and customers can be supplied with pairs not akin.

STEWART'S CLYDESDALES.

At Howick, Que., thirty-five miles from Montreal, is Rosebank Farm, the home of Mr. Geo. Stewart, well and favorably known all over Canada as an importer of big quality Clydesdales. All his life, Mr. Stewart has been intimately associated with the breeding and management of Clydesdales on his native heath, and it goes without saying that he is a most critical judge of that breed of horses, and knowing that the Canadian trade demanded a Clydesdale of great size, coupled with high quality and quick, natty action, he always endeavors to fill the bill when selecting horses for importation, and the three he has now on hand are no exception to the rule. They are the Clan McIver, Vol. 26, bred by Wm. Watson, Dunricken, Dundee; sired by Knight of Cowal 10074, dam Clan Jean of Dunricken 14887. He is a brown two-year-old, a thick, smooth, grandly-topped colt, with the best kind of feet and legs, and a flashy, stylish mover; will make a big, thick quality horse. Craigievern, Vol. 26, is a black two-year-old, sired by Baron Lawrence 10030, dam Lily of Craigievern 15188. He was bred by David Moir, Craigievern, Balfron, Shropshire. This colt is unsurpassed for style and quality all through. He can act like a Hackney—a very sweet horse. Clan McLeod is another two-year-old, and is also a son of Knight of Cowal. We are unable to give fuller particulars of his breeding, as Mr. Stewart had mislaid his pedigree. He is a very large, well-put-up colt, combining size and quality to a marked degree. He will make a ton horse, and shows a style and action very seldom seen. He has to his credit several first prizes, won both in Scotland and Canada, and Mr. Stewart, whose advertisement appears in this paper, very justly considers him one of the best two-year-olds in the country.

\$62.50 to California and Return, Via Chicago & North-Western R'y. From Chicago to San Francisco and Los Angeles, daily, October 8 to 17. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Three fast daily trains, with magnificent equipment through to the coast, including the famous electric-lighted daily Overland Limited. Less than three days en route, over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. All agents sell tickets via this line. Send for illustrated booklets, maps and full information to B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ontario.



MY HOG WEIGHS 1100 LBS.

EASTHAMPTON, MASS., March 20, 1903.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—I have a large hog that was raised on your "International Stock Food" and he now weighs 1100 lbs. This hog is three years old and is as strong on his legs as any hog weighing 150 lbs. He is half Chester White and half Poland-China. He is still growing and every one is satisfied that he is the largest hog in America.

Truly yours,
STUART R. DICKINSON.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD is a powerful stimulating tonic, Mustard is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these Medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by Every High-Class Farm Paper. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that disease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "48-Pot Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in Any case of failure. It will make your Cows or Pigs grow Amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for keeping them healthy. Beware of the many Cheap and Inferior Imitations. No Chemist can separate all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Bark and Seeds that we use. Any One claiming to do so must be an ignorant or a Falsifier.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT THIS BOOK.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Dear Sirs:—I received your "International Stock Book" and was more than pleased with it. It is worth more than \$10.00 to me.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD J. MORRISSEY.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,

ODESSA, MO.

Dear Sirs:—Your "International Stock Book" duly received, and it is the best thing of its class that I have ever seen. There is a volume of useful articles in it from start to finish.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. NULL.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

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SNORTHORNS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a grand lot of young imported Scotch cows and heifers with calves at foot or safely in calf to the best imported bull obtainable.

Herd Numbers 150 Head.
Send for New Catalogue.

VISITORS WELCOME, AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
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H. CARGILL & SON,

Also have a choice lot of Oxford Down sheep, either sex, at reasonable prices. Cargill, Ontario, Canada.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.
Importers and breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

The herd now numbers over 100 head. Fifty of them imported direct from Scotland, consisting of the most popular and richly-bred Cruickshank and Aberdeenshire families.

BULLS IN SERVICE.
Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning; Imported Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince; and Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, by Bapton Favorite.

Bulls, cows and heifers suitable for foundation stock or show purposes for sale. New descriptive catalogue ready August 15th.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young SHORTHORN BULLS, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 YOUNG BULLS, of purest Scotch breeding.
10 YEARLING and 8 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

Pickering Station, G. T. R.
Claremont Station, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher = 28859 = heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. Also Summerhill Yorkshire pigs.

A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta.
Ancaster P. O., Ont.

ROSE COTTAGE SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince = 31241 =, by imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale—4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN,
om Thedford P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

J. & W. B. WATT
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle. The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd. Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand. Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes.

Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., C. P. R., G. T. R.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.

HAWTHORN HERD
Of Deep Milking Shorthorns.

FOR SALE: Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from AI dairy cows. Good ones.

WM. GRAINGER & SON,
Londesboro, Ont.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.

EDWARD ROBINSON,
MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and sweep-stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

Present of **Shorthorns:** Our stock bull, fering in **Heir-at-law** = 31563 =, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. **BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS. Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale. 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049.

James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincardine Sta.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS
For Sale.—1 bull, by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull Marengo = 31055 =.

J. H. BLACK & SON, ALLANFORD P. O. and STATION.

Pennabank Stock Farm. Our 1903 crop of stud-bred ram, are now offered, together with ewes, shearlings, by Mansell, Cooper and Knox rams. Shorthorns of choice breeding and good individuality also for sale. **HUGH PUGH, Whitevale, Ont.**

BELLEVUE SHORTHORNS. Both sexes. Imported and home-bred. All ages. Prize-winners at home and abroad.

EDWIN BATTYE, Gore Bay P. O. and Port. MANITOULIN ISLAND.

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Guaranteed
to be simpler in construction, easier to turn, easier to clean and keep clean than any other separator made. That's the famous

EMPIRE Cream Separator.

It is not the oldest separator in the world, but it's the most up-to-date. It's not the biggest, but it is the simplest in construction, and it almost never gets out of order. Don't be talked into buying a separator before you try the Empire. That's all we ask. Just try it and then decide which machine you'd rather have.

Our Separator Book is Free.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY,
28 Wellington St., W.,
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MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM
ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICKSTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale.

A. W. SMITH,
ALISA CRAIG STA., G.T.R., MAPLE LODGE P.O., ONT.
3 1/2 miles.

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

We are now offering 12 heifers from 6 months to 2 years of age, and 7 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, some of them extra choice and prizewinners—a low down, thick lot also, Yorkshires.

WM. McDERMOTT,
Living Springs P. O.,
Fergus Station.

Imp. Shorthorns and Lincolns

A. D. MCGUGAN,
RODNEY, ONT., P. O. AND STA.,

Imported Aberdeen Hero at the head of the herd, which is composed of the best Scotch families. Ten grand shearing and two-year-old ewes for sale, in lamb to a Royal winner. Also ewe lambs from imported Dudding ewes at reasonable prices.

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day.

L. F. Solleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

10 Yearling and 2-year-old Jersey Heifers

Sired by Nero of Glen Rouge, and bred to Dentonia's Achievement.

E. B. HINMAN & SONS, Grafton, Ont.

Pine Ridge Jerseys

We have for sale several 3-year-olds, with milk records of 40 to 45 lbs. a day; also a few older ones, fit for any show-ring, and producers.

WM. WILLIS & SON, Newmarket P.O. and Sta.

A SNAP IN JERSEYS.

Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$225 for the four. Write for particulars.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm, Chatham, Ont.
Box 552.

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD.
127 SELECTED JERSEYS 127

We have now for sale 15 imported and home-bred bulls, out of noted dairy and prizewinning cows, and by such sires as Brampton Monarch, imp. Also cows and heifers, all ages. Call and see our exhibit at the leading shows. Farm within 2 miles of station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS.

Meet me at Toronto Exhibition. Will again exhibit. Come and see my stock and get prices. A choice lot of young bulls to offer, of rare quality and breeding.

A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co., Breslau, Ont.

HOLSTEINS, TAMWORTHS, COTSWOLDS.

Present offering: Young heifers and cows fit to breed, and younger ones. Choice animals. Ram and ewe lambs and two 2-shear rams. Perfect covering.

R. O. Morrow, Hilton Ont., Brighton Sta.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins Bull and heifer calves, bred from rich milking strains, on hand for sale. Prices right. Write for what you want.

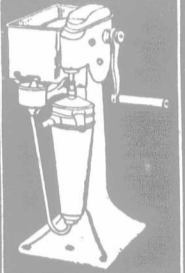
R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ontario.
Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. Ontario County.

GOSSIP.

Quite close to Carleton Place, Ont., on the C. P. R., 30 miles west of Ottawa, is the home of Mr. A. R. Yuill (successor to J. Yuill & Sons), breeder of high-class Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire hogs. It seems almost superfluous to offer any comment on Mr. Yuill's cattle, as Mr. Jos. Yuill is known practically all over the continent as a breeder of choice Ayrshires; suffice it to say, the herd now numbers 80 head, with a milk average of from 45 to 65 lbs. a day, bred in the purple, with big, even udders and well-developed teats. The stock bull is the sweepstakes winner, Cock of the North of Ste. Anne, bred by Mr. Reford, and sired by Imp. Napoleon of Auchenbrain. He is an exceptionally smooth, even animal, with a soft, silky skin. Mr. Yuill reports sales as quite unprecedented, there being only one bull left and he under 6 months of age, but he has for sale any number of females of all ages. The Berkshires are of the Snell and Wilson strains, which is all that need be said as to their quality. There are for sale both sexes. The Shropshires are true to type, being exceedingly well covered: they are descended directly from imported stock. This year's lambs are sired from a Reford ram, whose sire and dam were both imported. They are a very growthy, even, well-covered lot, and are for sale, both rams and ewes. Note Mr. Yuill's advertisement and write him for prices.


Mr. David Hill, Staffa, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, whose advertisement appears in this paper, writes: "Prince of Banff (imp.) =45212= now stands at the head of the herd of Shorthorns at Mertoun Farm, therefore I am offering for sale the red two-year-old bull, Defiance =39908=. I have used him in the herd one season, and he has proved himself a good sire. His sire, Baden Powell =33956=, was got by Sismarqui =27558=, dam Nellie D., by Bouncer =17401=. His dam, Daisy Buckingham, of the Cruickshank Buckingham tribe, was sired by Last Call =30132=, by the Missie bull, Missie's Baron =9242=, out of Missie of Neidpath, by Imp. Methlick Hero =2723=: dam Mina A., by the Duchess of Gloster bull, Imp. Endymion (52847). Endymion (imp.) was of the popular Duchess of Gloster sort, being got by Dumblane (47792), he by Roan Gauntlet (35284), out of Duchess of Gloster 21st, by Barmpton Prince; dam Duchess of Gloster 26th, by Lord of the Isles (40281). I also offer for sale two extra good bulls, eleven months and eight months old, sired by Tweedside =26080=. Tweedside was sired by Scarlet Velvet =21446=, dam Isabella 22nd =16778=. I need give no further comment, as the Isabellas have made a record for themselves. The Mertoun Shorthorns are all looking well, numbering twenty females and five males."

Although it is not quite four years since Mr. David Barr, Jr., of Renfrew, Ont., joined the ranks of Yorkshire swine breeders, yet in that short time he has made a name for himself that is an enviable one indeed. The secret of Mr. Barr's success lies in the fact that he started right and has kept right, and from what we know of him, we are convinced that at no distant day his name will be well known, not only all over Canada, but the States as well, as one of Canada's foremost Yorkshire breeders. His breeding stock are all of the noted Oak Lodge and Pine Grove strains, and are descended directly from stock imported by Mr. Brethour and Mr. Featherston. As to their type and quality, we can only say they are as good as the best. As Mr. Barr is a young man of keen, discriminating judgment, and buys only the best, he started out with a determination to excel, and, judging by the number of prizes he carried off at Ottawa this year and last, he is certainly gaining prestige very rapidly, and what is of more vital importance to him is the fact that already he can count his customers in almost every Province in the Dominion, and has never had a single complaint. The animals he is offering for sale, at present are a superior lot, showing smoothness and evenness, combined with perfect type. Write Mr. Barr, to Renfrew P. O., Ont., and he will represent his stock exactly as it is.



Bucket Bowl Separators

Who makes them? All our competitors make them; we have invented something better, and are the only ones who can make the



Tubular Separators

The Tubular is a distinct type of separator, different from all others, full of improvements that make it better, as you will agree if you examine one. Write for free catalogue No. 193.

The Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples,
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering a number of young bulls, fit for service, sired by Lady Waldorf's De Kol. Spring calves of both sexes.

BROWN BROS.,
Lyn P. O. and Station.

Riverside Holsteins

Choice young bulls for sale, from 3 to 7 months old, whose sire and dam are in the Canadian Advanced Record of Merit.

MATT. RICHARDSON, & SON,
Haldimand Co. Caledonia, Ont.

Brookbank Holsteins

16 to 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days' official test are the records of this herd of Holstein cows. Heifers of equivalent records. Bulls for sale whose sires and dams are in the Advanced Registry, with large official butter records.

GEO. RICE, Currie's Crossing, Ontario.
OXFORD COUNTY.

Holsteins and Tamworths

Present offering: 12 March and April sows, 10 June boars and sows; sired by Elmdale Ned 2503, a typical sire of the bacon type. Write for what you want, or call and see the stock. Enquiries promptly answered.

BERTRAM HOSKIN,
Grafton Station, G.T.R. THE GULLY P. O.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.

Home of all the leading strains. Nothing for sale.

SIDNEY MACKLIN,
Streetsville P. O. and station, C. P. R.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4

For sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inks, Netherland, Royal Angie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail.

THOS. B. CARLAW & SON,
Warkworth.

Holstein Bulls

If you want a bull from officially-tested dams, at reasonable prices, write at once to

H. BOLLERT, CASSEL,
ONT.

Ayrshire Bulls

of last August, November and March births. Also a few heifers due to calve in fall and early winter.

W. W. BALLANTYNE,
Neidpath Farm. Stratford, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Our present offering is 10 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 years of age; 1 bull, 6 mos. old, and 3 young cows—a rare good, straight-lined lot, and will be sold right.

J. W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P. O., Howick Sta., Que.

SPECIAL OFFERING FOR THIS MONTH

Ayrshire Bulls. Saleigh Prince 13438, fine individual, white, brown spots, aged 3 yrs.; one 10 months, brown and white. Few fine calves.

Guernseys. One bull, 8 months; one bull 3 years and 6 months. A fine specimen of the breed. Address, for particulars, etc.,

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

AYRSHIRES



WATSON OGILVIE,
PROPRIETOR.

Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.
Near Montreal.
One mile from electric cars. Lachine Rapids, P. Q.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

15 Bulls
from 3 years to 3 weeks old.

6 Yorkshire sows, ready to breed.
7 sows, due to farrow.

Orders booked for young pigs.
Electric cars to farm. Telephone 1798.

J. G. CLARK,
Woodroffe D. and S. Farm, Ottawa.

W. F. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. A few choice bulls fit for service, and several bull calves, sired by Klondike of St. Annes 8897, and from deep milkers, with good udder and teats. Carr's Crossing, 1 mile, G.T.R.; Huntingdon, 5 miles, S.L. & A. R.

FOR SALE: IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED AYRSHIRES,
including cows, heifers and young bulls out of our prize and sweepstakes cows. Foundation selected with due regard to quality and productiveness. Come or write.

WM. WYLIE, - HOWICK, QUEBEC.

Spring Burn Ayrshires and Oxford Downs

Our special offer at present: 10 bulls from 1 to 9 months old, 4 two-year-olds, 2 shearings, and 7 ram lambs; a choice lot. Prices reasonable.

E. J. Whittaker & Sons, - North Williamsburg, Ont.

DAVID A. McFARLANE,
Breeder of high-class AYRSHIRES.
Young stock for sale from imported and home-bred foundation. Prices reasonable.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES.

Our herd now numbers 40 head of all ages, with milk records from 40 lbs. a day up. Stock of both sexes for sale. Bulls a specialty.

WATT BROS., Allan's Corners P. O., St. Louis Sta., near Howick, Que.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We will have on exhibition and for sale some choice Ayrshires at the coming Dominion Exhibition. Yorkshires two months old, of right type, on hand.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE P. O.,
Hound's Station, G. T. R.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

My Ayrshires are all bred from imported stock; Yorkshires from Mr. D. C. Flatt's imported stock. Choice young animals for sale.

James McCormick, Sr., Roekton, Ontario.

Menie Stock Farm Choice young AYRSHIRE bulls and heifer calves, from 2 to 9 months old. Also cows and heifers all ages. Write **WM. STEWART & SON,** Menie, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BREDDERS OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE and TAMWORTH PIGS.

Special offer this month in young boars of both breeds, fit for service. One young bull, 2nd at Toronto last year as yearling.

Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm. **R. REID & CO.,** Hintonburg, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON,** "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES.

My present offering is one yearling bull, one 4 years old, and also cows and a choice lot of spring calves, of both sexes.

F. W. TAYLOR,
Wellman's Corners P. O., Hound's Sta.

Gossip.

(Continued from page 928.)

Prince Harold 14228, dam Chewton Violet 26541, dark brown in color, big, smooth and even, clean, flat bone, and shows strength in every linament of his make-up, and what is of vital importance in a Shire, he shows heaps of quality, and a natty, free action. Although this country is indebted to Mr. Dalgety for the importation of very many good horses, it is doubtful if he ever had a better lot together. While, as might be expected of horses freshly landed, they will stand considerable more flesh, yet in the condition they are in a man can see to better advantage what he is buying, and can rest assured he is getting a good, sound, serviceable, unpampered horse. Mr. Dalgety's headquarters is at London, Ont., where correspondence is sure to catch him.

The Washington Post, of Wednesday, says Mr. P. C. Larkin, the tea king of America and the head of the Salada Tea Co., is at the New Willard for a few days. Mr. Larkin is accompanied by his New York manager, Mr. Jas. A. McGuane.

In the report and prize list of the Dominion Exhibition, at Toronto, appearing in the Sept. 15th issue of the "Advocate," we unintentionally omitted to give credit to Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont., for the fourth prize awarded to their yearling Ayrshire bull, Rob Roy, who won first honors at the Western Fair, London, and is a young bull of excellent type and quality, and calculated to do good service in the herd of Messrs. Stewart & Son, which is one of the best-working dairy herds of the country, and one that has made a good record in the show-ring, as will be seen from the prize list and report of the London Fair elsewhere in this issue.

The handsome photograph in the September 15th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" of the first-prize young herd of Ayrshire cattle under two years old at the late Dominion Exhibition, at Toronto, represents a selection from the fine herd of Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ontario, headed by the grand imported yearling bull, Lessnessock Royal Star—16872—(5357), winner of first prize in his class at Toronto in very strong competition. He was bred by Mr. R. Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Scotland, sired by Rare Style of Saturland, and out of Nellie of Westown, and measures up to the standard of the best type of the breed. The heifers in the group are also typical of the best of the breed, and have been among the winners both at Toronto and London this year. With such an excellent young bull as Royal Star to breed to the good cows and heifers in their herd, Messrs. Hume & Co. may count on keeping up the standard of the herd which has produced so many good ones.

At the late Toronto Exhibition, an exhibit that attracted more than ordinary attention was the splendid flock of Cotswold sheep shown by Elgin F. Park, of Burgessville, Ont., which in competition with a number of freshly-imported animals won no less than six firsts, five seconds and three third prizes, something indeed for a young breeder to be proud of. Never in his Cotswold career has he had a better flock of the long-wooled favorites in his pastures than can be seen there at present. His lambs this year, sired by Imp. Swanick, are a grand lot indeed, but no better than we would expect from such a massive, typical ram as Swanick 78, a ram said to weigh 450 pounds, and woolled to the ground. His get won at Toronto this year first on pen of four, and also won the Harding prize for best four lambs the get of one ram; he also won sweepstakes and silver medal as best ram on the grounds. Mr. Park has on hand for sale a large number of ram and ewe lambs, yearling rams and ewes, a number of which are from imported ewes. Write to Elgin F. Park, Burgessville P. O.

IT MADE A MAN OF ME.



Read what Mr. John H. Bates, of Ninga, Man., says:—

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir:—Since I wore your belt I am a new man. I was a broken-down sport—nothing less. My back, heart and stomach troubles are completely cured. The losses are checked and am looking better and feeling better. I have gained about twenty pounds and have done a good man's work this last month, so I can recommend the Belt with faith to any person who is troubled with anything that you claim to cure."

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality, Let him follow my advice for three months and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

Dear Sir:—My food digests better. I am feeling better and stronger every day. I have not felt a cramp in any part of my legs since I began using your Belt. I am sorry that I did not take your advice sooner. EDWARD A. WOLFE, Chesley, Ont.

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir:—The Belt is simply perfection. It did for me this winter what doctors have been trying to do with medicine for the last four years—that is, to cure my stomach. I am stronger and better in health now than I have been for years. Our neighbors and relatives are surprised. RICHARD PINCOMBE, Poplar Hill, Ont.

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir:—I was suffering from a very severe stomach trouble and weak heart, causing palpitation and loss of breath at the time I started to wear your Belt. The first time I put it on I felt greatly benefited, and now feel quite free from my former stomach trouble and weakness. I have gained flesh and strength. I had been suffering for eleven years, and had been doctoring nearly all that time without any benefit till I started to wear your Belt. Yours very truly, MRS. CHRISTIANA CARTER, 268 West Hunter Street, Hamilton, Ont.

Letters like that tell a story which means a good deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the one who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them and stirs up a great force of energy in a man.

Are you weak or in pain? Are you Nervous or Sleepless? Have you Varicocele, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Kidney Trouble, Weak Stomach, Indigestion or Constipation? Are you lacking in vitality? I can give you the blessing of health and strength. I can fill your body with vigor and make you feel as you did in your youth. My Electric Belt is worn while you sleep. It gives a soothing, genial warmth into the body. This is life—vigor.

After you have read the above, write to me, explain your case, and I will at once tell you if I can cure you or not. To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative powers of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you, then pay me. All I ask is, give me reasonable security. You can then use my Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the only electric appliance sold in Canada with which the patient has the care of a physician during the time it is used. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell my Belts.

FREE BOOK. Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

"Farnham Farm" Oxford Down Sheep

We are offering at moderate prices 200 imported and Canadian-bred Rams and Ewes of most modern type, of different ages. We intend to exhibit at Toronto, Syracuse, London and Ottawa.

GUELPH, G.T.R., and TELEGRAPH. HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL P. O., O. P. R.



SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

Dorset Horn Sheep

THE largest flock in America. The most celebrated prizewinners at the Columbian Exhibition and Canadian exhibitions. Contains more Royal winners than any other. Awarded 5 out of 8 first prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900. Flock of 300. Stock for sale always on hand.

John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ontario.

LINDEN OXFORDS

A choice lot of rams, different ages, among them a choice imp. aged ram. Yearling ewe, imp. and home-bred. Give us a call or write

R. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin Co., Ontario.

Only The Best. My small but select importation of Shropshires and Shorthorns are just home. Imported and home-bred rams and ewes, bulls and heifers of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

FOR SALE. Imported Cotswold ram, Fitzsimmons 13573, lambed in February, 1896. Bred by Robert Jacobs, Burford, England, and imported by C. T. Garbutt. He is a sure lamb-getter and was winner of two first prizes at Toronto Exhibition. Also a number of breeding ewes and lambs, and Shorthorn calves sired by Imported Diamond Jubilee, 2861.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Elmvale Station, G. T. R.

SHROPSHIRE shearing rams, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding. Prices right. GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig, Ont.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.

Pedigree now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

Choice Shropshire SHEARLING RAMS and ewes, ram and ewe lambs bred directly from Imp. stock of the best breeding. Prices moderate. G. A. BRODIE, Stouffville Station, Bethesda, Ont.

Shropshires—This season's crop of lambs for sale, numbering upwards of 50, of both sexes, from imported rams and prize-winning ewes. Prices reasonable. ROWAT BROS., Hillsdale, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

We are now offering an extra good lot of shearing Shropshire Rams and Ewes, some fitted for show, also ram and ewe lambs. All at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, Clarendon Station, C.P.R. BROUGHAM, ONT.

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs. ELGIN F. PARK, Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.

Who wants a good flock-header? We are here, both home-bred and imported. Also a few show ewes, and a fine lot in fields. All guaranteed fully as good as described. Have in past satisfied customers and will again. Your orders will have my best attention.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

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Telegraph and R.R. Station, LUCAN, ONT.

W.S. CARPENTER

Breeder and Importer of

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Model Farm, Simcoe, Ontario.

Am offering a choice lot of yearling rams, yearling ewes, ewe lambs and ram lambs sired by Imported Mills ram, "Ruddington Knight," and lambs by Thorpe Victor, first-prize yearling ram at Toronto, 1902. If you want something with price consistent with quality, a card will bring them.

LEICESTERS.

Ten pairs of Shearing Ewes, and this year's crop of lambs. Well woolled, well grown, and good quality. Mac Campbell, Northwood Station, G. T. R. Samson P. O., Ont.

Another Cure of Chronic Disease
Of the Kidneys and Bowels—Well-known Steamboat Man Endorses
DR. CHASE'S
Kidney-Liver Pills.

Statement Vouched for by Minister.

Mr. James A. Buchner, St. Catharines, Ont., was for years a steamboat man, and is favorably known in every port from Cleveland to Montreal. Until a few months ago, he was for years a great sufferer from kidney disease, rheumatism and constipation. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have made him well, and for the benefit of others he has made the statement below.

Mr. Buchner writes: "For many years I was the unhappy victim of kidney trouble, rheumatism and constipation, which became so severe as to make life a burden. I was a constant sufferer, entirely unfit for work; appetite was fickle; I became emaciated; could not sleep, but arose in the morning tired and enfeebled. I lingered on in this condition, gradually growing worse, and became despondent and discouraged because I could obtain no relief from the many medicines used.

"Friends advised Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I now feel thankful that this medicine came to my hands when I was in such a miserable condition. The first box gave relief, and, filled with joy at the thought of again recovering health, I continued the use of these pills until I had used six or eight boxes, and was again enjoying my former health and vigor. I shall always recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as an ideal medicine."

Rev. W. D. Masson, Methodist minister, Port Robinson, Ont., writes: "Being personally acquainted with Mr. Buchner, who was cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I can say I believe he would not make a statement knowing it to be in any way misleading or untrue."

It is by curing just such chronic and complicated cases as this that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have become so well known as a medicine of exceptional merit. Their direct and combined action on kidneys, liver and bowels makes them successful where ordinary medicines fail. One pill a dose; twenty-five cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

BEST and CHEAPEST
 IN THE MARKET.
Kemp's Instantaneous
Sheep-Dipping Fluid.
 1-gal. Imperial tin for
75c.
STRENGTH EQUAL TO ANY.
 Instantly kills ticks and parasites on sheep and lambs. Improves and waterproofs the wool. A sure remedy for vermin, mange, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs.
 Ask your druggist for Kemp's Dip. I will express it, prepaid to any part of the Dominion, for \$1.
W. W. STEPHEN, Agent,
 MEAFORD, ONT.

LIVE STOCK
 are free from insects and skin diseases when
West's
Disinfecting Fluid
 is used.
THE WEST CHEMICAL CO
 TORONTO.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.—11 2-year-old rams, 11 shearing rams, 16 ram lambs, also 10 ewes, also 10 ram lambs, also 10 ewes. Low set, well covered, in fine condition. For sale by **MALCOLM McDUGALL**, Fiverton, Ont.

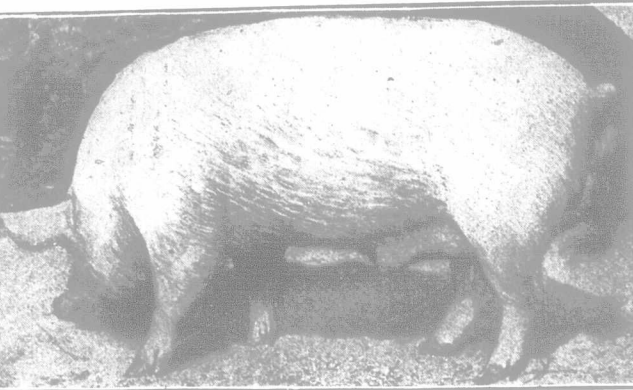
GOSSIP.

There is perhaps no one class or breed of stock that is coming into public favor more rapidly than Berkshire swine, and the reason is not far to seek. With the demand, craze, hobby, or whatever it might be called, that has sprung up in the last few years for a long, deep-sided, smooth-shouldered bacon hog, breeders of Berkshires saw that the former type must be materially changed, and at once set to work to attain the desired end, and as proof of the success of their efforts, we have only to point to the grand display of Berkshires at the leading shows in Canada. It is a well-known fact that Canada can down the world in producing Berkshires of ideal bacon type, robust constitution, with smoothness and evenness unsurpassed by any breed. Among the many breeders in Canada of Berkshire hogs, Mr. William Wilson, of Snelgrove, Ontario, stands second to none. His herd of over a hundred to be seen at his farm at present are a sight worth seeing. His mammoth stock boar, Longfellow 10th of H. F., who weighs 600 lbs., a winner at all the leading shows; Highclere Crown 3rd, that weighs 800 lbs. as a yearling; Milton Lad, a 500-lb. youngster, and the brood sows, Stratton Lizzie 17th of H. F., weighing 600 lbs.; Diamond Beauty, 700 lbs.; Snelgrove Queen, 800 lbs.; Fairview Queen, 700 lbs.; Willow Lodge Primrose, 800 lbs., and about 16 others, are models of type, smooth to a turn, and of perfect finish. At Toronto this year, the herd won six firsts, five seconds and two thirds. During the past year, Mr. Wilson has shipped hogs all over Canada and the States, and has not had a single complaint, and has always on hand, both sexes, not akin, show animals and breeders, for sale. See his advertisement.

About four miles from Newmarket, G. T. R., forty miles north of Toronto, lies Pine Ridge Stock Farm, the property of Mr. Wm. Willis & Son, breeders of Jersey cattle, Yorkshire hogs, and Cotswold sheep. For a number of years the Messrs. Willis have paid particular attention to the breeding up of a high-class herd of Jerseys, having regard to truthness to type and enormous producing qualities, and when lovers of this favorite dairy breed are informed that there are several three-year-old heifers in the herd that are now giving from forty to forty-five pounds of milk per day, some of which is testing six per cent of butter-fat, and also a number of older cows giving from forty-five to fifty pounds per day, it will surely be considered that this herd is second to none in the country as a money-making proposition. The stock bull is Ida's Sonny 65363, by Canada's John Lull 5th, dam Count Oxford's Ida (imp). He was bred by the late Capt. Wm. Rolph, of Markham, and judging by the superior excellence of the calves he is leaving, it is safe to say he will at no distant day become noted as a sire. Among the many splendid cows, we were particularly struck with the royal appearance, perfect type and enormous development of udder of Zulina of St. Lambert 94757, now milking forty-five pounds a day, testing six per cent.; Pretty of Pine Ridge 132475, now milking fifty pounds a day, and has not been dry for three years, a very persistent milker. These are only an average sample of the whole herd. Prominent among the three-year-olds is Dolly of Pine Ridge 168279, illustrated on another page, winner of first prize in the three-year-old class at Toronto this year, and acknowledged to be one of the best heifers on the continent, a typical Jersey, combining beauty with utility. Almost anything in this herd is for sale, at prices that can not be duplicated, quality considered, in the country. In Berkshires, the same care in selection of breeding animals is exercised, and at present there are for sale both sexes, which for type, smoothness and finish are unsurpassed. So with the Cotswolds, they combine size, quality, coloring and bone of the best. Write Messrs. Willis to Newmarket, and be assured they will deal squarely and honestly with you.

PAGE METAL GATES are so low in price no one can afford to use wooden ones. Light, and yet strong enough to support a heavy man on the end while he swings around the circle without causing them to sag. They are neat in appearance, will last a lifetime. Will not sag nor get rickety. They are supplied with latches which allow them to be opened either way and are self-acting. The only good metal gate that is low enough in price for general farm purposes. We also make Farm and Ornamental Fence, Poultry Netting, Nails and Staples. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires
 My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not akin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. **Jno. Lahmer, Vine, Ont.**



We hold the world's public sale record for
Yorkshires
 At the leading shows of America, in 1901 and 1902, we won 90 PER CENT. of all first prizes. Pigs of all ages for sale at all times. We have the best blood from the leading herds of the world. When you want something good, write us. Prices are moderate.
D. C. FLATT & SON,
 Millgrove, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE—A flock of 110 head, fine, healthy sheep. Can supply 2-year, 1-year and ram lambs; also 2-year, 1-year and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable. **ABRAM RUELLE,** Hespeler, Ont.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS"
 An offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types. Teeswater, C. P. R. **W. H. ARKELL,** Mildmay, G. T. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

TAM WORTHS.
 Young pigs for sale, from medal-winning sow, O. A. C. 110, and other good ones, sired by Imp. Starlight, Pan-American First, and Bold Boy, Toronto winner. **JOHN HORD & SON,** om Parkhill P. O. and Station.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworth Swine
 Have for a number of years taken a share of the best prizes offered at Toronto Exhibition, but this year have excelled all past records, having taken the sweepstakes for the best herd; also both silver medals for best Tamworth boar and best Tamworth sow, besides many other prizes in the various classes. Our present offerings are: A few choice young sows, 4 to 5 months old; 2 yearling sows, in pig; and we are now booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Enquiries promptly answered. **COLWILL BROS.,** NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAM WORTHS.
FOR SALE: Two young sows, bred to Dandy =2951-, a good typical sire; also several young boars and sows of very best breeding.
BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—\$3 per setting.
HAZEL DELL om **D. J. GIBSON,** STOCK FARM, Bowmanville, Ont.

For Sale: Chester White swine of good bacon type, and Shropshire sheep. Write for prices. **W. E. WRIGHT,** om Sunside Stock Farm, Glanworth P. O., Ont.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.
For Sale:—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. **JOHN BOYES, Jr.,** Rosebank Farm, om Churchill, Ont.

YORKSHIRES FOR SALE.
 Young sows, bred for Sept. and October farrowing, and young stock of spring farrowing on hand. Prices reasonable. **WM. HOWE,** North Bruce, Ont.

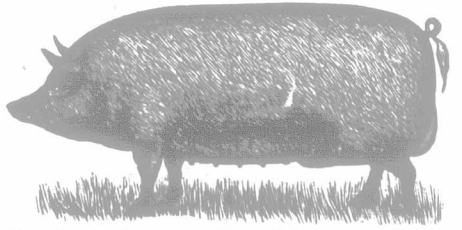
GLENBURN YORKSHIRES won Gold Medal at Ottawa, 1902. Herd averages 100, headed by the choice boars, Oak Lodge Prior and Pine Grove Squire. Twenty brood sows, 12 six-months sows, due to farrow March and April; 40 sows and boars, four weeks to three months old; pairs not akin. **DAVID BARK, Jr.,** Renfrew, Ont.

FOR SALE:
Yorkshires and Holsteins
 Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY,** om Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

YORKSHIRES
For Sale:—1 boar, Cotgrave King 11619, farrowed Oct. 25th, 1902, sire Summer Hill R. G. (imp. in dan); dam Cotgrave Lassie 7th (imp.); also young boars and sows. Write **C & J. CARRUTHERS,** Cobourg, Ont.

Maple Grove Herd of Large ENGLISH YORKSHIRES
 From imported and home-bred sires. Choice lot of young sows bred to imported boar, Summer Hill Dalmeay Cavalier 10975, and a number of young stock from prize-winners. Pairs not akin supplied. **T. J. COLE,** BOX 188, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

GLENBURN STOCK FARM
 Berkshire Boars ready for young sows, also Short-horn calves and Shropshire ewes and ram lambs. **JOHN RALEY, Jr.,** Lennoxville, Ont.



One hundred Tamworth and Improved Chester White Spring Pigs of a true bacon type, our herd having won the best prices offered at the leading exhibitions throughout Ontario and Quebec for the past ten years. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. We pay express charges between stations, and guarantee safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Write for prices. **H. GEORGE & SONS,** Crampton P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE
 at living prices—A choice lot of imported boars and sows, a number of good spring boars and sows. Also sucking pigs, furnished not akin. Importation made yearly from the leading herds of Britain. Write **H. J. DAVIS,** BOX 518, WOODS'OCK, ONT.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES
 Herd headed by Longfellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prize-winner, Highclere Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin. **W. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONT.**

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.
 The oldest-established registered herd in America. We have 12 imported boars and sows and 20 home-bred animals breeding, and have a limited number of young boars and sows for sale, suitable for this fall's breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders. **Joseph Featherston & Son,** Streetsville Station, C. P. R., and P. O. and Telegraph, Clarkson Station, G. T. E.

Yorkshires, Collies and Poultry
 This month we are offering something extra in Yorkshire boars and sows, 6 weeks to 4 months. Will sell 10 yearling W. Wyandotte hens and two cocks, all fine stock. Choice pedigreed collies. **J. A. & A. B. Armstrong, Warkworth, Ont.**

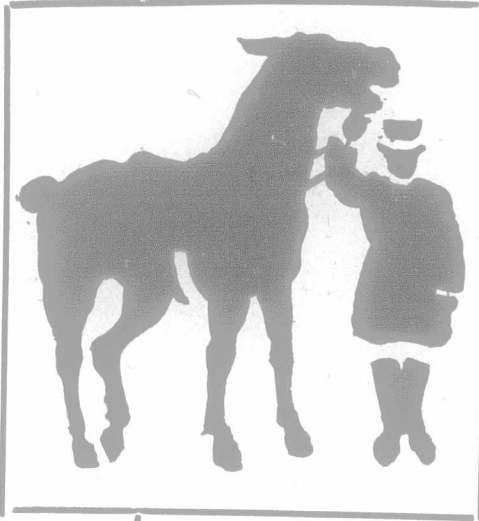
Weston Herd Large Yorkshires
 Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: **L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.**

Large English Yorkshires
 Sows safe in pig, boars fit for service, sows ready to breed, boars and sows 2 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed in orders received by mail. **JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corners, Ont.**

LANGELIER'S YORKSHIRES
 Won 9 firsts out of a possible 13 and took \$75 prize money out of a possible \$87 at Three Rivers, Sherbrooke and St. Johns. The only three shows at which they were allowed to enter in the Province of Quebec during 1903. All the other exhibitors combined took the balance. There are still a few good boars, some imported, for sale at reasonable prices. **GUS. LANGELIER, Quebec.**

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Do you know that the working life of a horse is prolonged by the use of Horse-shoe Pads? They prevent balling in winter, spreading of the hoofs, cracking, lameness, slipping.

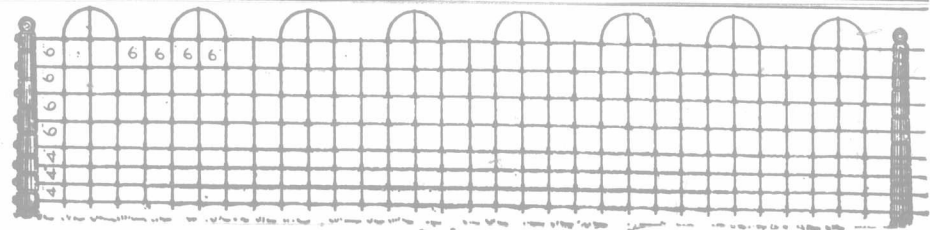


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are the best yet — built to wear.

Write to us for our special proposition, and pattern and size of steel shoe, mentioning this paper.

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This Fence is particularly suited for cemetery, orchard and garden. Made of wickets 12 inches wide, and any length required. The price is less than that of the other ornamental fences, and in a long stretch this is a consideration.

The ANCHOR FENCE is made of all No. 9 wire, either plain or coiled.

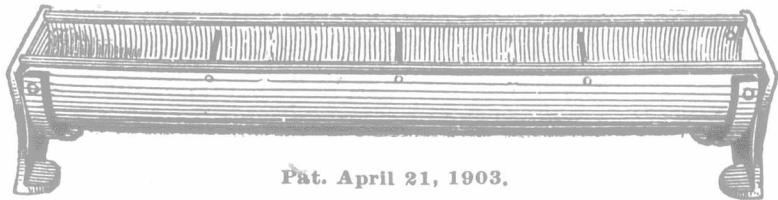
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Poultry and Eggs Wanted

Empty crates forwarded upon application.
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Correspondence solicited.

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HERE is a trough we are placing on the Canadian market which fills a long-felt want. A trough that hogs cannot destroy. We claim it is hog-proof, whey-proof, frost-proof, water-proof; in fact, practically indestructible. We also manufacture water troughs to hold 15 gals. to the ft., on the same principle. These troughs are honestly made and fully warranted. If you are not pleased with them, just return them and get your money back. See our Trough Exhibit at the Toronto Exhibition, in the implement building.

Hog Troughs—4 ft., 5 ft., 6 ft., 7½ ft., 8 ft., 9 ft., 10 ft.—65c. per ft.

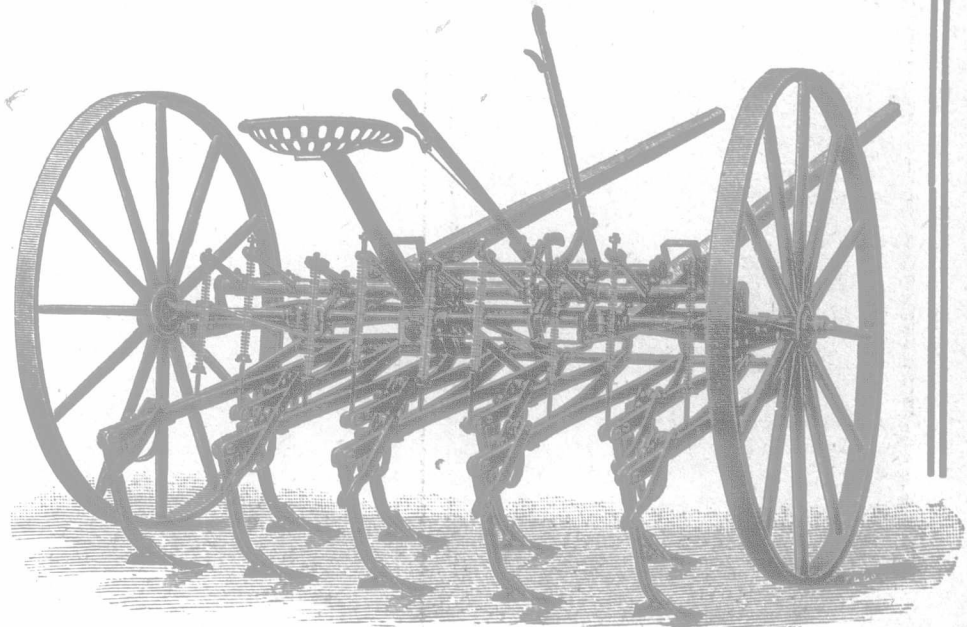
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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. If your implement agent does not keep them, write us direct.

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Is Made for Shallow or Deep Cultivation.



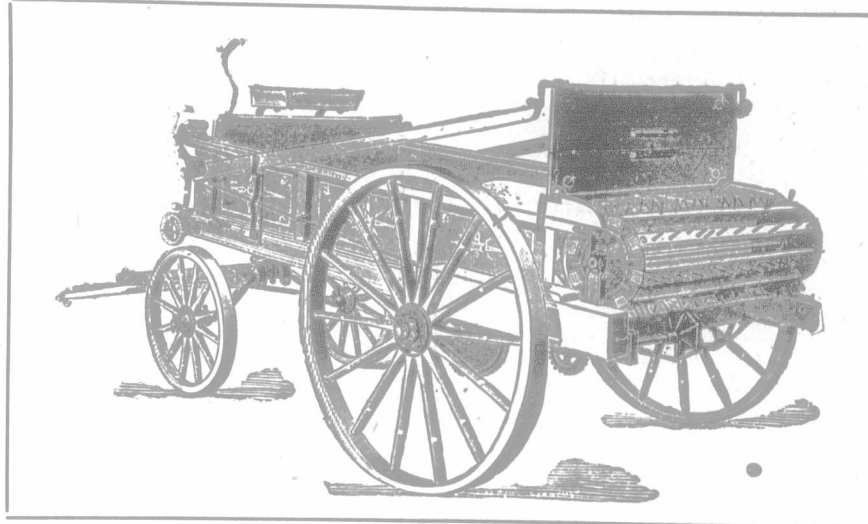
THE CLIMAX cuts to a depth of 2 or 10 inches and leaves a compact seed-bed while loosening the surface soil to retain the moisture.

THE CLIMAX cultivates 6 feet and 8 feet wide and is equipped with 2-inch, 4-inch, 7-inch or 9-inch points.

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Kemp's 20th Century Manure Spreader.



A CROP-MAKER and A LABOR-SAVER.

Riverdale Farm, Hillhurst, Q., Aug. 5th, 1903.
J. L. Thornton, Esq., Gen'l Agt., Barnston, P. Q.:
Dear Sir,—I have used the "Kemp's 20th Century Manure Spreader" which I recently purchased from you, and wish to add my testimony as to its merits. It works to perfection; in fact, far ahead of my expectation, and I believe we will derive double the benefit from the manure spread with this machine, over the usual method of spreading by hand, as the Spreader pulverizes the manure very finely and spreads it so evenly that there are no lumps left on the land. I never invested in any implement that I consider my money so well spent as in the Spreader, for it is such a labor saver and manure saver as well. Wishing the "Kemp" Manure Spreader every success, I am, Yours truly, J. A. McCLARY, breeder of Scotch Shorthorn cattle.

Drop a postal card for our Booklet, entitled "Multiplying His Acres."

The KEMP MANURE SPREADER CO., Limited
STRATFORD, ONT.

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 from the Dairy Building, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, on Saturday evening, Sept. 12th, 30 bundles of calendar pictures, "Can't You Guess?" Advertising the famous

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Every Farmer Should Have a
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KING EDWARD SCALE



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They can do it easily and quickly too with the **New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine.**

Five minutes work will thoroughly clean a tubful of clothes—no handling of the garments or rubbing on the board necessary. Your dealer can get it for you or we will send you a booklet fully describing it.

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 Absolute Protection. Profitable Investment. Agents wanted. om

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST.
 CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES.
 LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY

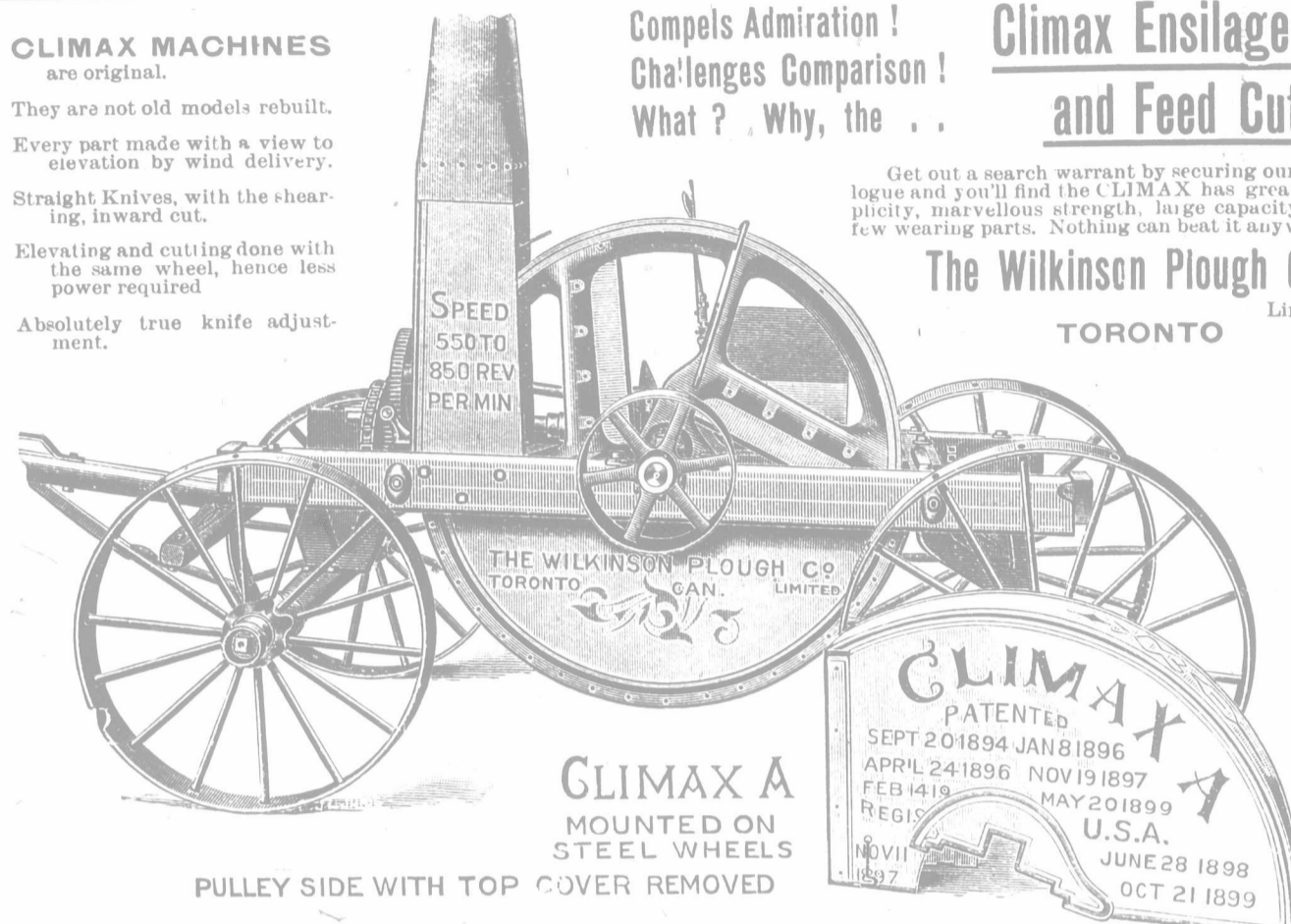
CLIMAX MACHINES are original. They are not old models rebuilt. Every part made with a view to elevation by wind delivery. Straight Knives, with the shearing, inward cut. Elevating and cutting done with the same wheel, hence less power required. Absolutely true knife adjustment.

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SPEED 550 TO 850 REV PER MIN

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CLIMAX A MOUNTED ON STEEL WHEELS
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skims cleaner, is easier to wash, better constructed, turns earlier, and is handsomer in appearance than any other cream separator built in Canada, or elsewhere. Don't buy any other until you have seen it. It is the best and cheapest in the world. Manufactured by

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The fame of Windsor Salt grows steadily. It is the highest grade of pure salt. No salt can possibly be purer, whiter, drier, or flakier than Windsor Salt.

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Mild climate, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards. No cyclones. No droughts. No hot winds. No summer frosts. No cloud-bursts. The heaviest crops per acre in Canada. We make this statement without fear of contradiction. Cool nights and good water. The best price for all kinds of farm produce. THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one-tenth the price.

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