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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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FOUNDED

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

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—that's what you get in Bovril—while the skill in making has produced that rich roast-beef flavor which delights the palate and makes Bovril so acceptable to invalids, as well as to the healthy and strong. These two essentials give Bovril the place at the top.

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You used common soap.

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14 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, with

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BUTTER-MAKERS who have a reputation always use WINDSOR SALT. It dissolves evenly, is the easiest to work in the butter—the best for seasoning—and the cheapest, because the most economical. Insure your butter being always successful, by always using

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No modern cow stable is complete without one of

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Assets over One Million Dollars.

Absolute security. Issues the best policies for farmers and others. No better company to insure in, or for an agent to represent.

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

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Our bargain offer as advertised in last week's edition of this paper is still open. Take advantage of this offer.

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VIRGINIA FARMS \$5 per acre and up, with improvements. Address: Farm Dept., N. & W. Ry., Roanoke, Va.

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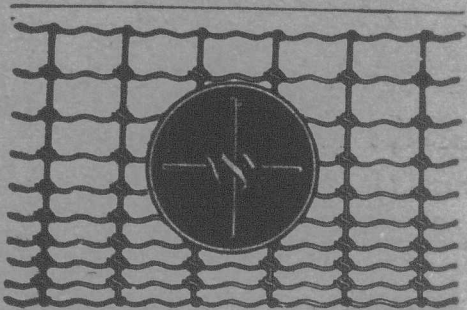
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Send for our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE - it tells all. Prices and estimates cheerfully given. Write to

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RAINY RIVER,
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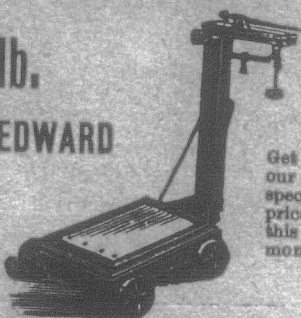
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Every Farmer Should Have a

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Get our special price this month

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

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It is the only one in Canada. As a weekly it has made a great success, as a paying advertising medium.

An advertiser can reach more good buying people by placing copy in the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine than by any other paper published in Canada. In quality of circulation, and all the features that make a paper popular amongst readers, our magazine stands in a class by itself. Nothing approaches it.

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A rare opportunity. One of the finest in Western Ontario. Thoroughly drained and well fenced. It is in the highest state of cultivation, absolutely free from noxious weeds of any sort. Contains 150 acres of excellent loamy soil. Is nearly square in shape, and has no waste land. A small spring creek and never-falling spring within fifty yards of buildings. The barns are large, and 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, orchard and small fruits, about four acres timber and twenty acres fall wheat. Situated within ten miles of London, and convenient to school, postoffice and churches, also within ten minutes' walk from the route of the electric road now under construction from London. Will sell either 100 acres, with buildings above described, or 50 acres with separate set of buildings (also with spring creek), or both together, to suit. Price is reasonable, and terms will be made to suit purchaser. This place is an ideal home in a good neighborhood and in best possible condition for making money, either from stock or crops. Inquiries will be promptly answered by addressing

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Can be attached to any machine operated with crank



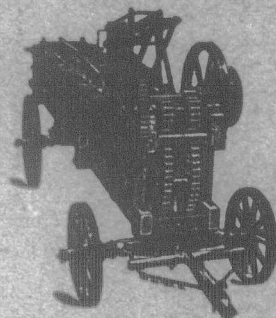
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Canadian Dairying,

BY PROFESSOR HENRY H. DEAN,

of the Ontario Agricultural College. A thoroughly practical book, illustrated; price, \$1.00, postpaid. William Briggs, 29-33 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

Free for a Post Card

It costs just one cent for you to get relief from Kidney and Bladder Troubles. A simple request on a post card brings a free sample box of Gin Pills. We don't ask you to buy. Simply try Gin Pills at our expense, and let them prove themselves all that we claim for them. And we know the samples will do you so much good that you will voluntarily buy Gin Pills until a complete cure is effected. We intend to give away

100,000 Boxes Free of Charge

in order to show our confidence in this remedy. We know what Gin Pills will do. We have implicit confidence in their power to relieve and cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. We know that you have only to try them to believe in them.

Gin Pills Never Fail to Cure.

All over Canada, Gin Pills are known as a certain and speedy cure for Inflammation of the Kidneys; Gout and Rheumatism, caused by uric acid in the blood; Catarrh of the Bladder; Painful and Suppressed Urination; "Burning" Urine; Gravel or Stone in the Bladder; Bed Wetting; Pains in the Back, and all other Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Each Gin Pill contains all the medicinal pro-

perties of one and a half ounces of best Holland gin, without the alcohol, and combined with other curative agents of recognized value.

Don't Delay—Write To-day.

Don't put this off. If you have any of these troubles, don't run the risk of Bright's Disease or Chronic Cystitis. Write for a free sample of Gin Pills, and start yourself along the road to a certain cure.

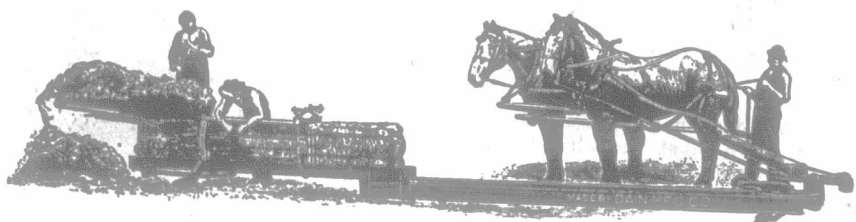
Use a post card, ask for a free sample of Gin Pills, say in what paper you saw this advertisement, and sign your name and address. Write to-day—now—to

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

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DAIN PULL POWER BALING PRESS



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

DAIN MANF'G CO., PRESTON, ONT.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

You can help your fellowmen. You must help your fellowmen. But the only way you can help them is by being the noblest and best man that it is possible for you to be.—Phillips Brooks.

The man who profits by his own mistakes counts clear gains.

The realization of God's presence is the one sovereign remedy against temptation.—Fenelon.

Our love must make long marches, and our prayers must have a wide sweep. We must embrace the whole world in our intercessions.—C. H. Spurgeon.

The noblest workers of this world bequeath us nothing so great as the image of themselves. Their task, be it ever so glorious, is historical and transient; but the majesty of their spirit is essential and eternal.—George Brown.

There are too many people singing "I want to be an angel" who would be too lazy to groom their own wings if they had them.

Character, good or bad, has a tendency to perpetuate itself.—Professor Van Dyke.

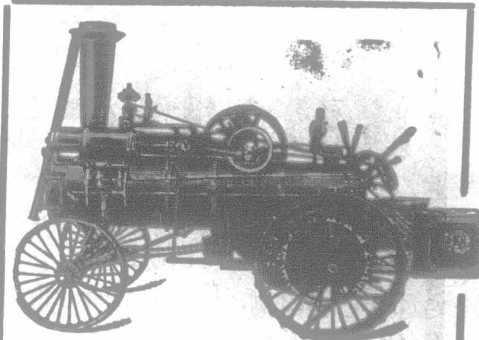
To be good company for ourselves, we must store our minds well, fill them with happy and pure thoughts, with pleasant memories of the past and reasonable hopes for the future.—Selected.

No one can do anything to-morrow.—Maltbie D. Babcock.

God dwells in all things; and, felt in a man's heart, He is then to be felt in everything else. Only let there be God within us, and then everything outside us will become a Godlike help.—Euthanasia.

It is not success, but obedience, that is the measure and conditions of a Christian's joy.—Rev. James Millar.

There is only one way by which more power can be obtained and that is by waiting on the Lord in confidence, in obedience and in patience. In this attitude of heart we shall change our strength, and getting more—perhaps consciously or perhaps unconsciously—until the day of testing comes, and find that in the time of stillness we have been endowed with "more power."—Rev. W. Y. Fullerton.



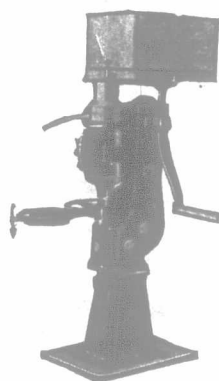
Send for Handsome Catalogue describing:

"S. & M." ENGINES

Separators, Wind Stackers, Self-Feeders, Level Tread and Sweep Powers, Plowing Engine Tenders, Portable Sawmills and Engines, Roadmaking Machinery.

Sawyer & Massey Co., Ltd.
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The Low-Down Oxford Cream Separator



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

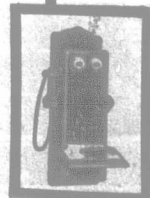
Don't be persuaded into buying an old-style or out-of-date separator when you can get an Oxford for the same price. Write for catalogue.

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

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

How to Organize

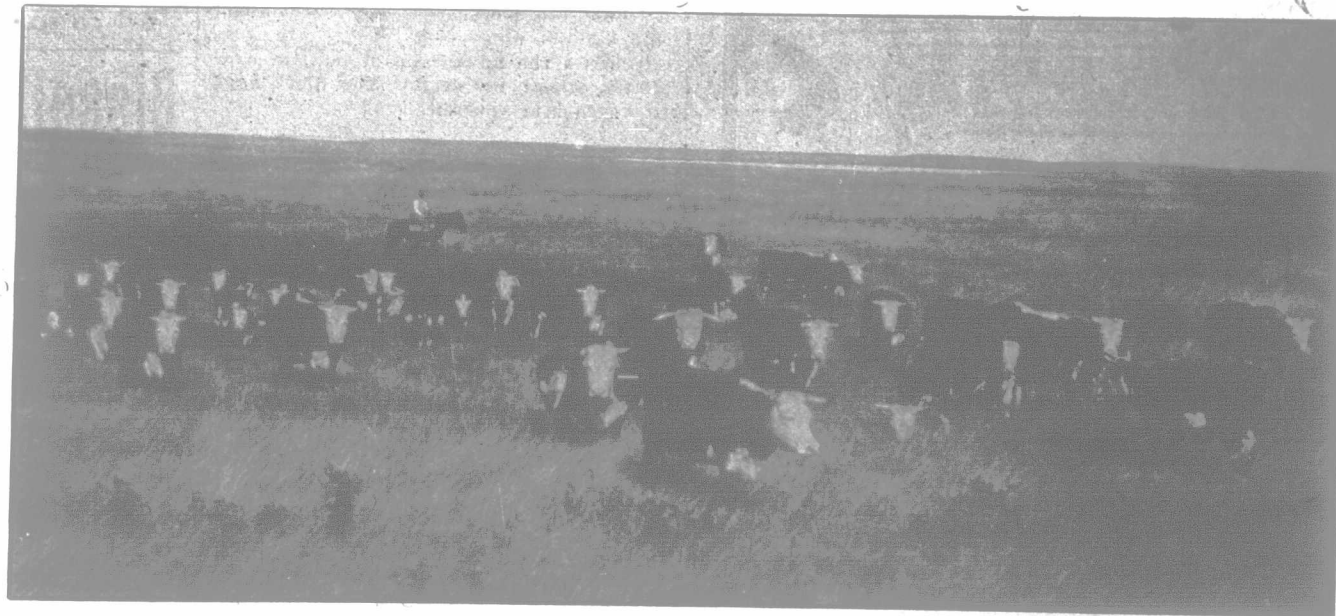
A Farmers' Telephone Co.



We have published a very instructive telephone book especially for the man who wants to know ALL about telephone matters. It tells how to organize, how to build the lines; about different types of phones; construction; gives by-laws, and constitutions; in fact it is a telephone encyclopedia every farmer or should have. We send it free if you mention this paper. Ask for Book No. 110, "Telephone Facts for Farmers." You will get it by return mail. Address nearest office.
Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Chicago, Ill.

C. P. R. LANDS

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have 12,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Western Canada. Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia lands generally from \$4 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location. South-western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta lands, \$3.50 to \$8 per acre. Ranching lands generally \$3.50 to \$4 per acre. Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan lands generally \$6 to \$8 per acre.



Hereford Cattle, Crane Lake, Assiniboia, Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

\$6 LANDS: 160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$6 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$143.80 and nine equal annual instalments of \$120 each, which include interest at 6 per cent. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH: If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment of one-sixth. Interest of 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue instalments.

FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.

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DeLaval

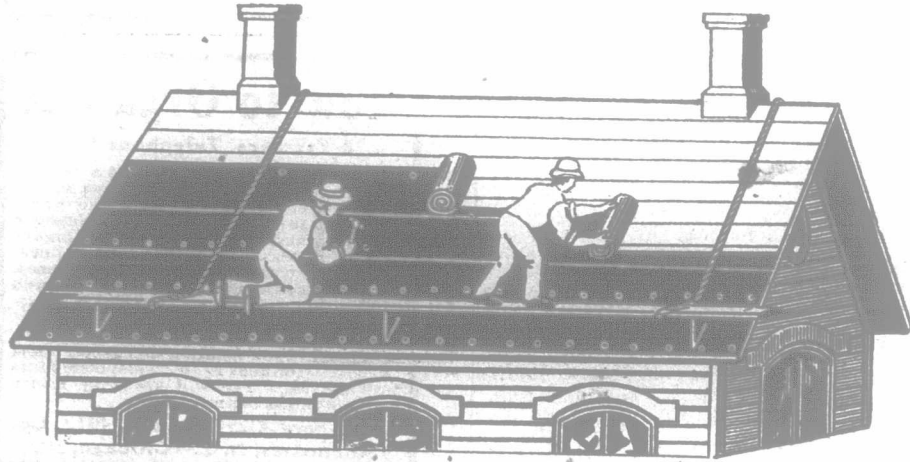
The efforts of scared-to-death competition to put dirt on the good name of the DeLaval is unavailing. In contrast, stronger than ever stand forth the DeLaval qualities that for so long a time have divided Cream Separators into two classes—the DeLaval and the other.

SEVEN STYLES CATALOG FREE

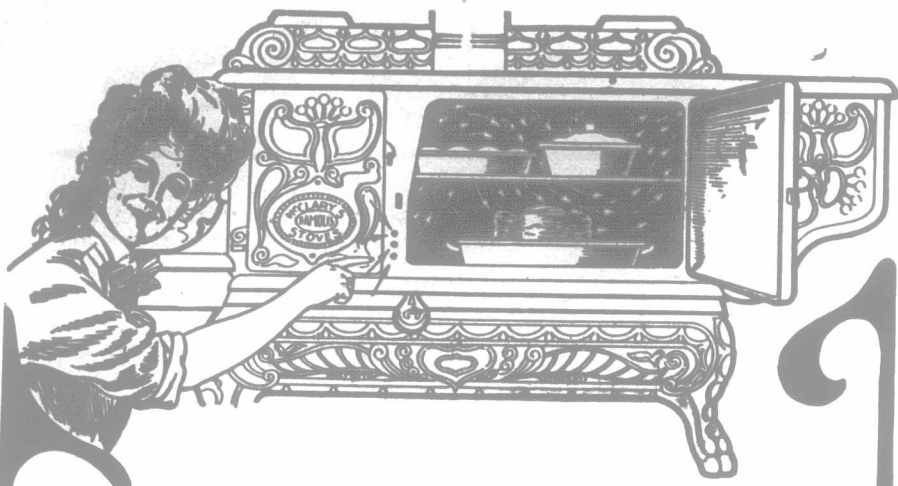
THE DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
WINNIPEG 77 York St., TORONTO MONTREAL

USE MICA ROOFING

For Flat or Steep Roofs. It is Waterproof, Fireproof, quickly and very easily laid, and cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample.



HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO'Y,
60 CATHERINE STREET NORTH, HAMILTON, CANADA.



Pandora Range

A Ventilating Oven that Ventilates.

There is only one practical way of ventilating a range oven, and that way has been adopted in the Pandora—is an actual, positive, working feature, and not a mere talking point.

Fresh air is drawn from the outside through small vents into the oven, while the odors and cooking fumes are forced by the fresh air out through small vents into the smoke flues, and up the chimney.

Puddings, cakes, bread, etc., cooked and baked in a "Pandora" oven are always light, fresh and entirely free from mixed odors and foreign flavors.

Ask your dealer to show you the Pandora Range or write to us for free catalogue before buying any other.

McClary's

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

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

The greatest men make greatness possible to all. In a mysterious way it is we do these things.

Each duty performed is the breaking down of a reef of hindrance between our souls and God, permitting the fullness of His being to flow in upon our souls.

A noble cause cannot of itself make a man noble. We must despair of growing great, unless we can feel that we are given to the cause to work for it, and not it to work for us.—Phillips-Brooks.

Do not rob or mar a tree, unless you really need what it has to give you. Let it stand and grow in virgin majesty, un-girdled and unscarred, while the trunk becomes a firm pillar of the forest temple, and the branches spread abroad a refuge of bright green leaves for the birds of the air.—[Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

One of the best rules in conversation is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid; nor can there be anything more contrary to the ends for which people meet together than to part unsatisfied with each other or themselves.—[Swift.

The problem to be solved is that of making agricultural life more attractive to the young. Happily, the farming public is turning its attention to this all-important subject, and there is but little doubt that farm life is becoming yearly more and more desirable.

A Congressman once declared in an address to the House:

"As Daniel Webster says in his great dictionary—"

"It was Noah who wrote the dictionary," whispered a colleague who sat at the next desk.

"Noah, nothing," replied the speaker.

"Noah built the ark."

Willie.—I met our new minister on my way to Sunday school, mamma, and he asked me if I ever played marbles on Sunday.

Mother.—H'm! And what did you say to that?

Willie.—I said, "Get thee behind me, Satan," and walked right off and left him.

"Now, my dear, don't fret because James has gone into politics. A man must have some vice, and it is better to have it politics than gambling, or drinking, or—"

"But the newspapers say such awful things about him—"

"That's the advantage of politics over all the others, my dear. You don't have to watch him yourself."

An animal had escaped from a menagerie, and the keeper was in search of it.

"Have you seen a stray giraffe?" he asked of the group on the platform at the suburban railway station.

"Now that you mention it," said the red-nosed loafer sitting on the baggage truck, "I saw a tall step-ladder walkin' up the road past my house last night, but I didn't pay no 'tention to it. I thought I had 'em again."

Cheerfulness. — How contagious it is! "I cannot meet Mr. — without getting a gleam of sunshine into my own life," said a friend recently. How we all need it! How one cheerful face lights up and brightens a company, and changes in the thought of a disheartened pastor the whole aspect of a congregation! What right has one to look like a thundercloud and to generate darkness and gloom wherever he goes? Be cheerful. Cultivate a pleasant look, and a pleasant way of speaking to everyone. Never take a doleful view of things; then no one will cross the street to avoid meeting you, or feel that his peace of mind is destroyed by a brief interview. The clear sky and bright sunshine, after days of rain or fog, are no more grateful than the cheering face and presence of those who reflect the most of the image of God.—Inquirer.

Plump, Rosy Children

are children that get the right food to eat—wholesome, nutritious food—easily digested food.

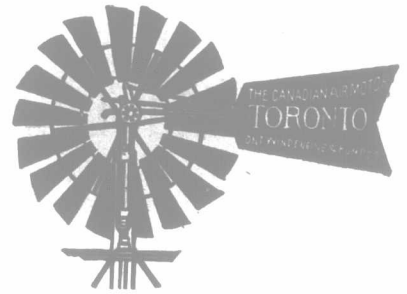
Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

are splendid food for growing children. Made of Canada's finest wheat, cream and



butter—they are more nourishing than bread, and easier to digest. Always crisp and appetizing in the moisture-proof packages. At all grocers.

WINDMILLS



THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

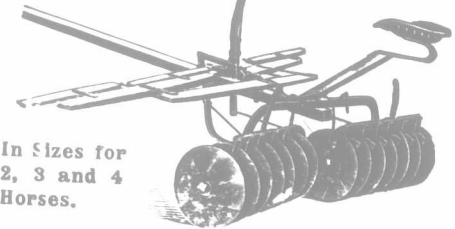
combines

STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY.

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

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

Bissell's Disk



In Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 Horses.

HAS MADE A GREAT RECORD THROUGHOUT ALL CANADA.

Adapted for work on Summer Fallows, Stubble Fields, or, in fact, anywhere. Inquire of your nearest Agent, or write direct for particulars and prices. Address

T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W, Elora, Ont.

In From Four to Seven Months

you can become a thoroughly competent telegrapher and qualify for a position at \$55.00 per month. Our fine new telegraph book tells how. We mail it free.

DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY
9 Adelaide East, Toronto.

Salesmen Wanted

at once, to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES." Special list of new and hardy specialties in Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs and Roses. Liberal inducements, pay weekly, exclusive territory, handsome outfit free. Spring season's canvass now starting. Write now for full particulars. **STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.**

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 3, 1904.

No. 632

EDITORIAL.

Politics and the Farmer.

Politics, in the abstract, according to the Standard Dictionary, is the science of government or the conduct of public affairs, and, therefore, a fair general subject for discussion. But party politics at this season is a ticklish question, and with it, fortunately, the "Farmer's Advocate" does not require to deal. The newspapers will attend to that. Just now the country is in the midst of the throes of a general election, and we would, in the first place, admonish our readers not to be distracted by the clamor of interested politicians, who are more or less assorted with men who are entitled to rank as statesmen, on both sides of the fray. Now, it does make a great deal of difference how the public business of a country is conducted, but its progress and prosperity is to a greater extent dependent upon the intelligence and industry of its agricultural classes and its artisans than the "spellbinder" at the cross-roads campaign rally would have us imagine. In the next place, we should never forget that the franchise, as we have it now in Canada, is a priceless privilege, purchased by generations of struggle, and it is also a sacred trust, which men should conscientiously exercise in the light of the best knowledge at their command. It must be regarded as something that cannot be sold or purchased without personal dishonor, and all approaches in the one direction or the other should be resented as degrading to the citizen and a treacherous menace to the state. The farmer is probably, in the nature of things, more constant in his party affiliations than the town population, and when he finds it necessary to withhold or bestow his support from or to certain men or measures, it is because he has been doing some solid, independent thinking of his own. The "Farmer's Advocate" rejoices in this conviction that the intelligent agricultural voter is the least susceptible of all voting elements to improper influences, and is at the very furthest remove from the manipulation or inspiration of that mysterious modern organization or agency called the "machine," and it is a matter for profound gratification, amid the shameful revelations of the past year, that we have men who, in the public mind, stand significantly acquitted of complicity in these things. At this juncture, and on such occasions, we urge the farmer to resent and discourage in every possible way all such outside influences which may be brought to bear, either upon individuals or constituencies, and to so bear himself that he may be in a position to wear worthily, if occasion should arise, the high encomium of the Bench, as did a journalist member of the Local Legislature in Ontario not long since, who came unscathed through the searchlight of the election court.

Men Determine a Nation.

The foremost citizens of America are not its most successful financiers, but its men of ideas, of political foresight; its thinkers, its teachers, its statesmen, and its spiritual leaders; and American civilization is to be judged in the end, not by the produce of its fields, or its mines, or of its factories, or by the accumulation of wealth reported in the census returns, but by the number of men and women of powerful personality, of progressive ideas, of high character, whom it produces. The issues of life are not in things, but in men, and by the quality of its men and women the nation must eventually be judged.—[The Outlook.

The Winter Fairs.

Now that the autumn fairs are ended, the attention of stock breeders and feeders is directed to preparation for the winter fairs slated for November and December, which are, in many respects, quite as interesting and important to the farmer as are the earlier events. The winter fairs are, indeed, of greater interest to the average farmer and feeders, inasmuch as the special purpose of these shows is to present for their study first-class specimens of the best types of the finished products for the butcher's block or the purveyor's stall, in cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, together with a milking competition for dairy cows. These are lines of farm stock production, one or more of which directly interests and concerns nearly every farmer. If there be any truth in the adage, "What is worth doing is worth doing well," it applies in the matter of the kind of animals the farmer raises, and the manner in which he feeds them, with a view to the quality of stock he works with, and to economy in their feeding, in order to secure the best returns for the food he gives them.

The summer and fall fairs, in so far as their live-stock features are concerned, are mainly calculated for the encouragement of the breeding and improvement of pure-bred stock, the winter fairs principally for the encouragement of the production of the best class of commercial stock, or, in other words, the class intended directly for the home or the export meat market. For this reason, the winter fairs are more educative and helpful to the general farmer, and appeal especially to that large and important class for their countenance and support, to the extent, at least, of the small admission fee charged. In England, the fat stock shows are among the most largely attended and successful, financially, of agricultural fair functions, being liberally patronized by city people as well as by farmers. In America, as yet, it has been found necessary, in order to interest a large percentage of the people, to add to the fat-stock features classes for breeding animals in some departments, which, while they increase the volume of the show, and its interest, are not properly a part of the ideal winter fair, and we are hoping that the essential feature of such a show, the exhibition only of first-class butchers' stock for competition, will be more extensively taken up, and that, in time, exhibits of this class will claim all the space provided for these events, to the exclusion of breeding stock, which would be the better for breeding purposes if gradually reduced in condition after the fall fairs by more free exercise and less concentrated feeding. For the present, however, the public have no cause for complaint, as the breeding classes add to the interest of the show, and the prize money for that section is mainly provided by the breed associations and by private contributions.

The carcass competitions at the winter fairs greatly enhance their interest, from an educational standpoint, as here the observer can, in many cases, see the animal alive, and again after being dressed for market, and may learn valuable lessons that will be helpful to him in his home practice of breeding and feeding. The provision made for lectures by practical farmers and feeders, and by expert specialists in various lines, is a feature of these shows that has met with much appreciation on the part of the farming community; while the poultry show, in connection with the other classes, is a feature that interests every farmer and his family, as it is, considering its cost, one of the most profitable branches of farming.

The dairy department has not yet reached its best possibilities, but is improving from year to year, and will, doubtless, claim more liberal recognition in the near future, for, taking the years as they come, there is no class of farming more surely remunerative than that of dairying.

The first on the list of winter fairs is the Chicago International, commencing November 26th and ending December 3rd. This is decidedly the greatest show of its kind on the continent of America, and will be especially interesting this year, from the fact that most of the winners in the beef breeds at St. Louis Exposition will meet again at the round-up show at Chicago, while the display of heavy horses and the fat stock and carload competitions will, doubtless, be the greatest ever seen in America. The Ontario Provincial Fair at Guelph, December 6th to 9th, grows in interest from year to year, and from an educational and instructive point of view is par excellence the best show of its kind we know of in any country. The Maritime Show (following close upon the heels of the Guelph event), December 12th to 15th, is modelled after the same plan, and has already become immensely popular with the people of the Provinces down by the sea, and is exerting a splendid influence in the improvement of the farm stock in those Provinces. No time should be lost now in fitting stock for these shows, and no farmer can well afford to miss seeing them. Reduced railway fares will be arranged for attendance of all these events, and those intending to take them in should enquire early of the railway agent at their station if he has instructions for reduced rates, and if he has not, should at once write the secretary of the show to that effect, in order that he may enquire into and have the arrangements made in good time.

A Farmers' Exchange.

The marketing of farm produce so as to obtain the highest available price is always a subject deserving of careful consideration. It is a good thing to be able to grow the very best that the soil can bring forth, but it is also very essential to sell it well. Numerous instances are on record in which producers have banded themselves together for the marketing of their goods, but almost as numerous are the records of their failures. In the Okanagan Valley, B. C., the farmers have been able, through an organization called the Farmers' Exchange, to master most of the difficulties incident to securing the highest market price for the principal products of the farm. This organization began in August, 1903, with headquarters in the town of Armstrong, and to-day it includes in its membership all the leading and intelligent farmers of that district. The object of the Exchange, as set forth in their constitution and by-laws, is the marketing of all kinds of produce grown by its members. Up to the present time, attention has been confined to vegetables, fruit and dairy products—three commodities for which the Valley is rapidly becoming famous. Most of the grain offered for sale is handled by a milling company in the town, which is also owned and controlled by the farmers of the district.

To become a member of the Exchange, each farmer was required to pay ten dollars, and also give his note for forty, payable at the call of the management. The purpose of the latter was to enable the manager to obtain sufficient money from the bank to pay cash according as goods were delivered. So far, the notes have not been

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required to be paid, and the Exchange has considerable money to its credit in the bank.

In receiving goods for shipment, considerable care is exercised in not allowing anything to enter a car that is not in good condition. In this respect, the manager is no respecter of persons, being quite as ready to refuse the goods of a member of the executive committee, of which there are five, as of any other person claiming membership. In setting the price of an article, the highest figure is given that it is considered will leave sufficient margin to cover expenses. No effort is made to accumulate a large reserve fund, but when anything has been shipped at a loss, owing to deterioration in quality, not the fault of the management, the member who sold it is held responsible.

When a member of the editorial staff of the "Farmer's Advocate" visited Armstrong and district a short time ago, he found the farmers exceedingly well satisfied with the Exchange and its management. Before its institution, much of the goods now sold for cash were traded out at the stores at a comparatively small price. This was due to the fact that the storekeepers in the town had not the facilities for handling the produce of the district equal to those which the Exchange now enjoys. At present, the storekeepers receive mostly cash for their goods, and, having no trouble with such perishable produce as fruit, vegetables and dairy products, their lot is a nappier one than before, and they are friends of the Exchange. The Exchange, too, since it makes a specialty of the sale of certain lines, is able to secure a better market and higher prices than would be obtained by any local trader with less comprehensive operations. In fruit, it pays particular attention to packing, and in vegetables and dairy produce a special effort is made to present everything in a way that will appear most attractive to the customer.

While it has been easy on paper to run an Exchange, it is the one just described, it must

not be forgotten that a great deal, in fact, nearly all, depends upon the manager. With a large membership in an exchange, there is sure to be a great deal of local contention. One man with goods a little inferior in quality will not be able to see why his neighbor should receive a cent or two more per pound than he. All kinds of difficulties of this kind are sure to arise where there are many men of many minds and dispositions, so that a great deal of the success realized depends upon the ability of the manager to handle men in a tactful way, as well as his knowledge of business in general.

The Armstrong Farmers' Exchange, should it continue under management as capable as at present, will be a very material factor in assisting to develop one of Canada's most fertile agricultural districts. The amount of produce handled this year will amount to fifty thousand dollars, and of that sum the most intelligent farmers will have a large profit.

Sheep Breeding.

The revival of interest in the sheep-breeding industry which has sprung up during the past few months, as the result of better market prices for wool and mutton, and the consequent increased demand for pure-bred sheep for breeding purposes, has suggested the timeliness of a series of articles, with illustrative cuts, descriptive of the many different recognized breeds of sheep most generally kept in this country. The first of these appears in this number, and others will follow in the succeeding issues of the "Farmer's Advocate." Regarding the origin of the breeds, the only available source of information is the various books which have been written upon the subject. The origin, however, is of secondary importance to the present-day breeder, who is more interested in the fixity of a desirable type, and its ability to reproduce that type with a satisfactory degree of uniformity, and, fortunately, this feature has become so settled in the case of all of the recognized breeds of the day that there is little cause for concern in that regard, all that is required to maintain the distinctive qualities of the breeds being a judicious selection of sires of the best stamp to mate with the flock.

Opportunities.

This is the season when people lay plans for their supply of periodicals for the approaching year. They do not want inferior publications, when the best in the world is available. Now is the time to secure new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine"—a weekly paper for the farm and a beautiful magazine for the home. Read the announcements on the last two cover pages of this issue, giving particulars of how present subscribers can get their own paper free for 1905, a special offer to new subscribers, and an array of premium offers never before equalled.

Stocking Up.

Although the present is always the best time to institute reforms, the present we are in just this month is particularly the best time of the year to buy new breeding stock. The stock that is matured now displays all its virtues and defects, so that one can tell just what he is getting, and need not be gulled. Also, by buying now the birds become accustomed to their new surroundings before the season for laying hatching eggs begins. The profits from the poultry-yard where good stock are kept and intelligent management prevails are sufficient now to warrant more attention being given to the class of stock on hand. For farm poultry, nothing beats a special-purpose strain of a general-purpose breed: good-laying Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons, for instance, are the ideal poultry for the ordinary farmer who sells a few eggs and markets or uses upon his table his surplus stock. For those who want eggs, and nothing else, strains of some other breeds might suit better, but just now let it be remembered is the time for most people to buy some breeding stock, and not wait until spring and take a long chance on a setting of eggs.

We have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for about ten years, and we like it all the better as a weekly.
WM. BRIDGES,
Elgin Co., Ont.

HORSES.

It is a good time now, between this and freezing-up, to get the shoes off the working horses, and so give their feet a rest.

When we see a heavy lorry horse on the hard city streets that has gone wrong in his pins, a short, straight pastern is invariably one of his characteristics. Try to breed for length and obliquity of pasterns.

Shelter, ground oats and good hay for the youngsters now. Keep them gaining, they are worth while.

Cut out sheaves may be a more expensive fodder than most feeders are aware of, but, with this, ground oats, bran and good hay, the horse that will not lay on flesh when at easy work and with proper care, must have something the matter with him inside. Find out how his back teeth are, and he may need a prescription from the veterinarian.

This is the season of scratches, mud, heating foods, unclean stables, etc., which help to cause the trouble which, if not promptly attended to, may develop into grease, canker, or mud fever.

In treating scratches, try to keep the part dry, do not wash any oftener than necessary, and apply lard, vaseline or sweet oil to keep the parts soft. In some cases, if not promptly attended to, an ointment composed of oxide of zinc, one part to eight of lard.

Fall and Winter Care of Weanlings.

In a recent issue we discussed the "weaning of foals," and think that where the act has been carried out according to the methods described, the foal will not have lost flesh or condition. The object should be to keep him in good condition through the fall and winter, as his future and ultimate usefulness depends, to a great extent, upon the care, food and attention he receives the first winter. When, through neglect, want of food, illness, or other causes, he becomes poor and weak during the fall, winter or spring of his first year, it requires the greater part of the following summer to get him in good condition again, and, in the meantime, he has lost the opportunity of development that he should have had, and it is doubtful if he will ever be quite as strong and large as he otherwise would have been. A weanling should not be pampered and over-fed on flesh-producing foods in order to make him big and fat, without the desirable development of bone and muscle. We say he should not "be pampered"; on the other hand, he should not be made to "rough it" too much, with the idea of making him tough and hardy.

He should be housed in a comfortable, well-ventilated, well-lighted, and not too cold a stable. If possible he should be given a box stall, and if there be another weanling to share the stall with him all the better, as colts like company; but the company should be an animal of the same age, and not one a year or two older, in which case the older one will boss the younger, and get more than his share of the food. During the fall he should be housed at nights, and allowed to run in the fields during the day time for exercise and what nourishment he can get. He should be given a feed of chopped oats morning and night, and unless the pasture is good he should also get hay. Well-saved clover hay is certainly the best kind, if it is available, but on no account should clover hay be given unless of first-class quality. So long as the weather remains moderate and grass abounds there is little trouble experienced in keeping him in a good thriving condition, but when the weather becomes severe, the ground is frozen or covered with snow, and hence the supply of grass ceases, he requires more thought and attention. I might say that during the fall, when there is frost at nights, he should not be allowed out on the grass until the frost has disappeared, as frozen grass is very productive of digestive trouble. When he can no longer be turned out and get grass, we should supplement green food as near as possible, and also see that he gets regular exercise. He will, no doubt, take considerable voluntary exercise in his stall, especially if it be a large one, but this is not sufficient for the development of bone and muscle. He should be allowed to run out in the yard or a paddock for a few hours every day that is not too stormy. On days that he will get wet, either with rain or snow, he should not be turned out. He can stand, without injury, a considerable degree of cold so long as he is dry, but wet should be avoided as much as possible. Thus under us to the kind and quantity of food that should be given to foals of this age. We will all agree that whatever is given should be of first-class quality. The cattle may, to a certain extent, be given food of inferior quality, but the experiment should never be tried with horses, principally on account of the danger of affecting the lungs. In my experience, at least, muscle and fat, but in order to afford a certain amount of exercise and supply a substitute

STOCK.

Conditions of Successful Cattle Feeding.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The time is near at hand when stockmen will be thinking of putting the stock in the stables. I am going to give you my opinion on the best animals to put in for feeding. To my mind, there is no animal can surpass for all practical purposes, in the feeding line, the well-graded Short-horn. A large percentage of feeders buy the most of their cattle from farmers who raise stockers to sell. It is very important that all the animals one feeds be as near a uniform type as possible. I like a steer with a fair length of head

for green food, the colt should have a more or less regular supply of bran, linseed and roots. I prefer chopped to whole oats, and in my opinion, with rare exceptions, he should have all he will eat. There are rare cases, where the appetite exceeds the digestive powers, when the amount of grain given must be limited. The chop may be fed dry or damp. I prefer it scalded, by putting a feed in a pail, pouring boiling water on it, covering the pail and allowing it to stand for a few hours and cooling. Chop treated this way is highly relished by the colt, and gives good results. He may be fed this night and morning, and given a dry feed of either chop or whole oats, with a carrot or two at noon. In addition, he should be given a feed of bran, say a quart, with a handful of linseed meal, twice or three times weekly. This gives variety and relish, and with the carrots prevents constipation. He should be given all the hay he will eat three times daily, but should not be given more than he will eat in at most 1½ hours. With colts, as well as with grown horses, it is wasteful and harmful to have food before them all the time. He should have practically nothing between meals, and, of course, should be fed regularly. Under these conditions he has an appetite for each meal, will enjoy it, and receive its full benefit. As regards water, it, of course, should be of good quality, and if arrangements can be made by which there is a constant supply of which he can partake at will, it is better, but where this cannot be arranged he should be given all he will drink three times daily. His stall should be well supplied with bedding, and thoroughly cleaned out at least once weekly. When this is neglected, and the manure allowed to accumulate, it generates heat, which vitiates the air and has an injurious effect upon the feet. The feet should be carefully attended to; they should be examined and cleaned out regularly with a foot hook, and it will be noticed that the growth of horn exceeds the wear, the feet grow quickly, and soon attain an abnormal shape, unless regularly dressed. Neglect in this respect has a tendency to put undue weight on certain tendons and ligaments, which may be followed by more or less deformity, which may permanently impair his usefulness. The feet should be carefully watched and dressed down with a blacksmith's knife and rasp as required, at least every five or six weeks. The feet should thus be kept in as natural a shape as possible. This practice has a twofold advantage; it keeps the feet in proper shape, and at the same time the little animal becomes accustomed to be handled, and hence little trouble is experienced when he reaches the age to be shod. In fact, the foal should be handled a great deal at this age. If not already taught to lead by a halter, he should be taught now; he should also be taught to stand tied. In teaching him this, a halter that he cannot break should be used, and yet one that will not draw tight and injure him. Care should be taken to prevent him pulling on the halter if possible, but if he should pull he should not be able to break it, thereby possibly becoming a confirmed halter puller. In handling him in any way firmness and gentleness should be observed, and if possible a difference of opinion (if we may be allowed to use the word) between the colt and his master should be avoided, but if such should occur the latter should be in a position, by reason of strong appliances and his own skill, to gain the mastery.

"WHIP."

Country People Should Ride.

At this time of year, anyone living near our larger towns can see, every Saturday afternoon, and probably at other times, residents of the city taking a horseback ride into the country, and certain it is that this is one of the most enjoyable pastimes one can indulge in. In the Old Country, one of the chief pleasures of farm life is that of riding, but in Canada the habit does not seem to grow upon the country people, and only the well-to-do in towns can afford it. Apart from the pleasure to be taken out of riding, there are many reasons why it should be practiced more extensively by those who breed and care for horses. It would tend to make better horsemen and horsewomen, to insure the further popularity of a saddle type of horses, give attractiveness and variety to country life, save vehicles, etc. That there is a demand for such outdoor recreation was evidenced by the wild rush a few years ago for bicycles, even by country people, but that fad did not suit the demand, and very soon we may expect to see the popular mind again searching for some new means of recreation, and why not riding? What might not the good effects have been if, instead of investing in wheels a few years ago, young people had developed a fad for horseback riding, and had provided a saddle or two on every farm. It is a pleasurable pastime that is due the youth of the farms by virtue of their positions in life, and everyone would be greatly pleased to see so healthful a recreation become more popular.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is a grand paper, and I could not possibly carry on my farm without it. I am a new beginner and find your valuable paper a great help to me.

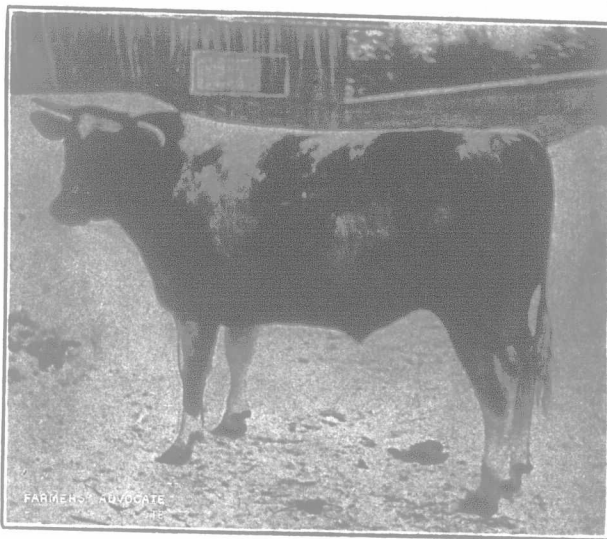
L. M. BEATON.

Commercial Cross, P.E.I.

I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is the best farm journal of the day.

GEORGE WICE.

Thornton, Ont.



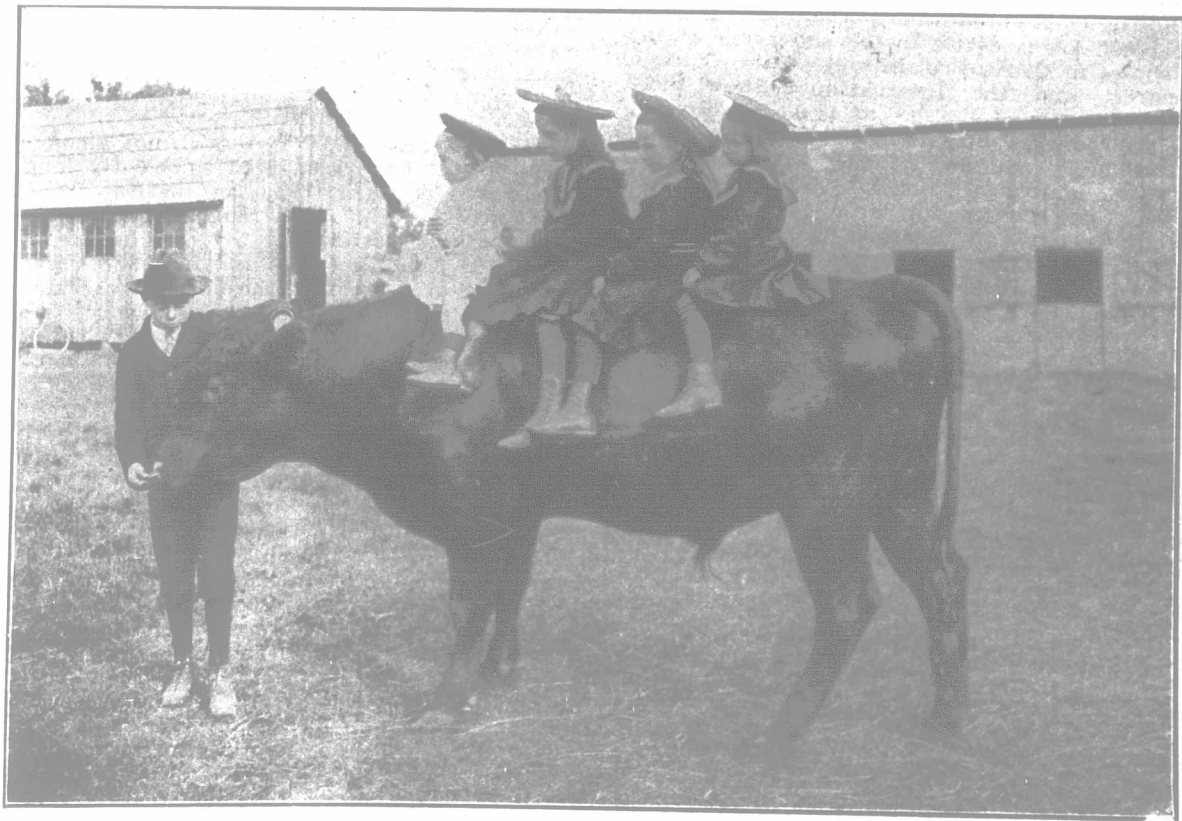
A Good Type of Feeding Steer.

from the horn to the nose, and broad and full between the eyes. I also like a steer that has a mild, full eye, and a good strong jaw, tapering off nicely toward the nose, and have a good-sized nostril. The neck should be a fair length, and strong on the top, which is an indication of a hardy animal. He should have a medium broad shoulder; a deep, full brisket, and a straight back, with the ribs well sprung from the backbone, with deep ribs. The quarters should be a good length, with a deep ham, and good width across the breech, with rounding pin-bones; that is, the pin-bones not too prominent. The legs should be straight, short and well muscled. The animal, when felt by the hand, should have a rich, mellow, loose skin, with a coat of silky hair. I am very partial to color, the roans being my favorites, and then the reds and greys. I would not turn a good white steer out of a bunch, but, to my mind, they are always better doers on grass than in the stable.

The next point is one where there is some reasonable ground for dispute. A large percentage of feeders like to put in steers two and one-half years old, weighing from eleven to twelve hundred pounds. To my mind, there is one point here that appeals very strongly to the thoughtful reader, and it is the kind of feed he has for wintering them. The 2½-year-olds do all right

on the choicest of feed, but steers one year older than the former on rougher feed. The 3½-year-olds should weigh in the neighborhood of eleven hundred and seventy-five to thirteen hundred pounds. I prefer the latter, and have had better results from that age than the younger ones.

I will give you a few practical points regarding the care of the animals. At this time of the year they should be in the stable at nights, and fed a little hay, unless they have plenty of grass and bush shelter; in the latter case, they will be able to stay out until the snow comes. When the animals are put in the stable first, they should be treated with a great deal of consideration. Too much kindness cannot be shown to them from the moment they enter the yard. No dog should be allowed to help to put them in the stable, as nothing I know of will excite animals quicker than a dog, and any tendency to excite them should be avoided, if possible. The person who is going to look after the stock should look after them from the time they are first put in the stable. He should spend a little extra time the first three or four days to show the animals in his treatment of them that he has nothing but kindness, along with good feed, to offer them, that he would not in any case try to wear out the toe of his boot or the end of a stick on them, or the end of his tongue, for that matter. All loud talk should be avoided in the stables. The thoughtful feeder should have feed prepared before the animals are put into the stable. Too many farmers neglect this part, and for the first week or ten days just throw into their mangers what is handiest. This is a great mistake. The greatest consideration should be given to the animals the first week in the food they get, as it is a great change to them; to come off the grass and be put on dry feed. I am a firm believer in feeding steers, either for fattening or running over for the grass, twice a day. I think they do just as well, if not better, than fed three times a day and it is easier on the feeder. The animals seem to eat with greater relish than when fed three times in the day. They should never get more than they will eat up cleanly, yet have plenty to satisfy them. The 3½-year-old steers will get along on rougher food better than the 2½-year-olds will. The latter may grow equally as well, but the former will fatten better. Hence, I think when the quality of feed is taken into consideration there is a little more profit in the three-year-olds. Sulphur should be given liberally the first three months, twice or three times a week, and if your stables are kept clean, with plenty of ventilation for fresh air, you will not be troubled by the animals getting lousy. The passages should be cleaned out every day. If they are running in a loose box, and not too crowded, once a week will do. Now, one of the most important points is the watering of cattle. The time has arrived when the cost of watering in the stable is so small that nearly everyone can have a windmill and tank, and have the stock watered inside. To my mind there is more economy of labor and greater chances of profit. It will cut off nearly one-third of the work, and the stock does a great deal better. Another, very important point is the price the stockers should cost. They should be bought at a price not exceeding four cents to four and one-half cents per pound. Another point which presents itself to me is whether it is most profitable to finish cattle in the



Solving the Transportation Problem.

A Red Polled Bull, owned by J. T. Maynard, Chillwack, B. C. Photo taken at Victoria Exhibition

stable or put them on grass? To finish them, the feeder must be his own judge of this point. Some years it has been more profitable to finish in the stables; other years more money has been made by finishing them on the grass. We have finished a much larger number on the grass than in the stables. The profits are seldom what they should be. The man who feeds a good large number will make more than the man who feeds only a few head. In conclusion, I would say that the whole question of profit resolves itself and centers around the man who is going to take care of the stock. We have too few men whom we can say are expert feeders. The successful feeder I call an expert in the business, who looks after the comfort of every individual animal under his care, and notices at once if an animal is not doing well. Find out the reason, and, with a little extra kindness or a tonic of some kind, keep them all thriving well. For instance, one farmer may grow just about the same number of acres of grain, hay and corn as another, feed only half as many cattle, and get away with all he grew on the farm, and have his cattle in no better condition than his brother farmer who fed about twice as many on about the same amount of feed. In the end, the man who can feed the largest number of cattle on the smallest amount of feed will make the most profit.

Huron Co., Ont.

R. J. McMILLAN.

Choice of Breeds.

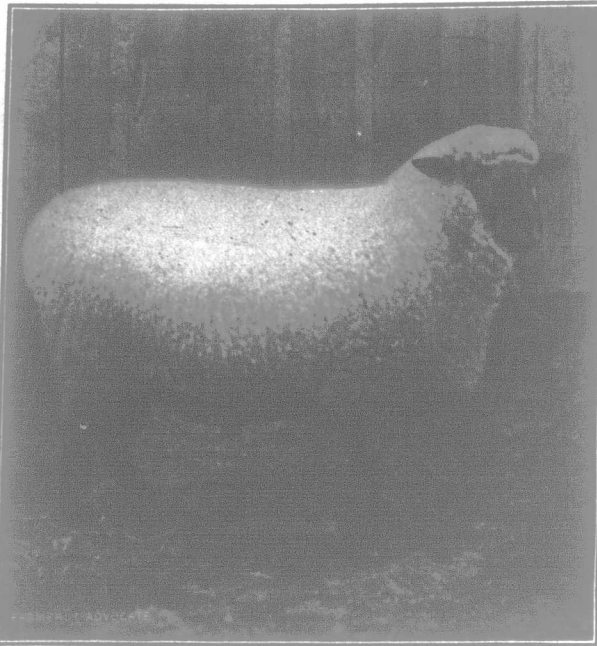
Inquirer writes: I am a young farmer just beginning for myself, and would like to get some pure-bred cattle. Which would be the most profitable to get, the Shorthorns or the Aberdeen-Angus? Please give points of difference and preference between the two breeds. I intend to go into mixed farming.

Both these breeds, as commonly bred at present, are essentially beef breeds, and the preference is largely a question of taste and choice. Good individuals of either breed are well adapted to the profitable production of beef of the best quality, putting on flesh rapidly and smoothly, either while grazing or being stall-fed. The Shorthorns, which were formerly, and are yet, claimed to be a dual-purpose class of cattle—that is, the cows being good milkers, as well as good beef producers—have, as a rule, in the last twenty years at least, been bred mainly for beef-production, though many of the cows are yet good milkers, which may also be truly said of many Aberdeen-Angus cows, although we are not aware that they are claimed to be dual-purpose in the strictest sense of the term. The practice generally followed by breeders of the beef breeds of keeping their animals in high condition from calthood is believed to have a tendency to lessen the milking propensity and to increase the quality of flesh and fat production. For this reason, breeders of the dairy classes avoid feeding their young animals fattening foods, raising the calves on skim milk, and giving them a large proportion of bulky food and plenty of exercise while growing. As to the choice between the two breeds mentioned, it may be said that, judging from the number of herds in this country, Shorthorns are more popular, but the number of breeders keeping this class makes the competition for the sale of surplus stock keen, while the fact that there are comparatively few Aberdeen-Angus herds, their breeding would seem to afford a clearer field for a young man desiring to establish a pure-bred herd. The position taken by Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the show-ring at fat stock shows in Great Britain and at the Chicago stock-yards, and the International Show there where the battle of the breeds is keenly fought, leaves no room to dispute their claim to being first-class beef-producers, as they certainly hold their own against all comers. There is ample room in this country for more good Aberdeen-Angus herds, and an enterprising man, with a fair amount of means and good judgment, may find here a fine field for the exercise of his ambition in founding a first-class herd of this breed.

The Shortage of Wool.

The only explanation of the continued rise in wool values, in the face of indifferent trade, is the shrinkage of supplies. Everywhere the number of sheep has been declining. In the United Kingdom there has been a considerable decline in our flocks, and home-grown wools have in many cases about doubled in value during the last two years. On the Continent of Europe the falling-off has been much more marked, for in the German Empire alone the number of sheep during the last thirty years has fallen from 25,000,000 to 10,000,000. Now statistics are coming to hand which show that in the United States and Canada also, the same process is going on. But, of course, the chief factor in the present position has been the terrible havoc caused amongst the flocks by the late seven consecutive years of drought in Australia. Out of 106,000,000 sheep more than half succumbed, and shipments of wool fell away from about 1,600,000 bales, at which they stood in

1894, to about 1,000,000 bales during the wool year which ended on June 30th last. The effects have been very serious. Scores of thousands of English work-people have been badly hit by this short supply of wool. In Australia, not only have thousands of pastoralists been ruined, but it is estimated that shearers and other station hands last year earned less by half a million sterling than they did ten years ago.—[Manchester Guardian.



A Typical Oxford Down Ram.

Oxford Down Sheep.

The principal recognized breeds of sheep that have been imported to and bred in any considerable numbers in America may be classed as fine-wooled, medium-wooled and coarse-wooled. The first named, including the American Merino, the Delaine Merino and the Rambouillet, are kept mainly on account of the value of their wool for special manufacturing purposes, and have not been at any time popular in Canada, though extensively raised in the United States. The medium or middle woolled breeds are the Southdown, Shropshire, Suffolk, Hampshire and Oxford Downs, and the Dorset. Those coming under the head of coarse-wooled breeds are the Leicester, Lincoln and Cotswold. These, and the middle-wooled breeds, are classed as mutton breeds, as distinguished from the Merinos, which, as stated, are kept principally on account of their fine wool, though when crossed with the mutton breeds the progeny make fairly good mutton-producing animals, while their wool in that case must be listed in a different class from that of the pure-bred Merino. It is but just to state that there are degrees of fineness and coarseness in the fleeces of the middle-wooled and the so-called coarse-wooled breeds, and that in the most carefully bred and managed flocks, fineness and evenness of the quality of the fleece over all parts of the body has, in late years, received much attention and improvement, and that now a fleece showing coarse, hairylike wool on thighs and hips is considered a disqualification, and, in the estimation of a competent judge, discounts the value of the animal for showing and for breeding purposes very considerably.

THE OXFORD DOWNS, though not among the oldest breeds, have been bred sufficiently long to thoroughly fix their type as distinct from all other breeds. The most reliable history of the breed available states that they originated in the County of Oxford, England, in 1833, seventy years ago, in a cross of the finest, neatest Cotswold rams with Hampshire ewes of the type existing in the early part of last century, which were a large, loosely-made class of sheep, that has been greatly improved since that time. In 1859, forty-five years ago, they were first recognized as a pure breed by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and given a place in the prize list of their shows. By careful selection, and the mating of those conforming most nearly to the ideal, a breed was evolved that has gained much popularity, both in England and America, and the Oxfords are now found in nearly every state and kingdom in Europe, in South Africa, Australia, South America, and in every Province in Canada. More than twenty-five thousand Oxford Downs have been recorded in the American pedigree register, the number of breeders numbering over seven hundred, of which more than two hundred are in Canada. The Oxfords are, as a rule, the largest of the middle-wooled breeds, rams weighing at maturity, in good condition, from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred and fifty pounds, while highly-fitted sheep have weighed as high as four hundred pounds or over. Ewes

in good breeding condition, at maturity, weigh two hundred to two hundred and seventy-five pounds. Among their strongest claims to public favor is their hardiness, vigor of constitution and good grazing qualities. They are prolific, regular breeders, and the ewes good milkers, while their flesh ranks high in quality, being abundant in quantity, of medium fineness of grain, and well intermixed. Their wool is coarser than that of any of the other Down breeds, but is also considerably heavier. In well-kept flocks, the average fleece should weigh ten to twelve pounds, unwashed. In general appearance, the Oxford Down is a large, stately looking sheep, moderately low-set, and covered with a heavy fleece of dense wool, standing out at right angles from the body. They have strong bone, good legs and feet, and all the appearance of ruggedness and thrift. The head is of moderate length and width between the ears and between the eyes, well covered with wool over the poll and forehead. The color of the face and legs is generally a little darker than brown. They were called, in 1854, the glory of the county in which they originated, and after half a century has passed they still hold their proud position.

Prospective Situation in Wool.

The September auctions of colonial wools opened in London on September 20th, with net available offerings of only 85,000 bales, as compared with 140,000 bales at the corresponding sales of last year. Of these 85,000 bales, it is estimated that not more than ten per cent. are suitable for America, and as the orders which have already been sent across the water from the United States are sufficient to more than absorb that percentage, it is evident that America's wants are not likely to be satisfied, and that for such wools as we do secure high prices will be paid. The character of the opening indicated that prices are to remain on a high level, for although offerings were not of the best, there was good competition, and, as compared with the closing rates at the July auctions, prices for Merino were quoted at from par to five per cent. advance.

The firm tone which the market in London shows, after the steady advance of the past year, is indicative of the strength of the wool situation generally, and is likely to be reflected in increased confidence on the part of holders of wool here at home. As to our local markets, the demand for wool has continued active and prices are strong. During the past months some large lines of territorial wools have been moved, and there is evidence of some speculation among dealers themselves, especially in scoured wools. The rapidity with which consumers have taken the new wools has resulted in such a material reduction in available supplies that a number of the houses are actually sold out on many kinds and varieties, notably staple Montanas, Oregons, Idahos, and others, and with the large consumption of wool now in progress, and with evidence of a good heavy-weight season, indications are that all desirable wools will be absorbed before the next clip comes on the market. Reports from the goods market was generally satisfactory, and, taken all together, the present situation is considered as being a very strong and sound one, with the outlook encouraging.—[Live-stock World.

The Export Bacon Trade.

What a wide field there is for the extension of our export bacon trade may be gleaned from the last official returns of the importations of bacon into the United Kingdom during the past nine months ending September 30th, which amounted to 4,069,412 cwts. as compared with 3,931,314 cwts. for the same period last year, and 3,872,247 cwts. in 1902. Of this enormous quantity Canada only contributed 621,605 cwts., although the increase of 124,000 cwts. over the shipments of 1903 are very encouraging, and still more so over 1902, the increase being 271,000 cwts. Owing to the large home production in the United Kingdom, and the heavy imports from the United States and Denmark, there have been periods of depression in the market along with declines in values, but these periods have been comparatively of short duration. Regarding these setbacks, London advices say: "That these at times have been trying enough cannot be denied, especially when excessively hot weather awakening suspicions of taint has prevailed; or when the consignments from Denmark have been chiefly made up of thin, half-fed, ill-matured 'sequibby' meats, which have had to be got rid of at a great sacrifice to clear the way for the coming forward of sound, wholesome and desirable parcels, that would be more sure of meeting with a good reception, and so be likely to promote an extended consumption."

There can be no doubt that in the next few years Canadian bacon will occupy a much more extended field in the English market than it does to-day, as it is now well known throughout Great Britain, and as our exports of bacon have almost doubled during the past two years, still greater progress may be looked for in the coming years.—[The Trade Bulletin.

FARM.

Agriculture and Wealth.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The celebrated Benjamin Franklin said: "There seem to be but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth: The first is by war, as the Romans did, in plundering their conquered neighbors—this is robbery; the second by commerce, which is generally cheating; the third by agriculture, the only honest way, wherein man receives a real increase of the seed thrown into the ground, in a kind of continual miracle, wrought by the hand of God in his favor, as a reward for his innocent life and his virtuous industry."

If any reader should be disposed to challenge these statements of Franklin, he is asked to candidly consider them and try to make a mental inventory of the various vocations of man, think of his necessities, and of the means and the sources of their supply; and then say if the picture is overdrawn.

However important the places in the social scale occupied by the various other classes, each is yet dependent for distinctive existence upon the agriculturist. Without him, men in other employments could not have bread to eat. Or, suppose those now engaged in agriculture should cease to produce more than enough food to supply their own wants, it is plain that the other classes would be compelled to leave their chosen pursuits and till the soil to avoid starvation. And, indeed, in primitive conditions of society, such is really the case; each individual directly and literally earns his own bread before he eats it.

The non-producing classes do not furnish an equivalent in kind for the food they eat or the clothes they wear, and thus diminish instead of increasing the material wealth of a nation. True, these may contribute something of intrinsic value. The clergyman imparts moral and religious instruction; the physician ministers to the physical health; the teacher and journalist contribute intellectual food; and other useful callings their respective quota; but it remains true that the chief source of the material wealth of a nation is agriculture. And while the contributions of the other classes are more or less problematic, undefined and indefinable, those of the agriculturist are definite and indispensable. His labors yield real and direct returns, and if he pursues intelligent methods, those returns will generally be ample.

If the subject of labor remuneration were to be thoroughly and impartially investigated, it would undoubtedly appear that in proportion to the amount of education or preparatory training which the average farmer receives, his income is not only more certain but also larger than that of almost any other class.

Many farmers fail to keep accurate accounts of their resources or expenditures—indeed, do not keep accounts at all—hence have a very hazy idea of their business. To illustrate: A certain farmer of my acquaintance remarked with great positiveness, that he could retire to town with his family and live quite comfortably on the rent of his farm—\$300 per year. I am satisfied that a proper account of every item of his living expenses would have shown at least double that amount. So many items of income are overlooked by farmers. Some of these are the products of the orchard and garden, and the income derived from poultry. If accurate farm accounts were kept, these products would be found to aggregate a very considerable amount, in many instances a sum exceeding that named by the farmer as sufficient to maintain his family. Then, again, many farmers still obtain a supply of fuel from the wood lot reserved on their farms, which is often ignored or not sufficiently regarded, but which, nevertheless, constitutes a large source of wealth or of saving in outlay to the farmer.

These are some of the things which should be carefully considered by farmers contemplating retirement or change of vocation. But the principal sources of the farmer's wealth have not been named. I have wished to invite especial attention to items of wealth which are more apt to be disregarded. The more prominent resources are those of the fields, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and the dairy.

From practical experience in general farming and gardening, I would say that the total yearly receipts from a good 100-acre farm should be about \$1,500, or an average of \$15 per acre. In exceptionally favorable seasons a larger income than this should be realized. I am speaking of the income from all sources under good management. It is regrettable that many 100-acre farms, owing to slipshod and careless methods, perhaps do not show half this amount.

Think, however, of the vastness and importance of the agricultural wealth—actual and possible—of a nation like ours?

It may be objected that agriculture is not the only source of material wealth; there is the wealth of the ocean, seas and lakes (fisheries), also the wealth of mines and of forests. These are natural resources, and the fish in their native element, the minerals of the earth, and the timber of the forests exist as God created them, without any agency of man. But in their native and crude state they are valueless in a commercial sense. They receive their value from labor. We speak of commerce as a source of wealth; but on what do the mechanics live while constructing the ships or the railway trains which transport the marine elements of wealth, or those of the mine and the forest? On what do the thousands of workmen sub-

sist while securing and shaping these crude products? On bread made from the farmer's flour, and beef and pork which the farmer produces and sends to market. The raw materials of commerce are comparatively of little value. The value of steel is said to be augmented more than a thousand per cent. when fashioned into the mainspring of the watch. Think also of its increased value when converted into fine cutlery or surgical instruments. Much the same may be said in regard to the rarer metals, as gold and silver. Hence, it is evident that the merchant derives his profit not from the raw materials, but from the finished products of the workmen and the artists; and these in turn receive their sustenance from the hand of the agriculturist.

Thus it is apparent that the diversified trades and professions could not exist but for the surplus earnings of the farmer over and above his own necessities; hence the proud pre-eminence of agriculture over all other sciences and all other industries, that it commands the wealth of the world and determines the social condition of nations. W. J. WAY.
Kent Co., Ont.

The Cultivation of the Sugar Beet.

Simon B. Heist, the proprietor of "Mount Maple Farm," who, as seen in the accompanying engraving, is just leaving to deliver the front load of sugar beets, is a typical Canadian farmer. Coming into possession of Mount Maple Farm, the old homestead of his father, Simon, who migrated from Germany and settled in Waterloo County in 1832, when all was a dense forest, cleared the land, improved the farm, and built the splendid barns and house that he and his almost grown-up family now enjoy. Ambition, courage, industry, frugality and thoughtfulness are the elements characteristic of the fathers and mothers who live in the enjoyment of plenty on our best Canadian farms. Typical of this class, he has been a real success in life, and now, though passing the prime of life, is a staying-power of influence greatly needed among the too much college-bred Canadian youth of to-day.

In the 1901 Government tests of the cultivation of sugar beets in the Province of Ontario, Mr. Heist cultivated one of the twenty-five plots sown in the county of Waterloo, and ever since has continued to cultivate from six to ten acres annually for the sugar factory at Berlin. His knowledge of the crop, therefore, is valuable, being based on experience.

As has become general, his method of harvesting is by the use of the beet-puller, to loosen the beets in the ground, and the table upon which the beets are thrown and topped. Although living six miles from the factory, it is his practice to deliver, daily, four large loads of over two tons each, with two broad-tired wagons.

My beet field, says Mr. Heist, is now my only summer-fallow, and with this crop my land is cleaned as perfectly as if summer-fallowed. I do not keep account in actual figures of the cost and profit of my farm crops, but my beet crop is the most profitable crop to me. It is a direct cash producer. Should I hire everything, and charge rent on land, and pay for my teaming, there would be a profit in cash, and my land is left in better condition than if summer-fallowed.

Farming, in all its branches, where practiced with success, is progressive, and undergoes, year by year, important changes. It is also extremely varied in different districts, sections and localities, resulting from variations in climate, soils, markets, etc. The successful farmer to-day is he who is shrewd to perceive the lines along which, in his location, with his surroundings and opportunities, he can apply his forces to the best advantage.

New branches in farming are continuously being emphasized and developed as varied and changing conditions give rise to them. Modern

dairying, the silo, and the bacon hog, are examples. Successes and failures alike are experienced, as correct and incorrect principles are observed. So it is in the beet-sugar industry, and the cultivation of the sugar beet, in which there is the right way and the wrong way. In proportion as the farmer is practical, success will follow, and substantial benefits will result to the individual and to the community in this as in other branches of agriculture to which our soil and climate are adapted.

Harrowing Spring Crops.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In talking agriculture with a friend who had had some experience in England, he told me the first year he came to this country he advised his uncle, with whom he was staying, to harrow his barley ground. This was after the crop was well up. With great reluctance, the uncle, who had never seen such a thing done, consented. With good solid iron harrows the barley was harrowed. Much of it was torn out, but the balance began to show wonderful growth, assuming a very dark green. The crop was thin somewhat on the ground, but the straw grew tall, and the heads lengthened out beyond anything seen in barley before. When threshed, the yield was fifty-five bushels to the acre. Would you advise farmers in such doings? Can any of your readers give any experience in harrowing spring grain? I have frequently harrowed fall wheat in the spring, but no spring crops. I have a mind, all being well, to try it next spring. My own crop of barley this year was forty-four bushels to the acre, but if I can add ten bushels more by harrowing, why not try it?

Do you approve of rolling crop immediately after sowing, or when well above the ground, or not at all? I find opinion is divided on this point.

Lambton Co., Ont.

[Note.—If after sowing the seed in spring the land gets run together and packed solid by heavy rains, causing baking of the surface when dried by sun and wind, harrowing may often be done with excellent results in the case of any spring grain. It is well to harrow before the land gets hard, as the moving of the surface will then be more complete. We have seen even a crop of peas greatly benefited by harrowing, where the ground had become packed upon the hilltops, and one would naturally think that crop would suffer from such heroic treatment more than any other. If the moving of the surface soil and the admission of air benefits corn and roots, why not grain as well? The only objection to harrowing barley is that when it has been seeded with clover, the young plants may be destroyed to some extent, but it is a question whether, after all, a larger percentage of the clover may not survive and flourish than in the case of an air-tight seed-bed, and a cramped growth, owing to the packed condition of the surface soil. The principal benefit from rolling is its effect in crushing lumps, thus helping in the fining of the soil, though the compression of the soil particles may hasten germination, providing crusting of the surface does not follow. We believe the best plan is to roll immediately after sowing, and then harrow a few days later, either before or after the blades are above ground. If this treatment is not approved, then we would advise delaying the rolling till the blades are up, when, for the purpose of smoothing the surface for the harvester, it may be done, though, for the improvement of the growth of the crop, we think there is little, if any, benefit derived from rolling.]

I am well pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate," and think you have improved it greatly by changing it to a weekly. Enclosed find my renewal.
Quyon, Que. A. C. DRAPER.



Harvesting Sugar Beets in Western Ontario.

Entomologists in Convention.

Last week the Canadian Entomological Society held its annual meeting in London, Ontario. This association of scientific men and women devotes years of time and infinite patience to the study of insects, that their habits may be known, that remedies may be suggested for the control of injurious forms, and that beneficial species may be fostered. Prof. Lochhead, Entomologist at the Ontario Agricultural College, is president of the Society, and read the President's annual address, in which he accounted for the abnormal development of some species of insects by the unnatural conditions due to excessive production of certain crops under the management of man, and explained that in time the natural order of things, which is a perfect balance between insects and their foes, may be expected to recur, but, in the meantime, something must be done to control the more troublesome forms. At present, the work of the entomologists for the control of insects lay in two particular directions—one, the introduction and encouragement of the growth of parasitic and predaceous forms, and the other, the perfecting of insecticides. As instances of the first method, the Professor noted the success of the introduction of Australian Ladybird beetles into the orchards of California for the control of the cottony cushion scale. Australia is the original home of both the scale and a particular species of Ladybird beetle, but the scale was introduced into America before its predaceous foe, and so gave considerable trouble before the latter was brought over. Similar work is being done by an American entomologist in China, who recently discovered a species of Ladybird beetle that preys upon San Jose scale. This beetle has been introduced into several orchards in America, but, so far, has only been successful in Georgia. Another instance of this kind of work is the introduction of the Guatemala ant into the cotton-fields of Texas to prey upon the cotton-boll weevil. In Guatemala the ant is a desperate enemy of the weevil, but in Texas its introduction has not proved an unqualified success.

In Canada, more attention is paid to improvement of insecticides, and the combination of insecticides and fungicides. This year, near St. Catharines, experiments were carried on to determine the value of adding sal soda to the lime and sulphur wash for scales to obviate the necessity of boiling for two hours the lime and sulphur mixture, and the experiment has proven quite effective this season, but, of course, insects were comparatively easily controlled this year. The proportions were twenty-five pounds of lime, twenty of sulphur, and twelve of sal soda, to forty-five gallons of water. This preparation, without boiling, gave the beautiful amber color that should characterize the lime-and-sulphur wash. In another experiment, caustic soda was used in place of sal soda, in the proportion of thirty pounds of lime, fifteen of sulphur, and five of caustic soda, to forty-five gallons of water, and this proved quite efficient this year. In other districts, arsenite of lime and Bordeaux mixture are becoming quite popular as a spray for fruit trees. In concluding his address, the President said: "Farmers and orchardists are too slow to recognize the importance of insect control. The depredations of insects annually amounts to millions of dollars. Prof. Slingerland, of New York State, estimates the cost of feeding the insects of the State to be greater than the State's educational bill, and if this be true of N. Y., it is equally true of Ontario.

Papers and addresses dealing with insect history for 1904 were necessarily short, as the season just past was not favorable to the development of insect life. Among the forms reported as injurious in Eastern Canada were the Hessian fly, from one district in Wentworth Co., Ont.; some wheat midge near Belleville. Clover midge, although not as prevalent as last year, has been quite largely reported from the Lake Erie counties, and in the district about Lake Simcoe. Of orchard insects, those most prominent this year were the green apple aphid, pear-tree psylla, and plum curculio, and, in some localities near Hamilton, Ont., the apple-leaf sawer is quite common, but is very susceptible to common insecticides. In this same district, the second brood of codling moth is quite active. This year, the plum curculio was again noticed working upon apples. The grape thrip was quite abundant in the Niagara district, but did little harm. Wireworms were bad on tomatoes, and the root maggot more than usually abundant. Growers do not care to take preventive methods to protect cabbages, but rather prefer to replant fifty per cent. of the plants. In the district between Lake Ontario and London, the asparagus beetles were quite prevalent. About Guelph and Berlin, the twelve-spotted was most harmful, while in the Niagara district the steel-blue did most harm. Where poultry have daily access to asparagus-beds they keep the beetles well in check. This year, a weevil attacking strawberries did considerable harm in some parts. The insect, which is about one-tenth of an inch in length, winters as an adult, and appears about the time the strawberry

blooms. The female punctures the bud, but feeds only on pollen. It is recommended to plant principally pistillate varieties, and employ staminate ones for trap crops, where these weevils are troublesome. Borers in ornamental plants and shrubs did considerable harm, and one florist recommended slitting the stalks, killing the borer and binding up the wound. Millers in some parts call attention to the presence of the cheese mite in flour, but no tested remedy could be recommended.

The Society were favored this year with a visit from Prof. Wickham, of Iowa City, Ia., who took part in the proceedings of the regular sessions, and also gave an illustrated lecture on the Great Basin (that desert region lying between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada Mountains) and its entomological features.

Mr. T. N. Willing, of Regina, Chief Weed Inspector for the Northwest Territories, was present and gave an address on the work against noxious weeds and insects in the Northwest. The stand taken by the Territorial Government against weeds has had a most beneficial effect, and the people appear to be willing to co-operate with the weed inspectors to destroy the more noxious forms of weeds. In some cases inspectors order whole large areas to be plowed up for the general good of the country. No compensation is given. Dr. Fletcher, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was present, and contributed several papers of a scientific and technical nature, and, as well, contributed largely to the discussions upon practical subjects, such as the perfecting of the lime-sulphur wash and the control of injurious forms.

Officers for the ensuing year are: President—J. D. Evans, Trenton; Vice-president—Dr. J. Fletcher, Ottawa; (secretary and treasurer not yet elected). Directors: For Division 1, C. H. Young, Hurdman's Bridge; 2, C. E. Grant, Orillia; 3, J. B. Williams, Toronto; 4, Geo. E. Fisher, Burlington; 5, S. B. McCready, London. Librarian and Curator—Rev. Dr. Bethune, London. Editor Canadian Entomologist—Dr. Bethune. Editing Committee—Dr. J. Fletcher, Ottawa; Messrs. H. H. Lyman, Montreal; J. D. Evans, Trenton; Prof. Wm. Lochhead, Guelph; Geo. E. Fisher, Burlington; J. B. Williams, Toronto.

Climatic Changes Through Forest Destruction.

By Anna L. Jack.

Anyone living for many years in the same place, and watching the gradual destruction of forest trees, on Indian and other land, cannot fail to notice the changed condition of climate from that cause. Fifty years ago the country was sheltered by the "forest primeval," and tender plants lived in the ground where now the cutting blasts of a wind-swept country cause them to succumb to its icy breath.

It is strange how many people are willing to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg," and in the matter of forest trees do not understand the full meaning of their value as a moderator of summer heat and winter cold, or the great influence that forestry exerts upon our watercourses.

Legislature, that interferes with many unnecessary affairs, enacts no laws stringent enough regarding forest protection, and the carelessly thrown match or deserted camp-fire do their part in the work of destruction, ably seconded by the axeman. Little is done in forest planting in this country, and if it be true that "He who plants a tree plants a hope," there is inspiration and encouragement in the work that should prove an incentive to its prosecution, but we live in an age of moneymaking and grasping for quick returns, and the apple tree is, as a rule, the only one set out; but does not prove the shelter that was found in the grand old elms and spruces and pines that withstood the storms and held back the snow with the quick melting that now follows a thaw, for want of their retaining power. Since timber has had such a money value there has been an indiscriminate slaughter of the grand old trees, and the advent of railroads, with the needs of manufacturers, have stimulated the greed of man, with results little short of disastrous.

The demolition of our forests is largely responsible for the extremes of heat and cold that affect our summer, and the bitter cold winds that sweep over the land in winter, with no wind-break to temper their severity. In proof of this, it has been noticed that the trees on the favorable side of a shelter-belt will frequently blossom full while those on the opposite side are killed, and it is known that apple trees considered hardy fifty years ago do not thrive to-day in the same location, while the protection of the forest often saved the crop from late spring frost. So much has the climate changed that the spring freshets have become more dangerous. When the forest existed all through this unexplored and primeval country it stayed the wind from sweeping away the fallen foliage, and the leaf mulch prevented the land from becoming too compact, while the soil slowly absorbed the moisture. For the snow melted slowly, and in such river regions as this it did not come with a sudden rush as now, when there is nothing to stay its course, and a flood is the consequence, followed by drying winds and heat before the land can be got into proper condition for planting. But it is not easy to prove to the man who can sell his timber, that he should sacrifice his

greed or his need for money to benefit a community, so the work of destruction goes on, and the trees the God of all nature planted to be a heritage through generations, are sacrificed to the vandals who do not look to or care for the consequences.

Cherish the forest. If it has been cut over let it be attended to; the underbrush and young growth trimmed into shape, cattle kept out, and a chance given it once more to grow into beauty and usefulness, to be a blessing to the present and to future generations. No crop can give such pleasure, or be more appreciated, for the forest tree is a protector and friend.

"Summer or winter, day or night,
The woods are ever a new delight,
They give us health, and make us strong,
Such wonderful balm to them belong."

Hogs in the Orchard.

A reader says: "I have a young orchard, set out three years last spring. It is now seeded to red clover, and I would like to know what you think of the plan of pasturing it with hogs. I have other land convenient to hogpen, and wish to arrange pasture for the swine. This year, the quick curing of clover was a great success. We put away twenty loads of eight acres, and it is keeping fine. This is the third year we have cured clover this way. Would it make good feed for hogs?"

The great objection to letting the hogs have the run of an orchard so young as this is that they may destroy many of the trees by tearing up the roots, by chewing off the bark, or by rubbing the trees out of position. We would rather be on the safe side, and crop the orchard a few years longer, until the bark on the trees got thicker and the roots firmer fastened in the ground. It would be a good plan to plow up the clover next fall, and prepare the land for roots, corn or peas, and continue cropping, with frequent introductions of clover, roots, etc.

The cured clover is one of the best things to feed hogs. It is best fed after being passed through a cutting-box, and mixed with a mixture of ground grains, fed wet. The neglect to feed some kind of bulky food to growing hogs accounts for many failures in hog-raising. A little experience teaches how much is best for such stock, and after once being used, a good feeder will not willingly be without bulky food for his hogs. Our correspondent is fortunate in the handling of his clover. No doubt, he gives every attention to details.

Applying Ashes.

Which would be the most profitable place to use wood ashes, on land sown to mangolds, turnips, corn, peas, or oats? The land is inclined to be heavy, but is quite loamy. In what quantity would you advise the ashes to be used?

FARMER.

Ans.—No one can tell off-hand which crop would return the greatest profit from the application of ashes, and, besides, that is but one consideration. There are cases where crops are absolutely in need of ashes, but which by their very nature would not return as large a profit for the expenditure of fertilizer as would some other crop not so much in need of an application. A good way to tell whether or not a plot requires the potash of ashes or the phosphoric acid of some other class of fertilizer is to notice the character of the crop previously grown. It is generally safe guessing that when a soil possesses an excess of nitrogen, as shown by too rank a growth of straw or tops, the condition would be improved by an addition of mineral matter, but, of course, whether potash or phosphoric acid would do most good can only be correctly ascertained by experiment. Perhaps the best way to apply ashes is to mix them with the manure when it is accumulating in the yard or stable, and spread them on with it, but this means that the excess of nitrogen in barn-yard manure will be partly neutralized by the presence of potash. In the general run of farm operations, oats would follow roots or corn, and peas would follow sod, in which case the manure would be put on less fertile land, to be worked up for roots, and perhaps this would be as good a place as any to put the ashes. From fifty to one hundred pounds per acre would be a fair amount to apply.

Best He Has Seen.

Enclosed please find \$1.50, in payment of my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I may add that I use the paper the best that I have seen of, and as it is full of valuable information.

Signed, G. H. JAS. H. MacLELLAND.

Please find enclosed one dollar and fifty cents, for which send the "Farmer's Advocate" to Mr. Robert Potter, Canada, and send me the knife as a premium. I received the knife, and like it very much. I am writing to you to get some more subscribers.

Cecil Brethet.

Mutual Helpfulness.

Now that suitable domestic help is so hard to secure in the farmhouse, as well as in city homes, the thought occurs, cannot the members of the family, by a little thoughtful helpfulness, often lighten the labors of each other, and especially of the wife and mother, or the daughter and sister in charge of the housekeeping, on whom the weight of the work of the house, with its many cares and calls, sometimes bears heavily. Do we ever stop to think of the multifarious duties that lie every day in the way of the faithful and, generally, uncomplaining farm housekeeper, the cooking and preparation of three meals a day for a family, on schedule time, the weary washing of the same dishes three times every day in the year, and in a lifetime of years; the sweeping and dusting of rooms; the making of beds; making, mending, washing and ironing of clothes; the care of milk; the churning; the making of bread and butter; and, too often, the milking of cows, the carrying of heavy pails of milk; the pumping and carrying of water; the feeding of chickens; and, in most cases, the care of a family of young children, to be washed and dressed, the school lunch prepared, and all these, with many other things "too numerous to mention," as the auctioneers say in their handbills, to be performed every day by one pair of hands. When we think of it all, who with a heart of feeling does not regard the patient worker with sympathy and a desire to lend a helping hand, and a word of commendation when and where the opportunity occurs. Yet, too often, we fear, her work is regarded as a matter of course, no word of thanks or encouragement being spoken, and sometimes complaint made that things are not as they should be. It is true that in most homes where hired help is not kept, or cannot be had, there are daughters who help the mother with the work of the house; but as they must have schooling, the mother, ever thoughtful of the welfare of her children, will make sacrifices of her own strength to give them the advantages of education and accomplishment, and when their school days end, it is not unusual that they leave home to take up some employment by which to earn an independent living.

The thought that inspired the penning of this article was that if each member of the family would study to lend a helping hand now and again to the mother, sister or daughter who has charge of the housekeeping, her work might often be lightened and her life cheered, without any sacrifice worth mentioning on the part of the helper. It is a small thing for a man to do when going to the house, and passing by the woodpile, to carry in an armful of wood, or when going to supper to carry in a pail of milk, or to pump and bring in a pail of water, but it lightens by so much the work of the housekeeper, and will be duly appreciated. These are but a few things among many that might be mentioned in which helpfulness might be afforded. We know there are times when the men on the farm have to work hard, and are tired when the noon hour arrives, or at the end of the day, and there is then a valid excuse for their seeking rest, but it is not always so. There are some kinds of field work that are not tiring, and there are times when the men are not pressed with work, and might well

give a little time and help to the women who do so much for their comfort. Do they ever think what a relief it would be if, instead of sitting around the stove after supper, they would give a hand with the washing of the dishes, which the weary woman who has been on her feet all day must wash and wipe alone, the same old dishes, it may be, that she has washed three times a day for three hundred and sixty-five days in thirty or forty years, until the patterns of their colored designs have become photographed upon her brain, and, perchance, stare her in the face in her dreams. We know that, in most cases, the failure to take advantage of these opportunities for helpfulness are not the result of unkindness or indifference, but to the want of thought, and while this fact is some comfort to the wife or mother or sister, it should not be considered a justification of the husband or son or brother, or even for the hired man who has a heart of kindness or even a proper appreciation of the homely adage, "One good turn deserves another." One might easily enlarge upon this subject by suggesting when improvements are being considered for the convenience and saving of labor of the men on the farm, to give a little thought to lightening the work in the house by providing a water supply in the kitchen and bath-room, which would save many steps, economizing time and labor. Many farmers erect windmills and tanks for supplying water to their cattle in their stalls, and to save themselves or the hired man the labor of pumping, but seem to never think that, by a little additional expense, the wife or daughter, who ought to be as dear to him as his cattle or his own life, might share in these improvements and conveniences, yet many farmers, even in these days, when building a new house, make no provision for furnace heating or a bath-room, while they are quite willing to give good space to a parlor to be shut up and used only on special occasions, while the family must live in the kitchen to save fuel and coal oil. These things, we know, are not done or left undone from a spirit of meanness or of parsimony, in many instances, but, as we have said before, from thoughtlessness, but the mistake is there, all the same, and there should be some comfort in the thought that while we live "it is never too late to mend."

Soil Inoculation for the Legumes.

1. For many years we carried on experiments with cultures prepared in Germany, publishing the results in the Experimental Farms Reports. Although in certain instances it was found that the cultures favored the growth of the legumes—clover, beans, etc.—there was not sufficient evidence to justify us in recommending it for general use. The culture was found susceptible to light and heat, and under the best conditions of preservation its vitality could only be guaranteed for six weeks from the date of its preparation. It was felt that the matter was still in the experimental stage, and for the reason just stated it was not desirable to make any general distribution of the culture.

Since these experiments were made, the preparation of the culture, known as Nitragin, has been discontinued, owing, we presume, to lack of sufficient demand for the preparation.

2. We found, at all events in Ontario and the East-

ern Provinces, that failures to obtain a good catch of clover were due rather to deficiency of moisture, or an unsuitable mechanical condition of the soil, than to the absence of nitrogen-assimilating germs. The general though probably not universal presence of root nodules on the clover in Ontario and the East lead us to believe that special means for inoculation were not necessary, save, perhaps, in exceptional instances in the aforementioned provinces. It was due to these facts, we consider, that there has been no general demand for inoculating material.

3. Further, it has been shown that soil taken from a field growing a good crop of clover can be used as effectively for inoculating as the prepared culture, and such soil is not difficult to obtain in all the Provinces, save, perhaps, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Directions for using such soil have from time to time been issued by us.

With regard to the new preparation made in the laboratories at Washington, D. C., which it is claimed is more potent and more stable than the culture hitherto made in Germany, I would say that we are this year making experiments with cultures for clover and alfalfa obtained from Washington, and trust to be in a position to report upon them shortly.

Our experience and observation has shown that the necessity for inoculation is not so great as was at one time thought. We are led to believe that the existence of the bacteria that serve to fix the nitrogen in the legume is by no means restricted to small or isolated areas. In my recent tour through British Columbia I found these organisms present upon every root of clover examined, and I took especial care to obtain information upon this matter in all the agricultural districts I visited. The same stands true alike for the irrigated soils of the dry belt (Nicola and Okanagan Valleys), as well as for the Lower Fraser and the coast soils. The luxurious crops of clover observable in British Columbia almost everywhere this year convinced me that inoculation was not at all necessary in that Province.

My impression is that the severity of the winter, lack of sufficient moisture, and an uncongenial condition of the soil, or poor seed, will be found to militate more against successful clover-growing than any supposed lack of the nodule bacteria, though I would not say that artificial inoculation would not be advantageous in certain districts.

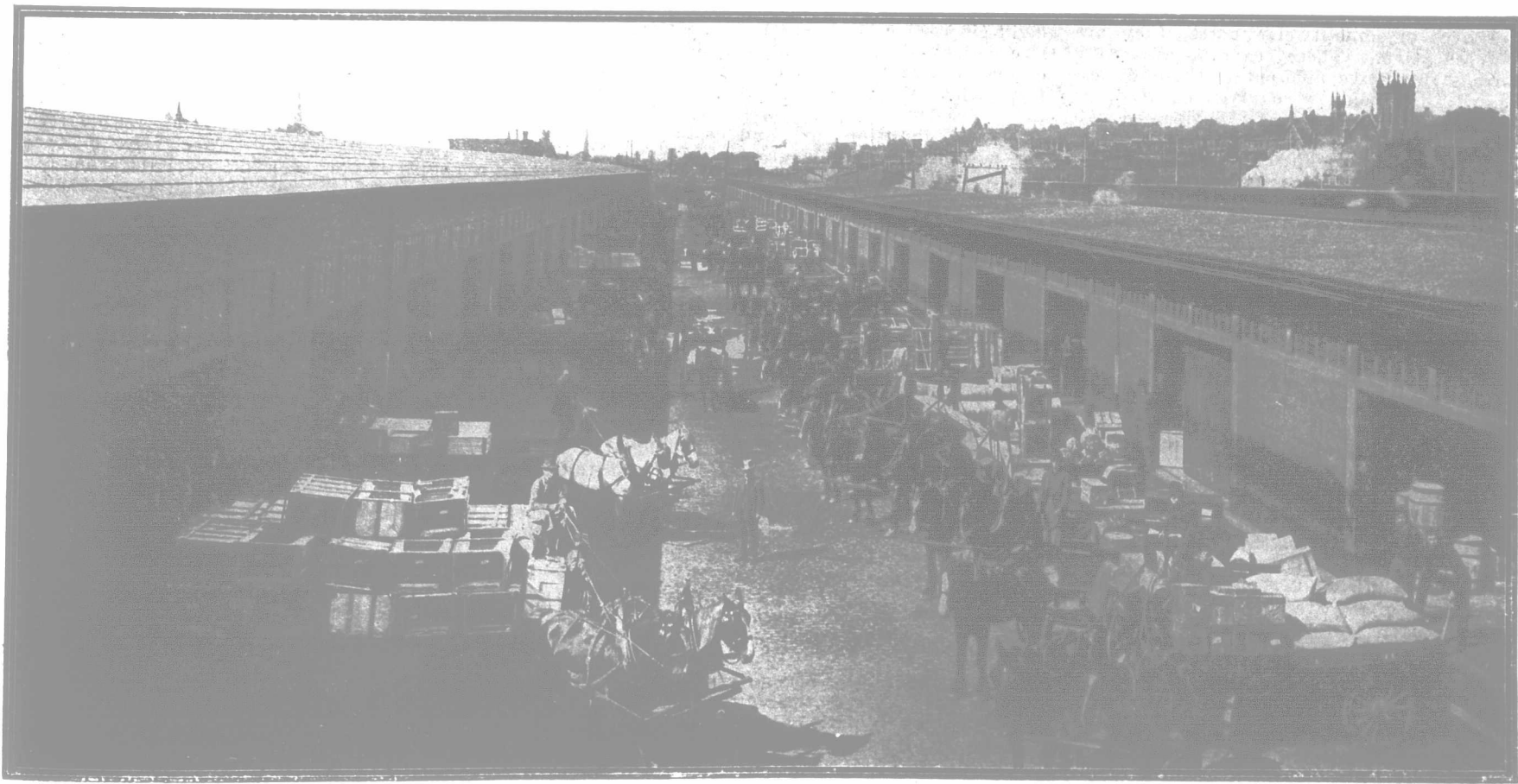
It would seem from enquiries received lately from farmers that there is an impression abroad that the benefit to be derived from the nitrogen-fixing bacteria can be obtained directly from inoculation of the soil, i. e., without the agency of the clover crop. This is, of course, erroneous. It is only through the growth of the clover (or other legume) and the subsequent decay in the soil of its roots (or whole plant) that the soil is enriched in humus and nitrogen. It is obvious, therefore, that where clover grows luxuriantly inoculation is unnecessary.

FRANK T. SHUTT.

Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

Premiums Appreciated.

I received the premium for the new subscriber I sent you, the harmonica and microscope. They are good value for my trouble. I will try and get more if I can. With thanks. JOHN J. McDONALD. Glengarry, Ont.



Freight Terminus of the Grand Trunk System, Montreal, Quebec.

The Barnyard, and Barnyard Manure.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As usual in the fall, we have weather that is most conducive to filthy conditions in the barnyard, and this fact prompts me to suggest a means of permanent improvement, such as we installed some years ago in our yards. After several years of use, the portion of the yard where the manure is piled became much lower than the surrounding levels, and naturally became a basin to receive the water that fell on the land above, as well as that that came off the roof of the barn. To improve matters, we first cleaned out and repaired the eavetroughs, and extended them to the farther side of the barnyard, where they discharged into a drain, the water not being needed for stock or other purposes. After this we scraped the soft, loose earth off the surface of the yard, and then covered it over with field stone, until the surface was above the level of the surrounding land. Over this we then spread sand, until all the crevices were filled, and added more sand where it was necessary to keep the surface smooth. All this, of course, required considerable time, but the slack time just when the first sleighing came was utilized to get the material at hand.

In the center of the yard, where the manure is most conveniently piled, extra care was taken to make the bottom close, so as to prevent as much as possible the liquid manure leaking away. It was about this time we began applying green manure to the fields. Our method was to allow about two weeks' manure from forty cattle and ten horses to accumulate in a compact pile, and then to draw it out to the fields, and spread it directly upon the land intended for roots and corn, or for barley, and by this means the barnyard was always kept clean and traversable. There is a little care required in order to keep a pile of manure in the best condition during the cold winter months, for when the stables are cleaned out with a barrow, and the barrowloads dumped into the pile, the top of the heap will be uneven, and each day's manure soon freezes up, instead of beginning to ferment, as it should, for a short period before being applied. However, we soon learned that by keeping the manure in a compact pile, and by leveling it off each day, we got about the right amount of fermentation in two weeks, and the manure handled as easily as such a commodity possibly can. This point of keeping the pile level, and the horse and cattle manure well mixed, I would like to impress upon your readers, for in the observance of this rule, we believe, depends very largely the success of winter application of manure. NORTHERNER. Simcoe Co., Ont.

Fertility in Beet Leaves.

A writer in a European journal summarizes the results of experiments conducted in Germany to determine the relative value of sugar-beet leaves as manure, and, in substance, says:

"Until recently the quantity of beet leaves produced by a crop was not fully appreciated nor their excellent fertilizing qualities known. But experiments made at the Lauchstaedt farm of the Halle (Germany) Experiment Station have thrown a new light on these points. As these experiments were carried on for a term of three years, and on an area of some twelve acres, they are fairly representative. These experiments were carried through with five different methods of fertilization. All the fields were given equal doses of potash and phosphates before planting, enough to insure a perfect development of the plants. Two fields received, in addition, green fertilizer and stable manure. Two other fields received four weights of nitrate of soda. One hectare of this experimental land (2.47 acres) received the following quantities of fertilizer during the three years:

Kind of Fertilizer.	Fresh Leaves.		Phosphoric	
	Cwt.	Nitrogen. Cwt.	Acid. Cwt.	Potash. Cwt.
Mineral fertilizer and nitrate	275.9	81.76	22.63	100.89
Green fertilizer and nitrate	327.9	106.24	26.72	118.86
Stable manure and nitrate	389.6	116.10	32.32	132.40
Averages	331.1	101.37	27.24	117.38

These figures clearly and definitely show the important role played by the leaves in this fertilization. The quantity of nitrogen contained in the leaves harvested from 2.47 acres corresponds to 6½ centweights of nitrate of soda. The weight of the potash taken from the soil by the leaves is still greater; it exceeds 117 kilograms, equal to 234 kilograms of potassium chloride, or potassium sulphate of 50 per cent. The smallest quantity of any substance taken by the leaves from the soil is that of phosphoric acid. It amounts to about the same volume as that taken by cereals. The beet leaves have, therefore, mainly an interest for the grower as carriers of nitrogen. Nitrogen costs three times more in the form of

nitrate of soda than potash or phosphoric acid. In order to test the fertilizing value of the beet leaves, one of the experimental fields was completely stripped of the leaves, while another field was covered with them, whereupon they were plowed under. Then these two fields were sown to oats and received the same amount of cultivation. The two crops were carefully harvested and weighed separately. The result was as follows: The field fertilized with beet leaves yielded 35.93 metric centweights of grain and 47.64 metric centweights of straw per hectare; the field fertilized without beet leaves yielded 28.38 metric centweights of grain and 38.05 metric centweights of straw per hectare. Thus the beet leaves were responsible for an increase of 7.55 metric centweights of grain and 9.59 metric centweights of straw per hectare. In other words, fertilization with green beet leaves is a paying investment."

DAIRY.

The St. Louis Dairy Test.

Following is the average daily record of the cows in the twelfth, and last, ten days of the milking trial or cow demonstration at the World's Fair, St. Louis:

BROWN SWISS.—5 cows; average milk per cow per day, 35 lbs.; butter-fat produced per cow per day, 1.42 lbs.; fat composite sample, per cent., 3.86; solids not fat, per cow per day, 3.38.

HOLSTEINS.—15 cows; milk per day, 50.02 lbs.; butter-fat, 1.73 lbs.; per cent. 3.45; solids not fat, 4.12 lbs.

JERSEYS.—25 cows; milk per day, 37.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 1.92 lbs.; per cent., 5.11; solids not fat, 3.40 lbs.

SHORTHORNS.—24 cows; milk per day, 32 lbs.; butter-fat, 1.24 lbs.; per cent., 3.78; solids not fat, 2.83 lbs.

Feeding Cows for Milking Trials.

The production of milk having become a staple industry of farming, the breeding of good dairy cows should receive encouragement and liberal support, and there is nothing that will further the object more than carefully conducted milking trials and butter tests. It is impossible to select the best dairy cow from a fair-sized class without testing them, this has been proved over and over again at the shows where prizes are offered for both inspection and test. It is seldom, if ever, that the same beast wins both.

The feeding for quantity and quality of milk needs great skill and attention, although there is nothing more written upon in our live-stock and agricultural papers than the rations for dairy cows, and nothing more valuable than their formula. The safest course to ensure success in a milking trial at a show is to depend only on such foods as can be taken with you, thereby avoiding the possibility of your cow or cows being thrown off their feed by the food provided, just when you want them at their best. As regards cakes and meals, there is probably nothing to equal or surpass one part of best linseed cake to three parts of decorticated cotton cake, with good hay and water ad lib. Commence with four pounds of the mixed cakes per day, increasing to eight or twelve pounds per day, according to the size and appetite of your cow, keeping a watchful eye so as not to sicken or purge. The cake, being rather hard, requires good mastication, and being greatly relished, causes a free flow of saliva, rendering digestion easy and assimilation perfect. Be sure to obtain your cake from a reliable source, with a guarantee of purity. Many competitors feed with mash and other slops, with the result of a large quantity of milk of poor quality, and this is attributed to the food being swallowed too rapidly and not being properly digested. In fact, to overload the stomach defeats your object of obtaining the best results.

The treatment of cows having to travel any distance to shows requires attention. They should be fed sparingly the day previous to the journey, and should only get a little hay and water on the morning before they start. To truck cattle with loaded stomachs upsets their whole systems, and causes the attendant a lot of unnecessary work, but if lightly fed, the animals will stand their journey much better and commence feeding as soon as they reach their destination, and a careful herdsman will see that his charge is not disturbed by every curious passer-by. Quietude is essential to dairy cows. The milking is a most important item, and one upon which success much depends. The cow and her milker should be on the best of terms; in fact, they should be positively fond of each other. The milking should be done so carefully that the cow looks forward to the operation as a relief and comfort. The pace at which the milk should be drawn must be regulated by the cow and not the milker. It is all very well for men to talk about fast or slow milking, but it must be done in accordance with the construction of the udder and

teats. If the latter are large, and the outlet the same, free milking may take place, but if the teats are small and the passage somewhat constricted, it is impossible to force out the milk rapidly without causing the animal pain; therefore, slow milking must be resorted to. Be sure and get the last drop out, "that is often what wins." Don't mind a little chaff from the other milkers, even if you are last to "weigh in."—[Live-stock Journal (British).

Make Dairying Pay.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—With the low prices that have prevailed for dairy produce, especially cheese, during the past summer, no doubt there would be several, especially amongst new beginners, considering that milking cows does not pay. Of course, it has not paid as well this year as some others, and the chances are that a good many will be tempted to go out of the business, and as cows were very high last year, and somewhat cheaper this year, it would entail quite a sacrifice to change business at this time, while, with a little consideration of the subject, it will, I think, be very apparent that there is really no need for alarm. In fact, amongst the older dairymen, the outlook for the future is not discouraging, as those who have been dairying some time, or have given the matter any thought, know that we have always experienced low prices at some time in the cheese business. But there is this about cheese, that low prices make a large consumption, just as high prices decrease the consumption, so that the good ship soon rights itself. Even now we can see a calm voyage ahead, as already prices for cheese have gotten back on a paying basis. There is really no use comparing the profitableness of dairying with other branches of stock-breeding, because there are so many degrees of profitableness in dairying, and so much depends upon how the business is run, and that dairying is very profitable is shown by the prosperity of the country in dairying districts. Fine houses, good barns and the general thrift of the neighborhood all testify to the profitableness of dairying, but as profitable as the business has been there is still very much room for improvement, as all must admit, as better care of the cows and more intelligent breeding would give wonderful results. To show the influence of care of cows alone in production of milk we have remarkably plain incidents of its effect on a broad scale the past summer. Although we have been blessed with a moist summer, and, consequently good pasturage and good feed during the summer here, still the cows have not given as much milk as usual. The shrinkage on the total is great, and our dairymen have not laid to heart the advice of the old dairyman who said: "When prices are low, pull a little harder and a little longer." On the other hand, prices being low, dairymen have not taken the interest in their cows as formerly, which I consider the great cause of the shrinkage in milk. They have thus been losing at both ends—the reduced price and the reduced quantity, and now that prices have attained a higher level, dairymen are not in a position to take advantage of it this year, at least, as the cows allowed to shrink in the early part of the season are not easily brought back to a good flow. It is true that there are some things that detract from the former profitableness of dairying, as labor is now higher than it formerly was, but that is really no obstacle, as we may be thankful that we have a business profitable enough to pay the increased demand in the labor line. That can be more than offset, though, by milking better cows. Take for instance now a cheese factory getting its milk from 600 cows. Those cows do not average over 4,000 lbs. of milk during the milk season. Some people's cows will not average 3,000 lbs., whilst other people's cows will average 6,000 or 7,000 lbs. Now, what man has done, man can do, and as one set of dairymen get 6,000 lbs. of milk from their cows, others should be able to do the same. If they cannot, it is not the fault of dairying, but their fault, and they want to improve at the right place. Now, by having better-bred cows they would get the same quantity of milk from 400 cows averaging 6,000 lbs. a season as they would from 600 cows averaging 4,000 lbs., and when a man gets to 6,000 lbs. he is likely to get up to 8,000 or 10,000 lbs., and that can be easily done, too, by intelligent breeding and feeding.

In regard to this question of labor, what a difference it makes between handling and caring for 400 cows, and getting the same milk as was formerly gotten from 600 cows, as it is just about the same work milking and caring for a 4,000-lb. cow as it is for those that will give 6,000 lbs. To my mind, this is where dairymen need to put their energy in developing dairying cows, in breeding up and feeding up, and although dairying has been profitable in the past it should be much more profitable in the future, and in the meantime it is at least a good living, and there is as much profit in dairying as in any other business.

GEO. RICE.

Septembers are Good Quality.

After visiting a number of wholesale houses in Montreal handling Canadian cheese, Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Inspector for Eastern Ontario, states that the September and October outputs received from Ontario by these houses, and intended chiefly for shipment to Britain, are superior to those of any previous year. The quality is more uniform, and of a higher grade, and this improvement is held to be due, in a large measure, to the systematic instruction which has been carried on in Ontario during the last two years. The chief instructor for Western Ontario, Mr. G. H. Barr, reports the same satisfactory conditions in his district.

POULTRY.

Getting Winter Eggs.

The advisability of having hens lay in winter is unquestioned; many a farmer's wife feels, and with some show of reason so far as she is concerned, that if she could only manage to have her hens lay steadily from October till March, her "fortune would be made." In order to bring about such a happy activity on the part of the hens, however, it must be remembered that especial treatment is required. It is of no use to expect hens that have been doing duty all summer to keep up the record with unflagging zeal throughout the winter too. It is not sufficient to box fifty hens up in a little place just large enough for twenty-five, and stuff them with hot feed, rendered still hotter by the addition of a "little red pepper mixed in"; neither is the idea of turning the fowl loose in the cow-stables, where they will be warm and successful in contaminating the food the cattle eat, an especially brilliant one. In the treatment of hens, as in most other things, especial conditions must be afforded in order that especial results may be obtained, and the first business of the poultry-keeper who would make money out of eggs in winter is to find out just what the conditions of winter egg-production are.

In Journal No. 2, issued by the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, are given some specific instructions as to how the egg-production may be regulated, and for the benefit of our readers we have condensed the matter of the article as below: In the first place, select birds which belong to a winter-laying strain. They need not be of any fancy breed, but must come of a strain which has the peculiarity of proneness to lay in winter. Young hens should be invariably kept, and all over two and a half years old should be persistently weeded out of the flock. Pullets which are expected to begin laying in October should, if they belong to heavy breeds, be hatched in February or March; those belonging to lighter breeds, which mature more quickly, may be hatched in March, April and May.

Housing.—Poultry-houses should be warm, well ventilated and water-proof, and should, if possible, be provided with scratching sheds, in which the fowl should be compelled to scratch for every bit of grain they eat. The litter in the scratching shed, to be of use, should be of a good depth, and composed of short straw, removed frequently enough to keep it clean. When the fowl are thus obliged to work for a living, they are compelled to take the exercise necessary for them, and in this way they also help to keep themselves warm. The poultry-house should, above all things, be kept perfectly dry, and should have plenty of light and sunshine admitted through south windows.

Feeding.—Early in the morning, give the birds a feed of warm, soft mash, made of ground oats or barley meal and middlings, mixed with warm skim milk or hot water. Cooked vegetables may be added to the mixture with advantage. Later in the day, throw a little grain among the litter, and in the evening give a good feed of wheat or oats, for which, in cold weather, barley or Indian corn may be substituted. Keep raw cabbage, turnips or mangels continually before the fowl, in a place where they can peck at it, and, if possible, give a moderate allowance of cooked meat every other day. In place of the meat, freshly-crushed bone, one-half ounce per day for each hen, may be given. Grit, clear water and a dust bath are always necessities.

General Hints.—No male bird should be kept with the laying stock. Nests should be kept scrupulously clean, as clean eggs do not become stale so soon as soiled ones, and the keeping qualities are always much lessened by washing. As eggs are damaged by being kept warm, even for a short time, broody hens should never be allowed to sit upon the nests. Eggs should be collected twice a day, kept in a cool place, and marketed as rapidly as possible. Eggs, when sold, should be graded as large, medium and small, and hens that lay small eggs should be marked, and discarded as soon as possible.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Keeping Apples.

Many conditions aside from varietal characteristics influence the keeping qualities of apples, among which are the soil of the orchard, whether it be in sod or cultivated, weather of growing season, especially the latter part of it, presence or absence of fungi, degree of coloration of fruit, size, ripeness, manner of handling, and kind of storage.

Baldwins grown on sandy or gravelly soil ripen earlier, must be picked earlier, and have a higher color than those grown on clay, but they do not keep so well. Apples grown in sod attain a higher color and keep longer than those grown under clean culture. Ordinarily, apples keep better when the season has been dry, rather than wet, and when the month of October has been cool rather than warm. The character of the weather has much to do with the next factor, presence of fungi, for a warm, moist season is favorable to nearly all the fungous diseases of the apple, and a scabby apple or one infected with any of the rots is a very poor investment for the storage man. Indeed, only prime fruit ordinarily should be stored, for No. 2 fruit not only yields small profit from storage, but it hurts the sale of No. 1 fruit. Overgrown specimens do not keep so well as fruit of ordinary size. Well-colored fruit usually keeps best, but it should not be allowed to remain on the tree so long for the sake of color that it suffers in firmness. For cold storage, fruit should not be so ripe or highly colored as is best for ordinary storage. Greenings are said to hold best in cold storage when

Apples Should be Shipped from Canadian Ports.

The Federal Department of Agriculture calls attention to the mistake some apple shippers make by carrying their export fruit via New York, instead of via Montreal. Boats sailing from the Canadian ports carrying fruit make a special effort to properly ventilate the rooms in which apples are stored, and invariably land their cargoes in better shape than do those loading at New York. By sending via New York, sixpence is saved in ocean transport, but the fruit suffers a much greater deterioration in value for want of ventilation.

Cranberry Culture.

Where wild cranberries will grow, there may the culture of this fruit as a commercial venture be attempted with reasonable hope of success. Primarily the conditions required are a peaty or alluvial soil, in proximity to an ample and easily available water supply, and a situation in which immunity from severe June and September frosts is practically assured. A spruce or cedar swamp on the banks of a stream, where the land is almost on water level, is usually a favorable location. In such a place the first step is to remove all trees and surface vegetation, cutting deep enough to destroy the crowns and roots of all plants that might prove troublesome as weeds. If thick turf covers the ground, it should be removed down to the pure muck. The next step, provided the muck is shallow and the plow will bring to the surface three or more inches of sand, is to plow and level the plot. If the muck is deep, however, the sand will have to be hauled and spread over the top. As the ground will not likely bear the weight of wagons loaded with it, the sand may be run on in wheelbarrows over temporary plank tracks, or the expanse may be flooded in the fall and the sand spread over the ice when it freezes. In either case sand should cover the ground to a uniform depth of three inches.

If there is any tendency for stagnant water to lie on the land it must be thoroughly drained. It is also necessary to build a dam and a culvert, by means of which the plot may be flooded to a depth of 18 inches or two feet at the proper season.

When the surface has been sanded as above, the cuttings may be inserted, care being taken to have them slant the same way. Cuttings are usually from 10 to 15 inches long, and may be obtained about the first of June. If one prefers, however, one may obtain your plants by planting

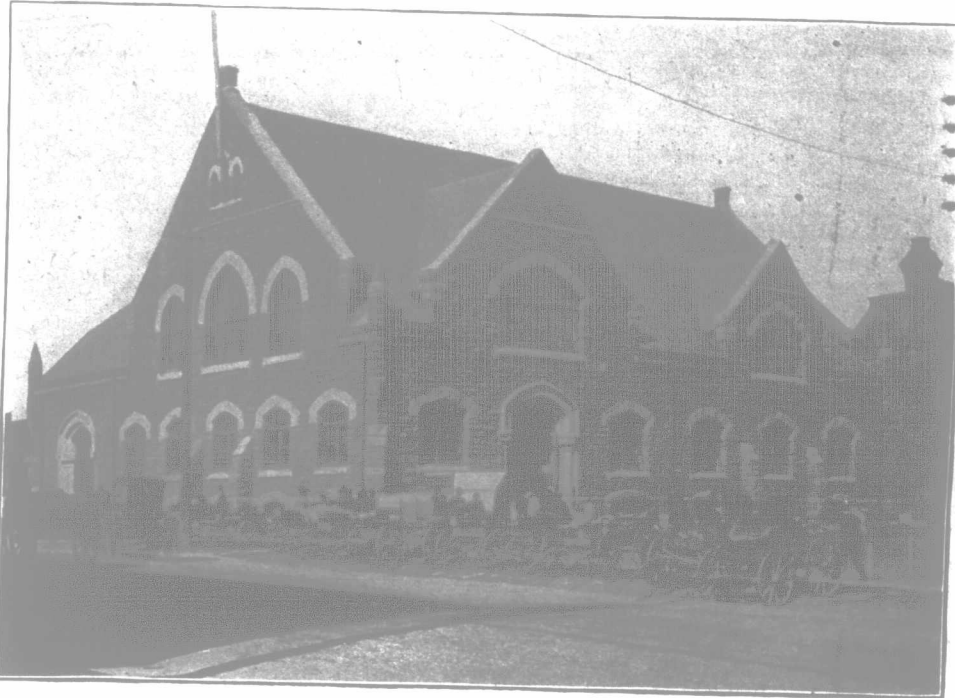
the seeds in flats early in the season, and transplanting to small plots later on. After planting either cuttings or plants in the permanent field, all that is necessary to be done during the summer is to keep grass and weeds pulled up. In November the water should be turned on, and allowed to remain until the middle of May. This flooding is very necessary, both as a protection against winter killing and against various insect pests and fungous diseases; but if, during the winter, a sudden thaw or heavy rain should set in, great care must be taken to run off surplus water if possible, and so prevent heaving of the ice, which is likely to carry the young cranberries out.

On the fourth year the first crop may be harvested. After that the "bog" requires no work except that of picking the berries. Forty barrels per acre is considered a good average, the price ranging from \$6 to \$10 per barrel. As yet in Canada the demand far exceeds the supply, so that it is necessary each year to import large quantities from the United States.

Apples Abroad.

Many persons who do not claim to be of a prophetic turn of mind, yet who are fairly familiar with the apple trade, have declaimed against the prodigal waste of apples this fall, and have maintained that even though the price for export stuff is low now, yet, later on, the best Canadian apples will be in keen demand, and cheaper grades will, consequently, be wanted. Apropos of this question, Mr. J. B. Jackson, the Canadian Commercial Agent at Leeds, England, says in his weekly report:

"Canadian apples are commencing to arrive



New Market House, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Built this year at a cost of over \$50,000, and used as a farmers' market.

the bloom will rub off, leaving the skin smooth and shiny, and the same rule applies less markedly to Baldwins.

Methods of harvesting, packing and handling in transportation have the greatest influence on keeping quality. Handlers of apples sometimes roll barrels of fruit, allowing them to strike against other barrels. This rough handling may bruise the fruit almost to the middle of the barrel. But some varieties are more easily injured by rough handling than are others. Northern Spy is one of the easiest to bruise, and barrels are often found to go down in storage early on this account. Tolman Sweet and Yellow Bellflower are very sensitive to rough handling.

Most storage men believe that apples should go into storage as soon as picked. Others believe that with some varieties it may be well to allow the fruit to lie on straw on the ground for two or three weeks to secure higher color. If any disease be present, the sooner fruit is put into refrigeration the better.

With varieties that ripen very unevenly, like McIntosh, Oldenburg and Fall Pippin, it is probably best to make two or three pickings, so that fruit of fairly uniform ripeness may be stored. It is impossible to give in any brief way the differences which mark varieties, so that topic is not discussed here.

I find your paper of very great value and assistance to me in my work at the Ont. Agr. College, and I am always willing to commend it very highly to all with whom I associate. GEO. E. KNIGHT.

Guelph, Ont.

in Leeds, and are in splendid condition, principally Greenings, retailing in the market here at four cents to six cents per pound. I have been through this district very thoroughly, and have been taking the opinion of the apple men, who have been all over England examining the apple orchards, and with one accord they tell me that the English apple crop, although plentiful, is of a poor quality in general. The best and pick of the English apples will be entirely required for the London trade, and it is the opinion of the best apple men here that the English apples will be almost entirely out of the way within the next six or seven weeks, and that fair prices will be realized for Canadian apples this year.

"Canadian and American apples always sell for more than English-grown apples, unless in special cases and for special varieties. The buyer here wants more color to the apples than is generally found among the English varieties."

Maritime Horticultural Conventions.

The Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association convention will be held at Windsor, on December 7th and 8th; the Prince Edward Island annual convention will take place at Charlottetown, December 21st and 22nd. The Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst, which will come between the two horticultural conventions, on the 12th to the 15th, inclusive, will have a horticultural display similar to that made last year, but on a more extensive scale. A feature of these meetings will be a display of ten varieties of the best commercial apples from each of the Provinces of the Dominion. This work is undertaken by the Fruit Division, and the apples are now being collected and forwarded to Toronto, where they will be placed in cold storage, ready for the Ontario meeting, from November 15th to 19th. From there they will be forwarded in succession to the Maritime meetings. Demonstrations in packing fruit, by members of the staff of the Dominion Fruit Division, also a complete display of the most approved horticultural implements and appliances, will be features of these conventions.

APIARY.

The Toronto Convention.

The dates of the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, to be held in Toronto, are announced for November 15th to 19th. The Ontario Beekeepers' Association will meet in Toronto November 15th, 16th and 17th, and every beekeeper in the Province should attend.

There is nothing worth doing which is not worth doing well, and if bees are worth keeping at all, there is no reason why a man should not look after them, and make something out of them. As the beekeepers and fruit-growers meet at the same time, in all probability the railroad rate will not be over single fare from any part of the Province. Persons attending either convention should secure a first-class single-fare ticket to Toronto, and a standard certificate. With this certificate signed by the secretary of the association, they will be returned, either free, or for one-third single fare, according to the number in attendance at the conventions.

Much useful information, many good pointers, and a great deal of inspiration, are to be gathered at such conventions. You not only listen to addresses by experts, and take part in discussions, but opportunity is given at all the sessions to hand in knotty questions for answer and discussion. Besides this, the out-of-session "conventions" and personal meetings in the hall and at the hotel are very helpful, especially to beginners.

The subjects on the programme nearly all have special reference to the care of bees for the best production of honey, "Producing Extracted Honey," "Foul Brood," "Importance of Queen Bees," "Prevention and Controlling of Swarming with the Heddon Hive," and "The Past Winter's Losses, and the Deductions to be Drawn Therefrom."

On Tuesday evening, November 15th, a joint meeting will be held by members of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association with the members of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association and Provincial Horticultural Societies. It is expected that Dr. Fletcher, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, will address this meeting. It is he who gave such an able address at the O. B. K. A. convention a few years ago on the importance of bees to blossoms. I am sure this Tuesday evening meeting will be of particular interest to members of all the Associations concerned.

Besides the Professors from Guelph and Ottawa who will attend our conventions regularly, and contribute much of interest and value to the meetings, it is expected that the editors of the three leading bee journals of the United States and our own Canadian Bee Journal will be present to take part in the programme. All who are interested in beekeeping should make a special effort to attend. MORLEY PETTIT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Ontario Government has offered to contribute \$100,000 to a hospital, which will be built conditionally in connection with the University of Toronto, for the purpose of helping in the matter of clinical teaching.

The arrest of former Senator Schaumann on the charge of being previously informed as to his son's intention to assassinate Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, has created a great sensation in Finland and Northern Russia.

On October 26th, the airship owned and perfected by Thos. S. Baldwin, of San Francisco, made a successful ascension and flight of ten miles, from St. Louis across the Mississippi. It manoeuvred against the wind and in circles, to the admiration of thousands of spectators.

The petrified body of a woman was recently found in Vermont, and will be preserved in the State Museum at Montpelier. Owing to the formation of the head, which is unlike that of any known people, it is believed to be representative of a race that inhabited America before the Indians.

Arrangements have been made for the building of the first through railway running north and south in the United States. It will run from Duluth, Minn., to Galveston, Texas, with subordinate lines, cover 3,000 miles in all, and will be completed, so it is estimated, in five years.

The Canadian Car Co., with a capital of \$3,000,000, has been organized at Montreal, and will build immense car works, whose capacity will be an output of 55 cars a day. It is understood that the Grand Trunk Pacific Co. has given assurance of large contracts, and it is expected that a large export business will be built up with the mother country and the other colonies.

Admiral Sir John Fisher has been appointed Senior Naval Sea Lord in the British Navy. In this capacity he will have a position of great influence, being chief naval adviser to the Government, and under his supervision extensive plans for the improvement of the navy will be carried out. Admiral Fisher is described as "a strong man, swift of judgment, tenacious of purpose, keen to a degree uncommon in almost any walk of life, save that of money-grubbing."

The Right Hon. John Morley, Privy Councillor, Liberal member of the Imperial Commons, distinguished reformer and English essayist, has been Canada's guest during the past fortnight. At Montreal, McGill University conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him; at Ottawa he was the guest of Lord Minto and the Countess of Minto, and in Toronto he was entertained by Goldwin Smith. Among Mr. Morley's publications his "Life of Gladstone" is, perhaps, the most widely known. He has also written "The Life of Cobden," "The Struggle for National Education," "Edmund Burke," "Oliver Cromwell," "Voltaire," "Rousseau," and "Studies in Literature." He is a trustee of the British Museum, was twice chief secretary for Ireland, and has twice held the position of Cabinet Minister.

The announcement made by Premier Balfour on October 28th, that the dispute in regard to the unhappy North Sea incident has been referred to an International Commission, under the Hague Convention, has met with very general approval, although there are still some extremists among the war party who clamor that Britain has been rash to abate so soon the strenuous, warlike preparations of the past two weeks. Russia has, it is true, expressed the utmost regret over the catastrophe, and has promised immediate compensation, and the punishment of those to whose wretched blundering the unfortunate affair was due; nevertheless there are those who hold that there exists in St. Petersburg a party exceedingly hostile to Great Britain, whose machinations may yet succeed in overthrowing the good work of the present arrangement. In the meantime an exhaustive inquiry is being made, and a British Board of Inquiry in collaboration with a number of Russian officials will make a preliminary investigation, pending the later court of the Hague Commission. Whatever be the issue, the Russians can look forward with little hope to the future of a fleet whose officers have laid themselves open, at so early a stage in their career, to the censure and ridicule which Admiral Rojestvensky and his subordinates have so well deserved. . . . In Manchuria, cannonading is again going on along the Shakhe, while at Port Arthur the situation is becoming desperate, provisions being now reduced to tinned meats and the flesh of horses killed by the shells. There is much sickness among the men, and nearly every building in the town has been razed. Nevertheless, though hope is dead, there seems no disposition on the part of the garrison to capitulate, and General Stuessel has wired to the Czar, "Port Arthur is my grave. I bid you all good-bye forever."

THE FARM BULLETIN.

One hundred thousand emigrants for Canada left Liverpool during the season just closed.

"Managing a farm successfully is more than a business; it is a science and an art."—[Country Gentleman.]

Owing to the unusual lateness of the spring fishing season, the open season for trout and whitefish has been extended from October 31st to November 15th.

Cheshire (Eng.) cheesemakers are complaining of the lowness of the prices, which they attribute to the competition they are up against from Canadian makers.

"Dry floors, dry walls, dry litter, and dry roosting-places are among some of the necessities for success in keeping poultry in winter. We have known hens to be removed from houses that were reasonably comfortable as to warmth, but damp inside, into cold but dry buildings, and do much better at egg-production than they did in the other houses. Dampness creates unhealthy conditions for both men and animals."—[Country Gentleman.]

The best and most convenient way to store away potatoes in the cellar is to get a number of good strong boxes made, which would hold about two bushels of potatoes, and which could be easily handled. They do not require to be made close, and if cracks are left between the sides it is better, as they are not so apt to rot. These boxes are then filled with potatoes, and can be placed in a corner or along the wall, one above the other, and when empty can be taken out of the cellar altogether.—[Zurich Herald.]

Good Roads Movement.—The work of making good roads goes on rapidly in Ontario. Mr. A. W. Campbell, Good Roads Commissioner, in company with the County Council, has recently laid out 160 miles of roads in Victoria Co. These are to be comprised in a county road system, toward the cost of which it is proposed to raise \$90,000, one-third of which, under the Good Roads Act, will be contributed by the Government. The County Council of Wentworth has filed a statement with the department, showing that in the last two years that county has expended \$160,354 on its roads. In Simcoe Co. during the last two years \$200,000 has been expended.

Referring to the subject of teaching agriculture in public schools, the School News, of Chicago, says: "If the elementary instruction in agriculture is to be of any value the children must do some practical work instead of consulting a few pages of some dry book on agriculture. A school garden under the direction of an earnest, enthusiastic teacher will afford an excellent field for training children in experimental and observation work. . . . Our higher institutions of agricultural instruction are discovering much that will be of great value to the future farmer. The problem is how to make this expert knowledge available for the country child. The school experimental garden promises much, if teachers and directors will co-operate with the children."

Forthcoming Stock Sales.

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

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

Nov. 11th—F. Martindale & Son, York, Ont., Shorthorns and Berkshires.

Nov. 15th—J. & E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., Cotswold sheep.

Nov. 16th—John Bright, Myrtle, Ont., Clydesdale fillies and Shorthorns.

Nov. 16th—Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., Shropshire sheep.

Nov. 16th—Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont., Oxford Down sheep.

Nov. 23rd—W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies.

Nov. 22nd—Burns & Sheppard, at The Repository, Toronto, imported Shires.

Nov. 29th to Dec. 2nd—Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns, Herefords, at Chicago.

Partridge Scarce.

The scarcity of partridge this year is making sportsmen wonder whether the birds have deserted the locality and gone further north where feed may be better, or owing to the slaughter of the past three or four years. Hunters who have gone over the same ground that in former years produced good game, have this year returned empty-handed. The most probable explanation of the lack of birds is non-compliance with the law. There is no secret broken when we say that there has been an indiscriminate slaughter of the partridge summer after summer, with no regard for the game law. By many it is charged that the Indians are wholly responsible for this, but there are many who are not Indians that have been shooting partridge out of season right along. Such indiscriminate killing can have but one effect: to drive the birds further back into the interior, and to kill off the parent birds during the nesting season. The officers who are charged with the protection of the birds do not seem to exert themselves, and the citizen sits calmly by and lets the killing go on. Therefore, they must expect to see the numbers depleted.—[Daily Times Journal, Fort William.]

American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers.

The ninth annual convention of the American Association of Farmers' Institute workers met in St. Louis on Oct. 18th, 19th, 20th. The weather was delightful, and a large attendance during the whole convention marked an increased interest in the work of the association. Not even the attractions of the "Greatest World's Fair ever held" could diminish the attendance at the meetings. There were present from Ontario, President Creelman, O. A. C.; Prof. Zavitz, O. A. C.; Supt. Putnam, Toronto; Miss Blanche Maddock, Guelph, and last, but not least, Mr. Hoar, Secretary of East Durham Institute.

Owing to the illness of the President, Mr. B. W. Kilgore, the Vice-president, Mr. E. E. Kaufman, N. Dakota, presided. The address of welcome was delivered by F. W. Taylor, Chief of the Dept. of Agriculture, World's Fair. Mr. Taylor had been an old Institute worker and Farmers' Institute Superintendent, so that he was in touch with the convention, and extended a very hearty welcome to the members of the convention to the City of St. Louis, to the great World's Fair, and more particularly to the Agricultural Building, in which the meetings were held.

Major Lee, of Louisiana, replied to the address of welcome in a carefully-prepared address. He also brought an earnest invitation from the people of his State to the convention to hold their tenth annual meeting "Away down South." This invitation was finally accepted, much to the satisfaction of the Southerners, who had come in force to vote for Louisiana.

The first session on the morning of the 19th was given over to five-minute reports from the different States and Provinces. These reports showed an increased interest and attendance in nearly every State; but Canadian readers will be pleased to learn that our Ontario system of Institutes cannot be excelled by any State in the Union. The report from Ontario, as presented by Mr. Putnam, who, by the way, held his own with any of the Supts. of America, showed the largest number of meetings held, and the largest attendance at meetings of any State or Province of America.

Mr. John Hamilton, Washington, read a paper on "Illustrative material for Institute work." Mr. Hamilton believed very strongly in educating through the eye as well as through the ear. He would use pictured charts, or samples of the actual object, such as clover, corn or grasses, for inspection by the audience; or if live stock were the theme, the most striking illustration would be a sample of the animal under discussion, brought into the lecture room.

The subject of county organization for Institute work was introduced by Prof. W. C. Latta, Indiana, and very minutely and enthusiastically discussed by Supt. Putnam, of Ontario.

Wednesday evening the convention assembled in the Illinois State building, where Prof. C. C. James, Ont., delivered a wonderfully instructive and entertaining address, on the "Progression of Agriculture," after which the evening was given over to an informal reception, which was heartily enjoyed by every member of the convention.

Thursday morning was acknowledged by all to be the most interesting session of the convention. "Women's Institutes" was the theme. The different methods of organizing and conducting meetings were presented by delegates from Illinois, Ontario, and Indiana, after which the meeting was thrown open for discussion. Not a moment was lost in useless comment or idle phrases. Women workers all over the hall gave impromptu addresses on the need and importance of Women's Institutes throughout the States, as well as in Ontario. These opinions were heartily endorsed by Supts. and delegates from the different States. A marked change is apparent in the attitude of the members of the F. I. A. to women's department of the work. Three years ago the women's work was scarcely mentioned; last year in Toronto a few of the State reports referred to it, but this year a large majority of the State reports particularly emphasized the need of lady delegates, and the good accomplished among the women of their separate States.

The moment there was a lull in the discussion, President Creelman suggested that an American Association of Women's Institute workers be formed. This suggestion was carried out by appointing a committee of five women, two from Illinois, one from Minnesota, one from Indiana, and one from Ontario, to confer with the executive of the F. I. A., for the purpose of arranging topics for different sessions. As the time of the convention is necessarily limited, it is thought more ground can be covered by holding sessions dealing particularly with the work of the W. I. or the F. I. separately, while those of general interest will, as usual, be held together.

Another important discussion, "How to train Institute workers," was introduced by President Creelman. The moment Mr. Creelman was called on, instant attention was given. The comment, "Now we will hear something worth while," was appreciated by the Ontario delegates. Judging by the applause at the close of his address, we felt that Ontario had again scored.

The last subject, "New problems and methods in Institute work," was discussed at some length by Representatives from Eastern, Western and Southern States. In this connection the suggestion is made that the Farmers' Institute of the future should devote more attention to demonstration work, such as instruction in judging, rather than addresses and papers. At the close of this discussion, the convention adjourned, to meet in Louisiana next November. The officers for

the coming year are as follows: President, J. C. Hardy, President Agr. College, Mississippi; Vice-president, E. C. Burritt, Lincoln, Neb.; Sec.-Treas., G. C. Creelman, President Agr. College, Guelph, Canada.

P. E. Island Notes.

The crop is now all gathered in with the exception of roots. The season of 1904 will pass into history as one of the driest ever experienced here. Grain crops, with the exception of wheat, are far below the average. Straw was very short. The same was true of the hay crop, and the pastures yielded very much less feed than usual.

Coarse fodder will be scarce, and very high in price, and very many cattle will have to be sacrificed in consequence. The root crop is not up to the average, as so much of it was destroyed with the grub in July. The potato crop was good in general, but in some localities the frost killed the vines early in September; where not killed by frost they grew till October. There is absolutely no rot in the crop. In dry seasons we always have sound potatoes.

The dairy stations have done a smaller business than usual all through the season, and many of them closed early in September. This, taken with the prevailing low price for cheese, will make our receipts from butter and cheese pretty small. Dairy farmers could not afford to draw on winter supplies of feed to keep up the milk flow. These dry seasons are teaching many of our farmers the necessity of having a supply of green feed all through the season, as the only sure way to make dairying pay. We will have more and more to adopt the soiling system to help out pastures, especially in dry seasons, so that we can keep more cows to the acre and get more profit per acre. Hay is worth \$15 per ton now, and may go higher. Straw is worth \$7 to \$8, and very little of it for sale. Our Local Government are importing hay from Quebec to sell to the farmers at cost, and they are getting it down to "Point Du Chene," on the I. C. R., freight free. This will help some to get their stock through the winter.

Our excellent fruit crop is being marketed now at fair prices. Some went to England on the direct steamer that sailed from Charlottetown in the latter part of October. Quite a large shipment of Gravensteins went on this boat. The local market will take most of our apples.

Prices.—Pork, carcass, 5½c.; oats, 36c. to 38c.; potatoes, 20c.; beef, by carcass, 5c. to 6c. The Dominion Packing Company have not been buying live hogs for over a month. This makes the trade in pork dull.

Politics is all the rage here, and the main question with the electors is "To be or not to be," with respect to the G. T. P. W. S.

Oct. 26th.

Coming Events.

SHOWS, CONVENTIONS, ETC.

Nov. 15th to 19th—Ontario Fruit-growers' Association annual meeting, Toronto.

Nov. 15th to 19th—Flower, Fruit and Honey Show, and annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, Toronto.

Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd—International Live-stock Show, Chicago.

Dec. 5th to 9th—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair and Poultry Show, at Guelph.

Dec. 7th and 8th—Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association convention, at Windsor, N. S.

Dec. 12th to 15th—Maritime Winter Fair, at Amherst, N. S.

Dec. 21st and 22nd—Prince Edward Island annual convention of Farmers and Fruit-growers, at Charlottetown.

March 6th to 10th, 1905—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

Fruit Shipments to Ireland.

An Irish fruit-grower writes that the Ontario fruit-growers do not receive the full benefit of the shipments to Ireland. The fruit is shipped to Ireland and then across the channel, and the Irish middleman gets all the profit. The suggestion is made that the fruit-growers should petition the Dominion Government, asking that subsidized mail steamers be compelled to call at an Irish port so as to give a direct service.

Dairymen's Meetings.

Mr. G. H. Barr, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, has arranged to hold meetings of cheese and butter makers at several central points this month, for the purpose of discussing subjects relevant to the dairy industry. Notices have been sent out to all concerned, and all who in any way are responsible for the manufacture of dairy products should endeavor to attend the meetings in their respective districts.

The Macdonald Institute.

The work of the late Dr. Muldrew, Dean of the Macdonald Institute, O. A. C., Guelph, is being conducted by Prof. Lochhead and other members of the college staff, for the time being. A good many applications for the vacant position have been received.

A Chair of Landscape Gardening.

The University of Illinois is considering the question of an additional instructor in the University, to be known as the professor of landscape gardening. The necessity for this chair arises in part from the numerous requests reaching the University for suggestions regarding decoration of school grounds, public parks, and private homes.

The Truth About Lime in the Soil.

Lime is absolutely indispensable to plant growth, yet it is required in comparatively small amounts. Our cereal crops, for instance, contain about two pounds of phosphoric acid and three pounds of potash for every pound of lime, while all soils except the clear sands contain much more lime than phosphoric acid, and at least as much lime as potash. The abundance of lime is shown in the fact that water which has been for any length of time in contact with the soil is always hard; but only one grain of lime to the gallon of water, a quantity that could not be detected under ordinary conditions, would supply twice the amount of lime needed by a clover crop, which is the only one of our ordinary farm crops that contains as much lime as potash.

Lime, however, serves other purposes than as simple plant food. One of the most important of these is the correction of acidity in the soil. When a soil becomes acid clover will not thrive upon it, and when this condition occurs an application of lime may be necessary, a point thoroughly demonstrated at the Ohio Experiment Station, where a luxuriant crop of clover has been grown on limed land, while the clover on unlimed land alongside was a complete failure.

Lime performs still another important function, in liberating plant food already in the soil. If a little lime be mixed with strong manure, such as hen manure, an odor of ammonia will become apparent. This means that the lime is liberating the ammonia from the manure, and that it is escaping into the air. If lime be mixed with the soil similar action will take place. If a crop be growing upon the soil, it may absorb a part of the escaping ammonia and a larger crop will result; but this larger crop is made at the expense of the soil stores of plant food, and if these stores are not maintained by manuring or fertilizing the soil will soon refuse to respond to lime, because all the material in it upon which lime can act has been drawn out, and the soil is poorer than if no lime had been used.

European farmers who have used lime for many years have become so convinced of its injurious effect when used in this way that they say "Lime enriches the father, but impoverishes the son," and it is customary in some places to prohibit the use of lime in leasing land.

When used as an adjunct to liberal manuring or fertilizing, lime may be made to perform a most important service, but its use as a substitute for manure or fertilizer means ruin to the soil. Where clover is failing to grow the use of lime is indicated. For this purpose the common quicklime is all that is required. —[Ex.]

Herb o' Grace.

By Anna L. Jack.

"I sent for this plant to the Old Country, ma'am," said English Tom to me the other morning. It's good for so many diseases, I thought it would be useful for the chickens in spring."

I looked at the plant, expecting to find something rare. "Why, it's rue," I said, and a smile brightened and broadened his face. "Yes ma'am, it's rue, and it cures poultry troubles, and is good for the animals about the farm."

"Oh, Tom," I said, "It's one of Shakespeare's plants; he seemed to know the value of it, too, and he called it 'Herb o' Grace,' and they put it in the holy water to drive away evil spirits long ago. Burton wrote: 'It hath virtue to expel vain imaginations, devils, and to ease afflicted souls.' Let us cherish it, even as Methridates did, who ate every morning a compound of twenty leaves of rue, with twenty juniper berries and two figs, made into a paste. Surely his was not an 'afflicted soul.' Even the weasel, when about to encounter a serpent, armed herself with rue; and if the leaves were boiled in spirits, and applied when the moon was waning, it was a cure for warts and bruises."

"It's very likely, ma'am," said Tom, "but I did not know about those things, only it cures chickens' diseases if chopped up in their food."

I promised to look after the plant, and put it in the window, thinking of Shakespeare's lines:

"For you there's rosemary and rue, these keep
Seeming and savor all the winter long."

But the rue, which had safely crossed the seas, was destined to suffer from an unexpected quarter, for going one morning to water the plant, it was discovered almost denude of leaves, that betrayed the enemy to have been a mouse. Surely it was in search of something to "expel vain imagination," or it would not have fancied this bitter tonic, and selected it for a salad. The old herbalists used this herb as a carminative, and it was found to promote appetite and give tone to the stomach when taken as an infusion the first thing in the morning for several days in succession. The Romans used it for flavoring food, and it is still used in some parts of Europe as a sandwich between bread and butter. But there is an acrid poison in the leaves if used too freely, and the taste is not agreeable to the cultivated palate. The juice of rue mixed with water promotes the growth of the hair, and altogether it deserves the title of "Herb o' Grace."

MARKETS.

TORONTO MARKETS.

The grain market has suffered a little on account of election activity, and live stock went off partly because of poor quality and partly for lack of European demand.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto Quotations.

Export Cattle—There are practically no exporters on the market. The market is dull, and prices are quoted unchanged.

Butchers' Cattle—There is a good demand for good butchers' at top quotations, but the offerings of this class are of rough to common grade, and the demand for them is light.

Stockers and Feeders—There is still some demand for good cattle of these classes, but the arrivals of desirable stuff are light, and some dealers say they have difficulty in obtaining the quantity they desire.

Milch Cows—A few good cows are offering, and the range quoted is \$25 to \$60 each.

Calves—A fair number on the market, but the demand is active, and prices are firm in tone at 3 1/2c. to 5c. per pound.

Sheep and lambs—The run is heavy, and trade a little dull. Quotations are slightly lower at \$2.50 to \$3.50 for export sheep; \$2 to \$3.50 for culls.

Hogs—The market has a weak tone, \$4.90 per cwt. for selects, and \$4.65 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—Ontario and Manitoba brands continue firm, with business quiet. There are some inquiries from the Old Country for wheat.

Flour—In good demand and steady. Cars of 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.46, buyers' sacks, east and west.

Milfeed—Bran is quoted at \$14 to \$14.50 in bulk, and shorts \$17.50, east or west. Manitoba milfeed unchanged at \$20 to \$21 for shorts, and \$19 for bran, export.

Barley—There is a good demand and prices are firm at 45c. to 46c. for No. 2, 43c. to 44c. for No. 3 extra, and 42c. for No. 3, malting outside; 1c. less for sacks included, Toronto freights.

Corn—There is a good demand, and the market is firm at 63 1/2c. for No. 2 American yellow, 62c. for No. 3, and 60 1/2c. to 61c. for No. 3, mixed, on track Toronto.

Oats—A fair business is going at steady prices. No. 1 new white, 32c. to 32 1/2c.; No. 2 new white, 31 1/2c. to 31 3/4c., low freights, and 31c. to 31 1/2c., north and west.

Hay—There is nothing new to be said this week; there being a fair trade for local account, and the export keeping up as usual.

Peas—Are quiet and steady at 63c. to 64c. for No. 2, west or east.

Buckwheat—Is nominally quoted at 50c. to 52c. at outside points.

Potatoes—The situation is generally unchanged. Ontario stock is slow of sale, and quoted at 60c. to 65c. on track, and 75c. out of store.

Baled Hay—There is plenty coming forward to fill the demand. Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$8 per ton.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton. Butter—Supplies are increasing somewhat, but the market is steady in tone.

Creamery prints 19c. to 20c. do, solids 19c. Dairy tubs, good to choice 14c. to 15c. do, inferior grades 10c. to 13c.

Cheese—Is steady, with a firm tone. The market retains its firm tone, and is quoted unchanged at 9 1/2c. for large, and 10c. for twins.

Eggs—The receipts continue light and the demand is active. Prices are steady to firm at 19c. to 20c. per dozen.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Hay, Straw, Dressed hogs, Butter, Eggs, Old chickens, Turkeys, Spring ducks, Potatoes.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

Grain—There has been some demand from the other side, as usual, and exporters state that prices were out of line, preventing trading.

Oats—Oats have been very dull during the past week, but some local trading has been done in No. 2 white oats at stronger prices, viz., 38 1/2c. store, No. 3 being about a cent less.

Beans—New beans are now arriving. They are of better quality than the old, and bring a somewhat better price. The crop throughout Canada has turned out very satisfactory, as to size and quality.

Flour—Manitoba strong bakers are \$5.50, and patents, \$5.80 per bbl., in bags; Ontario straight rollers, in bags, being \$2.55 to \$2.60; in bbls., \$5.40 to \$5.50; patents being \$5.70 to \$5.80.

Milfeed—At the present time the demand for bran has fallen off slightly, but millers look for an improvement in the course of a few weeks, when the cold weather sets in and the live stock has to be fed indoors.

Hay—There is nothing new to be said this week; there being a fair trade for local account, and the export keeping up as usual.

Peas—The market has held around the figures quoted a week ago, and subject to much the same conditions.

Potatoes—The market has held around the figures quoted a week ago, and subject to much the same conditions.

being no danger whatever of the stock being frostbitten while on its way to market. It does not seem likely that the market can go lower, unless something should occur to occasion an increase of offerings.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, selects, bring 23c. to 24c., and in some cases 25c. per dozen. Small cooking eggs, such as are taken by many restaurants, sell at 16c. to 17c., and limed eggs, of which there are very few to be had, bring 20c.

Cheese—The knowledge that the make is rapidly falling off has exerted considerable influence on prices. These have fluctuated easily on country boards, and at the present time are about as firm as they have yet been, ruling from 9c. to 9 1/2c.

Butter—Cable enquiry is improving, and English importers are again commencing to show some slight interest in Canadian creamery. It is very unfortunate that there is almost no choice creamery being turned out of the factories at present.

Butter—Cable enquiry is improving, and English importers are again commencing to show some slight interest in Canadian creamery. It is very unfortunate that there is almost no choice creamery being turned out of the factories at present.

Montreal Live Stock.

The demand for live stock on the local market is not greatly influenced by the decline on the other side, and prices hold firm here.

LONDON HOG PRICES.

Hogs—To-day the Canadian Packing Co., of London, Ont., quote prices for selected hogs, at their factory, at \$4.75, lights and fats, \$4.50.

Chicago Markets.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.80 to \$6.60; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.60; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.25; western steers, \$2.75 to \$5.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$1.00 to \$5.30; good to choice heavy, \$5.10 to \$5.30; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$5.15.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$1.25 to \$4.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.00; native lambs, \$4.25 to \$6.00.

British Markets.

London—Canadian cattle are quoted at 10c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerated beef weak at 9c. to 9 1/2c. per lb.; sheep, 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per lb.

Cheese Markets.

London, Oct. 22.—Twelve hundred and thirty-five boxes of cheese were offered at to-day's market, 225 white, balance colored. Bidding from 8 1/2c. to 9c.; no sales.

Belleville, Oct. 22.—To-day, there are offered 1,700 white October cheese. Sales were 700 at 9 1/2c.

Kempville, Oct. 22.—Very small number of cheese offered on last night's board. Highest price offered was 9 1-16c.; no sales were made.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Large white, 650 boxes, 9 1/2c.; large colored, 140 boxes, 9 1/2c.; small white, 1,089 boxes, 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c.; white twins, 2,331 boxes, 9 1/2c.; colored twins, 646 boxes, 9 1/2c.

Cowansville, Que., Oct. 22.—To-day, 30 creameries offered 1,060 boxes of butter, and 16 factories offered 653 boxes of cheese. Cheese sales from 8 1/2c. to 9c. Butter sales from 18 1/2c. to 19 1/2c.

Cornwall, Oct. 22.—One thousand and eighty-seven cheese were boarded here to-day, 401 white and 686 colored; all sold at 9 1/2c.

Campbellford, Oct. 25.—At the cheese board meeting to-day 1,045 cheese were boarded; 845 sold at 9 1-16c.

Ingersoll, Oct. 25.—At the cheese market held here to-day, 200 colored, first week October, were boarded; 9c. bid; no sales on board.

Woodstock, Oct. 26.—To-day, there were offered 1,007 boxes white cheese and 2,035 boxes colored. The price ranged from 8 1/2c. to 9c. No sales made at these prices.

Picton, Oct. 26.—To-day 13 factories boarded 740 boxes, all colored; 9c. bid; 380 sold.

Peterboro', Oct. 26.—To-day, 4,625 boxes were boarded, all colored; 4,000 sold at 9 1/2c.; balance refused at 9 1/2c.

Brockville, Oct. 27.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Brockville Cheese Board to-day, 1,645 boxes were registered, 1,085 white, balance colored. Nearly all sold at 9 1/2c.

Kingston, Oct. 27.—At the Cheese Board held here to-day, 540 colored and 330 white, were boarded; 280 sold at 9c.

Tweed, Oct. 27.—At Tweed Cheese Board this morning, 740 boxes were offered. All sold at 9 3-16c.

Vankleek Hill, Oct. 27.—There were 1,313 boxes of cheese boarded here to-day, of which there were 180 boxes colored, rest white, but all selling at the same figure, 9c. for all, with the exception of 666 boxes that were held over for higher figure.

Winchester, Oct. 27.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board held here to-night, 550 white and 183 colored were registered. Price bid, 9 3-16c.; none sold on board.

Listowel, Oct. 28.—To-day, being the last fair of the season, there was not anything boarded, as all unsold cheese had been picked up since last fair.

Perth, Oct. 28.—Fourteen hundred boxes of cheese were brought into Perth cheese market to-day, 1,100 white and 300 colored. All sold, ruling price, 9c.

Huntingdon, Que., Oct. 28.—Nine factories boarded 56 boxes of white and 291 colored cheese; 14 factories boarded 152 packages fresh and 406 packages salted butter. White cheese sold at 9 1-16c., colored, 9 1-16c.; fresh butter sold 19 1/2c., salted 18 1/2c.

South Pinch, Oct. 28.—This evening 718 cheese were boarded, half white and half colored; price offered 9 1/2c.; all sold.

Napanee, Oct. 28.—Eight hundred and sixty-five colored and 376 white cheese were boarded; 230 sold on board at 9c.

Iroquois, Oct. 28.—At the meeting of the Iroquois Cheese Board to-day, price bid, 9 1/2c.; 665 sold on curb at that price.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—The second last meeting of the cheese board for the season was held to-day. There were 1,715 cheese boarded. Only one lot of 70 white sold at 8 1/2c.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.20; butchers', \$4 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.60.

Veals, \$1.50 to \$3.00. Hogs—Bairns and grassers, \$5.00 to \$5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Native lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50, a few \$5.80; Canada lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.65; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.00; sheep, mixed, \$2.00 to \$2.25.

A Forecast of the West.

In a historical sketch of the Canadian Northwest, illustrated by portraits of a number of leading railway men and others concerned in its development, the National Magazine, of Boston, makes the following forecast: "Great as has been the development of the past and is that of the present, Rupert's Land to-day is at the dawn of the day of its still greater progress and prosperity. With an ever-increasing deluge of immigration sweeping over it, and depositing its alluvium of industrious humanity on a kindly soil; with an administration of governmental affairs liberal, intelligent and secure; with transportation facilities capably carrying the present products of the now settled areas, a coterie of resolute and energetic railway financiers, sanguine of the future, are, with commensurate government aid, preparing to solve the great problem of the developing of the enormous areas of the farther North, richly dowered, but now inaccessible, by the construction of a second transcontinental railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific."

The World's Crop.

The world's production of grain this year is estimated at some 84,000,000 tons of wheat, 40,000,000 of rye, 48,000,000 of oats, and 80,000,000 of corn. The crop in Europe will be 14 per cent. less this year than in 1903. Reports of drought come from all over the continent, resulting in a serious scarcity of feed for animals. An active demand for American corn and oats is anticipated. There has of late been a decline in the area planted in wheat in England, as the quality of the cereal is inferior, and farmers are sowing barley and oats instead, the latter crop occupying one-fifth of the total arable area of the island.—[Ex.]

IMPORTANT SALE OF CLYDESDALE FILLIES.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ontario, who has just returned from Scotland, announces in our advertising columns that on November 23rd, at Hamilton, he will sell at auction fifty imported Clydesdale fillies, "the best that Scotland can produce." Those who know Mr. Flatt's way of doing business will readily believe that in his selections for this importation he has been satisfied with none but the best, and realizing the need of more good breeding mares in this country, he is doing a patriotic work in placing the right sort within the reach of Canadian farmers, himself assuming the risks of importation and of profit or loss. Every one interested should make early application for the catalogue, and lay their plans to attend this sale.

IMPORTED SHIRES AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, November 22nd, as announced in our advertising columns, an important auction sale will take place at the Repository, Toronto, Ontario, of 23 imported Shires, comprising 15 mares and fillies in foal, 3 yearling fillies and 5 stallions, consigned for disposal by a noted English breeder to Messrs. Burns & Sheppard, successors to Mr. Walter Harland Smith, in charge of the Repository sale and exchange stables. These horses, mares and fillies are described as an exceptionally good lot, and will doubtless be well worth looking after. Parties interested should apply in good time for the catalogue.

Hot, stimulating liniments, used on barb-wire cuts, make bad blemishes; use a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Bad fences make breechy stock; breechy stock makes bad neighbors; better build new fences than fee a lawyer.

Two trains cannot pass on the same track, and two crops—wheat and corn—cannot grow on the same acre.

Weeds are like bad habits, easily controlled when young, hard to eradicate when well established.

Never grumble at paying school tax. One murder trial costs the taxpayers more than the year's schools.

Selling timothy hay makes the farm poor. Many a good farm has been hauled to town on a hay wagon.—[Farmer's Voice.]

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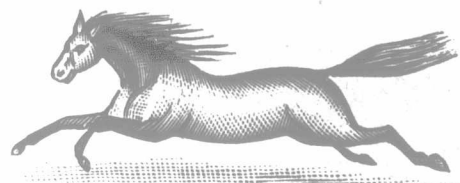
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THE REPOSITORY

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Proprietors.



Cor. Simcoe & Nelson Sts., Toronto.

GREAT SPECIAL AUCTION SALE IMPORTED SHIRES

Tuesday, November 22nd, 1904

By instructions from MR. J. CHAMBERS, Holdenby, Northampton, England, we will sell, without reserve, on the above date, the following valuable collection, of his own breeding: 3 yearling fillies, 2 two-year old fillies in foal, 6 three-year-old fillies in foal, 2 four-year-old mares in foal, 5 five-year-old mares in foal, 5 stallions. All of the choicest breeding and registered. The shipment sailed per S.S. Ottoman on Wednesday last.

CATALOGUES WILL BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK.

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Proprietors.

FIFTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION
Union Stock-yards, CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 26th TO DEC. 3rd, 1904

50 Choice Galloways 50

Will sell Tuesday, Nov. 29th. For catalogue address Chas. Gray, Secretary, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.

50 Select Shorthorns 50

Will sell Wednesday, Nov. 30th. For catalogue address B. O. Cowan, Ass't Sec'y, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.

90 High-class Aberdeen Angus 90

Will sell Thursday, Dec. 1st. For catalogue address W. C. McGavock, Secretary, Springfield, Ill. Sale will begin at 9.30 a.m.

50 Herefords from Best Herds 50

Will sell Friday, Dec. 2nd. Under Herford committee of Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; W. S. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind.; G. H. Hoxie, Exchange Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.

There will be an Auction Sale of Shropshire Sheep during the Exposition. As an educational Exposition and for sales of High-class Live Stock, no place or show efforts the opportunity to spend such a rare week as the International. Enquire if your station agent has received notice of reduced rates for this show.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

Of Bates and Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires

Friday, Nov. 11th, 1904

From Plaster Hill Herds, which are noted prizewinners, on

Consisting of 38 head of Pure-bred Shorthorns, 27 females and 11 bulls, including the prize winning stock bull, Bandoleer-4106, also a number of our show herd for this year, 44 Pure-bred Berkshires, 32 sows and 12 boars and a number of young pigs by the prize-winning boar, Benjafield's Royal Carlisle, bred at Biltmore, N.C. The animals have all been carefully selected and are a very superior offering. Positively no reserve.

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

F. Martindale & Son, Proprietors, York, Ont., Haldimand Co.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, E. J. WIGG & SON, H. B. MERRALL, Auctioneers. Ilderton, Ont. Cayuga, Ont. Caledonia, Ont. Trains will be met at York Station at 9 and 11 a.m. on day of sale (SEE GOSSIP.)

Unreserved Dispersion Sale

of my entire stock of **OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**

By auction at SUMMIT HILL FARM, 2½ miles from Teeswater, ON

NOVEMBER 16, 1904. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

Consisting of 65 young ewes from imp. stock, bred to imp. (Reading) rams; 30 ewe lambs by imported sires, 35 ram lambs by imported sires. Also the

STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS

necessary to run a 300-acre farm. As I am giving up farming, everything will positively be sold without reserve. 12 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved notes. 6% discount for cash.

JOHN PURVIS, Auctioneer.

PETER ARKELL, Prop.



INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN

SARNIA, ONTARIO. Branch Barn at Lennoxville, Que.

J. B. Hogate, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF CLYDE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

30 imported stallions, sired by the best sires of Scotland and England. Several of them top horses. Can show you the highest-acting Hackneys in America. Having no salesmen enable me to sell first-class stallions at "live and let live" prices. Write, or, better, come; will sure save you money. Terms to suit. Address: J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont., or Lennoxville, Quebec.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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



"The light of home's a wondrous light,
Through life it follows, seeming,
Yet when with age the hair is white,
Clear in the front 'tis gleaming;
It shines from where our loved ones
are,

Oh, this is love's divining!
And through the gates of heaven ajar
At last we see it shining!"

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

"Miss Leavenworth, according to your evidence, your uncle came to his death not very long after Mr. Harwell left him. If your door was open, you ought to have heard if any one went to his room or any pistol shot was fired. Now, did you hear anything?"

"I heard no confusion, no, sir."

"Did you hear anything?"

"Nor any pistol shot."

"Miss Leavenworth, excuse my persistence, but did you hear anything?"

"I heard a door close."

"What door?"

"The library door."

"When?"

"I do not know." She clasped her hands hysterically. "I cannot say. Why do you ask me so many questions?"

"I leaped to my feet; she was swaying, almost fainting. But before I could reach her she had drawn herself up again, and resumed her former demeanor."

"Excuse me," said she, "I am not myself this morning. I beg your pardon," and she turned steadily to the coroner. "What was it you asked?"

"I asked," and his voice grew thin and high—evidently her manner was beginning to tell against her—when it was you heard the library door shut?"

"I cannot fix the precise time, but it was after Mr. Harwell came up and before I closed my own."

"And you heard no pistol-shot?"

"No, sir."

The coroner cast a look at the jury, who almost to a man dropped their eyes as he did so.

"Miss Leavenworth, we are told that Hannah, one of the servants, started for your room late last night after some medicine. Did she come there?"

"No, sir."

"When did you first learn of her remarkable disappearance from this house during the night?"

"This morning before breakfast. Molly met me in the hall, and asked how Hannah was. I thought the enquiry a strange one, and so questioned her. A moment's talk made the conclusion plain that the girl was gone."

"What did you think when you became assured of this fact?"

"I did not know what to think."

"No suspicion of foul play crossed your mind?"

"No, sir."

"You did not connect the fact with your uncle's murder?"

"I did not know of this murder then."

"And afterward?"

"Oh, some thought of the possibility of her knowing something about it may have crossed my mind, I cannot say."

"Can you tell us anything of the girl's past history?"

"I can tell you no more in regard to it than my cousin has done."

"Do you know what made her so sad nights?"

Her cheek flushed angrily; was it at his tone or at the question itself? "No,

she never confided her secrets to my keeping."

"Then you cannot tell us where she would be likely to go upon leaving this house?"

"Certainly not."

"Miss Leavenworth, we are obliged to put another question to you. We are told that you were the one who ordered your uncle's body to be removed from where it was found into the next room."

She bowed her head.

"Didn't you know that it is not proper to disturb the body of a person found dead, except in the presence and under the authority of the proper officer?"

"I did not consult my knowledge, sir, in regard to the subject; only my feelings."

"Then I suppose it was your feelings that prompted you to remain standing by the table at which he was murdered, instead of following the body in and seeing it properly deposited? Or perhaps," he went on with relentless sarcasm, "you were too much interested just then in the piece of paper you took away to think much of the proprieties of the occasion?"

"Paper?" lifting her head with determination. "Who says that I took a piece of paper from the table? I am sure I have not."

"One witness has sworn that he saw you bending over the table upon which there were lying several papers; another, that when she met you a few minutes later in the hall, you were in the act of putting a piece of paper in your pocket. The inference follows, Miss Leavenworth."

"This was a home thrust, and we looked to see some show of agitation, but her haughty lip never quivered."

"You have drawn the inference, and you must prove the fact."

The answer was stateliness itself, and we were not surprised to see the coroner look a trifle baffled; but recovering himself, he said:

"Miss Leavenworth, I must ask you again, whether you did or did not take anything from that table?"

She folded her arms. "I decline answering that question," she said, quietly.

"Pardon me," he rejoined, "it is necessary that you should."

Her lip took a still more determined curve. "When any suspicious paper is found in my possession, it will be time enough then far me to explain how I came by it."

This defiance seemed to quite stagger the coroner. "Do you realize to what this refusal is liable to subject you?"

She dropped her head. "I am afraid that I do; yes, sir."

Mr. Gryce lifted his hand and softly twirled the tassel of the window-curtain.

"And you still persist?"

She absolutely disdained to reply.

The coroner did not press it further.

It had now become evident to all that Eleanore Leavenworth not only stood upon her defence, but was perfectly aware of her position and prepared to maintain it. Even her cousin, who until now had preserved some sort of composure, began to show signs of strong and uncontrollable agitation, as if she found it one thing to utter an accusation herself, and quite another to see it working its way to light in the countenances of the men about her.

"Miss Leavenworth, the coroner continued, changing the lines of attack, "you have always had free access to your uncle's apartments, have you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Might even have entered his room

late at night, crossed it and stood at his side, without disturbing him sufficiently to cause him to turn his head?"

"Yes;" her hands pressing themselves painfully together.

"Miss Leavenworth, the key of the library door is missing."

She made no answer.

"It has been testified to that, previous to the actual discovery of the murder, you visited the door of the library alone. Will you tell us if the key was then in the lock?"

"It was not."

"Are you certain?"

"I am."

"Now, was there anything peculiar about this key, either in size or shape?"

She strove to repress the sudden terror which this question produced, glanced carelessly around at the group of servants stationed at her back, and trembled.

"It was a little different from the others," she murmured at last.

"In what respect?"

"The handle was broken."

"Ah, gentlemen, the handle was broken," the coroner observed, looking toward the jury.

Mr. Gryce seemed to take this information to himself, for he gave another of his quick nods.

"You would then recognize this key, Miss Leavenworth, if you should see it?"

She cast a startled look at him, as if she expected to behold it in his hand, but seeming to gather courage at not finding it produced, replied quite easily:

"I think I should, sir."

"Very well, then," said he, waving his hand in dismissal, "that is all. Gentlemen," continued he, looking at the jurymen, "you have heard the testimony of the members of the household, and—"

But here Mr. Gryce, quietly advancing, touched him on the arm. "One moment," said he, and stooping, he whispered a few words in the coroner's ear, then recovering himself, stood with his right hand in his breast pocket, and his eye upon the chandelier.

I scarcely dared to breathe. Had he repeated to the coroner the words he had inadvertently overheard in the hall above? But a glance at the latter's face satisfied me that nothing so important as that had transpired. He looked not only tired, but a trifle annoyed.

"Miss Leavenworth," said he, turning again in her direction, "you have declared that you were not with your uncle last evening, did not visit his room. Do you repeat that assertion?"

"I do."

He glanced at Mr. Gryce, who immediately drew from his breast a handkerchief curiously soiled. "It is strange, then," remarked he, "that this handkerchief of yours in the hands of the officer should have been found this morning in that room."

The girl uttered a cry; then while Mary's face hardened into a sort of strong despair, Eleanore tightened her lips, and coldly replied: "I do not see that it is so very strange. I was in that room early this morning."

"And you dropped it then?"

A distressed blush crossed her face; she did not reply.

"Soiled in this way?" he went on.

"I know nothing about the soil. What is it? Let me see!"

"In a moment; what we now wish is to know how it came to be in your uncle's apartment."

"There are many ways. I might have left it there days ago. I have told you that I was in the habit of visiting his room. But first, let me see if it is my handkerchief." And she held out her hand.

"I presume so, as I am told it has your initials embroidered in the corner," he returned, as Mr. Gryce passed it to her.

But she with horrified voice interrupted him. "These dirty spots! what are they? they look like—"

"Like what they are," said the coroner. "If you have ever cleaned a pistol you must know what they are, Miss Leavenworth."

She let the handkerchief fall conclusively from her hand, and stood staring at it lying before her on the floor. "I know nothing about it, gentlemen," she said. "It is my handkerchief, but—"

For some cause she did not finish her sentence, but again repeated, "indeed, gentlemen, I know nothing about it."

This concluded her testimony.

Kate, the cook, was now recalled and asked to tell when she last washed the handkerchief.

"This, sir, this handkerchief? Oh, some time this week, sir," throwing a deprecatory glance at her mistress.

"What day?"

"Well, I wish I could forget, Miss Eleanore, but I can't. It is the only one like it in the house. I washed it day before yesterday."

"When did you iron it?"

"Yesterday morning," half choking over her words.

"And when did you take it to her room?"

The cook threw her apron over her head. "Yesterday afternoon with the rest of the clothes, just before dinner. Indeed, I could not help it, Miss Eleanore," whispered she, "it was the truth."

Eleanore Leavenworth frowned. This somewhat contradictory evidence had very sensibly affected her; and when a moment later, the coroner having dismissed the witness, turned toward her, and enquired if she had anything further to say in regard to this matter in the way of explanation or otherwise, she threw her hands up almost spasmodically, slowly shook her head, and without word or warning, fainted quietly away in her chair.

A commotion, of course, followed, during which I noticed that Mary did not hasten to her cousin, but left it for Molly and Kate to do what they could toward her resuscitation. In a few moments this was in so far accomplished that they were enabled to lead her from the room. As they did so I observed a tall man rise and follow her out.

A momentary silence ensued, soon broken, however, by an impatient stir as our little jurymen rose and proposed that the jury should now adjourn for the day. This seeming to fall in with the coroner's views, he announced that the inquest would stand adjourned till three o'clock the next day, when he trusted all the jurors would be present.

A general rush followed, that in a few minutes emptied the room of all but Miss Leavenworth, Mr. Gryce and myself.

(To be continued.)

The neighbor had been requested by Eddie's mother to no longer furnish him with candy, as had been her custom. So it happened that on the occasion of the next neighborly call Eddie's disappointment was great.

At last he remarked: "It seems to me I smell candy."

Importuned so indirectly, Mrs. A. presented him with a diminutive portion.

Looking at it long and earnestly, Eddie was heard to say, "Could it be possible I smelled so small a piece?"

Should Our Children Have an Allowance.

(Written for the "Farmer's Advocate.")

There is a great difference of opinion amongst parents as to the advisability of allowing children to have money of their own to spend. Surely they should. As soon as a child knows one coin from another, it should be taught its value—and with possession learn the responsibility that money brings, be it much or little. It is the lack of management that cripples many a man and woman in later life. However small the amount given to each child, let it be given on some day, Saturday or Monday, with absolute regularity. Give it with perfect trust, and no restrictions. "Pay day" will be a glad day to the little ones, and one of the bright times to look forward to. Then suggest saving for the "rainy" day, and present each child with a bank book, opening the account with a small amount if you can afford it. There will at once arise a new interest, and competition will be induced. Advise that half their money should always go to the bank. This will soon become habit, one of the strongest forces we possess, and the most fixed. Now and then have a cosy talk with the children as to how they spend their money. There may be some amusement to yourself, and some sad little confession to make, but you will get the trend of each child's commercial capacity, and will know just where to advise the too generous, and where to check the too-saving propensity, which might lead to meanness in later life. Let them save up for little birthday gifts to each other—but especially father and mother—and at Christmas allow them to open the money-box or withdraw something from the bank to do their very own Christmas shopping. Augment this whether the crops have been good or not—don't imagine you can't afford it—with a bright, new, twenty-five cent piece. It will make your slender purse, perhaps, lighter, but you can save it some other way. The children will be stimulated to further efforts in the next year, and will soon learn to plan for themselves too. This is the best way to build up self-reliant, independent characters, who will be useful to themselves and the world, and who will bless you for your foresight.

THOUGHTS.

An antidote for sorrow is work. Do not sit and nurse your grief. Help someone else less strong to bear the world's trials, and you will surely ease your own. It is the uprising from some big trouble which forms character. The aphorism always holds good, "Time wasted is existence used in life," and it is only those who have known sorrow who really live.

Do be bright. If you realized how a cheery word helps poor, tired, struggling humanity through its day, would you withhold it? I am sure not, it costs so little. Throw in with it a bright smile too—that is the God-given tonic within you. Be lavish with it, in the home, on the farm, everywhere, and remember the lonely stranger without the gate—his need is greatest.

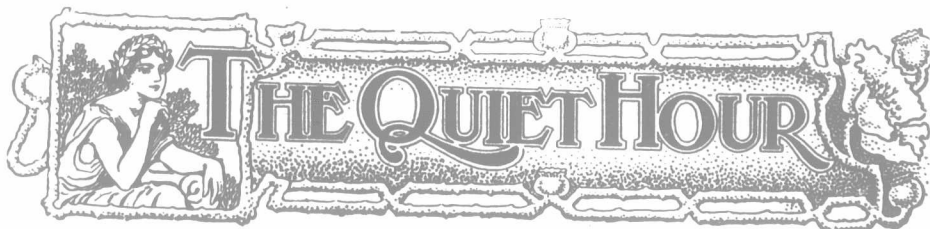
Pembina Crossing, Man. SPHINX.

Our Premiums Appreciated.

Please find enclosed \$1.50, for a new subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." I think I will take the ladies' wrist bag for my premium. I received the other wrist bag all right, and think it is worth while trying to get new subscribers. The premium is well worth \$1.00.

MARTIN E. MILLER.
Oxford Co., Ont.

Enclosed you will find \$3, for two new subscribers. For my premium I wish the curb-link sterling silver bracelet and two friendship hearts. I have read your paper for about four years, and I think I wouldn't want to be any place where they don't get it. I think that it is the best paper, and well worth the money, so I thought I would send a few new subscribers, and will probably send a few more later on. Hoping to receive premium, I am—
Waterloo, Ont. ELLEN WOOLNER.



Growing Young.

"Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven."—S. Matt., xviii., 3.

"Old—are we growing old?—
Life blooms as we travel on
Up the hills, into fresh, lovely dawn;
We are children who do but begin
The sweetness of life to win.
Because Heaven is in us, to bud and unfold,
We are younger for growing old!"

When I was a child people often told me that youth was the happiest time of life, and that troubles would be heavier and more numerous as I grew older. But I certainly have not found that those croakers were true prophets. Has my life, then, been only the exception that proves the rule, or is the rule itself a false theory? Why should we depress the glad spirits of those who are just starting life's journey by telling them that, though their sky may be bright now, yet the clouds will grow heavier and blacker each year? This is certainly not the Bible teaching concerning those who are trying to tread the narrow path of righteousness, for their road is said to shine "more and more," not only for a few years, but right on to the end,—which is really the beginning—"unto the perfect day." As Zechariah

extreme old age and the sinner, who, "being an hundred years old, shall be accursed." Someone has said that in heaven the angels are always advancing toward the springtime of their youth, so that those who have lived the longest are really the youngest.

But everybody doesn't grow "young." It is terribly true that youthful excesses are "drafts upon old age, payable with interest about thirty years after date." Indeed, more often than not, those debts have to be paid, with very heavy interest, in a much nearer future than thirty years. If we wish to grow young we must live healthy, wholesome lives—not only physically but morally. More than that, we must cultivate the spiritual part of our nature—the "inward man" must be "renewed" day by day. This can only be done by lifting up the soul to God, fixing our attention continually on Him, even as "the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their masters; or as the eyes of a maiden look unto the hand of her mistress; so our eyes wait upon the LORD our God."

If we are living that kind of a life, having our eyes opened more every day to the invisible things of God, then we may rest in childlike confidence in our Father's arms, for He has said: "Even to your old age I am He; and even to hoar hairs will I carry you: I have made and I will bear; even I will carry, and will deliver you." But we

learn to lay ourselves quietly, without fear, on His broad, brave wings, so that we may be well practiced when the last hard fight that is to carry us through the portals of death, is before us."

There is no doubt of the fact that we shall reap as we have sown: "That which hath been is nowand God requireth that which is past." To give up youth to vice is, as Burns expresses it, to give up a slice of one's constitution. A man must pay dearly for his sins, even in this life, for the path leading to destruction is not made very pleasant. No one can deny that "the way of transgressors is hard." On the other hand, one who chooses the narrow path which leads to life, finds new and vigorous life all along the way. "Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honour; her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her: and happy is everyone that retaineth her."

The people who live the longest do not always get the most out of life. Our Lord's life on earth was a short one, and yet who can estimate the power and influence it has exerted? Think of all the hospitals, schools and other institutions for the good of the human race, think of all the sermons that have been preached, the books that have been written, and the countless lives that have been nobly lived as the direct result of that short life, lived out so quietly in the little country of Palestine nearly 2,000 years ago.

On the other hand, a life may be very long—as the world counts length of days—and yet be very useless: "Yea, though he live a thousand years twice told, yet hath he seen no good."

Every day leaves its mark. We live always in the light, every word or thought is photographed, as it were, and so the impression is retained. The old painters used to make the disciple whom Jesus loved look like his Master, and if we live with Christ, reflecting his image faithfully, we, too, shall be changed slowly but surely into His likeness. Character can never be made in a hurry. There is no "short cut" to perfection. As a famous violinist once said, when asked how long it would take to learn to play the violin: "Twelve hours a day, for twenty years together," so the pursuit of holiness must be persisted in, if it is to be of any use. No matter what age you are now, you have no time to lose, if you want to grow young it will take all the time you have. Don't look back as Lot's wife did, but "let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee." The Christian should, like S. Paul, forget those things which are behind, reaching forth unto those things which are before, always pressing on toward the mark. The best days should not be the days of youth. The world may give her best gifts first, but the miracle of turning the water into wine was a parable of Christ's dealings with His friends. No matter how rich His gifts have been in the past, He has still greater and better gifts waiting for us in the future.

"The best is yet to be.
The last of life, for which the first was made;
Our times are in His hand
Who saith, 'A whole I planned,'
Youth shows but half; trust God: see all,
nor be afraid."

HOPE.

The Last Voyage.

Written by Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, in his 92nd year.

My work on earth is well-nigh done,
I wait the setting of the sun.

I hear the surging of the sea
That beats upon eternity.

I see the far-off shadowy realm,
And thither turn the trembling helm.

The winds that blow so cold and drear
Grow softer as the end draws near.

The distant gleams of silver light
Relieve the darkness of the night.

There stand upon the misty shore
Faint forms of loved ones gone before.

The voice that once said, "Peace, be still!"
Now whispers softly, "Fear no ill."

I sail alone, yet not alone,
The Saviour takes me for His own.

I wait His greeting when I land,
I wait the grasp of His dear hand.



An Eastern Scene.

says: "at evening time it shall be light."

The person who was said to be "eighty years young," was merely a practical exposition of Psalm ciii. 5, where it is said that God satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that "thy youth is renewed" like the eagle's. S. Paul is not speaking metaphorically, but quietly stating a literal fact, when he says, "though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day." Isaiah declares that the "child" shall die an hundred years old, and he draws a sharp line of distinction between the man who keeps the child-heart to

can't hope to renew our youth unless we practice the daily habit of waiting on the LORD; bringing all our troubles, large and small, to Him—as a little child to its father—and leaving them with Him in simple faith that he can and will give us everything that is good for us. As Bishop Brent says: "We can be trained in the Christian grace of trust only in the common occurrences of life. A great task lies ahead for trust to perform. Trust's last work on earth is to carry us through the valley of the shadow of death, when sunset comes. But it is in the morning of life, when the pulse beats full and strong, that we must



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hidden, he uncovers Polly's eyes and says, "Where is Lucy?" The Polly runs up-stairs and down-stairs till she finds Lucy, when she gives a joyous bark and runs back to father.

The poor blind man has a faithful and kind dog. "He constantly loves him although he is poor."

The dog is thin. Its name is Tray. Tray is leading his master, and has a basket on his neck for money, and Lucy is putting some money in it. Poor Tray looks as if he was pleading for help.

Polly is good-looking beside Tray, but Tray is forced to be out in all kinds of weather, and under her shabby coat beats as true a heart as under Polly's sleek coat.

Poor Tray does not get much food, or a good place to sleep or stay on stormy days like Polly, but his blind master shares his scanty fare with him, so Tray loves him as well as if he gave him roast beef for his dinner every day. Lucy has early learned the lesson that "It is more blessed to give than receive." Tray and his master will likely have a good, warm room and a good supper to-night. MARY EVELYN KIDD. Thames Road, Ont. (Aged 9).

The Squirrel is King.

There's a season that's brimful of gladness and joy.

When the harpstrings of life gladly ring;

'Tis the bright golden autumn, unknown to alloy,

When the little brown squirrel is king.

When the bushy-tailed fellow is lord over all,

The woods are decked gayly to greet him,

While scarlet-tinged leaves from the poplar tree fall,

And dance o'er the meadows to meet him.

Thro' woodlands he scurries, by runlets he hurries,

To the hickory tree in the wold;

And as happy is he as a king ere could be,

Though he wears not a circlet of gold.

Heigho! to the monarch of dingle and hollow,

His praises let everyone sing;

For we must needs be merry, be happy and cheery,

When the little brown squirrel is king.

Practical Mathematics.

A teacher in a Texas public school received the following letter:

"Sir: Will you in the future give my son easier some to do at nites? This is what he's brought hoam two or three nites back: 'If fore gallins of bere will fill thirty to pint bottles, how many pints and half bottles will nine gallins of bere fil?' Well, we tried and could make nothin' of it at all, and my boy cried and laughed and sed he didn't dare to go bak in the mornin' without doin' it. So I had to go and buy a nine gallin keg of bere, which I could ill afford to do, and then we went and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles. We fill them, and my boy put the number down for an answer. I don't know whether it is right or not, as we spilt some while doin' it. P. S.—Please let the next some be in water, as I am not able to buy more bere."

An organ-builder was one day asked what was thought of Mr. Blank as an organist.

"Sir," he said, with mock solemnity, "he is a most respectable man."

"Yes, I have no doubt of that, but I want to know how he ranks as a performer on the organ."

"Sir, he is a most exemplary man, and one who plays as if he were also a charitable man."

"Now, would you mind telling me what you mean by saying he performs like a charitable man?"

"Well, if I must be explicit, Mr. Blank plays upon the organ as if he did not let his left hand know what his right hand was doing."

How to Manage a Baby.

English Teachers Have Real Infants to Illustrate Lessons.

The London Domestic Subjects Sub-department of the new educational authority does not mean to do things by halves.

If they teach young folk how to manage a baby the lessons are to be thorough. No dolls are going to be used, or picture illustrations, but a good honest three-months-old infant, warranted to scream at pinpricks, kick at bathing, and be sick when improperly fed.

Attendance at these domestic instruction classes is compulsory on all girls of school age for one half-day per week. Results of the most encouraging description have been noticed already from some of the classes. A well-known doctor stated the other day that a woman's life had been saved by the skilled nursing of a thirteen-year-old daughter who had been a regular attendant at one of the board school sick nursing classes.

The idea of giving lessons in the care of babies, with a live and probably highly indignant baby as a subject for illustrations, had occurred to several teachers privately, and the first feeling of the authorities on hearing of these demonstrations was one of decided alarm. The death of the subject of illustration from convulsions, brought on by rage or other causes during the lecture, might, they felt, be laid at their door by an uncomprehending coroner's jury.

Certain cautious rules have, therefore, been drawn up for the regulation of these experiments on the infantine corpus vile. They include:

"The mother or some responsible relative must be present during the whole time that the baby is in the center.

"The baby must be fed and remain in the center at least one hour after bathing.

"The teacher must be careful to see that she has all the proper appliances ready before undressing the baby."—[London Mail.

The Wonder-Worker, Love.

By Mrs. A. Rodd.

From the lov'd ideal home,
By breath of Heaven regaled,
Surely the boy will never roam,
There dwelleth Love unveiled.

Mothers, you wish to keep your boys at home, don't you? Then here is the secret. Surely the mighty talisman, the magnet which attracts and holds firmly, before which all else gives way, is the heaven-born, all-absorbing, mighty power of the true wonder-worker, love.

Where is the boy whose heart does not thrill with pleasure when his fond mother embraces him and tells him she loves him dearly. Away with all cold reserve, parents; let your children know that you love them fondly. Don't keep love hidden.

Mothers, set your boys a good example. Shun all deceit; be true, candid and open as the day if you wish your boy to become a true, honorable man. Be unselfish, and let him know that you are faithfully and earnestly trying to promote his interest and happiness here and hereafter. Don't nag or find fault with him if, boylike, he rushes into the house, forgetting to wipe his feet, or throws his cap or coat on a chair, instead of hanging them up in their proper places.

Don't send your boy up to sleep in the bare attic when you have a nicely-furnished spare-room on the first floor empty. Let him sleep there; nothing in your house is too good for your own. Don't become excited and scold if you find him in the parlor with the blinds drawn up, trying to play the piano. Just merely smile, and make your boy happy. Be kind, loving, and forbearing; it is surely worth your while. Think what it will mean to enjoy the companionship of your beloved children when you become old. Think what it means to keep your boy in the safe shelter of home, unexposed to the manifold temptations of a large city. O, be true and faithful, and your reward shall be sure.

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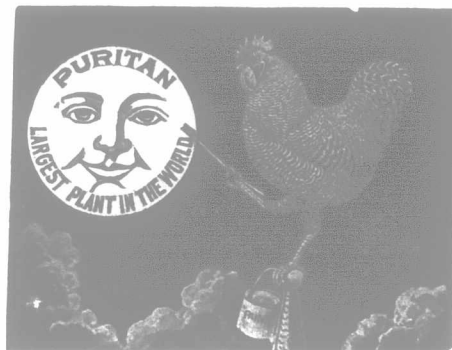
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On Buying Books for the Home Library.

As was remarked last week, the great difficulty to many people in buying books is in choosing them. You can't judge of a book by its title, and there are very few people who can choose for you—no one, perhaps, who does not know your needs and intellect almost as well as you do yourself. The works of standard authors are, of course, to be relied upon, upon them has been set the seal of the most competent to judge as to what really constitutes good literature. At the same time, those to whom the habit of reading is practically new, will find that, even among the standard books, choice must be made. It is very possible, for instance, that Sartor Resartus may be but gibberish and nonsense to you, while bread and meat, intellectually, to someone else; and, at the very beginning of your book-buying, you certainly do not want to spend money on something that you can neither understand nor enjoy. At the same time, keep it steadily in mind that, if you are ordinarily bright, what others have enjoyed you may also enjoy. Never were truer words spoken than those of Sir John Lubbock: "Many, I believe, are deterred from attempting what are called stiff books for fear they should not understand them, but, as Hobbes said, 'there are few who need complain of the narrowness of their minds if only they would do their best with them.'"

So, do not be discouraged. Remember that those classical volumes which are the delight and solace of the scholar, may also become your delight and solace, although, possibly, to many of them you will have to lead up by many steps and gradations. Persistence will do much. Even though a great part of what is termed the "best" in literature may seem to be a sealed book to you, do not turn away from it in disgust. You may cultivate your tastes and broaden your comprehension, if you will. Begin with the simpler classes of "good" literature, and go on. At first, you may only care for the delightful descriptions and odd bits of thought that give you glimpses into the hazy and beautiful world towards which you are bent. You may enjoy the simple and delightful sketches of John Burroughs to the full, while stumbling at much of what you find in Emerson and Carlyle, Ruskin and Thoreau. You may enjoy George Eliot's novels, while getting hopelessly befogged in much of the philosophy of her essays. But never mind that—keep on. Take the classics that seem "easiest" at first, and trust to it that the others will become clearer later on. The development of the mind is a strange thing. It never progresses by leaps and bounds, but goes on by such easy gradations, that, by and by, without knowing just how the thing has been and is being accomplished, one realizes that one's sympathies are broadening and one's comprehension of things becoming ever clear and more clear. The only condition is to see that one is making some effort. If not, in this, as in all other things, one can expect little development. As Oliver Wendell Holmes has said: "I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving."

Personally, in buying books, I have found the best plan to be to join a good library, if possible, dip into books from it, and jot down the names of those which I have reason to believe may become real

friends to me. These, then, I can buy at leisure. It is always well to "belong" to a library anyway, were it only for the privilege of reference. Besides, there are many books which one is curious enough to wish to see, but with which, possibly, one would not care to fill up one's shelves, nor to spend much money upon. Last of all, one should join a library for the sake of helping to maintain the institution. There are some things which one is under obligation to do pro bono publico. But, to return to our subject. A very good rule is never to buy a book which you will not take pleasure in reading many times. It is usually very foolish to invest in the latest fiction. Of course, there is a great blare and uproar made over these books when they appear, at the back of which fanfare, usually, stands some publisher bound to "boom the book" and make money out of it, but the great probability is that not more than one out of a thousand so advertised is worthy of the praise bestowed upon it, or will live beyond the proverbial "nine days." Of the other nine hundred and ninety-nine, one reading is quite enough, if not too much, and, if you persist in buying many of them, you will soon have your shelves filled with a pile of stuff as useless to you as so much trash in a garret. It does not pay to have good book-room taken up with such bulk. Twenty really good volumes, which will bear re-reading many times, are worth more to you than five hundred of the other class. Of course, your "twenty" volumes must be varied—it is not well to get into a rut in the reading line. At the same time, it may be taken, as a general rule, that, as Theodore Parker has said: "The books that help you most are those which make you think the most. The hardest way of learning is that of easy reading, but a great book, that comes from a great thinker, is a ship of thought, deep freighted with truth and beauty."

For my own part—and, remember, I am by no means trying to dictate to you in regard to your buying, but am merely presenting the idea to you for your consideration—I have found collections of essays among the most satisfying of my books. They never weary me, no matter how often I read them. They usually set me thinking, and, besides, have the advantage of being "convenient." If one has only a few minutes to spare, one can pick up a volume of essays and get something out of it. To attempt to read history, biography or a continued story for the same length of time would, on the other hand, be little less than an irritation. Moreover, and most cogent reason of all, it seems to have been a favorite trick of many of the really great thinkers to embody their best thoughts in essays. A great man may work out a great thought in a great novel, but if he has a number of ideas which he feels should be immediately given to the world, the probabilities are that he will not wait to give expression to them by the more cumbersome medium of a story. He is more likely to string his pearls. If he be a poet, he writes a number of poems, or a long one, made up of practically distinct parts, as Wordsworth's Excursion, or Tennyson's In Memoriam; if he be a prose writer, he presents the world with a collection of essays.

Once more I have come to the end of my space, and once more shall ask leave to write "To be continued." In all of the foregoing I have been thinking of the purely

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

literary, rather than of the utilitarian books, which occupy an entirely different place. I have, moreover, been writing for grown-up readers only, and especially for those whose income is limited, and who cannot afford to buy scores of volumes, which, however useful for reference, one might not have occasion to open more than once in a year. The rich man may have all the books he chooses, the poorer one must be satisfied with a small library carefully chosen. Finally, although the work of choosing the books adapted to you must rest with yourself, we may possibly be able to help you in knowing the names of those masterpieces to which the common consent of literary critics has affixed the seal "Good Literature." Hence, next time we shall devote some space to lists of books.

In the meantime, don't forget the Housekeepers' Competition. We hope to have scores of cosy, helpful letters to publish during the next few months. Remember, choose your own subject, and be sure to have your letter posted in good time; the competition closes on November 20th. DAME DURDEN. "Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

Dear Dame Durden.—I noticed in your issue of October 6th that "Giglamps" asked for a recipe for gingerbread. I will send one I have used with good success. As I find so many useful recipes and such like in your valuable paper, which we have taken for some time, I thought I would try and help a little, and I will also send a recipe for ginger cookies, which someone, perhaps, would like. They are cheap, but very good. Would someone, please, send good recipes for pumpkin and mince pie?

GINGERBREAD.

One egg, one cup brown sugar, half cup of butter, half cup of syrup, half cup of sour milk, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda, and one cup and a half of flour. This makes a medium-sized cake; if you wish a large one double the amount.

GINGER COOKIES.

One cup of syrup, one egg, one cup of lard or butter (or mixed), one cup and half of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of ginger, pinch of salt, flour enough to roll.

This is the first I have sent; may I come again? Wishing all success, I remain,—

BUSY-MISS-MISSY.

Come again, Busy - Miss - Missy, and—yes, be sure to send your name and address next time. We never publish them unless it is clearly indicated that this is to be done, but it is a rule of all newspaper correspondence to have both name and address given with every communication. D. D.

Parathetical Remarks.

A well-known Indiana man
One dark night last week
Went to the cellar with a match
In search of a gas leak.
(He found it.)

John Welch, by curiosity,
(Despatches state), was goaded;
He squinted in his old shotgun
To see if it was loaded.
(It was.)

A man in Macon stopped to watch
A patent cigar clipper;
He wondered if his finger was
Not quicker than the nipper.
(It wasn't.)

A Maine man read that human eyes
Of hypnotism were full;
He went to see if it would work
Upon an angry bull.
(It wouldn't.)

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
Can any of your readers send in to your valuable paper a name of a place with more letters than LLANFAIR-PWLLGWYNGYLLGOGERCHYCHGWYN-DROBWLILLANDISILIOGOGOGOCH? It is a popular name in Wales. I hope my friends of the "Farmer's Advocate" will not get choked by pronouncing it.
T. J. THOMAS.

Llewelyn, Assa.



House-plants.

With the coming of winter the question of keeping house-plants looms up again with a new importance, and probably half the farmers' wives in the land are asking themselves the question, "Shall I bother with them this year?" If you have a cold house I should say decidedly, don't try to keep too many. Just a few of the hardier kinds, geraniums, monthly roses, rubber plants, fuschias, cacti, or ferns, which may be covered up conveniently at nights, and will stand a chilling so long as they are kept from actual frost, will give you much more satisfaction than a multitude of varieties over which you will have to fuss, and some of which will be sure to be chilled and damaged, if not actually frozen, some time before spring. If you have a warm house, however, with a furnace in it, or good big heaters, in which a block may be kept going all night, you may look forward to keeping as many varieties as you care to work with. A temperature of from 50° to 55° at night and from 60° to 70° during the day will suit the most fastidious plant that it would be wise for you to bother with. The other general conditions of successful plant-raising are: Plenty of light, sunshine, good soil, good drainage, pure air, and sufficient moisture. There are, of course, many varieties which require individual treatment—it would never do, for instance, to treat a cactus exactly as you would a calla lily—and the plant-grower who essays to keep widely different species, must see to it that she understands the peculiarities of each.

For the greater number of house-plants, however, which one is likely to try, the following treatment will prove satisfactory: Procure some good loam—an excellent kind may be obtained by digging up thin sods in a rich, old pasture field, and scraping the soil from about the roots of the grass. If more convenient, a mixture of leaf mould (never swamp muck), with good garden soil, and just enough sand to make the whole friable, will be found quite satisfactory. Have your pots ready, and be sure they are not too large; five- or six-inch pots are, as a rule, quite large enough for the majority of house-plants, although one must keep a few larger ones on hand to shift the plants into according as the pots fill with roots. Put a good inch of drainage material, sharp pebbles or broken crockery, in the bottom of each pot, and cover over with a little moss to keep the soil from filtering down. Be sure there is a hole in the bottom of each pot, and never plant in a jardiniere. Now fill up with the soil, and put in your plants. Water well and set in a partially-shaded place for a while until rooted, then bring to a brighter situation.

Above all things, do not water too much. Unless in the case of callas, umbrella plants, and other bog natives, never give water unless the soil is perfectly dry on top. Another way of testing is to tap the side of the pot; if it gives out a ringing sound it may be taken for granted that the plant needs watering. Then soak thoroughly with tepid water—soap-suds are usually beneficial—and spray or sponge the leaves off whenever they seem dusty. A few plants, Rex begonia, for instance, and most of the very hairy plants, object to the sponge, but callas, roses, rubber plants, and other such smooth-leaved varieties, delight in having their leaves washed off every day.

Another necessity for successful plant-growing is pure air. Plants, as well as people, grow sickly in a heavy, impure atmosphere, and must have a regular supply of pure, fresh oxygen from without. A perfectly ventilated room will, of course, supply this regularly; otherwise the air must be admitted by doors and windows, care being taken that the cold air is not permitted to strike directly on the plants while entering the room. Since excessive dryness of the

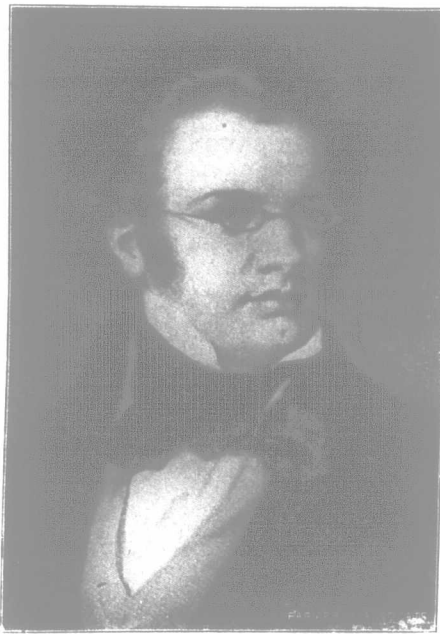
air is very harmful to plants, moisture should be supplied by a pan of water kept continually on heater or register.

In disposing plants, some judgment must be exercised. As a rule, flowering plants prefer a sunny window. Ferns, rubber plants, leopard plants, umbrella plants, calla lilies, and Asparagus Plummosus, on the other hand, do better in a northern or eastern situation, while Rex begonias and velvet plants should never upon any account be placed where the sun can strike upon them. Cacti prefer plenty of sunshine, and Asparagus Sprengeri will do equally well with the sun or without it, so long as it is supplied with plenty of light.

In conclusion, it may be said that if you have brought geraniums, etc., in from the garden, it will be better to cut them back sharply, so as to induce new growth. If the leaves fall off plants so brought in, do not be discouraged; succeeding growth will be rapid, and before spring the plants will probably make a good showing.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.



Schubert (1797-1828).

Schubert.

Born, 1797; died, 1828.

If we were asked to choose from all the men who in all time and in all nations have created music, a little band of twelve, to whom the proud distinction of the very greatest should be accorded, surely in that small band of immortals would be found the name of Franz Schubert.

Like other great geniuses, such as Keats, Shelley, Byron, Bellini, Mendelssohn and Mozart, Schubert's life was a short one, for he died at the early age of 32. His was also a very sad life; it seemed that all the malign fairies had poured all their thorny gifts into his cradle, but to compensate him, the Spirit of Music had endowed him with this power to dream lovely melodies and harmonies more than any other man that ever lived, with but one exception, Mozart. Schubert was even more an improviser than Chopin, and often wrote with such speed as to produce as many as eight songs in one day. Indeed, he gave out music as the earth in spring yields perfumes.

He was the son of a poor schoolmaster, and tried to follow his father's occupation; but the love of music was too strong, and so, for the last twelve years, though often lamentably poor, even to the verge of starvation, he devoted all his energies to his beloved art, which seemed to be the very breath of his being. And yet this marvellous genius spent all his life in the city of Vienna, which was the very center of the musical world at that time, and its neglect of him is a blot of lasting disgrace upon the pleasure-loving Austrian capital.

Schubert tried his hand in nearly all forms of musical art, but in the song and in the lyric type of symphony and string quartet he succeeded best. In his songs almost every theme is illustrated, but the most famous of them deal with love, with parental affection, with gentle nature, and with awe of the unknown.

For study.—Soprano: Morning Serenade, "Hark, hark, the Lark"; "The Trout"; "Ave Maria," and "Songs to be Sung on the Water." Contralto: "Death and the Maiden." Tenor or soprano: "The Serenade in D Minor." Baritone: "The Erl King" (poem by Goethe). Among the loveliest piano selections are: Romance in G Major, Op. 90, No. 4; Impromptu in F Minor, Op. 142, No. 4; The Fair Rosamonde (air, with 5 variations), Op. 142, No. 3; Menuetto in B Minor, Op. 78; Waltz in A flat, Op. 90, No. 2.—Adapted from "The Great in Music."

Domestic Economy.

CREAKING BEDS.

A bed which creaks with every movement of the sleeper may be silenced by removing the slats, and wrapping their ends in newspaper before replacing them.

TO TAKE THE SHINE OFF CLOTH.

A black coat which has seen much service invariably acquires an undesirable shiny appearance. To remove this, rub it well with a piece of flannel which has been moistened with spirits of turpentine. After carefully going over the garment, hang it out in the air for some time till the smell of the turpentine has passed from it.

STAIR CARPETS.

When buying a stair carpet, get an extra yard or two, and turn in a piece at the top and bottom of each flight of stairs. This extra length will enable you to shift the carpet sometimes higher, sometimes lower, and so it will be worn evenly throughout its whole length. If this precaution be neglected, the carpet at the edges of the stairs will be frayed out while the untrodden part remains fresh and new looking.

WHEN ICING A CAKE

add a little sweet thick cream to the icing when mixing. It improves the flavor, and prevents danger of cracking when cut.

TO CLEAN MARBLE

Pour some turpentine on a clean cloth, and rub the stained part with it. Zinc and tin things can be cleaned in the same way.

CLEAN LIGHT STRAW HATS

by brushing with flowers of sulphur, moistened with lemon-juice. Rinse well with clear cold water, but do not let the hat lie in the water and get soaked.

MARBLE FIREPLACES

are greatly improved in appearance if they are occasionally rubbed with furniture polish. Rub afterwards with a clean duster till it is smooth and shiny.

BISCUITS

that have gone soft through keeping should be spread on a tin, and put into a moderate oven for a few minutes. When cold they will be as crisp as ever.

NAIL-BITING, ETC.

An ingrowing toenail should be trimmed at the edges, and the middle of the nail slightly scraped in a V shape.

To break children of the habit of biting nails, dip the ends of the fingers in a solution of aloes.

Common baking soda is one of the best remedies for the removal of warts and corns. Bind on wet and moisten the soda several times a day. The warts and corns will quickly disappear.

Avoid highly-colored and perfumed soaps; the coloring is often injurious to the skin, and the perfume is frequently put in to counteract the odor of impure ingredients.

To possess a good digestion, and in consequence good health, the food should be eaten slowly and thoroughly masticated. Half the cases of dyspepsia are due to hurried eating and imperfect mastication.

GOSSIP.

Meeting your "troubles" calmly and dealing with them separately, gives you strength and experience you could get in no other way.

Funny, but it's a fact, that the chap who is always "borrowing trouble" has plenty of it to lend his neighbors even if he hasn't anything else to be "neighborly with."

Dr. Wiley says 85 per cent. of the whiskey sold in this country is poisonous. Dr. Swallow generously concedes that the remaining 15 per cent. is also poisonous.

The pig grunted with satisfaction. "What are you so egotistical about?" said the man. "You are only a pig." "That may be," responded the pig, "but I bet I can eat corn off the ear more gracefully than you can."

Strange, Moore and Wright, three notorious punsters, met and dined together one day. After dinner Moore said: "There's only one fool amongst us three—that's 'strange.'" "Oh," cried Wright, "there's one more." "Ah," said Strange, "that's 'right.'"

During the bombardment of Alexandria, in 1882, Lord Charles Beresford asked a gunner if he could hit a man who was on the fort. The gunner replied:

"Aye, aye, sir!"

"Then hit him in the eye," said Lord Beresford.

He was surprised when the gunner inquired:

"Which eye, sir?"

The average dictionary defines an optimist as one who believes that all things are for the best. One day a man wielding a hammer struck his thumb instead of the nail he had intended to hit, and a friend, happening along a while after, said: "That's too bad!"

"No, it isn't; it's a fortunate happening," said the man. "It has taught me the value of that thumb as I never knew it before. There are just two hundred and fifty-seven things I have tried to do without that thumb, and found it impossible. Will you please open my penknife for me? Thank you! That makes the two hundred and fifty-eighth."

That man was an optimist. A man fell out of a window on the sixteenth story of a building, and, as he shot by each window on his way down, he called out: "All right so far!" He was not borrowing trouble. He was an optimist. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch said: "Never open your umbrella until it begins to rain." She, like the man just mentioned, did not believe in anticipating evil.

It is earnestness that leads a man to force his way through difficulty, drudgery, and dry details to success in any station or calling in life, writes Dr. William Mathews. It is not exceptional talent that is required for this purpose, so much as moral force, invincible determination; not the power, but the will, to achieve; in short, what Longfellow finely calls:

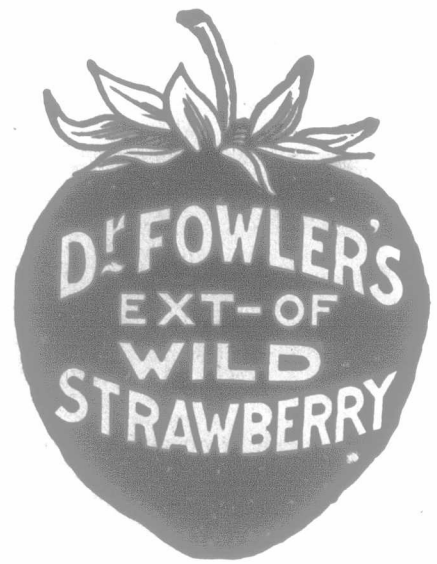
"The divine insanity of noble minds,
That never falters nor abates,
But labors, and endures, and waits
Till all that it foresees it finds,
Or, what it cannot find, creates."

The surest way to grow spiritually, to confirm and invigorate any virtuous principle, is to be "a live man." The very atmosphere and breath of life is action. . . . If history teaches any lesson, it is that:

"Great men were all great workers in their time.
Steadfast in purpose, to their calling true,
Keeping with single eye the end in view;
Giving their youthful days and manhood's prime
To ceaseless toil; matin and midnight's chime
Often upon their willing labors grew;
In suffering schooled, their souls endurance knew.
And over difficulties rose sublime."

A Standard Remedy

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CURES

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and all Summer Complaints.

Its prompt use will prevent a great deal of unnecessary suffering and often save life.

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WOODWARD

They Save CASH, by increased milk. TIME, working automatically. LABOR, of owner and hired man.

Write us for full particulars.

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You inhale (see above) clouds of healing Carbolated Pine Vapour, etc., into every air passage of the Nose, Throat and Bronchial Tubes, healing the Membranes and curing the disease. Cures a cold in a day—cure Catarrh in a few weeks. For remedy on above liberal terms address Anglo-American Chemical Corporation, 32 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

Nothing seems to be easier than to lure the unsuspecting Japanese within fighting distance.

The late Senator Quay was frequently troubled with insomnia, and he was constantly in search of recipes for the cure of that dreadful affliction. One day he was discussing it in the cloakroom of the Senate, and said:

"Well, I've got a cure for insomnia at last."

"What is it?" asked a fellow-Senator.

"Why," replied the Senator, "if you go to bed and find that you cannot go to sleep the thing to do is to get up and take a big slug of old rye whiskey; then retire. After a proper interval, if you are still awake, get up and take another drink, and then if you are still awake take another."

"And after that?" queried a bystander, "what next?"

"After that," said Quay, with a broad smile, "you won't care whether you go to sleep or not."

Archbishop Thompson was greatly surprised when he was given the Archdiocese of York. He had been suffering acutely from toothache, and, upon medical advice, had resorted to narcotics. After a particularly bad night, he set out for his doctor, though his wife had besought him not to submit to further narcotics, as after them he was "not himself" for some hours. On the way he met a postman, who handed him a letter announcing his preferment from Gloucester to York. He rushed back and burst excitedly into the house, the toothache all forgotten.

"Zoe! Zoe!" he cried, "what do you think has happened? I am Archbishop of York."

"There, what did I tell you?" rejoined his wife. "You've been taking that horrid narcotic again, and are quite out of your head."

MAN AGAINST MAN.

When Senator Hanna, as Chairman of the National Republican Committee, was conducting the campaign in 1900 he was annoyed by a man who applied for the position of messenger at the national headquarters. The man called to see the Senator four days in succession, to present his application and urge his claims.

After his fourth visit, Senator Hanna sent for the man who was serving as messenger. "You saw that man who was here just now?" inquired Hanna.

"Yes, sir," said the messenger. "Do you know what he wants?"

"No, sir."

"Well, he wants your place, and if I see him again he will get it."

Senator Hanna never saw the persistent applicant again.

That Henry Ward Beecher was spared much embarrassment by his quickness at repartee is illustrated by the following story:

One evening, as he was in the midst of an impassioned speech, someone attempted to interrupt him by suddenly crowing like a rooster. It was done to perfection; a number of people laughed in spite of themselves, and the speaker's friends felt that in a moment the whole effect of the meeting, and of Mr. Beecher's thrilling appeals, might be lost. The orator, however, was equal to the occasion. He stopped, listened till the crowing ceased, and then, with a look of surprise, pulled out his watch.

"Morning already!" he said; "my watch is only at ten. But there can be no mistake about it. The instincts of the lower animals are infallible."

There was a roar of laughter. The "lower animal" in the gallery collapsed, and Mr. Beecher was able to resume as if nothing had occurred.

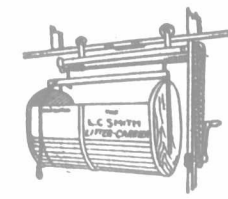
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Ans.—Yes; let them have all they will eat, but keep the tops fresh. Do not try to preserve a big pile and have them ferment, or do not feed them when partly fermented. It will put the acids off their feed. As long as tops can be fed fresh, feed them; but if you have dry hard feed as well.

THE L. O. SMITH FEED LITTER CARRIERS.



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Can be adapted to any barn or farm building.

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Young stock either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to:

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

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

FARM FOR SALE—200 acres, lot 19, second con., Whitechurch, one mile east of Aurora, will be sold en bloc, or in lots of one hundred acres each, or one hundred and fifty acres, and fifty acres—to suit purchaser—at \$50 per acre. Apply: A. Love, Aurora, Ont., or J. O. Orr, Exhibition Office, Toronto.

Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., write the "Farmer's Advocate": "Please announce that we will hold an auction sale of our Shorthorns some time in January, 1905; date to be announced later."

"There is always a bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River," remarks a southern contemporary. No wonder its mouth waters.

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W. ALMAS, Auctioneer.

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200 COTSWOLD SHEEP

Including rams and ewes
(11 months' credit), on

November 15, 1904

AT
BURGESSVILLE, Ry. Sale at 1 o'clock

One of the firm retiring. All will be sold. This has been the leading flock of Canada for last twenty years. Trains met at Burgessville at 8 and 11 a. m. day of sale. (See Gossip.)

E. ALMAS, J. & E. F. PARK,
Auctioneer. Burgessville, Ont.

20-Shropshire Rams-20

We are offering twenty yearling Shropshire rams for sale. They are from the best stock to be had in England, and will be sold at very reasonable prices. Also ram lambs and young ewes.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saws down trees. Saws any kind of timber on any ground. One man can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Made at Essex Center, Ontario. No duty to pay. Write Main Office for illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS, and testimonials from thousands. First order secures quantity. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 16 and 18 So. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

COW VOMITS.

Cow vomits her food, especially hay. She has been this way for eight or ten days. I am an unbeliever in most veterinary surgeons.

A. H.

Ans.—As you have such a poor opinion of our profession, I may be excused in expressing surprise on receipt of your communication re the cow. Vomition in cows is usually due to either a constriction or a dilatation of a portion of the gullet. In the former case coarse food cannot pass into the stomach; the cow continues to swallow until the gullet becomes full and then vomits. Treatment consists in passing probangs of different sizes, commencing with a small one and gradually increasing in size to gradually dilate the gullet, in the meantime feeding only sloppy food. The probang should be carefully passed three or four times daily. If a dilatation exists, the food lodges there until it and the gullet become full, and then vomition takes place. Treatment consists in locating the dilatation, applying pressure to it if possible, and feeding on slops only for a couple of weeks, to give the fibres of the gullet an opportunity to regain their normal tone.

V.

Miscellaneous.

LICE ON CATTLE.

We are troubled very much with lice on cattle. How can we get them killed off? Will they live on cattle from one winter to the next? Is it any good to whitewash stables?

G. A.

Ans.—Clip the hair off the necks of the cattle and along their backs, about four inches on either side of the backbone, and down the tail. Then, apply a decoction of tobacco leaves, or crude carbolic acid, fish oil or crude petroleum. Of course, cleaning up the stable and giving it a good coat of whitewash destroys the breeding and hibernating grounds of lice.

IMPORTANT
AUCTION SALE

OF

50 Imported
Clydesdale Fillies

I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE
STOCK-YARDS IN HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

ON

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23rd, 1904

50 Clydesdale Fillies, the best that Scotland can produce. For further particulars see following issues of Farmer's Advocate, and for Catalogue apply to :

W. D. FLATT, - Hamilton, Ont.

Important Sale of
Scotch Shorthorns

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

—WILL SELL AT THE—

Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., Canada

Thursday, Nov. 10th, 1904

30 YOUNG BULLS AND 27 FEMALES

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

W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

AUCTIONEERS: COL. GEO. P. BELLOWS, CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, THOS. INGRAM.

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

GOSSIP.

LAST CALL FOR THE CARGILL AND PETTIT SALE.

The report of the result of the recent Marr and Duthie sale of Shorthorns in Scotland will doubtless have the effect of confirming confidence in the future of the breed, and especially in the potency of the class bred on the lines of those great herds, and others of similar breeding in Britain and America. The undeniable fact that bulls of that breeding had been siring the winners in nearly all competitions in the breeding and fat stock classes at the leading shows in Great Britain as well as in the U. S. and Canada, well accounts for the scramble at the Uppermill sale by English breeders for the securing of a share of the bulls offered, and for the great average of \$870 each for 38 full calves. At such prices Canadian importers could not touch them, and while prices continue as high as they are in the Old Country there will be few if any imported. It is fortunate for Canada that through the enterprise of breeders such as Messrs. Cargill and Pettit and others, this country secured in the last few years a good supply of this class of breeding stock, and it is probably safe to say that no two herds in America today contain more of the blood that made the Duthie and Marr herds famous than is found in the two from which the offerings at the Hamilton sale on November 10th are drawn, consisting of 30 young bulls and 27 females, nearly all the offspring of imported sires and dams, in the breeding of which, on analysis, Cruickshank blood through a long list of high-class and prepotent sires is found, running like a ruby-red stream from that never-failing fountain of force.

If there are those who imagine that in personal appearance the young bulls that have been sold from year to year at the Duthie-Marr sales are all superior and suitable for show bulls, they are greatly mistaken, as Canadian breeders who have attended those sales affirm that there were only a few among them that they would think of importing here, even at moderate prices, with the hope of selling them at cost, including expenses. Yet English breeders, who have observed their influence in improving the type of their cattle, take them freely at good stiff prices, and are eager to secure them. Though the young bulls to be offered at Hamilton next week are not in high condition, but in nice, thrifty, growing condition, and though they are not all show bulls, it is, we believe, safe to say that as large a proportion of them are straight, smooth, well-formed, well-fleshed and true to type as is found in the offerings at sales from the leading herds of Scotland, while in regard to breeding, they are practically and substantially the same. Look again for a moment at the list of some of the sires, viz., King Victor, bred by W. S. Marr, and of his Emma tribe; Lavender Star, a pure Cruickshank Lavender, the tribe that made the highest average at the Uppermill dispersion; Prime Favorite, bred at Uppermill from the Princess Royal tribe, 23 of which averaged over \$800; Lord Mistletoe, a Marr Missie, bred by Duthie, and sired by Lovat Champion; Bapton Coronet, by Silver Plate, and of the Princess Royal tribe; Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Pride of Morning, a Highland champion; Golden Drop Victor, bred by Mr. Duthie, sired by Nonpareil Victor, and of the Kinellar Golden Drop tribe; Merchantman, bred at Collynie, and of the Marr-Missie tribe, 18 of which sold for an average of \$830 at the late sale; Baron Beaufort, of the Broadhocks family, bred by Lord Lovat, and sired by Royal Star.

These are samples of the immediate sires of the offerings. Then look at the families on the dam's side represented, viz., Cruickshank Butterfly, Princess Royal, Brawith Bud, Duchess of Gloster, Lovely, and Emily, Kinellar Claret, and Mina, Bruce Mayflower and Augusta, from which came Mr. Duthie's Royal Purple, sold at the late sale for over \$3,000 at eight months old, Marr Roan Lady, Missie, and Clara, also the Kiblean Beauty, the Crimson Flower, the Jilt, and others of similar breeding and standing. The 27 females in the offering are all young, many of them of the noted families just named, and most of them in calf or with calves at foot by these imported bulls. It is rarely indeed that such an opportunity occurs for securing cattle of this class at the buyers' own

Spavin and Ring-bone
Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy, quick and painless. No other method sure.
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the very worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Lots of information if you write. Book about Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Bog Spavin and other horse troubles sent free.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

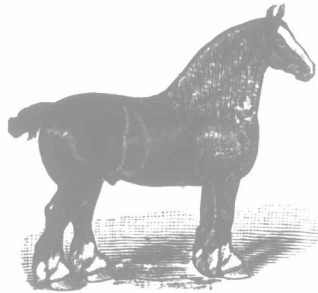
2 Registered Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE.

For price and particulars write to
R. & C. PALING, 0
Caledonia Stn. & Tel., - - North Seneca

KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM
Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. Special offering at present for young stock. Cotswolds of all-ages and Berkshire pigs. **J. I. BALSDON, Box 84, Markham P. O. & Stn., 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.

Smith & Richardson's CLYDESDALES



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

Address: Columbus, Ontario.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

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

WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

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

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

Tuttle's Elixir

is a quick and permanent cure for distemper, founder, lameness of all kinds, pneumonia, thrush, cuts, bruises, collar and saddle galls, colds, stiffness, etc. It is used and endorsed by the Adams Express Co. We offer
\$100 Reward
for any case of Colic, Curb, Contracted or Knotted Cords, Splints, recent Shoe Bolts or Callous that it will not cure.

Tuttle's Family Elixir is the best household remedy that can be used for rheumatism, sprains and all other pains and aches. Saves doctor bills and stops pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Send for it.
Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Beware of all so-called Elixirs. Get Tuttle's, the only genuine. For sale by druggists or sent direct.
LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

For Sale—Two extra choice imported CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, both in size, color, style, quality and breeding; five years old; sure getters of choice stock.
W. M., Box 33, Russell, Ont.

INTERNATIONAL JACK BARN

The only one in America who handles imported mammoth Catalonian Spanish jacks, the largest and finest in the world. If interested, write, and will tell you why you should raise mules. Importations just arrived. Prices and terms to suit. Address **E. K. HOGATE, Prop., Troy, Ohio, U.S.A.**
P.S.—Troy is only a short distance from Detroit, on the C. H. & D. and Pere Marquette R. R.

Advertise in the Advocate

prices, and while it is not expected that big prices will be received, it is but just to say that young bulls and heifers of this class are worth a good price to the buyer, and the bulls worth more than three times the price of ordinary ones to put at the head of a pure-bred herd. There is nothing discouraging in the present outlook for Shorthorns. The splendid standing of Canadian-bred cattle at the World's Fair, at St. Louis, has turned the eyes of U. S. breeders again our way, and when the elections are over and another good crop secured, they will want our cattle in increasing numbers, as will also our own great Northwest, and our Eastern farmers who are going more and more into raising beef cattle. Those who have not received the catalogue of this sale should apply for it at once. See what splendid breeding it represents, and attend the sale. Those who are not prepared to pay cash down, we are confident can make satisfactory arrangements for short-time accommodation, and need not stay away on that account.

Mr. J. G. Truman, manager of the Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes: "Advices from our Mr. J. H. Truman, received this week, say he is shipping us another large importation of stallions. Included in the shipment are 10 of the best Hackney stallions ever imported since 1888, at which time we imported 30 head. Kindly advise your readers of this importation, and also say to them that we consider the "Farmer's Advocate" one of the very best advertising mediums, not only in Canada, but in the world; thanking you for all favors. Our Mr. H. W. Truman reports inquiries all he could ask, and while we have competition in London, we hope to get our share of the trade, if square dealings will get it, and, more, we are no strangers to the Canadians, and are Englishmen, which does not hurt us any."

Messrs. F. Martindale & Son, York, Ont., whose auction sale of Shorthorns and Berkshires is slated for Friday, November 11th, at their farm, 16 miles from Hamilton, and near to York Station on the Buffalo and Goderich branch and Caledonia on the Port Dover and Hamilton branch of the G.T.R., write that applications for the catalogue are numerous, and the prospect for a good attendance quite promising. It will be very convenient for those attending the Cargill & Pettit sale at Hamilton on the 10th, to take in the Martindale sale the next day. Both the cattle and the pigs, we are assured, are a good, useful lot, in nice breeding condition, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. The nicely-bred stock bull, Bandoer, whose portrait appeared in our last issue, is well worth looking after, and the young things in the offering sired by him are said to do credit to him as a breeder. Parties wanting good general-purpose cattle should attend this sale, as good milking cows as well as good feeders will be found in this sale, and a good class of Berkshires too.

Booker T. Washington says that a domestic long in the service of a well-known Alabama family recently gave "notice" of two weeks, explaining that she desired to get married. The mistress managed to secure an acceptable successor, but was dismayed to discover that the new servant could not report for duty until a week subsequent to the time fixed for the wedding of her predecessor. So the present incumbent was asked whether she would not agree to postpone the happy event for a week. This the domestic declined to do, from superstitious scruples, no doubt bearing in mind the old adage: "Change the date, change the fate." However, she said that she didn't in the least mind getting married and continuing the household duties till her successor could put in an appearance. The husband-elect offering no objections, this arrangement was agreed upon, and an hour or so after the marriage ceremony the domestic was performing her duties just as before. "I presume your husband has returned to his work as you have done," the mistress chanced casually to remark. "None," responded the girl, in a matter-of-fact tone. "Joe he done gone on his honeymoon."

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.
James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

Live-stock Trade with Argentina.

Some information regarding the possibility of developing a trade in live stock with Argentina is given by Mr. W. S. Spark, the well-known English horseman, in a letter to Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live-stock Commissioner. Soon after his arrival in that country, Mr. Spark wrote: "I find all cattle landed here must, besides the certificate of breeding, have a certificate (or rather the shipper must produce it) from the Minister of Agriculture, or his deputy, of the country from which they are sent, to declare that there has been no infectious disease in that country for six months previous to shipping. If the said document is not produced, the cattle are not allowed to land. In any case, all cattle must be kept in quarantine for 40 days, after which they are tuberculin tested, and if they do not pass, are slaughtered, and the owner has to bear the entire loss. Notwithstanding all this trouble, it will pay breeders to send really good pure-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers here to sell. You can't sell grade cattle at any price."

In a later letter, Mr. Spark says: "The more I see of this country, the more convinced I am that the Canadians can do a very large trade here in live stock and agricultural machinery, on neither of which there is any duty here. I enclose you an account of a sale of imported bulls, which took place last week, which shows that the twelve animals offered brought \$79,900, or an average of nearly \$6,660 each. These prices are in Argentine dollars, equal to 44 cents Canadian money. I have attended eight similar sales, and the average prices paid have been 1,400 Canadian dollars each. The bulls sold, I am told by good judges, who have been to Toronto Show, would not be good enough to win there. The only time to sell here is in September (the best month), October and November, so they would have to be shipped in June and July from Canada. You really should attend next year's exhibition at Buenos Aires in September, which will be international. I hope Canada will make an exhibit, for if she did, all the stock could be sold at the exhibition at very remunerative prices."

W. A. CLEMONS.

GOSSIP.

"Does your coachman have any perquisites?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle.

"He had one once," replied her hostess, "but the doctor said it was brought on by bein' out too long in the hot sun. My, I don't know what I'd do with a person around me that had them regular."

The other day a well-known counsel, examining the plaintiff in a breach of promise case, inquired of her: "Was the defendant's air when he promised to marry you perfectly serious or one of levity and jocularly?"

The complainant replied: "If you please, sir, it was all ruffled with him running his hands through it."

"You misapprehend my meaning," said the counsel. "Was the promise made in utter sincerity?"

"No, sir, it was made in the wash-house," replied the plaintiff, amid roars of laughter.

Judge Julius M. Mayer tells a story about a white man who was arraigned before a colored justice of the peace during reconstruction times for killing a man and stealing his mule. It was in Arkansas, near the Texas border, and there was some rivalry between the States, but the colored justice tried always to preserve an impartial frame of mind.

"We've got two kinds ob law in dis here co't," he said, "Texas law an' Arkansas law. Which will you hab?"

The prisoner thought a minute, and then guessed that he would take the Arkansas law.

"Den I discharge you fo' stealing de mule an' hang you fo' killin' de man."

"Hold on a minute, Judge," said the prisoner. "Better make that Texas law."

"Vh right, under de law ob Texas I fine you fo' killin' de man an' hang you fo' stealin' de mule."

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD



BLAISDON ADMIRAL (20263) 3 YRS OLD FULL BROTHERS. BLAISDON ALBERT (19350) 4 YRS OLD. 1ST AT INTERNATIONAL 1902 & 1903. IMPORTED BY TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM BUSHNELL ILL.

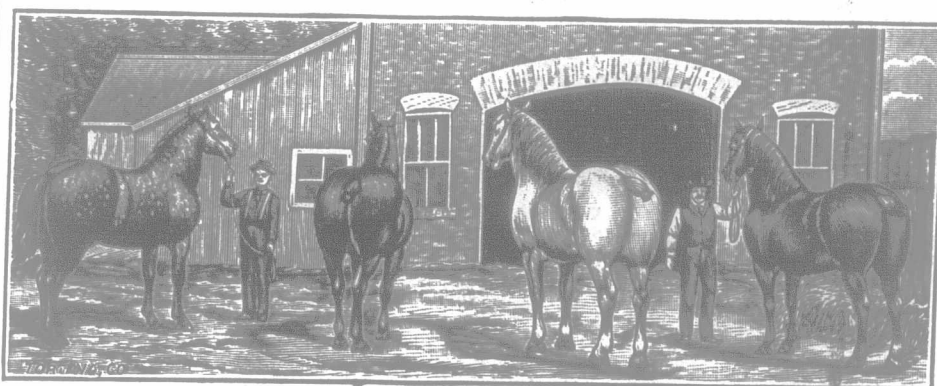
St. Louis World's Fair Winners.
READ OUR RECORD AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| Premier Championship. | Grand Championship. |
| Reserve Grand Championships. | Two Championships. |
| Three Reserve Championships. | Five Diplomas. |
| Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals. | Nine First Premiums. |
| Six Second Premiums. | Six Third Premiums. |
| Three Fourth Premiums. | Two Fifth Premiums. |

Eight importations within past year. Carload of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions just arrived at our London, Ont. stables, for sale. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new Catalogue Q.

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

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

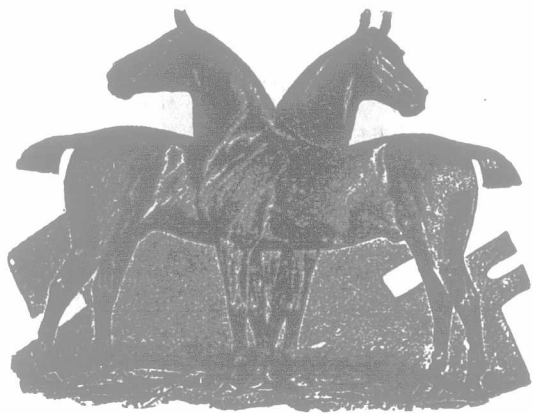


22 - PERCHERONS - 22

Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons and prize-winners in France, and Toronto, London and Ottawa, Ont., and from the best breeders in France. They are descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique Romulus. Our horses are all in fine shape, considering the superior quality of our horses. Have personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good, sound, serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. Colors, black and dark dapple grays; they are large and blocky fellows, 2 to 4 years old, weighing from 1,600 lbs to 2,000 lbs., with the right kind of feet and legs. We have a few sale GERMAN COACHERS, HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES, that are also for sale. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere, inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchaser. **HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE,** SIMCOE, ONT. 82 miles south-west of Toronto, on the G. T. R.

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

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



and the largest importers in the world of

GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS.

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

MESSRS. U. V. O'DANIEL and R. P. WATERS, managers and salesmen, London, Ont.
ADDRESS: J. CROUCH & SON, LONDON, ONT.

GOSSIP.

There is not so much in the selection of an occupation as there is in the way you push it.

When you think your business is not up to what it should be, push it. Do not stay at home and growl; get out and put your shoulder to the wheel.

Two imported Clydesdale stallions are advertised for sale in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," by Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ontario. See the advertisement, and write him for particulars.

Good habits are easy to form, too. If you try brushing your teeth after each meal you will soon feel uncomfortable when you omit it. This will save dentists' bills and discomfort.

The Glasgow Herald, referring to remarks made at the annual conference of Scottish Chamber of Agriculture about cattle diseases, says: "We have disease amongst us, and yet are solicitous to protect ourselves against a country where disease does not exist." It suggests that British stock might benefit from the admixture of foreign blood.

The servant problem is yet to be solved, is the way Chairman Taggart looks at it.

"It was like this," said the Chairman to some friends the other day. "The old servant we had for ten years came to me last week and said she would have to leave the same day, as she was about to be married."

"What do you mean?" I asked. "You won't leave us so suddenly! Ask him to wait a few days."

"Sure, sir, I'd like to oblige you, but I don't feel well enough acquainted to ask him such a thing," was her answer.

THE PERKINS SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

The auction sale, on Oct. 26th, of the herd of Shorthorn cattle belonging to the estate of the late Mr. J. E. Perkins, Petrolia, Ont., was quite successful, the cattle selling for good value, and the attendance quite large. Following is the sale list:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| Mountain Flower (imp.), Alex. Stewart, Ivan | \$270 |
| Beautiful Belle (imp.), Ed. C. Attrill, Goderich | 175 |
| Beautiful Belle 6th (imp.), John Rawlings, Forest | 140 |
| Lustre Belle (imp.), Wm. English, Petrolia | 150 |
| Belle of Fairlea, Alex. Stewart | 180 |
| Queen Beas 3rd, H. McComb, Sykeston | 115 |
| Beautiful Belle 2nd, Robert Robertson, Oil Springs | 100 |
| Leonore of Sylvan 21st, G. T. Fuller, Watford | 140 |
| Belle Osborne, John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood | 195 |
| Lilly White, Cohn Monroe, Inwood .. | 116 |
| Rose 2nd of Kertch, Robt. Holmer, Chatham | 185 |
| Queen Alexandra, John Morgan & Sons | 165 |
| Orphan Annie, Wm. Cummings, Alvinston | 150 |
| 39th Duchess of Thorndale, Jno. McIntyre, Camlachie | 95 |
| Nettie of Collinville 2nd, A. Duncan, Petrolia | 80 |
| Knogle Rose 33rd, H. McComb | 80 |
| 40th Duchess of Thorndale, H. D. Kewley, Sarnia | 85 |
| Knogle Rose 41st, M. Duggan, Petrolia | 85 |
| Bessie Thorndale, Neil Monroe, Inwood | 90 |
| Rose of Fairlea, M. Duggan | 50 |
| Duchess of Fairlea, Chas. Cundrick, Watford | 70 |
| Duchess of Fairlea 2nd, Wm. Brown, Petrolia | 50 |
| Knogle Rose of Fairlea, S. W. Edwards, Watford | 90 |
| Knogle Lady, John Wooley, Petrolia .. | 45 |
| Knogle Belle of Fairlea, S. W. Edwards | 80 |
| Bulls. | |
| Prince Fragrance (imp.), Wm. Muxlow, Petrolia | \$250 |
| Prince Alexander, John Hardy, Sarnia | 65 |
| Duke of Fairlea 2nd, Wm. Brown, Petrolia | 60 |
| Prince of Fairlea 2nd, P. Campbell, Inwood | 75 |
| Prince of Fairlea, Jas. Metcalfe, Petrolia | 65 |

To secure the best advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

GOSSIP.

When a wrong-doer is at last found out, the sense of relief from the necessity of deception and intrigue makes the exposure seem not an unmingled evil.

A HACKNEY IMPORTATION.

A splendid addition to the ranks of the Hackneys on this continent is due to arrive at New York about the 8th inst. They are a consignment from Mr. Truman, sr., to the Pioneer Stock Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., and were personally selected by Mr. Truman to show at the New York Horse Show this month and afterwards for the production of first-class Hackneys. The lot consists of sixteen head, and includes some of the best stock that money could induce the English breeders to part with. Prominent in the consignment is the grand prize-winning stallion, Copolder Stow Bonny Gabriel. After the New York Show and International, at Chicago, some of these Hackneys will be brought to the firm's branch barns at London, Ont. Watch their show career, and judge accordingly.

MILK BILLARD BALLS.

Ever since the days when the world was young milk has been put to many uses. It makes its appearance in a variety of guises, with the majority of which we are familiar; but now that it has been demonstrated that it is capable of being manufactured into billiard balls, surely human ingenuity can go no further with the lacteal fluid. A material made from milk can take the place of bone or celluloid, and is fully protected by a patent. The technical term for the product obtained after the milk has been chemically treated is "lactites," and this material is easily workable into any desired shape. To obtain this substance, borax or ammonia is used to reduce the casein or albumen in the milk to a condition approaching the gelatinous, after which it is mixed with mineral salt dissolved in acid or water, which liquid is subsequently evaporated. In its prepared state it is scarcely to be distinguished from the finest ivory, and is of a beautiful creamy white color. It will readily take on any color imparted to it by the admixture of dyes or pigments, but its natural hue is the most lovely of all. All the thousand and one articles now manufactured of ivory, bone, horn or celluloid can be made from this new product of milk—billiard balls, combs, brush-backs, handles for cutlery, paper-knives; in fact, all the multifarious little articles and knickknacks of everyday life to which we are so accustomed. Truly we have much for which to thank that indispensable friend of man, the cow!—[Newcastle Chronicle.]

VASELINE FOR THE TEATS.

An Australian dairyman who has earned a reputation for producing milk that keeps sweet unusually well, gives his method of milking as follows:

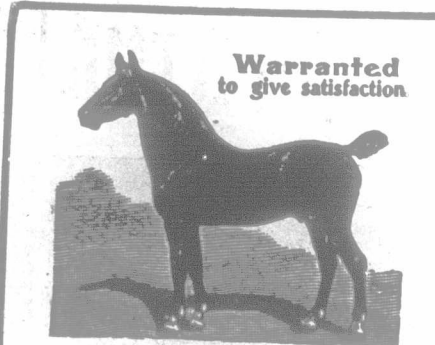
"How do we do this? you may inquire. Not by any red tape, white suit, covered pail, or dry-teat milking. We conduct too large an establishment to waste time or money in gingerbread extras.

"When a dairyman tells me he practices dry-teat milking, I know that he either does not milk cows himself or does not state facts. It is physically impossible to milk any herd of cows and keep their teats dry. There are a few cows in every herd that can be milked with dry teats, but they are the exceptions.

"I visited a dairy herd some time ago that advertised in a neat booklet that they milk with dry hands. The proprietor of this herd is a stickler in his methods, but all the same I saw his men wipe their hands on their overall legs repeatedly to keep them dry when milking short-teated cows.

"We take a small amount of vaseline on the fingers of the right hand, sit down to the cow, and with the left hand brush off her flanks and udder; then anoint the teats, and after the teats are lubricated, rub both teats and udder with the palm of the hand.

"This fixes any dust or bacteria that might drop off during milking, and the ease of milking will astonish any one who has not tried this method, and the most surprised party will be the cow herself, if she chances to belong to a dry-teat advocate."

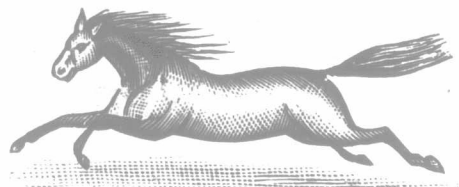


GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.
As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

"THE REPOSITORY"

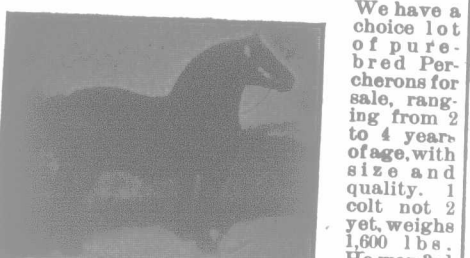
WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Manager.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc. every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock.
Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.
This is the best market in Canada for either buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold each week.

PERCHERONS



We have a choice lot of pure-bred Percherons for sale, ranging from 2 to 4 year-of-age, with size and quality. 1 colt not 2 yet, weighs 1,600 lbs. He won 3rd place at Chicago place at last fall with colts nearly 4 mos. older. Other prizewinners in our bunch. Prices right; terms easy. All horses guaranteed. Come and see us or write Address: I. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Kingsville, Ont.

A Branch Barn SARNIA, ONTARIO

has just been opened by us at
for the convenience of our Ontario and Michigan customers, and is in charge of MR. H. H. COLISTER. Prizewinning
Clydesdale and Percheron
stallions on hand. Inspection cordially invited.
ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, Janeville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.

CLYDESDALES

One three-year-old stallion, prize winner at Toronto last spring; one two-year-old stallion; one one-year-old stallion; 5 foals, four of them stallions and one filly; and two year-old fillies. These animals are gilt edged, both in breeding and individuality. For description, see Gossip, this issue. Will sell cheap for quick sale.
DAVID CARSTAIRS,
BOMANTON P. O. COBOURG STATION.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

PECULIAR CONDITION IN COLT.

When colt was born it had a lump on the windpipe, extending from the jaw down the neck. This lump grew quite large, and when the colt was two months old I opened it and found it full of wind, which escaped and the lump disappeared. The opening remained, and discharged matter for a week and then closed. The lump soon reappeared, and is now a foot long and six inches across. When the colt runs it will fill with wind and becomes quite hard; when he is at ease it becomes smaller and less tense.

J. N. M.

Ans.—There is an opening from the windpipe into a sac, which has gradually enlarged since birth. An operation which consists in cutting through the walls of the sac, exposing the windpipe, locating the opening, scarifying the edges and stitching it with carbolized silk or catgut suture, then stitching the skin, and dressing wound three times daily with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed, is necessary to effect a cure.

Miscellaneous.

USING WEED SEEDS.

Would it be worth while grinding mustard seed and foxtail seed for feeding hogs?

W. J. M.

Ans.—No: A better plan would be to burn it, so that there would be no danger of it propagating. It is dangerous stuff to have around.

A BAD LITTLE WEED.

Please tell me the name and the habits of the enclosed weed. Also the best means of getting rid of it.

E. E. S.

Ans.—This is a specimen of wormseed mustard (Erysimum Cheiranthoides). It resembles wild mustard somewhat in appearance, seeds heavily, and is rapidly adapting itself to conditions in Ontario. Cultivation to prevent seeding is the method of eradication.

ITCHY HEELS.

I have a two-year-old gelding that stamps his hind feet as if in pain. On examining him all I can see is a little roughness about the fetlock, and the heels a little soft. Is the trouble a growing ringbone? Is it likely to turn to grease? I have been told a metal bar bent around the foot will check the growth of ringbone.

W. E. P.

Ans.—The horse has a sand-crack or scratches, and stamps his feet on account of smarting caused by the irritation from dirt gathered by walking through a wet barnyard. Clean the feet well every night. If he must walk through the mud, use soft water, castile soap and a little lotion of carbolic acid and water to clean the part. If the feet are kept dry rub on the lotion and grease with lard. Give plenty of soft, cooling food. The treatment you suggest, if practiced, would make you liable to action for cruelty to animals.

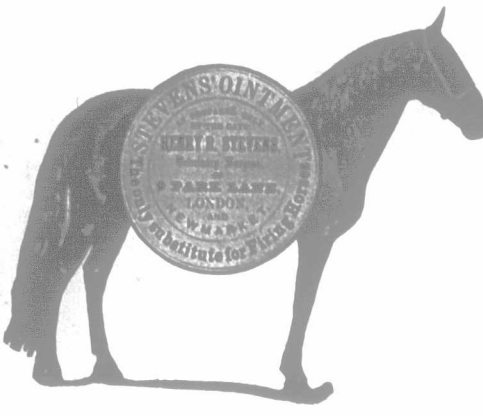
GOSSIP.

D. Bartlett & Son, Smithville, Ont., write: We have a herd of 25 head of Shorthorns at present. We have for sale a number of heifers in calf, which won several first prizes at county fairs this fall; also a few young red bulls. We are pretty well sold out of pigs, but still have some young sow pigs two and a half months old, that we would like to dispose of. Our Dorset flock now numbers over thirty. We are prepared to ship ewes of all ages, shearings and lambs, bred from imported stock, at moderate rates.

Farm business demands a most careful conservation of energy. A person doing one thing does not understand the mental force or, perhaps, nerve force required to transfer one's thought and action from one class of work to another. The weather, that so measurably controls his action, is often responsible for these sudden changes. A query often passes in a neighborhood, "How does Mr. A. succeed in performing so much labor; he does not seem to hurry?" He does succeed, however, in reducing the waste of energy to a minimum. It is the saving that creates wealth, financial and mental. I do not mean that we should work harder; Americans hustle too much now.

WHY NOT IN CANADA?

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



AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year.
CURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements.
Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

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

CAIRNBROGIE CLYDESDALES

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females.
Dunbar Station, om
WALTER HELL, Washington, Ont.

INSIDE HEREFORDS

The Fall Fairs are over, but the are still at the top. No more females will be sold from the herd this season, but there are still ten very promising young bulls for sale at special prices to quick buyers. om
H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

headed by Imp. Onward, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 13 months old, a high-class herd-header. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice cows and heifers. Inspection invited.
O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont., Lucan Station, G.T.R.; Ilderton or Denfield on L.H. & B.

Having striven for many years, and spared no necessary expense, to build up a superi or herd of SHORTHORNS, both in breeding and individuality, we feel that the time has arrived when we are justified in establishing an annual sale of our young bulls. We therefore decide to make the venture, and desire now to announce that we will offer at public auction, in the covered sale pavilion on our farm here, early in January next, our entire 1904 crop of young bulls, also a draft of our heifer calves of the same season's crop, and possibly a few older heifers and cows. Catalogues will be issued shortly and the exact date of the sale announced. om
W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (Imp) 28861, (69583) A. H. B. 111469, bred by J. Mart. Cairnbrogie, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 14 one-year-old heifers, 5 two-year-old bulls; 30 calves, male and female; calves and one-year-olds sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis P. O., Elmvalle Station, G. T. R. om

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND BRED. Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.
W. DOHERTY Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

Scotch-bred Shorthorns Choice animals as to size, quality and breeding. Bull from 6 to 18 months old, heifers from 6 months to 2 years old; mostly roans. At bargain prices.
L. K. WEBER,
Waterloo Co., om
Hawkesville, Ont.

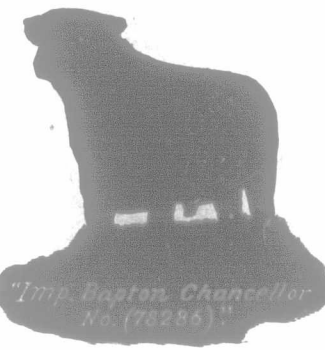
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

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

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT. WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

FOR SALE



Six bulls recently imported, of the best families. Six Canadian bred bulls by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), a son of Silver Plate. Also 30 young imported and Canadian-bred cows and heifers at reasonable prices.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C.P. R. and G. T. R., Main Lines.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT



We shall present for purchase this season Three Imported Bulls in addition to the best lot of our own breeding we have ever offered.

IN SHROPSHIRE we offer a limited number of 15 imported Field Ewes, selected in person from the best flocks. Also your choice of ten imported Shropshire rams. Finest quality, finest breeding.

First Come, First Served. JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers. All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON on GREENWOOD, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

VALLEY HOME Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine

For sale, 10 choice young bulls, some out of imported sires and dams, and some nice young cows and heifers. Also a fine lengthy lot of young Berkshire boars and sows.

Shorthorns & Dorsets for Sale

Young stock both sexes from imp. stock of best blood. Special 12 months' old red bull, dam Britannia 41st 26706, sire Christopher (imp.) 28859. Prices reasonable.

Huron Herd Shorthorns.

Present offerings: Cows and heifers bred to Broadhooks Golden Fame, imp.; also bull calves. Prices reasonable. For particulars write to A. H. JACOBS, Blyth, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE AND SHEPHERD'S FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearlings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable.

E. E. PUGH, Clarendon P. O. and C. P. R., Ont.

GOSSIP.

MUSIC IN FARMHOUSES.

Are you musical? If so, you can't afford to miss the bargains in high-class music offered for this month only by the Dominion Music and Phonograph Co. The sacred song, "Calvary," is alone worth the price for which it along with half a dozen other songs and instrumental selections may be obtained. Look up the company's advertisement shown elsewhere in this issue, and you cannot fail to take advantage of so rare an opportunity.

CHEAP FARES TO CHICAGO.

Mr. W. E. Skinner, General Manager of the International Live-stock Show, Chicago, to be held Nov. 26th to December 3rd, writes the "Farmer's Advocate": "The Grand Trunk Railway is giving the same rates to the International as last year, namely, one fare, plus \$2.00, tickets good going November 27th, 28th, and 29th. Exposition admission tickets will be issued on presentation of certificate from me, recognizing them as exhibitors, Nov. 25th. Kindly give this wide publicity."

THE FOIGHTING BYES.

Oim readin' the papers, And watchin' the capers Of Russian and Jap on the land and the sea, And it's got me to guessin' Why some names is missin' That should be conspikyus where fightin's so free, Shure! Where are the Reillys, The Caseys and Kileys, And all of the tribes of the Macs and the O's. There was never real fightin' Or wrongs to be rightin', But some o' thim byes 'd be striking their blows.

Now, the longer I ponder The struggle out yonder, Where the Jap and the Russian are firrtin' wid Fame, The more I'm decidin' The Irishman's hidin' Behind the quare front of a haythen-ish name. If ye read of "Patriski," Or "Michelkomiski," Ye'll know they're not Russians at all if ye're wise, And the Japs' "Tomohara," And "Teddimagara," Are simply good Connaught men there in disguise.

THE FASTEST MILE YET.

Last week at Memphis, Tenn., some turf history was made by the pacer, Dan Patch, who a few weeks ago was all but dead, and Major Delmar, who went out to trot a mile to high-wheeled sulky in less than 2.08½, the mark set by Maud S. twenty years ago. The events are thus described in a press dispatch from Memphis:

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26.—With a pacer, carrying a windshield in front, and accompanied by a runner at the side, Dan Patch paced the fastest mile here ever made by a horse in harness, circling the track in one minute and fifty-six seconds flat. The former record, 1.56½, was made by Dan Patch in 1903. With clocklike precision the brown horse stepped to the quarter in 29 seconds. Turning down the back stretch, Dan Patch crowded the purchaser. He fairly flew to the half in 57½ seconds. On the far turn, he seemed to falter, but only for an instant, and on passing the three-quarter pole the timers' board showed 1.26½. When fairly straightened out for the flight to the wire the brown pacer seemed to gather renewed courage, and coming on at a terrific clip passed the judge's stand in 1.56 flat.

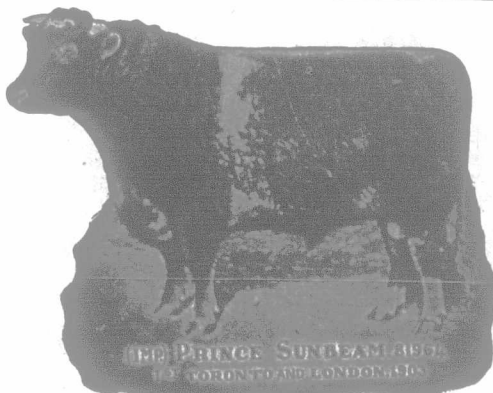
Another sensational performance was that of Major Delmar, when he trotted a mile to a high-wheeled sulky in 2.07 flat. Major Delmar was driven by Alta McDonald, and was started off at a fast clip. He went to the quarter in 30½ seconds, and without a falter passed the half mile in 1.02½. Turning for home McDonald urged the horse to his best effort, and the son of Delmar passed the wire in 2.07 flat, clipping 1½ seconds off the mark set by Maud S. twenty years ago.



FREE HELP FOR MEN

The only remedy known to science which will positively cure lost manhood is "RESTORINE." It is controlled in this country by the Dr. Kohr Medicine Company, a concern which has the highest standing in the medical world. This treatment has cured thousands of men, young and old, when the best known remedial agents have failed. If you are suffering from diseases of the generative organs such as lost manhood, exhausting drains, nervous debility, the results of abuse, this remedy can and will cure you to stay cured. The headache, pimples, varicocele, pain in the back and failing memory, disappear completely in the worst cases in from one to two week's treatment. We make the honest offer of a cure or return your money. Thousands of testimonials, Correspondence treated strictly confidential. FIVE day's treatment sent free with a book of rules for health, diet and advice. Our greatest successes have been those who have failed with other treatments. This remedy is regularly used in the French and German armies, and the soldiers in these countries are models of strength and vitality. Write for sample sent securely sealed in plain wrapper.

Address DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, Montreal.

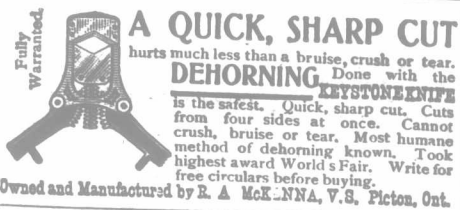


TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING:

Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT, on Manager, Hamilton, Ont.



A QUICK, SHARP CUT hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear. **DEHORNING** Done with the **KEYSTONE KNIFE** is the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying. Owned and Manufactured by R. A. McKenna, V.S., Picton, Ont.

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.

First herd prize and sweetstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Roy Morning, and White Hall Ramden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns.

Apply T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT. JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

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

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 43, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3½ miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

HIGH-BRED Shorthorn Cattle AND LEICESTER SHEEP.

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For description, etc., write to WM. MCINTOSH, BURGUYNE P. O.

SHORTHORNS Present offerings: Roan Robin 25975, a Watt bull; Prince Charlie 412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write to W. H. WALLACE, Woodland Farm, Mount Forest, Ont.

Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

Present offerings, young stock, either sex. Sired by King of the Clarats. For particulars write to G. H. WISE, Clinton, Ont.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

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

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Berkshires

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable. For particulars apply to W. H. Ford, Maple Shade Farm, Dutton, Ont.

either sex; also Oxford rams. For prices and particulars write to RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, HARRISTON, ONT.

HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Young stock, either sex, from imp. sire and dams, for sale. For price and particulars write to W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Mr. S. Macklin, Streetsville, Ontario, breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, owner of the first-prize herd of Holsteins at Toronto Exhibition, 1903, whose advertisement appears in these columns, writes: "I have two very choice De Kol bull calves for sale; one out of Aggie Tenson, winner of fourth prize a year ago at Toronto, in a class of 17 cows; the other out of the very choice heifer, Beauty De Kol Clothilde, milking nearly fifty pounds a day as a two-year-old; dam Emery Beauty, winner of three public tests over all breeds. The sire of these calves is Homestead Albino Paul De Kol (24666), sire Pietertje Hengerveld Paul De Kol (22128), grand-sire De Kol 2nd Paul De Kol, dam De Kol 2nd. His dam, Shadeland De Kol (41386), has a two-year-old official record of 48 pounds of milk in one day, and nearly sixteen pounds of butter in seven days; 75 pounds a day and 22 pounds of butter in seven days at five years old. I have two choice De Kol one-year-old heifers for sale also, out of Pietertje and Mercedes dams, very choice cows and heavy milkers."

FEEDING THE CALF.

So many people have been splashed with milk and so many pails of milk have been spilled by the butting of the calf, while feeding, that a simple expedient to prevent both the splashing of clothes and the loss of milk must be welcome. Hard words, also, will be saved up for a more serious and critical time. The experience of the minister suggests this note. He was all ready for church. His broadcloth coat and doekskin pants were exceptional. As he was leaving the house he asked his wife, "Have you fed the calf?" As she had not done so, he took off his coat, carried the pail of milk to the barn and set it before the calf, which, when he tasted the rich milk, butted the pail, after the manner of such creatures. The performance sloped the milk all over the minister's trousers and vest and cuffs.

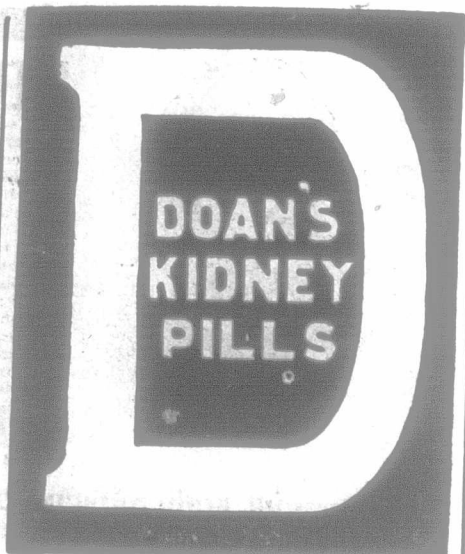
To avoid the loss of milk, clothes and temper we hit upon the idea of setting the pail in the manger of a vacant stall, nailing a vertical piece parallel with the stanchion, so that the calf could get his head through, but not his shoulders. We then put the calf in the stall and the pail of milk in the manger. It was a pleasure to see the calf drink, and a greater pleasure to see him butt over the pail without in the least splashing the milk. By adopting this expedient any one in his best suit may feed the calf without danger to his clothes or his temper.—[Tribune Farmer.]

GOSSIP.

THE SALE OF CLYDESDALE FILLIES.

There were no long sensational prices at the Repository, Toronto, on the 27th ultimo, when T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, sold his consignment of 35 imported Clydesdale fillies, but still steady prices were the rule, which, if they had averaged a little higher, would have been an encouragement to importers to bring out more of this very desirable class of stock. The 35, consisting of 2 three-year-olds, 22 two-year-olds and 11 yearlings, realized a total sum of \$8,460, an average of \$241.25. At these prices, the breeders of Ontario are replacing the many good draft mares that were sold in the early nineties for work purposes, and certain it is those who have bought have been fortunate in getting such good stock at those easy prices; but if the importers are to continue to bring fillies from Scotland for the benefit of the farmers of the Province, the latter must awaken to their opportunities, and be more willing to seize such splendid opportunities of replenishing the draft horse stock of the country. The names of the fillies, with their sires, the purchasers, and the price obtained, are as follows:

- Three-year-olds. Lady Richardson, sire Ratepayer; Thos. Mercer, Markdale \$280. Minnie Algie, sire Sir Simon, D. Pinkerton, Pinkerton Stn. 315. Two-year-olds. Gay Beauty, sire Gay Everard; Geo. Bilton, Thorndale \$195. Henrietta, sire Sir Harry; A. Adamson, Teeswater 265. Brilliant, sire Radiant; W. K. Harkness, Toronto 225. Dorothy, sire Brooklyn; Geo. Simpson, Port Elgin 205. Prudence, sire Brooklyn; G. D. Elliott, Bolton 195. Duchess, sire Royal Peer; W. A. Thomas, Oak Ridges 245. Shepherdess, sire Stately City; Geo. Simpson, Port Elgin 215. Fanny, sire Lord Lochinvar; S. Coldercott, Port Perry 240. Peeress, sire Royal Peer; Adam Dawson, Cannington 305. Stately Queen, sire Stately City, James Torrance, Markham 210. Her Royal Highness, sire Sir William; W. K. Harkness, Toronto 205. Nellie, sire Rothesay Bay; Alex. Fraser, Bradford 245. Martha, sire Balmedie Marksman; Crawford Bros., Scarboro 275. Queen's Maid, sire Balmedie Queen's Guard; W. T. Hodgins, Hazelton 270. Braco Lass, sire Sylvander; Geo. Simpson, Port Elgin 205. Pyeston Princess, sire Prince Alexander; John Wilson, Seagrave 325. Glencoe Kate, sire Prince of Glencoe; Henry Fry, Nobleton 235. Lady Forrester, sire Lord Forrester; T. D. Elliott, Bolton 310. Woodend Lily, sire Labori; R. Young, Mono Mills 250. Fuchsia, sire Baron Glasserton, John McClure, Carluke 250. Flora, sire Montrave Lawrence; W. F. Hodgins, Hazelton 350. Sturdy Jean, sire Royal Sturdy; G. W. Belton, Belton 195. Yearlings. Betty, sire Elator; Andrew Knox, Cassel \$230. Queen Alexandra, sire Prince Alexander; Geo. Simpson, Port Elgin 185. Lady Gallant, sire Prince Gallant; Geo. Simpson, Port Elgin 205. Clan Belle, sire Clan Chattan; W. K. Harkness, Toronto 215. Bogside Beauty, sire Foremost; W. K. Harkness, Toronto 205. Pyeston Baroness, sire Lathrisk Baron; Thos. Mercer, Markdale 195. Dolly Gray, sire Balmedie Queen's Guard; (Private) 250. Hillside Rosebud, sire Sylvander; W. K. Harkness, Toronto 180. Jean Park, sire Pride of Blacon; W. K. Harkness, Toronto 170. Handsome Lily, sire Handsome Prince; H. A. Fensmore, Granton 210. Lucy, sire Antheben; Capt. Miles, Portland Park 205.



Are a sure and permanent cure for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

BACKACHE

Is the first sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it! Check it in time! Serious trouble will follow if you don't. Cure your Backache by taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 20 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sires and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sires, also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires FOR SALE.

Bull and heifer calves two to nine months; also cows and heifers. In Cotswolds and Berkshires we have young stock of both sexes.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Twelve blocky, sappy young bulls, 10 to 14 months old, reds and roans, sired by the Princess Royal bull, Imp. Prince of the Forest = 40409 =, and out of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped cows. Also ten thick-fleshed heifers, in calf to Imp. Prince of the Forest, placed at head of herd at cost of \$650. Come and see, or write for prices.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns FOR SALE.

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

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont. CHAS. RANKIN, WYEBRIDGE, ONT.

Importers and Breeders of SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

The very best going, 5 young bulls, 10 young heifer, a few cows in calf. Prices very low for the goods. One pair heavy 3-year-old Clydes. One mare, registered, 4-year-old, in foal.

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

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: 10 young bulls; also some heifers of choice breeding. For particulars write to

W. H. TAYLOR & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and LINCOLNS for sale: Choice bul's and heifers; also a few lambs, at reasonable prices, from imported and home-bred stock. Write for prices at once. J K HUX Rodn y P. 1 & Stn. W.C.R

HIGH-CLASS Shorthorn Cattle and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For prices and particulars write to JAS. TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., whose Leicester sheep made such a sweep of the premiums and championships at the World's Fair, St. Louis, writes: I am offering about 200 Leicesters for sale. We never had any "breedier" or as choice a lot of rams and ewes—beautiful rams by Stanley (the sire of winners), and by Winchester (Imp.), and from "Stanley ewes." Will tell you something more about them next week.

Messrs. R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., breeders of Berkshire and Tamworth hogs, write: We have had a very successful fall, both in the showing and with sales, but still have a good supply of young stock for sale, including first and third prize Berkshire boars under six months, the Toronto winner coming in between them. Their sire, King Highclere, has been first at Ottawa three years in succession; their dam, Mode Lass, was also first as aged sow; also a good selection of Tamworth boars by Imp. Denfield Grandee, and out of sows from imported stock.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs, writes: I have recently sold to Mr. W. G. Landers, St. Thomas, a Roan Lady two-year-old imported heifer, bred by John Young, Maryculter, Aberdeenshire. This heifer is of true Shorthorn type, and will make a valuable addition to Mr. Landers' herd of Shorthorns. Also to F. C. Chapman & Son, St. Thomas, the red-roan imported heifer, "Scottish Queen," of the Jilt tribe. This is a large, up-to-date heifer, of choice quality, and safe in calf to a high-priced bull. To M. J. A. Latimer, Woodstock, the imported bull calf Bucepaleus of Dalmeny, by Villager, and having for his dam the grandly-bred cow Butterfly 32nd. This young bull is of true Aberdeenshire type, and will, no doubt, leave his mark on this young herd of Shorthorns.

BUY REGISTERED CATTLE NOW.

An exchange says: "When speculation in improved cattle was rife two or three years ago, we were not advising the good average farmer to invest. We knew very well that it was largely a speculative craze, and that the prices of such cattle must decline. Now, however, is the time to buy, when good young well-bred cows can be bought at public sale, well one in calf or with calf at foot, at reasonable prices. No good farmer need hesitate for a single moment.

"If the calf is a bull, it will, if properly fed and cared for, sell in twelve months, or less, for from one-half to two-thirds of the price of cow and calf. If it should be a heifer, it is needed on the farm. It seems to us a plain open-and-shut case. Do not, however, buy any kind of cow merely because she sports a pedigree. Buy only good ones, but do not hesitate if a cow with a three- or four-months-old calf at foot should be a bit thin in flesh. That is a recommendation to the cow and also to the calf. It shows that the cow is a good milker; something very much to be desired in improved cattle.

"There is a class of men, however, whom we advise not to buy these cattle, the poor farmer, the farmer who is not prepared to give them proper shelter, the farmer who evidently does not feed his cattle enough, the farmer on thin land with poor grass. That man should keep out of pure-bred cattle. They will not do well with him. The very ordinances of nature are dead set against it. He had better confine himself to scrub cattle.

"There are thousands of our readers who have good farms, good shelter, good grass, who can afford to go in now and lay the foundation of herds and gradually secure a complete pedigreed herd of cattle on the farm. We doubt if they will ever do it cheaper than now. There is plenty of hay, plenty of grain, and there is no reason why in the course of two or three years they should not have enough profit to pay for the first cost and for the keep. Better put your money into good cattle of any of the improved breeds than put it in gold mines, or silver mines, or oil wells, or on the Board of Trade, or in any other speculative venture. The buying of cattle of the kind we describe at the present time is not speculation, but a straight, common-sense business.

ZENOLEUM. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Plague Troubles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advice" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$4.00. ZENOLEUM DISINFECTANT CO. 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

WE OFFER FOR SALE 8 Shorthorn Bulls

Our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 7 bulls of his get from imported or home-bred Scotch cows. Also

40 SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS

belonging to the most popular families and of the up-to-date type, mostly bred to Imp. Greengill Victor.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson, Ontario, Burlington Junction Sta.

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

Just ready to wean, Berkshire sow and two bears. Also one bull calf and one two-year-old heifer from good milking strain. Write or call

GLENAVON STOCK FARM W. B. ROBERTS, Sta., St. Thomas. o Sparta P. O.

R. & S. NICHOLSON SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock of either sex for sale. Reasonable, consistent quality. For particulars write to above firm.

Parkhill Sta. and Telegraph, Sylvan, Ont. A. EDWARD MEYER

Box 378, Guelph, Ont. Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns

Princess Royals, Brawith Buds, Villages, Nonpareils, Minas, Bessies, Claret, Ulys and other s. Herd bulls, Imp. Chief of Stars (7215), 145417, =32076=, Lovely Prince =50757=, Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

Shorthorn Cattle

Young Bulls for sale; by Imp. Lord Mount Stephen. Prices reasonable.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst P. O. o Compton Co., P.Q.

Shorthorns

Extra young bulls, Scotch breeding, and got by Imp. Royal Prince =36092=. Also cows and heifers for sale.

H. SMITH, - EXETER, ONTARIO.

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good sires which have been used are Spicy Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (Imp.) 32070, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. SELLER, Morrisburg, Ont.

Ridgewood Stock Farm. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price, etc., apply to:

E. O. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO, Breeder of Shorthorns Shire and Hackney Horses.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from Beauchamp (Imp) 32053 and Kinellar Stamp, a Golden Drop show bull, and from dams of rich breeding. For price and particulars write to Solomon Shan z, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P. O., Baden Sta.

Wm. Grainger & Son, Hawthorn Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.

Aberdeen Hero (Imp.) at head of herd. Present all rings 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have, Londonboro Sta & P.O.

GEDARDALE FARM, For Sale, two richly bred bulls, 9 months and two years of age, one sired by Lord Gloucester 25265, the other by Royal Star 27134; also some good ewes in calf, and heifers, all good Scotch blood.

By T. S. SPROULE, Markdale P. O. and Station. o

NOV High-class cows and heifers for sale. BROWN Newsies. JAMES SHOR. Scotch and a cruan of Young stock. SHORTH. Present of Banff (Extra fine, fully foal), low, consist. Shorthorn heavy milk. S. E. SHORTH. 15 imported in calf of pedigree gilt-edged Clydesdale. ALEX. IS. SHORTHORNS. Bulls and heifers and quality Canadian-bred imported M. G. A. Brodie. Jerseys—10 bulls are a very suitable room. A few reports for B. H. BULL & DON BE. And buy some bulls and heifers from W. W. EVE. Box FOR SALE. The pure St. Anne's, out of cow. This bull 2nd Quebec, F. S. WETH. MAPLE PA. Two choice stand Albion old heifers with S. MACK.

Sharple's Tubular Separators



The Only Modern Separator Bowl

Why buy a separator filled with bottomless cake pans, punched and bent sections of stove pipe, or other complicated parts? The only modern bowl has no contraptions; is as simple, light and easily handled as any woman could wish. The illustration shows it.

Write for catalog K-103 and learn about the best and most attractive separator ever built—the Tubular.

Canadian Transfer Points
Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

The Sharple's Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharple's West Chester, Pa.

GOSSIP.

Science is a great thing. I see they have a method for changing the shape of a man's nose.

Oh, well, a good, warm game of football could nearly always do that!

A traveller on a Kentucky road that runs along the Ohio River, came upon an old colored man hauling driftwood into his farmyard. As there was already a stack of it almost as large as a two-roomed farmhouse, the stranger remarked:

"I see you've gathered a lot of firewood, uncle."

"Oh, dat's only half what I've picked up this season," said he proudly, stopping the mule.

"What did you do with the rest—sell it?"

"No, suh. I hauled it to Mr. Tucker's, de white man what lives in dat big house yander. We's pahnters, we is, an' he lets me have half of all I kin pick up."

A witness was testifying that he had met the defendant at breakfast, and the latter called to the waiter and said—

"One moment," exclaimed the counsel for the defence, "I object to what he said."

Then followed a legal argument of about half an hour on the objection, which was overruled, and the court decided that the witness might state what was said.

"Well, go on and state what was said to the waiter," remarked the winning counsel, flushed with his legal victory.

"Well," replied the witness, "he said, 'Bring me a beefsteak and fried potatoes.'"

ELECTRIFIED BEEF.

The employees of a Windsor butcher have had a curious experience. Every time they touched a joint of beef hanging outside the shop they received an electric shock. For two days the shocks continued. Then the puzzled butchers called upon the local electric company to see if they could elucidate the mystery. It was a case of science to the rescue. The electric experts very easily proved that the age of miracles had not returned. They discovered that there was an escape of current somewhere which got into the iron fittings from which the meat was suspended. Thus, when a man standing on the ground reached up to the joints the circuit was completed, and he received an electric shock. Wags are suggesting that it is undoubtedly a case of "joint" electricity.—[Evening News.

BUILDING UP INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND.

Important factors in the development of Canadian industries have been processes brought from England. Now, it seems that Canada is about to reciprocate, for Niagara Falls is sending an industry of considerable magnitude to the Mother Country. This is the result of the eighth trip of Mr. Thomas Myers, of the Myers Royal Spice Food Company. Mr. Myers was born in Otley, England. As a boy, he was interested in animals, and early conceived the idea of preparing a tonic that would act on live stock as the various formulas of the physicians act on the human system. He opened a shop in the Pavement, York; soon moved to larger quarters, and as the business grew, leased the "Old Linen Mills," on Navigation Road, York. Later, another mill was erected in Hull. A business of considerable magnitude developed, and Mr. Myers, for a flattering consideration, disposed of his interests. It was then he came to Canada and located in Niagara Falls. Some years after, Mr. Myers was forced to stop the manufacture of the Royal Spice in England, because the company which had purchased the rights did not keep their agreement. Recently, Mr. Myers visited London, and was approached by capitalists, who induced him to re-establish the business. Thus it is that Canada will lend a helping hand to the upbuilding of Industrial England.

The Myers Royal Spice Company have recently published a veterinary stock book, treating of the various diseases of all live stock and the cures. This book is sent free to anyone writing them at Niagara Falls, Ont., or N. Y.

FOR SALE:

HOLSTEIN BULLS

from 1 to 9 months, and a few HEIFER CALVES

that are bred right, and feed right to obtain the highest development of dairy qualities—from GREAT SIREs and GRAND COWs. (All improved breeds have been made so by improved methods of breeding and feeding, and to attain progress the breeders must keep pushing.) We have every facility for breeding and developing stock at Annandale, and can sell YOU stock that will give you results. Write for just what you want, and do it now.

GEO. RIDGE,
Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

FOR SALE, STOCK BULL

HOLSTEIN

Commodore, quiet, active and sure. Age 3 years. Color half black and white. Also 2 bull calves. Anyone wanting a first-class animal, from heavy milking family, should come and see him and his stock. Price \$80.00 f.o.b. Almonte.

JOHN B. WYLIE, Almonte

Riverside Holsteins

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

HATT. HUGHARDSON & SON,
Haldimand Co. Galedonia P. O., Ont.

Holsteins Dorset Horns and Chester Whites

See in last issue the record of our Holsteins at Toronto Exhibition. Several young bulls, a few heifers, ram lambs and pigs of both sexes for sale.

W. H. HILMEYER,
New Durham, Ont.

FOR SALE Cook of North of St. Anne's 9897 1 yearling bull, 2 bull calves under 6 months, females any age. A fine lot of Shrop ram lambs, ewes any age. Pairs not akin. Choice lot of Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.

J. YULL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

Maple Glen Stock Farm

offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are sired by sweepstake show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address **C. J. GILBERT & SON,** Glen Russell, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF HOLSTEINS

Maple Grove offers a few choice young cows, due to freshen in November, bred to the very choicest bulls. For prices, write to the very choicest bulls.

H. ROLLETT, Cassel, Ont.

Homecroft Stock and Dairy Farm

V. F. PARSONS & SONS Props, Warriston Que. We're offering at low rate seven Pure bred Ayrshire Bulls. There are none better. Write for description and prices.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Animals from this herd won the aged herd prize, also first on aged cow and champion female at both Toronto and Ottawa this fall. A number of young bulls from prizewinning cows, also females, all ages, for sale.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.
Farm one mile from Maxville station on C.A.R.

Isaleigh Grange Farm

DANVILLE, P.Q., offers

Six Choice Ayrshire Bull Calves

From 5 to 10 months old, cheap if sold before November 1st.

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, sweepstake prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON,** "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

We are now offering 9 Ayrshire bulls, from 2 to 12 months old; a fine lot. Also a few choice Berkshire sows and Buff Orpington coocherels and pullets. Price right. **H. J. Whitteker & Sons,** North Williamsburg, Ont.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES ARE ALL RIGHT

4 bull calves for sale, from 2 to 3 months old. Write for prices to **W. F. STEPHEN,** Springbrook Farm, Trout River, Que. Carr's Crossing, G. T. R., 1 mile; Huntingdon, N. Y. C. 5 miles.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

R. E. JO & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.
Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

The art of British cooking lies in the single word, "thoroughness." The rich pastures of Scotland still provide the finest beef in the world. On the Downs grazes mutton which an old Roman epicure would have promoted wars to obtain. Yet, with these advantages, we despise our homely fare. Our menus are written in French. We cannot give the simplest dinner to our dearest friend without every dish being labelled "a la" something or somebody entirely foreign. There has grown up amongst us a smacking custom which affects to despise the food of our forefathers.—[Daily Express.

DEMAND FOR EXPORT SHEEP.

Export sheep demand at this season was never more urgent than at present. Exporters are taking about 5,000 sheep weekly at Chicago, paying anywhere from \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt., and are unable to secure enough. As this is a winter volume of trade, there is logical expectancy of an abnormal demand for fat sheep when cold weather arrives.

Pelt values, doubtless, have something to do with present prices, but further sharp advances are regarded as inevitable. They are short across the Atlantic; Australia's supply, once prolific, is now meager, and mutton must be had. Close marketing of recent lamb crops in the United States has made the heavy wether a scarce article, and the strong statistical position of wool is responsible for holding back stuff on the range that would otherwise have been rushed in.

We may not suffer a mutton semi-famine, but that article of food is not likely to go begging an outlet for some years to come at least.—[Live-stock World.

Valley Home Stock Farm, the property of S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont., breeders of Scotch Shorthorns and bacon-type Berkshires, is an ideal home for pure-bred stock, the river Credit running through the farm, supplying abundance of water, and the bottom lands of the valley, which compose the greater part of the farm, affording rich pasture and producing first-class crops of corn and roots besides the staple grain crops. The situation is also very convenient, being only twenty-four miles from Toronto, two miles from Streetsville Junction, less than one mile from Meadowvale Station, C. P. R., and six miles from Brampton, G. T. R. and C. P. R. The herd, now numbering between forty and fifty, is headed by the roan three-year-old Scotch-bred bull Trout Creek Banff, a son of the \$5,000 champion bull Imp. Lord Banff, and of the grand imported cow, Proud Amaranth, bred by Mr. Duthie and sired by the Highland champion, Pride of Morning. Among the young bulls in the herd, held for sale, is the excellent red yearling, Royal Scot, calved November 19th, 1902, got by Imp. Scottish Pride, of the favorite Marr Roan Lady family, by the Princess Royal bull, Scottish Prince. The dam of Royal Scot is Imp. Rosie 3rd, of the good Jilt family, bred by Mr. Young, of Tilbouries. He is of the true Scotch type, low-set, level, smooth and well-fleshed, and should do any who gets him great good. A good red bull calf, thirteen months old, is Banff's Pride, by Trout Creek Banff, and out of Rosie (imp.), being thus half-brother to Royal Scot. He is a good age for service this fall, and is a strong, sappy calf that promises to grow into a right good bull. Several other good young bulls of similar stamp and breeding are also for sale, as well as a few good young cows and heifers of popular Scotch families, such as Nonpareils, Miss Ramsdens, etc. Parties looking for a desirable class of cattle at reasonable prices, will do well to give the Valley Home herd a look over, and will not be disappointed. The Berkshires bred here are also of the up-to-date kind, having been bred for many years from the best stock in the country.

High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavina and Louis families. For prices and particulars apply to **BROWN BROS.,** Lakewood Farm, Orono P. O., Newcastle Station, G. T. R.

ELMERIDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Stamford, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinas. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. **James Bows,** Strathairn P. O., Weaford Sta.

First-class Shorthorns—Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to **T. J. T. O'LEARY,** Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. **o Tyrone P. O.**

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. **SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.** Established 1855. Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Roeticrucian of Dalmeny = 45220 = heads my herd Young stock for sale.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (Imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale filly foals, by Pride of Glassick (Imp.). Prices low, considering quality. **DAVID HILL,** Staffa, Ont.

We are offering for sale **Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls,** heavy milkers and bred on producing lines. **S. R. BECK,** South Cayuga, P. O.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES 15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls; both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and A1 quality.

ALEX. ISAAC, o Cobourg P. O. and Station **SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and SHROP-SHIREs FOR SALE.** Bulls and heifers of the most approved breeding and quality. Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred. Shearling and Ram Lambs, imported Mansell stock. Prices moderate. **G. A. Brodie,** Bethesda, Ont. Stouffville Sta.

Jerseys—10 bulls fit for service; a number of bull calves for immediate sale. They are a very superior lot. Must be sold to make stable room. All cows and heifers, all ages, and a few unregistered family cows. See fair reports for our winnings, and write at once. **om B. H. BULL & SON,** Brampton, Ont. Phone 68

DON'T WAIT BE UP-TO-DATE

And buy some choice young Jerseys. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collic pups.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

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

F. S. WETHERALL, o Cookshire, Que.

MAPLE PARK FARM HOLSTEINS. Two choice bull calves for sale, sire Homestead Albino Paul De Kol. Also two 1-year-old heifers with 70-lb. dams.

S. MACKLIN, Prop., Streetsville, Ont.

Be consulting any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE



Ogilvie's Ayrshires

Have competed with the best of the breed on the continent, and have won the aged herd 8 out of a possible of 9 times, besides a very large share of other honors. Present offering: A grand lot of young bulls and heifers by Douglasdale and Black Prince. See them at Toronto Exhibition.

Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que.
Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric car.

GOSSIP.

Register a strong "kick" when necessary, but don't grumble or sulk.

Keep the windows of your house as well as of your heart and soul, open.

She—You told me when we were married that you were well off.

He—I was, but I didn't know it.

First fit yourself to your surroundings, and then gradually but steadily better them. That is success.

Going away from home often makes us appreciate blessings we had overlooked in our everyday hurly-burly.

Change of scene is helpful because it brings change of thought. Get out of your mental ruts.

The Scotchman who wished he had been herding swine when his older brother was born so that he might have had the inheritance, is typical of a great many who would like to rearrange their birth-rights.

At no time in the history of the International Live-stock Exposition has everything pointed to such a grand display of live stock as that to be presented to the public on November 26th to December 3rd, this year, at Chicago. In the first place, there is no other show held in the world that so thoroughly comprehends the needs of the farmer, feeder and breeder, and no other show exists that is as capable of giving as liberal an education to these men as the international. It is a true exponent of the live-stock industry as it meets the requirements of the country. To attend the international this year and view the exhibits of bovine and equine aristocracy, as well as that which delights the sheep and swine man, cannot but make every man feel that his calling is ennobled by advancing such a cause.

GOOD WHITEWASHES.

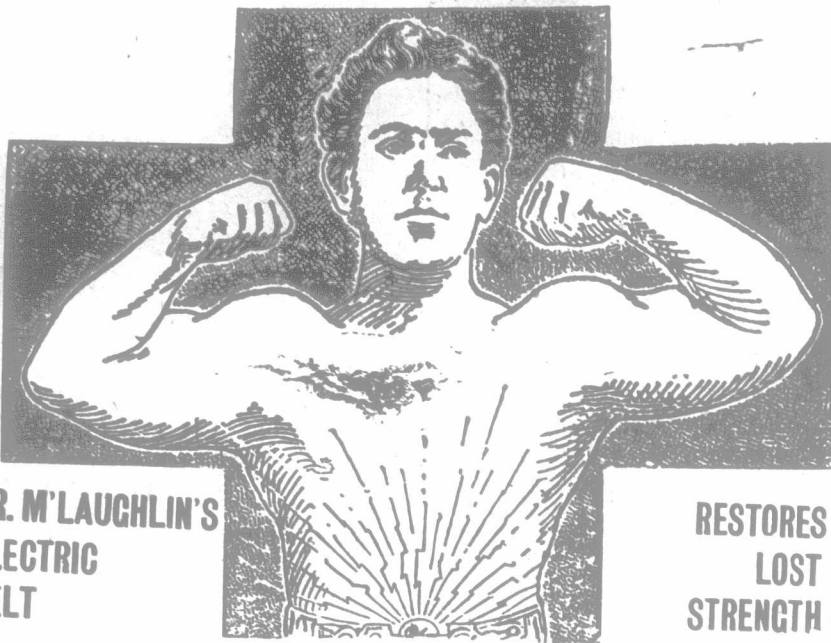
We are frequently asked how to prepare a good whitewash for use in stable and henhouses, and having noticed the following recipes published in a reliable English contemporary, and said to have been thoroughly tested, we give them for what they are worth. It is stated that they will not rub off, as does the ordinary lime and water mixture:

1. Slake in boiling water one-half bushel of lime, keeping it just fairly covered with water during the process. Strain it to remove the sediment that will fall to the bottom, and add to it a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; 3 lbs. of ground rice, boiled in water to a thin paste; 1/2 lb. powdered Spanish whiting, and 1 lb. of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix the different ingredients thoroughly, and let the mixture stand for several days. When ready for use apply it hot. If a less quantity is desired, use in the same proportions.

2. A good whitewash for use on outside work may be prepared as follows: Slake in boiling water one half-bushel of lime, and strain as before. Add to this 2 lbs. of sulphate of zinc and 1 lb. of salt, dissolved in water. If any color but white is desired, add about 3 lbs. of the desired coloring matter, such as painters use in preparing their paints. Yellow ochre will make a beautiful cream color, and browns, reds and various shades of green are equally easily obtained.

3. Another excellent wash, lasting almost as well as ordinary paint, may be prepared for outside work as follows: Slake in boiling water one half-bushel of lime. Strain, so as to remove all sediment. Add 2 lbs. of sulphate of zinc, 1 lb. common salt and 1/2 lb. whiting, thoroughly dissolved. Mix to proper consistency with skimmed milk, and apply hot. If white is not desired, add enough coloring matter to produce the desired shade. Those who have tried this recipe consider it much superior, both in appearance and durability, to ordinary washes, and some have not hesitated to declare that it compares very favorably with good lead paints. It is much cheaper than paint, and gives the houses and yards to which it is applied a very attractive appearance.

Get Some Life Into You!



DR. M'LAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

RESTORES LOST STRENGTH

What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden man? Feel like a man of spirit. Away with the pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were 70 years old and had one foot in the grave. Ginger up! Feel young and full of glee. That's the way a man ought to feel. Come and let me put life into your nerves; let me give you a new supply of youthful energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your chest out and your head up and saying to yourself: "I'M A MAN!" Let me give you back that old feeling of youthful fire, vim and courage. I can do it, so that in two months you will wonder that you ever felt as slow and poky as you do now. Act to-day. Life is sweet, so enjoy every minute.

Show me the man who would not be a better man than he is. It matters not how the rocks and shoals of life have worn the edge off the spirit of joyousness, have dulled the enthusiasm of youth, and left the nerves less vigorous, the eye less bright, the step less springy, the mind less forceful, and the general vitality less powerful than they ought to be at your age; you want to be strong.

Hard work wears, excesses and worry, disappointment and other cares of life drain away the vim and snap of perfect manhood. Electricity applied my way restores them. It makes men feel young; it renews the fire of youth, the spice of life.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Does this naturally. I know that the foundation of all manly strength is Electricity, and that Electricity alone will renew the vigor of youth. I have applied it for over twenty years, and have cured thousands of weak men in that time. Every town knows my cures. My book tells of many grateful men who were cured by my Belt after every kind of medical treatment had failed.

MY BELT CURES TO STAY CURED

Nervous Weakness, Pains in Back and Limbs, Rheumatism, Kidney and Stomach Trouble, Varicocele, Loss of Strength, and all the effects of wasted force in men and women.

Cured of Rheumatism.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir: Your Belt has cured me of Rheumatism and severe pain in the hip joints, from which I had suffered for two years. I have only worn your Belt for two weeks, but the change has been wonderful. I can go upstairs two at a time now, and I could hardly walk before. I tried many other remedies before, and have found the right one in your Belt for me. Wm. Wilson, cook on steamer "Macassa," Hamilton.

FREE BOOK

My 80-page beautifully illustrated book will be sent, closely sealed, free by mail to all who will call or write. It has full information and plenty of proof.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,

130 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8:30 p.m.



FREE

FUR SCARF

This handsome, fine quality, rich black Fur Scarf is

OVER 44 INCHES IN LENGTH

5 inches wide, made in the latest New York style from fine-selected full furred skins, with six large lovely black tails, ornamented with a handsome silver-plated Neck Chain, is elegant and high class in appearance. In order to quickly introduce Dr. Armour's Famous Vegetable Pills, the grandest remedy on earth for the cure of Indigestion, Rheumatism, Weak and Impure Conditions of the Blood, Constipation, Nervous Disorders, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh and all Female Weaknesses. They build up the system. We want a few honest agents in each locality to receive our handsome Furs. Don't send any money. Just send your name and address and agree to sell 8 boxes at 25c. a box. We trust you and send them by mail postpaid. Each customer who buys from you is entitled to a handsome extra present from us. You can sell the 8 boxes quickly. When sold, return us the money, \$2.00, and we will send this lovely Fur Scarf at once. Don't delay. If you answer promptly, and sell the goods and return the money quickly, we give you an opportunity to secure, as an extra present, a handsome Fur Muff or "Gold" Watch, Free, without selling any more goods. Address The Dr. Armour Medicine Co., Dept. 111 Toronto, Ont.

Next week will have its problems, but is it wise to give up this week also to them?

"I suppose Grigglesby was fired with enthusiasm when he took up the duties of his new position?" "No, he seemed to get lazier every day. Finally he was discharged." "You don't say?" "Yes. He wasn't fired with enthusiasm at the start, but he was at the finish."

An Irishman who had been out of a job many weeks found in the river that flowed through his town the body of the keeper of the railroad drawbridge. He immediately betook himself to the superintendent of the division and applied for the vacated job, saying that he had seen the body of the former keeper in the river. "Sorry," said the superintendent, briefly, "the place has been filled. We gave it to the man who saw him fall in."

HEALTHY SUNSHINE.

It has for some years been known that sunlight acts as a destroyer of many of those pathogenic organisms which are popularly known as germs. Some time ago an ingenious experimentalist demonstrated this fact in a very convincing manner by preparing a "culture" of these germs on a flat surface and exposing it to sunlight beneath a stencil plate, with the result that he obtained an image of the cut-out part of the stencil in dead germs, the rest of the prepared plate being still alive. The Massachusetts board of health has recently carried out a series of experiments in order to ascertain how far sunlight is able to cleanse water affected with the undesirable germs which result from sewage contamination. The two organisms dealt with more particularly were the colon bacillus and that associated with typhoid. They found that both species were quickly destroyed by free access to sunlight, thirty minutes to an hour being sufficient to sterilize a culture when spread out in a thin layer, as in the photographic experiment already detailed. In the case of the typhoid bacillus from 95 to 99 per cent. were quickly killed by exposure to direct sunlight, but there were always a few hardy individuals which required for their destruction an extended time.

CRUMBS OF WISDOM FROM "CLD GORGON GRAHAM.

"It's been my experience that when an office begins to look like a family tree, you'll find worms tucked away snug and cheerful in most of the apples."

"When a man makes a specialty of knowing how the other fellow ought to spend his money, he usually thinks in millions and works for hundreds."

"When an ass gets the run of the pasture, he finds thistles."

"No man's a failure till he's dead or loses his courage, and that's the same thing."

"I'm hopeful, but I'm a good deal like the old deacon back in Missouri, who thought that games of chance were sinful, and so only bet on sure things—and I'm not betting."

"Trouble postponed always has to be met with accrued interest."

"Don't hurt anyone if you can help it, but if you must, a clean, quick wound heals soonest."

"It's better to see ten bores than to miss one buyer. A house never gets so big that it can afford to sniff at a hundred pound sausage order, or to feel that any customer is so small that it can afford not to bother with him. You've got to open a good many oysters to find a pearl."

"You can buy a lot of home happiness with a mighty small salary, but fashionable happiness always costs just a little more than you're making."

"It's always been my opinion that everybody spoke American while the Tower of Babel was building, and that the Lord let the good people keep right on speaking it. So when you've got anything to say to me, I want you to say it in language that will grade regular on the Chicago Board of Trade."

"It isn't what a man's got in the bank, but what he's got in his head, that makes him a great merchant."

"Look in a man's eyes for honesty; around his mouth for weakness; at his chin for strength; at his hands for temperament; at his nails for cleanliness."

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

GOSSIP.

A rare opportunity to buy a first-class farm within 10 miles of the city of London, Ontario, is afforded, as announced in the advertisement elsewhere in this paper. The advantages of location, soil, condition and terms of payment, are set forth in the advertisement, which see.

WINNINGS OF SUMMERHILL YORKSHIRES.

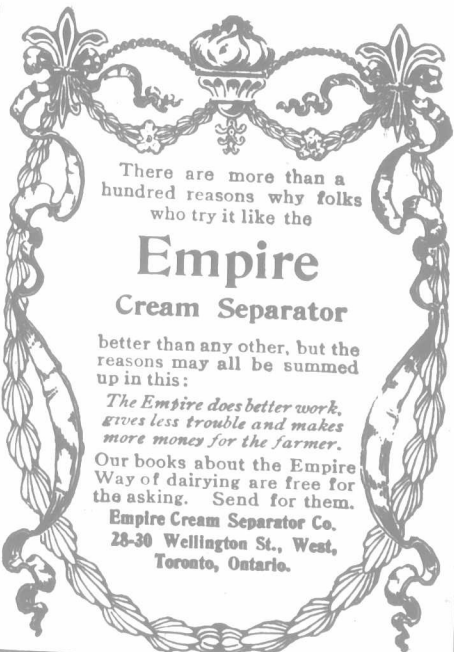
Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., write: "The following are the prizes won this year by hogs from the Summer Hill herd of Yorkshires. Every first but one at Toronto and London; also most of the seconds. At the World's Fair, St. Louis, second on aged boar, first and second on senior yearling boars, first on boar under one year, first and third on aged sow, first and third on senior yearling sows, first and second on junior yearling sows, first and fourth on sows under a year, second on sow under six months, first and third prize aged herd; also first prize young herd, champion and grand champion boar, champion and grand champion sow.

"We never had a better lot of stock boars and breeding sows in our herd than at present. Parties wanting the proper and profitable type, that is winning most of the prizes at the large shows, can get them from us."

CORRESPONDENCE FROM INDIA.

Mr. S. A. Cawley, the energetic land agent of Chilliwack, British Columbia, has favored us with a copy of the letter he received from Sonapore, Sarum, Bengal, India. The writer, who, by the way, is a Scotchman from Edinburgh, and has been ten years engaged in Indian railway work, writes that he is desirous of settling in British Columbia, and can raise considerable capital. Mr. Cawley will doubtless supply him with one of his many choice pieces of property, and thus Canada gains another valuable settler.

This incident goes to show the enterprise which Mr. Cawley is exhibiting in handling real estate, and also indicates the proved confidence he has in the "Farmer's Advocate," his advertising in which has brought him large numbers of replies. An up-to-date real estate agent like Mr. Cawley, lands such as British Columbia can boast, and the "Farmer's Advocate," with its enormous circulation and prestige, is a combination that is hard to beat.



There are more than a hundred reasons why folks who try it like the

Empire Cream Separator

better than any other, but the reasons may all be summed up in this:

The Empire does better work, gives less trouble and makes more money for the farmer.

Our books about the Empire Way of dairying are free for the asking. Send for them. Empire Cream Separator Co. 28-30 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ontario.

THE RIBY HERD and FLOCK OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guineas champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guineas rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale.

Cables—Dudding, Keelby, England.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

"RESERVE" FOR CHAMPION IN THE SHORT-WOOL CLASSES, SMITHFIELD, LONDON, 1901.

Splendid Mutton, Good Wool, Great Weight.

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its wonderfully early maturity and hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed; and for crossing purposes with any other breed, unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE, SECRETARY HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, SALISBURY, ENGLAND

The printed report has recently been issued, by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, of the proceedings of the first annual convention of the National Association of Canadian Stock Breeders, held in the city of Ottawa, March 7-12, 1904. The publication is evidently a verbatim report of the addresses delivered and the discussions engaged in by the delegates attending the convention, and contains much useful information in regard to live-stock pedigree records and other matters of interest to Canadian stock breeders and ranchmen.

The Hawthorn herd of Shorthorns, owned by Wm. Grainger & Son, London, Ontario, is still marching on, having been materially strengthened recently by the placing at its head of the imported bull, Aberdeen Hero. This bull has proved himself a valuable stock-getter, being used for three years with excellent results in the herd of A. D. McGugan and J. K. Hux, Rodney. Although now in his seventh year, he is as smooth as a cherry, as active as a kitten, and as quiet as a lamb. Messrs. Grainger have still some good young bulls for sale, among them being The Lad for Me, and other good young things by the Missie bull, Prince Misty—37864. Mention of those young things, as well as several of the females, appeared in a last July issue, and need not be repeated at this time.

Broad Lea Stock Farm, property of W. H. Arkell, Teeswater, Ont., is the home of an excellent flock of Oxford Down sheep. This flock, now numbering 130 head, was established many years ago by the late lamented Mr. Henry Arkell, than whom there was no better judge in Canada, and at his death came into the hands of his son, W. H. Arkell, whose motto is "improvement," and he is certainly keeping well abreast of the times in Oxford breeding, as he has a flock of breeding ewes that no one need find fault with. His imported Hobbs ram, Rocksand 2nd, is getting a very blocky lot of lambs, as much alike as peas. Mr. Arkell is very much pleased with his stock, several of which are for sale. Broad Lea is about three miles from Teeswater, C. P. R., seven miles from Mildmay. G. T. R. Mr. Arkell is always pleased to meet intending purchasers at Teeswater, and can be depended upon to deal honorably with his customers. Give him a trial.

Maitland Bank Stock Farm, as the name indicates, lies alongside the river Maitland, between the village of Ethel and the G. T. R. station of the same name, and is well adapted for growing good Shorthorns and the wherewith to feed them. The enterprising owner, Mr. David Milne, has been breeding high-class Shorthorns for several years, and has at the present time 60 head, bred in the purple. That well-bred Scotch bull, Scotland's Fame (imp.), bred by Alex. Campbell, Deystone, Aberdeenshire, heads the herd. His sire was Golden Fame, dam by Count Amaranth. This young bull is giving excellent results, his calves being thick-fleshed, blocky fellows of the right stamp. Many of the leading families are represented in this herd, viz., the Lady Fannys, Cruickshank Lovely, Matchless, Cecilias, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, Duchess of Glosters, Campbell Bessies' etc. Several of the females are rich in the blood of Barmpton Hero, Red Knight (imp.), Red Duke (imp.), and several other imported bulls, all of which assist in making the herd a strong one, from a breed standpoint, many of them being just as good individuals as their high breeding indicates. Among the young bulls that are to be sold is the very stylish Golden Hope, by Red Rover 28720, dam Rosabel 2nd 25968, by Barmpton Chief 14380. A few of them are by Red Duke (imp.) 36084, another bull of grand breeding. The younger ones are by the present stock bull, Scotland's Fame (imp.) Being short of stable room, Mr. Milne will sell a few good young bulls fit for service, and a few young cows and heifers in calf at very moderate prices. Anyone wanting to get some good young stuff will find this bull's get all right. In addition to the Shorthorns, a small flock of Leicester sheep is kept, from which a few good rams are for sale.

LEICESTERS

Flock founded 50 years ago. Rams and ewes by the wonderful sire "Stanley," the sire of the "World's Fair champions," and "Grand champions." Simply the BEST.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario.

Farnham Oxfords

We are offering for the next three months a few good yearling rams, thirty strong, vigorous ram lambs. Also 50 yearling ewes bred to imported sire. Price reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont. Guelph, G.T.R. Arkell, C.P.R.

Dorset Horn Sheep

THE largest flock in America. The most celebrated prize-winners 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, Uzbridge, Ontario.

WOODSIDE FARM

Southdown Sheep

Write for what you want to JOHN JACKSON, Abingdon, Ontario.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres.; Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address: A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., Cameron, Ill., U. S. A.

Broadlea Oxford Down Sheep.

Present offerings young ewes bred to imp. rams, ram and ewe lambs by imp. rams. For price and particulars write to

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

Imported and Shropshire Rams and Ewes home-bred

from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at very moderate prices. Imported and home-bred Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all straight Scotch, of the best quality, and at prices you can stand. Write for catalogue and prices. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

PRICE LIST. McDOUGALL'S SHEEP DIP

Liquid, Paste and Solid. 20 oz tin, liquid, 35c.; 1/2 gal. tin, liquid, \$1.25; 1 gal. tin, liquid, \$2.25; 20 oz tin, paste, 35c.; 5 lb tin, paste, \$1.25; 10 lb tin, paste, \$2.25; 1 lb. block, solid, 25c.; 5 lb. block, solid, \$1.00. Charges prepaid on 1 gal. or 10 lbs. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Guelph, Ont. General Agents.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

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

LEICESTER SHEEP FOR SALE

Lambs and yearlings, either sex. For description write to JAS. SNELL, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires, Hayne Barton Farm, Clinton, Ont.

Southdown Sheep & Shorthorn Cattle

Choice lambs of both sexes for sale; also yearling Shorthorn bull.

GEORGE MILLER, Markham P. O., Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to JOHN COUSINS & SONS, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

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

ELMER EYMENT, Copetown P. O.

Grand Champion over all breeds at St. Louis World's Fair from our flock. SOUTHDOWNS and HAMPSHIRE for sale. Write for what you want to

WELLS BROS., Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont.

LINDEN OXFORDS

Do you want cheap, a good yearling ram, ram lamb or some choice ewes? If so, write to R. J. HINE, Dutton, Elgin Co.

FREE 2 Handsome Bisque DOLLS also a beautiful GOLD-FINISHED JEWELLED RING and a lovely set of TOY FURNITURE

GIRLS! Do you want to receive FREE beautiful Dolls? We have them for you. Our large handsome Dolls will sit down, fold their arms, turn their heads, shut their eyes and go to sleep just like real Babies, the best kind of Dolls and nearly

18 INCHES TALL

with long curly hair, handsome turning Bisque Head, Full jointed body, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes that open and shut, very stylishly dressed, fancy dress underwear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc., dressed completely from head to toes. **GIRLS!** do you desire to secure FREE a Lovely Doll, also a handsome Gold-finished Jewelled Ring and a lovely set of Toy Furniture for a few hours' work after school, if so, write to us at once and agree to sell only 20 of our handsome Jewellery novelties at 10c each. We trust you and will send goods by mail postpaid. Each customer who buys from you is entitled to a handsome present from us. You can sell them very quickly. When sold return us the money, \$2.00, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to your address 2 Lovely Dolls, the handsome Gold finished Jewelled Ring and the lovely set of Toy Furniture. We arrange to pay all charges on these presents right to your address. Don't delay, if you write to us at once and sell the goods and return the money quickly we will give you an extra present of a handsome Chatelaine and Pendant, simulating a \$20 Gold Watch, American made (warranted) besides the 2 Dolls, the Jewelled Ring and set of Elegant Toy Furniture. Order the 20 Handsome Jewelled novelties at once and you can have all these beautiful presents in a few days. Address



The Mutual Credit Co.
Dept. 161 Colborne St.
Toronto, Ont.

DOLLY WIDE AWAKE
Moving Head, Eyes, Feet and Arms

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

GOSSIP.

FARNHAM OXFORD WINNINGS AT ST. LOUIS.

Messrs. Henry Arkell & Son, Farnham Farm, Arkell, Ont., write: "We have just returned from St. Louis safely, where we won some thirty-four prizes with twenty-eight sheep, among them a number of first premiums and three champion prizes; and we wish to thank Mr. Elderkin, the Canadian Live-stock Commissioner at St. Louis, and his associate, Mr. Cotterelle, for the efficient way in which they assisted exhibitors there, both in the exhibiting of their stock and its removal from the fair grounds. We are sure that all the exhibitors gratefully appreciated their kindness."

THE LAST CALL FOR J. BRIGHT'S SALE.

As previously announced in these columns, on Nov. 16th, at his farm, four miles from Myrtle and seven from Oshawa, Ont., Mr. John Bright will hold his dispersion sale of 12 registered Clydesdale fillies, three of which are imported, and 35 head of Shorthorn cattle; 25 head of two-year-old grade steers, and a full line of implements, many of which are nearly new. Mr. Bright wishes it distinctly understood that this is a bona-fide sale, and there will be no reservation whatever, as he is quitting farming. At the same time he will sell his 200-acre farm, on which are all modern improvements. This is one of the best farms in the county of Ontario, and is very convenient to schools, churches, and stores. Remember the date, Nov. 16th.

IMPORTANT SALE OF OXFORD DOWNS.

Among the importers and breeders of Oxford Down sheep, few if any in America have been longer or more favorably connected with the business than Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, Ontario, who, as advertised in this issue, is retiring from farming and intends to disperse his entire flock by auction, at Summer Hill Farm, on Wednesday, the 16th day of November, when the public will have a rare opportunity of securing choicely-bred Oxfords at their own prices. The flock consists of about 130 head, bred direct from imported foundations, imported rams being continually used. For several years, up to the last three or four representatives of the flock were shown at the large exhibitions of Ontario with marked success. The demand for fitted flocks for show purposes in the U. S. drew upon their supply to such an extent that it was decided to withdraw from the show-ring, and give that branch all the attention possible, which has proved profitable, several flocks being fitted during the past season. The flock to be sold is in good, thrifty field condition, and young, Mr. Arkell having culled out the older ones for the butchers. Any lambs that are not up to the mark also go to the block. The lambs are all got by two imported Reading rams, and are an even, good quality lot. The ewes will all be bred before the sale, which will further add to their value. Anyone in want of sheep, and we wish to say right here that there are thousands of farmers right here in Canada, as well as in the U. S., who have no sheep, who, in their own interest, ought to have sheep of some kind, as there is sure to be good money in that class of stock in the near future. Purchasers may depend upon Mr. Arkell using them right. He will also dispose of his horses and cattle. The horses number ten head (carriage-bred). The cattle are Short-horn grades. We bespeak for him the patronage of our readers.

Hillcrest Herd of English Berkshires.

Oak Lodge YORKSHIRES

are the recognized type of the ideal bacon hog, and are the profitable kind from a breeder's standpoint. A large number of pigs at different ages now on hand for sale. We can supply high-class exhibition stock. Write for prices.

J. E. BRETHER, BURFORD, ONT.

Fruit-a-tives or Fruit Liver Tablets

are the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes—purified evaporated, and compressed into tablets. They never fail to cure all Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. At druggists. 50 cents a box. ●

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

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

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS—DORSET HORN SHEEP.

Choice boars and sows of different ages at very reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock.

JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont. "Glenairn Farm."

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type.

Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O. Grafton, G.T.R.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 6 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones.

E. O. SARGENT, Edystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.

TAMWORTHS

30 head from 2 to 6 mos. old, registered. Write for particulars and prices.

D. J. GIBSON, Newcastle, Ontario.

PINE GROVE FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.

The oldest established registered herd in America. We have on hand at present a goodly number of young boars and sows, fit for immediate breeding, for sale, bred from imported and home-bred sows, and got by imported boars. Dalmeny Joe—13557—, bred by the Earl of Rosberry, and Broomhouse Beau—14514—, bred by Wm B. Wallace, Broomhouse, Corstorphine, Scotland. Satisfaction guaranteed in all mail orders.

JOE FEATHERSTON & SON, Streetsville, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES

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

Address: WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

LARGE YORKSHIRES

GLENBURN HERD—upwards of 100 fine spring pigs, bred by imported Holywell Hewson. Also a few 6 month r'boars. Prices reasonable.

DAVID BARR, JR., RENFREW, ONT.

CHESTER WHITES—Good bacon type. Shropshire sheep and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Write for prices.

W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.

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Have now for sale a lot of growthy youngster of good length, with extra good bone.

JOHN LAHMER, VINE P. O., ONT.

Vine Station, G. T. R., near Barrie.



That is a grand assortment of organs listed in this issue by Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, of Toronto. The instruments are all they are represented to be, and no one makes a mistake in dealing with so reliable a firm.

MARTIN'S SHORTHORN SALE.

The auction sale on Oct. 21st of Short-horn cattle from the herd of Mr. Ed. Martin, Beeton, Ont., was well attended, and satisfactory prices were received. Following is the sale list:

- Fancy of Bradford, R. Lennox, Thornton\$145
- Holly Beauty, R. J. Summerville, Mono Mills 110
- Rosalie Dot, J. Jemerson, Thornton 170
- Lily Fairfax, R. Lennox 110
- Victoria Regina 6th, T. Scythes, Thornton 160
- Lella Mae, H. Bigger, Holly 125
- Queen, J. Jemerson 155
- Fanny Banker 2nd, R. Lennox 90
- Josephine, T. Scythes 85
- Roan Dahlia, Jos. Deraugh, Connor 100
- Rosa O'Grady, J. Jemerson 91
- Statesman's Lass, C. Jeffs, Bond Head 85
- Stamford Nelly, C. Jeffs 80
- Countess, Bell Bros., Bradford 60
- Everett Prince, H. Bigger 90
- Perm Hero, E. Anderson, Everett 71

J. J. BLACK'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

The auction sale, on Oct. 20th, of the herd of Holstein cattle belonging to Mr. J. J. Black, of Morawood, Dundas Co., Ont., was attended by some 1,500 people, many of whom were from distant parts of Ontario and Quebec, and very satisfactory prices were obtained. Mr. Black, in reporting the result to the "Farmer's Advocate," writes: "I again thank you for the advertising, which largely accounts for the success of the sale, as nearly every county in Ontario and many in Quebec were represented. I believe money spent in that way pays tenfold for the expenditure. Much credit is also due the auctioneer, Mr. Thomas Irving, Winchester, whom I believe to be one of the best salesmen in the Province. The sale amounted to \$5,300, an average of \$113 for all sold, including 15 calves. Following is a list of sales of \$50 and upwards:

- Althea Pouch 4th's Grandson (bull), G. W. Reddick, Morrisburg\$180
- Rhoda 3rd, W. C. & E. J. Glasgow, Cannamore 160
- Camille A. Abbekirk, John Campbell, Dalmeny 126
- Oxford Jewel, J. W. Jackson, Caledonia 120
- Oxford Jewel's Mary, Thos. Campbell, Dalmeny 120
- Beauty De Kol, Jos. Fletcher, Oxford Mills 109
- Paul De Kol Aggie, John R. Carscadden, Russell 101
- Lottie B., Albert Glasgow, Cannamore 100
- Athol Abbekirk, Charles Boyd, Russell 100
- Kitty Marling 3rd Abbekirk, M. R. Black, Winchester 100
- Vrouka 5th Abbekirk, Albert Glasgow 97
- Sadie Teake's De Kol, Abner Ouderkerk, Berwick 95
- Inka Sylvia 2nd, Dr. McDougall, Russell 90
- Oakland Helena Paul, Thomas Carscadden 80
- Sadie Teake's Tyrania Queen, Albert Glasgow 78
- Inka Sylvia 2nd's De Kol, S. G. Kitchen, St. George 69
- Inka Queen, A. Ouderkerk 78
- Inka 5th Netherland Maud, A. Ouderkerk 90
- Noola Clothide De Kol, Chas. Boyd, Berwick 80
- Inka Abbekirk's May, Leslie Alguire, Berwick 86
- De Kol Sylvia, Thos. Campbell 97
- Oxford Jewel's Mary De Kol, J. R. Carscadden 80
- Primrose of Chesterville, S. G. Kitchen 70
- Rhoda Bommerges De Kol, Leslie Alguire 87
- Vrouka B. De Kol, Thos. Campbell 76
- Vrouka De Kol, S. G. Kitchen 66
- Quora 2nd De Kol, Thos. Campbell 56
- Oxford Jewel De Kol, W. C. & E. J. Glasgow 70
- Batterup Daisy, John Campbell, Finch 71
- Inka Queen De Kol, John Wagoner 60

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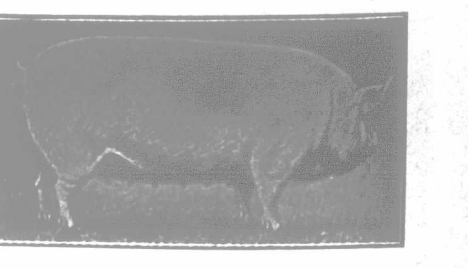
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MRS. GEORGE BROWN, 71 Harbord St., Toronto, writes:

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Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents, 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.

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