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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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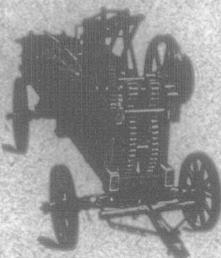
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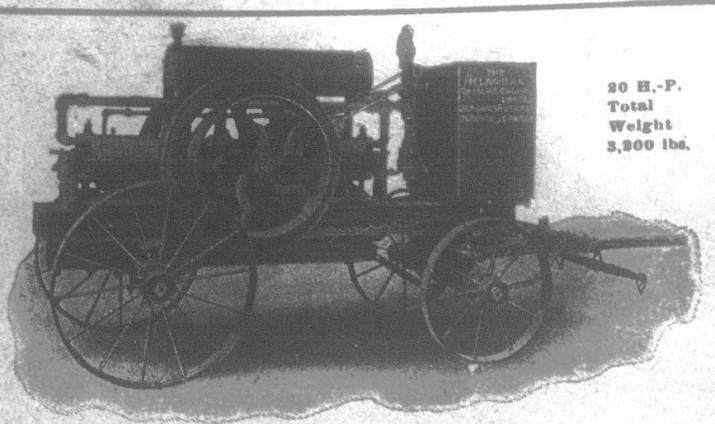
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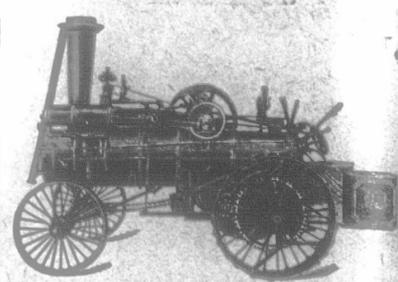
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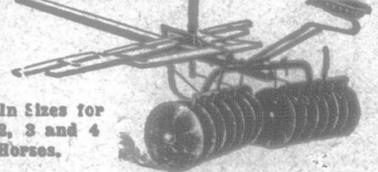
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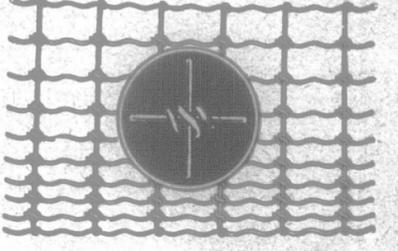


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The Farmer's Advocate

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED." and Home Magazine. ESTABLISHED 1866.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 27, 1904.

No. 631

EDITORIAL.

Lessons from the Fairs.

The annual autumn fairs are over once more, and the question, "Are they worth what they cost?" may naturally arise in the minds of many. The expenditure of money, or its equivalent in time and labor, in this connection is greater in the aggregate than people are apt to think. It includes not only the amount of Government and municipal grants, which are considerable, but also the membership and admission fees, and the personal expenses of those who attend, but, in addition, the value of the time and labor consumed in the preparation of exhibits and the expenses of their transportation and presentation. The combined outlay, private and public, for the carrying out of these enterprises bulks large, but when we consider the pre-eminent importance of the agricultural, live-stock and manufacturing industries of the country, and the prominent part played by the fairs, past and present, in stimulating competition and enterprise in the improvement of our live stock and other agricultural products and in labor-saving implements and machinery, it is difficult to conceive a more profitable expenditure from the view-point of the general good of the country in increasing the value of its farm products and manufactures, and in advertising the resources and capabilities of the country and its attractions as a home for emigrants from the overcrowded lands and cities of Europe. In the improvement of our live stock, which is by far our most important industry, as evidenced by the value of our exports of its products as compared with others, the fairs have been more influential than any other factor in stirring up the spirit of emulation and competition, which has led men to risk their money in the importation of high-class pure-bred stock, the influence of which has spread like leaven, with the result that Canadian breeders can now creditably hold their own in competition with much older countries, as has been amply proved in international contests in recent years.

The smaller or local fairs have served as primary schools for the fitting of exhibitors for the stronger competition of the district and provincial exhibitions and those of greater pretensions, and it is only by actual participation in the larger shows that the amateur exhibitor can realize his strength or weakness, and gain the knowledge he needs in order to select or breed and fit his stock for successful competition. This lesson is sometimes a trying and somewhat discouraging one to the new beginner, but by perseverance and determination, and a study of the approved types, the goal of his ambition may be reached, as has been proven in the experience and record of not a few. Fortunately, exhibitors in this country have less cause than those of any other for complaint as to the class of judges selected for our shows. It is true that the exhibitor and many of the onlookers sometimes fail to see the fitness of some awards, but exhibitors are not the most disinterested parties to the proceeding, and outsiders have not equal advantage in making comparisons with the judges who are responsible for the placing of awards. Judges in this country are generally selected from the ranks of practical breeders, who are or have been recently engaged in the business, and are known to be up-to-date in their ideas of modern types, and their judgment is

worthy of respectful consideration. Mistakes are sometimes made by the best of judges, but it is questionable whether their severest critics might not make more if placed in a similar position. Reversals at one show of the decisions given at a former are often perplexing, and raise the question which is right and which is wrong, but it should be conceded that where competition is close the circumstances of shipping and feeding may account for an animal going off a bit in bloom and condition, even in a week, and may easily make difference enough to turn the scale in favor of an animal that was placed lower at the former meeting. And some allowance, too, must be made for difference of opinion and tastes in a case where there is no standard like that of weights and measures to go by, and where one man may honestly attach more importance to some special point than another would, his judgment being in that way justified in his opinion. It is satisfactory to exhibitors to feel persuaded in their own mind, however they may fare in the awards, that the judge or judges have acted impartially and solely on their own judgment, and for this reason it is to be hoped that fair boards will continue to be cautious in making appointments of judges, in order to maintain the confidence of exhibitors that justice will prevail.

The Dishonest Agent.

Believing every man a rogue until he has been proved honest, is not the happiest mood to get into, but instances are constantly cropping up to emphasize the importance of being on the lookout for frauds and fakes. An Ontario County reader gives us the following illustration of the ease with which agents can secure a signature to an order for almost anything:

"Some time in August last an agent called on us taking orders for strawberry plants of some extra good variety, and offered as a further inducement to give free so many berry bushes, one of each kind named, taking the names on the order, promising to deliver goods the latter part of August or fore part of September, not later than the fifth of September. He then wrote on the order, 'August or fall.' Several farmers in this district ordered for delivery in the spring, but the agent wrote the order same as others (fall). On September 16th all were notified to take their goods from the station, and what a lot of plants! Strawberries, nearly all old plants instead of new, and berry bushes of just two kinds of red, not one black one in the lot. There was not one thing labelled to tell what it was. I do not think one person read over the contents of order before signing it, as everyone trusted they were dealing with honorable men."

The copy of the order sent us is truly curiously and wonderfully made. To commence with, the price of the strawberry plants is two dollars per hundred, fully twice their value. A clause provides for the substitution of any variety, and another for a further charge of three dollars for delivering the plants. These are all so plainly stated that it is surprising how easily they were overlooked. As for the reliability of the seller, we have never before heard of his name in this connection. Why will people not deal with reliable firms, whose stock can be depended upon and whose announcements are continually before the public in the form of advertisements? We have come to an age when "new good things" are to be regarded with a certain degree of suspicion. The papers are quick to notice improved devices, the best tested varieties of fruits, grains, etc., and to give them publicity so that when anything "new" is sprung upon the public by agents it should be received like other things that have not yet proved their claim to serious considera-

tion. People who earn money should make up their minds how they will use it. They should know what they want, and the market price of it, before they invest, and then they will not be so liable to imposition. As for signing names under a whole sheet of printed matter that has not been read—well, there is only one word necessary—don't.

Mr. Chamberlain More Definite.

In his recent speech at Luton, a provincial town in England, Mr. Chamberlain was more definite than formerly in his attitude upon the question of taxing incoming food products. On that occasion he told his hearers distinctly that his proposals would include a tax of two shillings a quarter upon corn (grain), and five per cent. upon other imported products of the farm. This statement by Mr. Chamberlain brings the scope of his proposed fiscal scheme within the comprehension of the masses of the people, and enables them to think of the question more intelligently than if the great statesman had simply spoken in the abstract. The audience at Luton was composed of farmers, tradespeople and the working classes, and Mr. Chamberlain used a very novel illustration to show how the foreigner would have to pay the import duty on all commodities that were sold in Britain in competition with home-grown or home-manufactured goods. It was this: In Luton, the municipality had gone to considerable expense in building a commodious marketplace, for the use of which those in the district having goods to sell paid a special toll, but if the authorities were to exempt from toll those living outside the district, the market would soon be overstocked by the favored vendors, who would crowd the home producers out of business, and, at the same time, the people of Luton would be prevented selling in the other towns on account of their high tolls. This, Mr. Chamberlain claims, is the condition in England to-day. Britain, he says, has not free trade, because she must pay import duty to every other country. The decline of industries in Luton was cited to illustrate how an open market at home and a protected one abroad works ruin to the unprotected industry. In five years, 1898 to 1902, the value of exports of straw hats from Luton had decreased thirty per cent., while in the same time imports of straw hats from foreign countries increased by three hundred per cent., and Britain's trade in that time had only been saved from a worse state by the increased trade with the colonies. With regard to agriculture, Mr. Chamberlain said the capital of the farmers had decreased in the last fifty years by 200,000,000 pounds sterling, and the number of farm laborers from two to one million. With the crop of hops alone, the area in use had shrunk by twenty-five thousand acres since 1878, meaning a loss to laborers of five hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum. To the unprotected condition of British agriculture and manufacturing, Mr. Chamberlain attributes the fact of there being thirteen million people on the verge of hunger. Contrary to the generally accepted doctrine, Mr. Chamberlain argued that it was in the interests of the working people to put an import tax upon such articles as wheat, meat, cheese, butter, etc., in the production of which there is home competition, rather than to put an import duty upon such commodities as sugar, tea, tobacco, etc., that do not compete with home-produced commodities.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

We Want Your House Plan.

The evolution of the home, in so far as comfortable houses may be called homes, is one of the most marked indications of the progress of our civilization. But, as yet, our homes are not perfect. Many are lacking in architectural design, others are inconvenient on account of their relative location to other buildings, and very many are decidedly faulty in their interior arrangement. With the object of ameliorating these untoward conditions, the "Farmer's Advocate" will this coming winter publish plans and reproduce photographs of a large number of the most modern and convenient farmhouses erected within recent years, and in order to make these features more interesting and representative of various localities, we solicit all our readers who are in a position to do so to enter either one or both the competitions announced in this issue in this connection. Our object is to enable the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" to be of mutual help to each other, so let those who would be benefited try to assist others.

Hot Shot for Shoddy.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Your splendid exposition of the shoddy abomination is most timely, and although the many evidences given of the ill effects of the use of shoddy in its many ramifications, and the many reasons given for its proper regulation, would seem enough to convince all thinking persons, and stir up the powers that be to legislative action, I think there is a still further view of the question, to my humble judgment, of paramount importance.

Up to twenty years ago, or thereabouts, men's and women's underwear were, for the colder portions of the year, at least, made of pure wool. One did not require to be an expert in the selection of such goods, because shoddy had not as yet come into general use. To-day, notwithstanding appearance, pure wool underwear is almost impossible to get. Twenty years ago, death from pneumonia was comparatively rare; to-day, it

is one of the frequent causes of death, and I think that this most serious state of affairs is due directly to the excessive use of shoddy.

In most civilized countries, legislation provides for non-adulteration of food and non-contamination of air. Is it not equally important that non-adulteration of the clothes we wear be also guarded against.

Kindly accept my warmest thanks for bringing this matter up. May I urge upon you the necessity of hammering away at it until something is accomplished.

Yours respectfully,
WM. PRATT.

Centre Simcoe, Ont., Oct. 18, 1904.

Farmhouse Plans and Descriptions.

PRIZES OFFERED.

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

"A"—Houses costing over \$1,500: 1st prize, \$5; 2nd prize, \$2.50.

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

All the plans and descriptive articles must reach this office not later than Nov. 5th. In every case mark name and P. O. address on back of plans as well as on the manuscript of article, and whether in "A" or "B" competition.

Cows that do Not Pay.

Mr. J. C. Chapais, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, who is particularly well acquainted with agricultural conditions in Quebec, said in an address: "From my experience, I am led to believe that the reason why the Babcock test is not more generally adopted as a basis for payment for milk is lack of knowledge on the part of the average farmers. They do not know anything about the true value of cows. When they are told that a cow that yields thirty pounds of milk is more valuable than one yielding forty pounds, they do not understand it. I came across an instance of this kind when I was working with the inspectors in the Lake St. John district. One man said, 'I have the best cow in the parish, she gives sixty pounds of milk.' I went out to his place, having with me the figures as to the butter-fat in his milk. I got from him the facts as to cost of feeding his cow, and figured out the cost of the milk. I found that it cost, allowing the ordinary price for the feed used, about 96c. per hundred pounds. At the priest's house I got the figures about a cow owned by him, whose milk only cost 44c. per hundred pounds. I showed the man that the percentage of butter-fat in the milk of his cow was 2.85, while in that of the priest's cow it was 5.50. I was able to show him that, instead of having the best cow in the parish, he had the worst. The result was that, whereas this man generally sold a calf at \$15 at birth, the next year, though the calf was a heifer, nobody would buy it. This shows that the farmers will understand this matter if we go to them and explain it."

From the Pacific Coast.

Please find enclosed money order for \$3.00, for the renewal of my subscription and one new subscriber. We certainly appreciate the "Farmer's Advocate" as a weekly, and can honestly recommend it as the best of papers to our friends. Kindly send the knife premium.
SAMUEL YORK.
Nanaimo, B. C.

HORSES.

What is the Suffolk Punch?

A reader asks the above question, and as some of these horses are being offered for sale in this country, a description of them is relevant. So far as the origin of the breed is concerned, little is recorded, but it is quite certain that it is derived from the clean-legged horses of the early Normans and the native stock of the county of Suffolk, the same on one side that probably produced the coach stock in some counties, and the Shires and Clydesdales in others. In the development of the Suffolk we have a striking illustration of the influence of environment upon the general character of the breed. These horses, supposed to have been originally much lighter in body and bone, have developed, under the favorable influences of the rich Suffolk pastures and good care, into one of the modern work breeds. Care and selection has done much to fix a certain type in the Suffolk, and probably no other breed has maintained its characteristics so tenaciously as has this one, many of the most distinguishing features two hundred years ago being present in the Suffolk of to-day. Early in its history, the breed was noted for its short, clean legs, heavy body, sorrel or chestnut color, longevity, and a dogged persistence in the collar, and these traits are outstanding characteristics to-day. Something of the age of the breed may be understood when it is noted that a writer on agricultural subjects, Arthur Young, when past middle age, in 1780, spoke of the Suffolks as the "Old Breed." A most striking incident occurs in the history of this breed, as recorded in the stud-books, and that is every registered member of the breed traces back to a single source of ancestry, a nameless sire, known in the registry as Crisp's horse, foaled in 1768, 404. While this is true, it is not denied that some extraneous blood has been introduced, but so great has been the prepotency of the Suffolk that the type has not been affected thereby.

As a farm horse, the Suffolk is considered by the residents of the district where he is bred, and by other who have had occasion to use him, as par excellence. As a drafter he lacks in weight and ranginess, but is a most consistent worker in the collar. It used to be commonly admitted in the Old Country that a pair of Suffolks would plow more than a team of any other breed, and this just about illustrates the usefulness of the Suffolk. They are essentially a good farm horse, active at a walk, clean-legged, closely-coupled, good wearers, easy keepers, remarkable for their long lives, and are fairly active on the roads with good-sized loads. They, perhaps, approach the general-purpose farm horse type more nearly than any other breed, and they have the further advantage that they have not been unduly exploited by large dealers, with the unfortunate result that all kinds of animals are used for breeding purposes, irrespective of type.

Preparing the Horse's Feed.

The food requirements of the horse vary more than for any other farm animal, because of the wide range in the weight of horses, and the great variety and degree of severity of the work they perform. Matured horses not working may be maintained wholly upon a mixture of hay, straw, chaff, corn fodder, and, if given a little grain with such roughage, fare decidedly well. Such animals having plenty of time for mastication, and their systems not being called upon to perform severe labor, they are able to thrive on food containing much crude fiber. Young growing animals, although not working, still require a greater variety of food, and food containing more nutriment, in order to make advance or maintain flesh. For horses that are at severe work and those growing, a mixture of ground grains, consisting of about three parts oats, the remainder being corn, barley, feed wheat, bran, etc., should be fed upon dampened chopped hay. Food of this nature is more easily masticated, and remains in the stomach longer than if fed unground or the roughage uncut. A little long hay may be given to assist in filling the stomach, as it is best to have the digestive tract full, even though the necessary food requirement may be given in a concentrated form. The morning meal of the working horse should consist wholly of chaffed fodder and grain, and the same is true of the noon supply, leaving the evening meal to furnish the greatest bulk to fill the stomach and to fortify the horse for the next day's work.

In sending you my subscription, I congratulate you on the excellence of the paper in general, and consider that in making it a weekly you have made a move in the right direction, and should have the hearty support and co-operation of all interested in farming.
Petrolia, Ont.
WM. J. CLARKE.

STOCK.

Feeding from Birth.

Ideal conditions in the production of beef will never have been reached until the calf is fed from the birth period forward, so as to make a uniform gain. The present demand for baby beef will increase in the future, for we do not see evidences every day of a closer discrimination with reference to the things we shall eat. Baby beef is so much superior in every respect to that produced from a large-framed, longer-maturing and coarser-grained animal of a bygone day, that it is little wonder that a great demand should spring up for beef from this character of animal. Conditions warrant the increase of this demand, and thus a steady market for animals of this type. At the present time the supply is quite inadequate to the demand. One has only to examine the reports of the stock markets in the larger centers of the business to see that a comparatively few cattle each day bring an extra or top price. In scanning these reports one will observe that a carload of cattle which will make prime baby beef brought \$7.00 per hundredweight. Presuming there were five hundred cattle on the market, and of that number twenty brought \$7.00 and the balance \$4.50, it is easy to see what an appalling loss the producer suffers because his cattle are either not of the right type or have not the finish to bring top prices. Why should the farmer continue to suffer this loss? Why should there be this striking difference between various lots of cattle? What is the cause of this evil, for it evidently is a serious one, and is there a remedy for the same? There is no reason why the farmer should continue to suffer this loss. There is no reason why there should be any considerable difference between the various lots of cattle. The evil is easy to recognize, and its correction lies entirely in the hands of the individual owners. The trouble arises from the belief that it does not pay to handle young calves with care and feed them from the birth period to maturity. Under certain conditions this might be unwise and unprofitable—in the range country, for example—but on the average type of farm, where only a comparatively few animals are kept, there is no reason for not feeding young calves so as to secure uniform gains from the start, and an early-maturing animal. The small farmer should recognize in the present conditions his opportunity. In future, more and more of the beef consumed will be produced on the small farm. There is no reason why every farmer should not have a number of beef cattle to turn off every year. Many of them do at the present time, but, as a rule, they get but two and a half, or possibly three, cents per pound; whereas if the animals were fed and cared for they would readily bring four and a half to five cents.

If it were more generally recognized that the rate of gain decreases and the cost increases as the birth period recedes, more attention would be given to the feeding of young stock. To emphasize this point more strongly, and bring it home with greater force to the reader, let me say that up to one year of age an animal has been known to make a gain of two pounds per day; up to two years of age, 1.75 pounds per day; and up to three years of age, 1.58 pounds per day. In other words, the rate of gain per day at the end of three years was one quarter of a pound less than during the first year. If an animal gained two pounds per day, it would weigh, at the end of one year, seven hundred and thirty pounds. For several years steers have been fed at this Experimental Station, and though sent to us as long yearlings, and, frequently, as three years past, many of them have weighed less than eight hundred pounds. If these steers had gained two pounds per day during the first year of their life, and 1.75 pounds for the next year, they would have weighed 1,368 pounds, or as much or more than two and three year olds weigh after they have been fed at the Station on a good grain and silage ration for one hundred and fifty days. If the animal gained during the third year of its life 1.58 pounds per day, it would weigh 1,944 pounds, or twice as much as the average three-year-old steer brought up after the fashion which prevails on so many of our farms.

True, the gains suggested are larger than the average farmer might be expected to make, but still if one-third is taken off, which leaves the gain easily within the reach of the farmer, the loss due to the failure to feed and care for young animals of the beef type properly is truly surprising. But this is not all, for the farmer who feeds his animal uniformly for three years, so as to have him weigh 1,500 pounds, has an animal ready for the export trade, an animal which will bring six to seven cents per pound, live weight; whereas if brought up in the manner mentioned he would not bring more than two and a half or three cents, and really be fit for nothing. The only use that could be made of such a neglected animal is to put him in the feed lot for six or eight months. He will then possibly bring a respectable price, though still producing entirely too

much rough, coarse meat and offal in proportion to his live weight. Further, if the farmer fed his steer from the birth period forward, he would get much more for him at the end of one year than he now gets at the end of two or three. In the meantime, he would save one to two years' food; enough, in fact, to raise two steers for every one he now turns off.

The great argument advanced by the farmer in opposition to the suggestions herewith presented, is that his animals cost him nothing. How utterly absurd this statement becomes in the face of these facts. What a misfortune that the farmer should console himself with such false notions of economy. How absurd that he should go on and deceive himself into actually believing that a poor, little, stunted three-year-old steer,

twice the money value he now receives for them. Why should not the average farmer feed his young stock and secure the profit therefrom? Why should he continue to let a few men live off him and make a fat profit? Why should he continue to sell his calves and young stock in an immature and half-finished condition, when he could as well finish them and reap the full profit? These are questions the farmer must ponder seriously, and solve as his individual circumstances warrant.—[Prof. A. M. Soule, Virginia Experiment Station, in Practical Farmer.

Dipping Sheep.

If we could but realize the extent of the annoyance that sheep have to endure, particularly during winter and early spring, from the pest of ticks, there would be a more general attention given to dipping now before cold weather begins. Nor is this the only reason why sheep should be dipped; the insurance it provides against such diseases as scab is ample to warrant every flock-owner giving the sheep treatment every fall and spring. To dip involves some labor, and many a man feels that his flock is so small that it is not worth while to go to the trouble of fixing up a vat, preparing the liquid, and putting the sheep through, and in most cases this argument prevails. But by pouring, as described elsewhere in this issue, these difficulties may be overcome, and the operation performed economically and quickly. In any case, the job should be done, and those who know this best find a means to so necessary an end.

Judging at Township Fairs.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

It is a lamentable fact that the directors of many of our township fairs do not secure the best judges. If our fairs are to be what they should be—educative in value—the judging should be worthy of the name of judging, and this it will not be unless competent men are secured to distribute the ribbons. Let me give an example of what I mean. A short time ago, I spent an afternoon at a township fair, and witnessed the placing of some of the cattle and all of the horses. I do not pretend to know much about any cattle except Shorthorns, so will mention but one class, viz., two-year-old bulls. There were but two animals exhibited—one tall, leggy, and "split up" very far behind, and his tail connected to his backbone by a raise that resembled the withers of a hollow-backed race-horse. He was fat, and about fifty pounds heavier than the other—a low-set, blocky, deep-bodied fellow, with a back three inches broader than his rival possessed, and heavier, as well as straighter limbed. But the larger bull carried away the red; while in the case of two very similar bulls in the aged class the verdict was reversed by the same judge.

In roadster foals, a small colt, with hind legs as straight as his front ones should have been, won over a well-turned filly. A yearling, with a curb like an egg won over a perfect model two months younger, in the general-purpose class. The teams in this class were three. One was a model team, except for small feet on the off mare, and less ankle, knee and hock action than another team, slightly plainer, but which also showed speed. The third team was a pair of blocky, short-necked, heavy-boned mares, which lacked size for the agricultural class. This team took second place over the good actors, despite the fact that

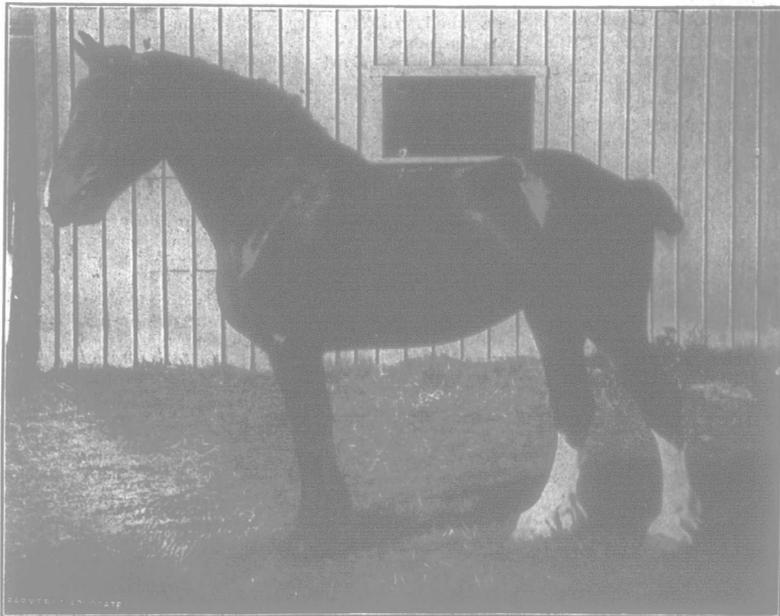
one of them was lame on both feet. An agricultural mare, with a long back, coarse joints, and two lame knees, took second place, while a clean-limbed, short-coupled mare, with well-sprung ribs and clean-cut head, and neck set on a good slanting shoulder, carried by bone which would do credit to a Clyde, only a little smaller, was unplaced. Her colt, after her own pattern, was beaten by a big, rough fellow with two thoroughpins and a lump on the fetlock joint. I was a stranger at the fair, and was, therefore, a disinterested onlooker, but looked plenty to see much more of this kind

Photos of Dwellings.

PRIZES OFFERED.

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

for which he gets two and a half or three cents per pound, has cost him nothing, because he fed it nothing, simply letting it range at will over his property. Suppose his land is cheap, his grass abundant, and his time worth nothing, as it must be if he can afford to produce animals after this fashion. Still, there is no reason why his time should not be worth something, why his land should not be worth much more, and his animals should not make uniform gains and bring a high price as two-year-old baby beef. All the farmer has to do is to bestir himself to reap the rewards which the display of intelligence in the cattle industry will bring him. There is no other man who can be



Montrave Maud.

Firs in the two-year-old Clydesdale filly section and sweepstakes Clydesdale female at Western Fair, London, 1904. Sired by Montrave Carbineer, dam by Macgregor. Owned by Jas. Henderson, Belton, Ont.

so neglectful of his business interests, who can pay so little regard to economic conditions, and still manage to live, as a farmer.

The intelligent, up-to-date farmer is going to change the present condition of this particular phase of the beef business. He is going to give more attention in the future to feeding his young stock. It will be his pleasure, and his profit as well, to see them grow and thrive uniformly from the birth period, so that they may make animals of choice quality in a much shorter time than is now required, so that they may bring him in

of "judging" than I'll take space to write. We have quite a large number of men in the country who have proved their ability in placing animals at the big shows in Canada and the United States. Our agricultural societies can secure the services of men of this kind if they go about it in the right way. Then our boys will be educated, and not "jollied." COLTIE, Grey Co., Ont.

Previous Impregnations Have no Effect on Subsequent Ones.

WHAT IS MEANT BY "TELEGONY."

The Live-stock Report says:

Physiologists have entertained the belief through two centuries, at least, that the first mate of a mare leaves what is termed a "lasting impression," or "infection," which causes subsequent progeny from the service of a different male to differ in some respects from the type, conformation or individual characteristics of the immediate parents. Beecher, writing at the end of the seventeenth century, says: "When a mare has had a mule by an ass, and afterwards a foal by a horse, there are evidently marks on the foal of the mother having retained some ideas of her former paramour, the ass, from which such horses are commended on account of tolerance and other similar qualities."

Agassiz, as the result of various experiments, came to the conclusion that "the act of fecundation is not an act which is limited in its effect, but it is an act which affects the whole system, the sexual system especially; and in the sexual system the ovary to be impregnated hereafter is so modified by the first act that later impregnations do not efface the first impression." Others have held that the mare's "mind" is stamped with an impression through the optic nerves so that she may in some instances convey to her progeny peculiarities of a former mate. This impression is of a nature supposed to have been conveyed in the mythical employment of peeled wands by Jacob in his breeding operations, and is strongly believed in to this day by many breeders, who assert that the female at time of copulation may have an impression "photographed" upon her, so to speak, in such a manner as to influence the conformation or characteristics of her offspring. Carpenter, taking a different view of the matter, pointed out that when "infection" occurs, "the blood of the female has imbibed from that of the foetus, through the placental circulation some of the attributes which the latter has derived from its male parent, and that the female may communicate these, with those proper to herself, to the subsequent offspring of a different male parentage."

A SCIENTIST SETTLES A BREEDING PROBLEM WHICH HAS CAUSED CONTROVERSY.

Prof. Cossar Ewart has crossed mares with zebra males and obtained well-marked hybrids (zebrids), showing the characteristic stripes and other peculiarities of the zebra. These mares have been subsequently bred to stallions of their own breed, without a trace of the zebra appearing in the progeny. Year after year, the mares have been bred alternately to zebra and domesticated sires, with the result reported, and the experiments have covered sufficient time and material to prove the error of the telegony theory.

From the result of his experiments, he states: "(1) There is a complete absence of reliable evidence that a mare having a foal to a horse of a different breed is, as it were, born again—is endowed with a new set of characters likely to be transmitted to her future offspring by horses of her own strain; and (2) that there is as little evidence that a mare can be so influenced by a member of her own breed (endowed with the special characteristics of, it may be, a closely-related mate) that for a time her offspring to a horse the image of herself (or distinguished by traits unlike those of her first mate) will in some subtle way suggest the previous mate. I am now firmly convinced that there never has been an undoubted instance of infection in either dogs, rabbits or horses. It remains to be seen whether some of the other domesticated animals, e. g., cattle, sheep or pigs, in any way lend support to the time-honored and widespread belief. It is not uncommon to meet breeders who believe that where a pure-bred male (stallion, bull, boar or ram) has served an alien female, the male receives a "taint" or "infection" which renders it likely that he will convey such impression to a subsequent mate. So common is the belief in telegony (and the last mentioned far-fetched phase of the same theory) that suits have frequently been entered in the courts by owners of mares, cows, etc., of pure blood which have accidentally been served by a neighbor's "scrub" male, hence deemed to have received the "infection" referred to, which may detrimentally affect the character of their subsequent progeny by a sire of their own breed and blood.

Professor Ewart's experiments show that there is not a particle of truth in the theory of telegony, hence no ground for reimbursing the owner of an accidentally scrub served animal for the imaginary "infection" received, but merely for the difference in value between the scrub-begotten offspring and the pedigreed offspring which might otherwise have been bred.

Flock Notes.

In pure-bred flocks where ram lambs are kept for sale for breeding purposes, these should at this season be kept separate from the ewe lambs, as the latter are liable to come in season and the rams become restless and fretful, and will not feed well. See that all burrs are cut up and removed from the fields in which sheep are kept, as much damage to the appearance of the flock and to the value of the wool results from burrs. Take time to trim the tails of both ewes and lambs square to improve their appearance and keep them clean. Salt should be supplied the flock regularly, if not kept where they can have access to it at will. Do not fail to treat the flock for ticks before winter sets in. This can be quickly done by pouring from a coffee pot a solution of one of the advertised sheep dips. To do it with dispatch, three men or boys are needed—one to hold the sheep, one to shed the wool, and the other to pour. Set the sheep first on its rump; shed the wool every four or five inches on breast, belly and thighs, and pour; then turn, first on one side, then on the other, and, finally, open the wool the full length of the back, and pour liberally. About one quart to each sheep is sufficient, as a rule. The solution should be kept warm, as it will run on the skin better. Three hands, in this way, can treat sixty to seventy-five head in a day. It will pay in the increased growth of wool and flesh from a clean healthy skin, to say nothing of the satisfaction in knowing that the flock is not suffering from vermin. Treat with dip before winter, whether ticks are visible or not. Prevention is better than cure.

The Sheep Show at St. Louis.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Well has it been called "the world's greatest show of sheep and swine." The best that the American breeders' skill and close attention could produce, with the best that money could buy in the lands beyond the sea, and at least one exhibit placed in the ring by an English breeder, all told, made a show, I think, FULLY WORTHY OF THE CLAIM.

The weather was intensely sultry as the exhibits were pouring in on September 28th to 30th. Several sheep and many of the swine perished, and for days after the effects were seen in the pens.

On our arrival disorder reigned. Never at a township show was such lack of proper preparation seen. All had to be their own carpenters for days, converting cattle stalls into sheep pens, and making feeding troughs. Patience and perseverance brought order out of chaos, so that when the call was made for the contests in the Forum, on the third of October, the contestants were brought out in the best of bloom.

When the aged rams of all classes were lined up in the great arena, surrounded by thousands of empty seats, the foremost thought was: "What a loss to the might-be spectators in being absent." This was, as were all the succeeding contests, a battle of giants. The different classes of Merinos were said to have been of the highest quality. Of these, the writer is not qualified to report. But so far as the mutton breeds were concerned, it was truly a magnificent sight. Victors in many former contests in America and Europe were in TO WIN. When the awards were made in the eight leading mutton breeds, Canada carried out four of the coveted rosettes, and the Americans four also. Time will not permit following the classes one by one, but my opinion is that when tabulated returns are placed before the "Farmer's Advocate" readers the proportion of winnings, as a whole, will be considerably larger than that indicated by the first round. In this first battle—Shropshires—the first listed were a grand lot. "Shenstone Star," from the Fairview flock, the section winner at Toronto, was an easy winner. The second position, given to "King's Knight," exhibited by F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin, would have been given a much lower place by many judges, while Geo. Allen's Nebraska entries would have been moved up to second and third positions. That tells the tale about many of the decisions in every class. There was more dissatisfaction manifested throughout than at any show ever attended. There was any amount of murmurings, and attempts to protest against the jurors continuing their work. Two exhibitors from New York State, in the Shropshire division, approached the writer with a petition to have Prof. Curtis assisted by another. They did not succeed. While there was no room for doubt that

mistakes had been made, and the Ontario flock suffered severely in two instances, yet the knowledge that the judge was one of the best in America, with a world-wide reputation, prevented the needed name to the petition, so it disappeared. In the Southdown, Oxford, Leicester, Cotswold, Dorset and Hampshire classes, mutterings of disapproval of the awards as made were loud and frequent.

American jurors placed the rosettes in every case, but not once was the complaint heard that American breeders were favored at the expense of Canadians. That many disappointments would be met by exhibitors who had given open orders in Britain for the best that money would buy was a foregone conclusion. English show sheep could scarcely be kept up in bloom during the months that passed till St. Louis was reached, and as many such orders had been placed for sheep, to meet in the same class at St. Louis, it was often found that English positions were rightly reversed, and many times the ones bred and those fitted on this side the sea, and especially those in Canada, were far ahead in bloom and position of the stale ones.

The prestige of having winners at the Royal or other English shows did not for a moment appear to be considered by the judges in their most arduous tasks, and for that they should be highly commended. Too often have we seen at Canadian shows useless lumps of stale winners from over the sea placed at the post of honor when the grease-box would be the more suitable place for them. It was not so at St. Louis, with few exceptions. John T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont., with his noted Lincolns, met with little trouble, as his only opponents—Canadians—were not in high fit. 'Tis a pity for the exhibit, and a miss of much satisfaction to the breeder, that his splendid array of high-class animals won their laurels so easily.

For J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, Ont., and T. Hardy Shore, of Glanworth, Ont., in the Cotswolds, the struggle was a severe one, yet to their credit fell many of the coveted blue ribbons, and T. H. Shore's winner in the aged ram class was followed by J. C. Ross' entry.

Leicesters from Canada had the field nearly to themselves. A few from Nebraska were out. As your readers are already aware of the superior merits of Messrs. A. W. Smith's, Whitelaw's and Hastings Bros.' exhibits, as seen at Toronto last month, little need be added. They all were much admired, and while positions were often changed from those at Toronto, it was not without doubts being frequently raised as to the awards being just ones.

Telfer Bros., of Paris, with their excellent array of home-bred and imported Southdowns got into the thick of the fight. Strong as the competition was, they landed some of the most desirable plums in the class. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, another of our veterans, also had in his string some of the very best Oxfords that it has been my good fortune to see in any country. But the other fellows had, as well as he, sought in England for the "best in the land," and it was, therefore, a fight to the finish, with the Ontario contingent securing its share of the good things going. Hampshires were, practically, not represented from Canada, as only a few wethers were sent out.

Canadian Dorsets, exhibited by Col. McGillivray, of Uxbridge, and R. H. Harding, of Thorndale, were in the best of bloom, and between them came the bulk of the premiums to Canada, the Colonel securing many of the most coveted rosettes.

My opinion has been asked as to the character of the sheep shown, compared with that of the Columbian, in 1893. In reply, I will simply state that as my memory pictures to me the Chicago sheep of eleven years ago, improvement is very evident. It is apparent to me that Dorsets have greatly improved in backs and legs of mutton. The same may be said of Lincoln sheep. And Shropshires have, in many instances, improved along the same lines. But as then, so now, so-called pretty heads, full of wool, with backbones bare of flesh, and cat-hams of quarters, are too much in evidence. The man who is to benefit the mutton breed of his fancy dare not be carried away by fancy points, to the neglect of points of usefulness. I so write, knowing that no breed has suffered in that way so much as the Shropshires during the past few years. There has, however, been improvement on the whole, and more uniformity of type. The Hampshires at St. Louis were splendid representatives of the mutton carcass, and were far in advance of the Columbian exhibits. The Suffolks, not numerous—mostly from Canada; shown in their everyday dress, were useful-looking, but not in condition to make comparisons by.

As for the officials of the show, too much cannot be said in praise of their special attention to the wants of Canadian exhibitors. Here I may state that the above includes our own Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Elderkin, and his capable staff. The latter left nothing undone to help us in everything we asked for, and perhaps you know that

we as exhibitors have considerable cheek when far from home.

President Francis, of the Exposition; Col. Mills, Chief of the Live-stock Department; Mr. Rankin, the Secretary, and Mr. J. L. Thompson, our superintendent, appeared to favor Canadians from start to finish. Their good-will was felt throughout, and when we were so favored by railway authorities that all Canadian cars were first loaded, to escape the jam, and met with the still greater pleasant surprise of being given the opportunity to sell and ship out from St. Louis any or all of our exhibits, and that without even the payment of duty, if proper papers were furnished by us, you may readily imagine what a grateful lot of Canadians left for home on Friday night, October 14th. The parting proof of the management's splendid hospitality was a six-horse tallyho drive around the grounds, in charge of Col. Mills, followed by a banquet to the winners of the premium championships as breeders and exhibitors, of which double honors no less than three Canadians were fortunate in securing, whilst several won one or other of the championships. So far as known to me, not a Canadian exhibitor of sheep left St. Louis without carrying away the pleasantest of memories of the treatment received at the hands of the management of the Exposition and of the Americans generally.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

FARM.

Wood Ashes Again.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I was much interested in what Prof. Hutt had to say in regard to wood ashes in a recent issue of your paper, and would be only too glad to believe that "the most of the so-called Canadian ashes are really American ashes," but from what I have seen all over Ontario I can scarcely accept the statement.

F. P. W. can get ashes in any town in Ontario, with, perhaps, the exception of Brockville, Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines. In these places, I believe, the farmers use all the ashes that are produced.

From what the freight agents tell me, substantiated by what I have seen myself, all the small towns of Ontario will ship from five to fifty cars of ashes each year, and as I said before, F. P. W. can get them if he will pay the price.

I know that the most of our fertilizer experts will say that the average price demanded for ashes is above their fertilizer value. This can be easily figured out. Ashes are sold to the U. S. on a guarantee of 1.5 phosphoric acid and 4.5 potash; fresh, dry hardwood ashes are much stronger. This, at 5c. per pound and about one-quarter cent. for the fifty per cent. lime which they contain, will tell whether the farmer had better mix potash, phosphoric acid and lime together for his fertilizer, or whether it will be cheaper to buy ashes.

Canadian farmers seem to have an idea that ashes do not give results on anything except fruit, and when they do not have orchards they are afraid of injuring the soil by applying ashes.

I saw a very convincing proof of the value of ashes a short time ago on a farm where the brush from an orchard had been piled in a loose windrow and burned, and the field afterwards put in corn. At the time of my visit, the corn where the ashes had been was much taller and stronger, and would give at least twice the yield of the rest of the field where no ashes had been applied. I asked what he would apply to keep up the fertility of the orchard to take the place of the ashes from the apple limbs, but he did not seem to understand that the fertilizing material in the ashes was produced from the soil of the orchard, and that it was just that much poorer.

Our U. S. cousins understand this much better, and use large quantities of our ashes on their clover and grain fields, as the following advertisement in a leading U. S. agricultural paper, by a Canadian not fifty miles from London, and about the same from Guelph, shows: "If you want to seed a field down with clover, or get a good crop of wheat or rye, use ——— Brand of Canadian Unleached Ashes."

The reason these same men do not advertise in the Canadian papers is because the Canadian farmer will not pay as high a price as the U. S. farmer will. Prof. Harcourt is authority for the statement that Ontario exports a million bushels of ashes each year. Canadian farmers cannot do better than follow the advice given in the above advertisement, and use their ashes on their own fields of clover and wheat and rye, to aid in the production of Canadian produce.

Grey Co., Ont.

G. FRED. MARSH.

Allow me to congratulate you on the success of the paper. It is all that a farmer could wish for in that line to help him to success in farming. Your space for questions and answers is specially helpful, for it brings out to farmers what they otherwise would never know.

HENRY TILSON.

Stella, Ont.

Mixed Farming Best.

The kinds of farming we wish to draw conclusions from in this article are three in particular, viz.: "Mixed," "specialty," and "speculative."

To some mixed farming always appeals as being the most profitable, and the safest in the end; to others there are times when mixed farming is the most attractive, and there are years when seasons and markets disappoint, and which compel nearly everyone to agree that mixed farming is the best. In mixed farm-

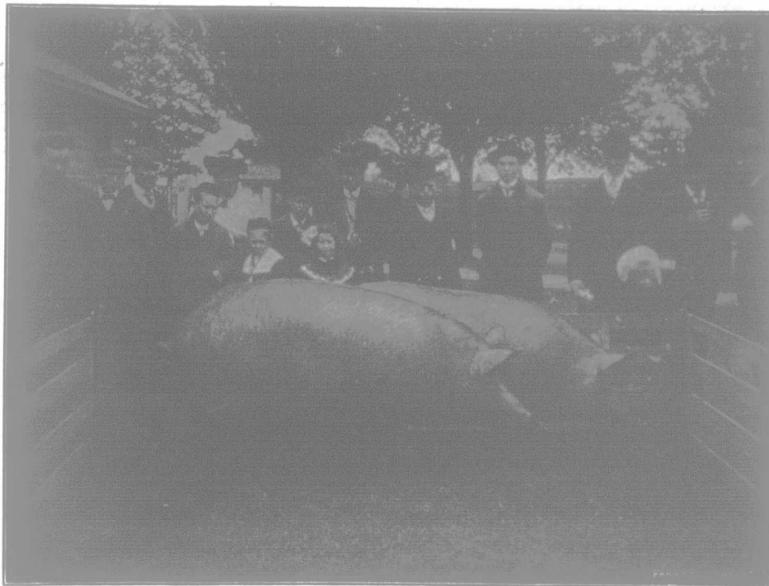


Toronto Maid 24196.

Galloway heifer calf, by Viceroy of Castle Milk 19064 (7062), dam Belle B. of High Park 11738, 1st in her class at Toronto and London, 1904. One of the nice, mossy youngsters in Robt. Shaw's herd, Brantford, Ont.

ing there is a rotation of the most suitable crops, one following the other to the best advantage, and thus never over-taxing the land, but rather improving its condition year by year. Also in this we have the live-stock accompaniment, horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. These, if properly managed, are constantly growing into money the year round. While the farmer sleeps his crops grow and make increase; so also while mother earth sleeps the winter through the farmer's stock are growing and making increase. Besides this there is the factor of constant employment, which is one of the means of keeping the most desirable class of laborers in the country.

As far as grain crops are concerned there is no best crop to grow year after year. One crop is dependent upon the fitting of the soil by the growth of some other crop preceding, and in turn fits the soil or unfits it for the following crop. Moreover, prices are always fluctuating, and no man can tell when the best crop is to have a suitable year, or what the price is to be. But if the farmer has his field of wheat and one or two each of barley, oats, peas, clover, corn,



A Good Tamworth Pair.

Winners of 2nd and 3rd prizes in the yearling sow class, and two of the females in the first-prize herd of Tamworths at Toronto, 1904. Bred and owned by A. Elliott & Son, Galt, Ont.

roots, etc., the chances are he will have some of the best crop each year, and always have sufficient in the aggregate to ensure a profit. Besides, he has raised a colt, a few young cattle, his lambs and pigs; also poultry and eggs, butter, cheese, etc., all of which is produced from these crops, which have been useful in making a fine rotation to build up the land, and in turn also to furnish the variety and adequate amount of feed to produce the various kinds of stock for the market, and the stock having consumed the food on the farm furnish a constant supply of manure to return to the fields; so increased crops give increased

live-stock capacity, and there is a constantly growing profit year after year.

Specialty farming, as a rule, can only be carried on successfully by men of means, or those excelling in judgment regarding certain lines of live stock, or naturally gifted in the aptitudes necessary for the production of fruit, etc. If a man be a specialist in any line of live stock, and have means to procure the blood he wants, and to withstand a few years of outlay without income in building up his herd and his name, he can then make money quite fast, providing he has hit on the line of stock that the public are wanting. Any man who has large herds and flocks can be a successful farmer if he puts his shoulder to the wheel and lifts; for in this case he has an abundance of good manure, with which farming for good crops is made comparatively easy. There is, of course, the danger of giving the stock the best possible chance, and this sometimes means the sacrifice of a nice catch of clover, and, perhaps, the tramping of a field until it is spoiled for plowing. But in keeping a large stock of fancy animals one generally feeds well, and that means feeding all the farm will produce, and in many cases buying much, and this is good for the land. Besides, in such cases the stock-raiser plans to have clover in abundance, knowing its value as a useful feed. There is no better crop to grow to increase the fertility of the soil than clover. So it is plain that even in special farming a certain amount of mixed farming must be carried on. The cattleman must have his hay, corn and straw, so he must of necessity grow these to make a profit. The fruit farmer must also have some stock, unless he is near to places where he can purchase fertilizer. This he must have, and in abundance, for the best fruit is grown upon the best fed land. But it is purchasing in the market at market prices that a specialist must do to carry on business, and this is the very thing which robs him of his profits. It is not only what a man can get for his products that shows his skill or success, but it is how much he has left after the cost has been deducted which tells the tale. There are many sources of income which appear at first sight to be desirable, but which when both sides of the account are considered leave little or nothing to the credit of the producer.

But, perhaps, the most uncertain and the most unsatisfactory system of farming is speculative farming. There are men who speculate on everything. They call it reading the signs of the times, etc. They guess that wheat will be the real thing for the next year, and they plow everything that time will permit, and sow wheat regardless of any of nature's laws as to rotation or system in cropping the land. Some years they hit and think they have done well, but supposing wheat that year is a failure, see the condition of their purses, fields and minds. No profits, fields out of order, and dissatisfied farmers anxious to get off the farm. They have studied the moon and the stars, figured how the Government is going to increase or decrease duties, prophesied on the strength of the Chicago market or something else, and in the end

can look back and see that it has been but a huge speculation and a disastrous failure.

I knew a man once who thought peas were the best crop to grow, so he banked on peas, but that year peas were a failure, but wheat was a good crop; then he tried wheat and left peas out of the list, but that year the reverse was the case, so there were two years of heavy loss on his speculation, whereas had he been moderate in use of both crops he could have had a fair profit, and his land would have been in better condition.

The speculation in crops is no worse than that of live stock. There is no safer way nor more pleasant than for a man to decide what stock his farm is adapted to, and then arrange the buildings, fields and paddocks in accordance. In the speculative way we

find a man who will buy a horse, for instance, which he has no use for, except that he thinks he is cheap. He feeds him for six months or a year to get his price, and spends with him many an hour which could be turned to good account on the farm or in the home, fitting and driving and talking sale, and perhaps sells for \$40 or \$50 more than cost, which looks like a good thing, but when time and ability which might have been used to advantage otherwise are considered, the whole transaction is a loss to the farmer.

Take cattle, hogs or sheep, and a man might buy, feed and sell, but if he adopts this method he should

continue in some system, and not load up just when he thinks prices are going to be good, and unload when he expects them bad. If a man has his stables for cattle, or his pens for pigs and sheep, he should aim to have them occupied. The cost of the buildings standing unused half the time means considerable to the farmer's pocket, and also to the farm's state of fertility. Besides, there is no better way than to be always at it to attain the greatest success. The farmer who raises a certain number of horses, cattle, sheep or pigs each year, and gives them his constant attention, studying the different phases which make for success, is in a far better position to make his animals do well, and in a better position to market to advantage, than he who is dabbling in horses one year, cattle the next, and, perhaps, every four or five years stocks up with sheep or swine for a short time and then quits, and generally quits disappointed. If the young farmer at the outset will content himself with doing well, leave get-rich-quick schemes to others, and adopt a thorough system of mixed farming, suited to his soil, circumstances and location, he can make himself independent of the world and enjoy life, even though he may not be rich. J. R. H. Wentworth Co., Ont.

The Northwest Crop Yields.

Each year the Grain Dealers' Association of the Northwest issues a report during the time of wheat threshing in which is published the Association's estimated wheat yield for the season. Last week the 1904 report came out, and, notwithstanding the late season, frosts, and damages of rust, the yield this year may fairly be called large. The Association estimate the total yield of Western wheat at 59,857,190 bushels from an area of 3,420,411 acres, or an average of 17.5 bushels per acre. Last year the Association estimated the total yield at 50,290,974, which proved rather a modest approximation. The effect of the rust is seen in the estimate of the wheat that will grade under No. 4, which is placed at thirty per cent. of the total, or 17,955,000 bushels. The estimated yields of other grains are: oats, 44,620,520 bushels; barley, 10, 20,850 bushels; flax, 530,550 bushels. If these estimates are approximately correct, even with the large proportion of low-grade wheat, the price for the better grades should put the Western farmer in an advantageous position on the year's operations.

Selecting Stock Rams.

In selecting a stock ram, compactness of form is of much relative importance. The lanky, rangy sire with a long head and neck seldom or never makes a good, impressive sire. The purchaser should look carefully for evidence of much strength and vigor. These will be manifested in a broad, full, round chest and large heartgirth, and also in active and proud carriage of the head which should be possessed by a stock ram. The latter evidence is not so readily apparent if the ram is confined in a pen, which is usually the case at fairs, as when he is walking abroad unhampered by restrictions. The active, proud carriage is one of the most important evidences of impressiveness that exists. After the compact form, the back should receive the most careful attention. No male will make a good stock ram who is sway in the back, or who has a back lacking in firmness. When the hand is placed flat on the center of the back there should be sufficient resistance to reasonable pressure to prevent any downward movement of the spine. When this quality is present, coupled with width, both at the shoulder and loin, and carried well back to the tail-head, the back is well equipped. The condition of flesh will affect somewhat the prominence or lack of prominence in the spinal column. This should be as low or lower than the level of the flesh bordering on it. With these two points, namely, compactness and good finishing in the back, but little else is likely to be wanted. Of course, many other points should be noted, such as the character of the feet, the varying fleeces, the nature of the wool, and the color of the skin.

With reference to age, the aim should be to select a good strong yearling for a flock numbering not less than forty to fifty females. A good strong lamb may answer for a small flock providing he was dropped early in the season, and has been well cared for. Aged rams that have proved their usefulness should not be objected to, providing they can be got at reasonable cost, but careful attention should be given to the fact that such rams have not lost their vigor, otherwise the results from using them will be more or less disappointing.—[The Farmer.

Would not be Without It.

Please find enclosed \$1.50, for which I ask you to send the "Farmer's Advocate," and please forward the knife you are offering as a premium to me. I find your paper very interesting and beneficial, and would not be without it for a good deal. Simcoe, Ont. WALKER BOTHAMS.

Ontario Farmers' Institute Meetings.

The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, Mr. Geo. S. Putnam, announces a November-December list of meetings as follows: It is the intention to give one of the delegates on each deputation instruction on the subjects of "Farm Forestry" and "Road-making," in order that he may be in a position to give short addresses on either of these topics, or spend ten or fifteen minutes in replying to any questions which may be asked regarding these and other live questions. The records of the past year indicate that the attendance at the meetings and the membership is somewhat below the previous year. The falling off, however, is not so great as was expected by officers and delegates, on account of the very severe winter and the cancelling of a number of meetings. Efforts will be made to increase the membership and the attendance this year.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS.

NORTH GREY.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Chatsworth, Town Hall (afternoon) | Nov. 23 |
| Desboro, Town Hall (evening) | " 23 |
| Kilsyth, Town Hall | " 24 |
| Owen Sound, Council Chamber (afternoon) | " 25 |
| Brown's School House (evening) | " 25 |
| Kemble, School House | " 26 |
| Bognor, Town Hall | " 28 |
| Annan, Town Hall (afternoon) | " 29 |
| Leith, Town Hall (evening) | " 29 |

CENTRE BRUCE.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Chesley, Town Hall | Nov. 30 |
| Paisley, Town Hall | Dec. 1 |
| Pinkerton, Johnson's Hall | " 2 |
| Glamis, Methodist Hall | " 3 |
| Armow, Township Hall | " 5 |

Speakers—T. G. Raynor, Rose Hall, and A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton.

NORTH PERTH.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Gowanstown, Town Hall | Nov. 21 |
| Atwood, Town Hall | " 22 |
| Carthage, Town Hall | " 23 |
| Milverton, Grosch's Hall | " 24 |
| Millbank, Town Hall | " 25 |
| Monkton, Town Hall | " 26 |
| Rostock, Town Hall | " 28 |
| Gad's Hill Hall | " 29 |
| Hampstead, Schoolhouse | " 30 |
| Shakespeare, Temperance Hall | Dec. 1 |

WEST HURON.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Goderich | Dec. 2 |
| Holmesville | " 3 |
| St. Helen's, Machinery Hall | " 5 |
| Kintail, Young's Hall | " 6 |

Speakers—C. W. Nash, Toronto, and L. E. Annis, Scarboro.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

DUFFERIN.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Camilla, Workmen's Hall | Nov. 18 |
| Shelburne, Town Hall | " 19 |

PEEL.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Alton, Science Hall | Nov. 21 |
| Streetsville, Oddfellow's Hall | " 22 |

WEST YORK.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Woodbridge, Orange Hall | Nov. 23 |
| Weston, Dufferin Hall | " 24 |

EAST YORK.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| York Mills, Schoolhouse | Nov. 25 |
| Agincourt, Temperance Hall | " 28 |

SOUTH ONTARIO.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Pickering, Fire Hall | Nov. 29 |
| Myrtle, Temperance Hall | " 30 |

EAST DURHAM.

| | |
|--|--------|
| South Monaghan, S. S. Hall (afternoon) | Dec. 1 |
| Millbrook, Town Hall (evening) | " 1 |
| Janetville, Orange Hall (afternoon) | " 2 |
| Bethany, Town Hall (evening) | " 2 |

Speakers—J. W. Clark, Cainsville, and John Gardhouse, Highfield.

NORTH HASTINGS.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Madoc, Town Hall | Nov. 21 |
| Stirling, Music Hall | " 22 |

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Menie, Lamb's Hall | Nov. 23 |
| Warkworth, Town Hall | " 24 |

EAST PETERBORO.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Keene, Town Hall | Nov. 25 |
| Norwood, Town Hall | " 26 |

WEST PETERBORO.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Lakefield, Town Hall | Nov. 28 |
| Peterboro, Council Chamber (afternoon) | " 29 |
| North Monaghan, Town Hall (evening) | " 29 |

EAST VICTORIA.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Bobcaygeon, Town Hall | Nov. 30 |
| Fenelon Falls, Dickson's Hall | Dec. 1 |

WEST VICTORIA.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Lindsay, Town Hall | Dec. 2 |
| Woodville, Village Hall | " 3 |

NORTH ONTARIO.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Beaverton, Alexandra Hall | Dec. 5 |
| Uxbridge, Market Hall | " 6 |

Speakers—W. F. Kydd, Simcoe, and Geo. Whitelaw, Guelph.

WEST DURHAM.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Blackstock | Nov. 21 |
| Bowmanville, Royal Templar's Hall (afternoon) | " 22 |
| Courtice, Son's Hall (evening) | " 22 |
| Newtonville, Hall (afternoon) | " 23 |
| Newcastle, Town Hall (evening) | " 23 |

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Coldsprings, Township Hall | Nov. 24 |
| Grafton, Town Hall | " 25 |

WEST HASTINGS.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Frankford, Curry's Hall | Nov. 26 |
| Wallbridge, Town Hall | " 28 |

EAST HASTINGS.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Canifton, Town Hall | Nov. 29 |
| Marysville, Schoolhouse | " 30 |

ADDINGTON.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Newburgh, Finkle's Hall | Dec. 1 |
| Centreville, Town Hall | " 2 |

Speakers—R. H. Field, Addison; Miss Bella Miller, Guelph.

LENNOX.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Napanee, Town Hall | Nov. 19 |
| Adolphustown, Town Hall | " 21 |

AMHERST ISLAND.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Emerald, Cheese Factory | Nov. 22 |
| Stella, Town Hall and Victoria Hall | " 23 |

FRONTENAC.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Joyceville, Joyce's Hall | Nov. 24 |
| Glenvale, Orange Hall | " 25 |

CENTRAL FRONTENAC.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Parham, I. O. O. F. Hall | Nov. 26 |
| Fermoy, Town Hall | " 28 |

SOUTH LEEDS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Elgin, Town Hall | Nov. 29 |
| Seeley's Bay, Select Knight's Hall | " 30 |

BROCKVILLE.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Mallorytown, Oddfellow's Hall | Dec. 1 |
| Lyn, Schoolhouse | " 2 |

Speakers—E. C. Drury, Crown Hill, and Miss Laura Rose, Guelph.

CARLETON.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Woodlawn, Town Hall | Nov. 18 |
| Galetta, Temperance Hall | " 19 |

SOUTH RENFREW.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Arnprior, Town Hall | Nov. 21 |
| Renfrew, Temperance Hall | " 22 |

NORTH RENFREW.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Osceola, Town Hall | Nov. 23 |
| Douglas, Town Hall | " 24 |

NORTH LANARK.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Snow Road, Oddfellow's Hall (afternoon) | Nov. 25 |
| Elphin, Public Hall (evening) | " 25 |
| McDonald's Corners, Agr. Hall | " 26 |

SOUTH LANARK.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Perth, Town Hall | Nov. 28 |
| Smith's Falls, Town Hall | " 29 |

N. LEEDS AND GRENVILLE N.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Merrickville, Town Hall | Nov. 30 |
| Oxford Mills, Town Hall | Dec. 1 |

SOUTH GRENVILLE.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Spencerville, Town Hall | Dec. 2 |
| North Augusta, Carpenter's Hall | " 3 |

Speakers—Dr. Henry G. Reed, V. S., Georgetown, and W. F. Stevens, Trout River, Que.

Fall Work.

Threshing, root-lifting, clover-harvesting, apple-picking, corn-harvesting, etc., all crowd themselves upon one's attention after the first of September, and time moves along at its proverbial rate of speed until winter too often finds us with but a few acres ready for next year's crop. Such conditions are the result of the desire to grow as much as possible on the farm, with a conflicting condition, scarcity of labor, hence all the executive ability at one's command is required in order to carry the season's work through. In the doing of any kind of work, much depends upon the nature of the start one gets, and upon the preparation of the land this fall will depend the start given next year's crops. If a person is to keep up to his work and get everything done early in the season in which it should be done, the great bulk of the plowing must be done this fall. So important is it that the plowing should be done, that, whenever possible, other work should stand over for a while. Threshing, in many cases, might wait till winter, and other work should be rushed forward with all expedition. Several times in the past we have reminded our readers of the wholesale methods employed upon the prairie farms in order to get plowing done, and have suggested that larger implements be used upon the farms of the older provinces, for in this way, more than in any other, must the methods of farming be improved. True it is that with a wide three, four or six horse plow as good

work cannot be done as with a single mould-board walking plow, yet there is a limit of precision up to which it is profitable to work, but when an excess of time and care is spent upon farm work it becomes too expensive. And certain it is that, with a properly regulated gang plow, as good work can be done on ordinarily level land as is necessary, provided the lands are struck out and finished with a single plow. We do not advocate the use of the larger plow, the wider harrow, drill and cultivator or other implements requiring more than two-horse power, as an expediency of a short period of labor stringency. We believe they must be adopted in order that the farmers of Eastern Canada may compete on the one hand with farmers in Europe where labor is cheaper, markets large and contiguous, and on the other hand with the producers in Western Canada and the Central States, where land is comparatively cheap and methods are more or less of a wholesale nature. Farming in the East is tending in two directions, one to more intensive operations where garden produce and other high-priced crops are grown, and the other toward the elimination of all possible obstruction in the production of ordinary farm crops and farm stock, and in the latter case the man who can accomplish the most—that is, place the most produce upon the market with the least expenditure of time and energy—is the man who is going to be the most successful. Of course we do not advise everyone to drop their half-worn-out walking plows and purchase larger implements, but the principle underlying the broader, newer method of farming should be kept uppermost in the mind. On all hands we see it violated: Small, restricted fields, narrow gates, fields divided in two by an imaginary line, plowing done the short way of the field, and many other indications that the bent of the mind of the proprietor is not toward broader methods, and that he has not yet fully realized the advantage of adopting the same.

DAIRY.

Profit from Dairy Cows.

A. M. Hellings, of New Jersey, in a letter to the editor of the Jersey Bulletin, gives the record of his herd of 14 Jersey cows for six months from the sale of cream, which makes a very good showing. He writes:

When a dairyman charges his herd with the feed they consume for each month, weighs the milk from each cow, credits the herd for the cream or milk (whichever he sells, also the skimmed milk), he can find out at once where the leaks in his business are.

I have retailed milk in the City of Trenton for sixteen years. Last spring I sold my milk business and started to sell my cream in Philadelphia for 20 cents per quart, for 24 per cent. butter-fat.

| | Amt. Rec'd. |
|---|-----------------|
| April 6 to May 6 | \$120 60 |
| May 6 to June 6 | 120 10 |
| June 6 to July 6 | 108 80 |
| July 6 to August 6 | 120 80 |
| August 6 to September 6 | 135 00 |
| September 6 to October 6 | 129 70 |
| Cream for 6 months | \$735 00 |
| Skim milk | 96 00 |
| Four bull calves sold at 3 days old..... | 12 00 |
| Total for 6 months | \$843 00 |
| The herd consumed beside pasture, feed..... | \$150 45 |
| R. R. charges carrying cream | 48 00 |
| | \$198 45 |

Leaving a net profit of \$644.55 for six months for fourteen cows, two being dry through June. Four have freshened since April 6th. The other ten will freshen between this and May, 1905. Three of the herd are heifers with their first calves.

While we all have some good cows, I have some that fall short—not so very far short—yet enough so to keep the herd from earning \$100 clear of cost of feed per cow, and that is the mark I am aiming at. When a herd of twenty cows will return a net profit of \$100 per cow on a 72-acre farm, I think it is about the surest and safest crop we can grow.

I am now feeding (on pasture) 1 lb. wheat (ground), 1 lb. oats (ground), 1 lb. corn meal, 1 lb. cottonseed meal, three times each day.

Premiums Giving Satisfaction.

The premium knife arrived O. K. Am well pleased with it. Wishing the "Farmer's Advocate" a long life.
R. G. MARTIN.
Hastings, Ont.

I received the knife safely last mail. It is a splendid knife for so little trouble. I wish you every success.
W. E. MACKEWN.
Nipissing, Ont.

"Painted" Butter.

"A novelty in the dairying business is just now being placed before Ontario buttermakers. It is the veneering of butter with a coating of sugar. This is being done on a large scale now in England. The butter is first solidified in cold storage, and then painted over with hot solution of melted sugar. This enamels the butter, and renders it impervious to atmospheric influence.



Dorset Horn Ewe Lamb.

Winner of first in her class at Toronto this year; first for ewe lamb under twelve and over six months, junior champion female and reserve grand champion at St. Louis. Owned and bred by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.

This is of particular importance to the Ontario buttermakers just now, as the Danish and Russian buttermakers are flooding the British market with their product, to the serious detriment of the Canadian article."—[Elgin Sun.

Regarding the painting of butter with melted sugar, would say that I understand this method is recommended for putting on pound prints, but, so far as I can see, it would not pay to do this in Canada, as such butter is supposed to be eaten shortly after being made, and should not be held

Ripening Cream, Churning, and Packing Creamery Butter.

By J. C. Bell, Stfathroy.

This subject is of very great importance to the butter producers of Western Ontario at the present time. It begins at the right place, the ripening of the cream. This means ripening at the creamery, which is the proper place to do it, and unless more of it is done we are not going to maintain a prominent position in the markets to which we ship our butter.

The first thing necessary is a sweet cream. This should test from thirty to forty per cent. butter-fat; preferably about thirty-five per cent. The second thing is a clean-flavored culture, testing six or seven by the acidimeter. This should be mixed with the cream as early as possible, but not while the cream has a temperature of more than seventy degrees. If the cream can be delivered into the vat at that temperature, I would put the culture in first. By doing this, the ripening process is started earlier, which means that the cream is ripened and cooled down earlier, and the low temperature maintained for a longer time, which gives a butter with a better texture. Also, by having cream at the ripened temperature for as short a time as possible, there is less danger of having other flavors develop. The amount of culture to use varies in different sections, but I would use as high as fifteen per cent. to get the result I wanted. In the summer, with cream testing thirty-five per cent., about fifty degrees would be a good churning temperature. The lower temperature gives the more exhaustive churning. The amount of acid on the cream at churning time should exceed five if the butter is for export. This will help give a milder flavor, which the export markets mostly want. For local markets it is well to develop six.

The cream should be strained into the churn. This will remove any particles of curd or clotted cream. The churn should run about fifty revolutions, if a box, and sixteen to eighteen if a combined. From forty-five to fifty minutes is long enough to get good results in churning. I do not think anything is gained by churning a longer time than this.

When the separation begins, or, in other words, when the butter breaks, a small quantity of water should be added. This thins the churn's contents, delays gathering slightly, and gives more complete separation. I prefer churning till the butter is slightly coarser than wheat grains. By doing this, I think we get a drier butter, without injuring the texture. After the buttermilk is drawn off, it is a good plan to spray the butter. This removes most of the buttermilk which still remains, and saves time in waiting for it to drain off. The wash water should not be higher than the churning temperature. A little salt should be added to it. This will help free any milky substance which may be in

also help to expel moisture. The butter should be allowed to drain for twenty minutes after the wash water is off. There is not time enough given to this generally, and I think it is partly the cause of so much moisture appearing in our butter. When given this amount of time for draining, the butter will be in condition for working. In the combined churns, from fifteen to twenty minutes must be allowed for working. This gives the salt time to dissolve, and the moisture time to drain away. If a box churn is used, it is best to salt in the churn and let the butter stand for ten to fifteen minutes. By doing this the salt is more thoroughly incorporated, a great deal of moisture is expelled, and less working is required afterward. The butter should be worked till, when cut with a sharp ladle, it presents a close, even face, and when pressed will not omit drops of moisture. In packing, care should be taken to have the boxes clean, both inside and outside; a clean package is always attractive. The boxes should be nicely paraffined. This prevents shrinkage. The paper should be placed smoothly, having no



Pair of Cotswolds at St. Louis.

Two-year-old ram and yearling ewe. Ram won first at St. Louis in his class, and reserve for championship, headed flock of ram and three ewes over 18 months that won the \$200 prize for flock bred by exhibitor; also first and champion at Western Fair, London, and 2nd at Toronto. Ewe, first and champion at London, second at Toronto, and one of the flock mentioned above. Bred and owned by T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth, Ont.

for any length of time. I do not think it practicable to use this method in preserving butter in solid form, in either boxes or tubs. The use of salt paste will accomplish practically the same thing, and is much cheaper and more convenient. If the plan of shipping pound prints to the British market were adopted, then I think the method would be worth trying.
H. H. DEAN.
Ontario Agricultural College.

wrinkles to make creases in the butter. Paper should be soaked in a brine and formalin solution for about twenty hours, to destroy mould germs. The butter should be put into the boxes in small quantities, and packed well along sides and corners, so that no holes are left in which moisture will collect. This tends to make a discoloration in the butter, and does not give a good appearance when it is stripped.

I think the smooth finish looks best, with corners and edges neat. Fold the paper neatly, cut off the edges of paper that need doubling, and put on a light salt paste. Fasten corner, and put a sack on box. This is a very necessary part, because without it the package becomes more or less marked, and will not have an attractive appearance when marketed.

A word about our paper and boxes. The most of the paper used is too light, and should be used double. We should have a paper that would weigh from forty to forty-five pounds per four hundred and eighty sheets. Instead of this we have about a thirty-pound paper. Our boxes are even worse in some cases than the paper. There is too much piece-work about them. The joints are poorly made, and the paraffining poorly and roughly done. A great many unpleasant things have been said about our boxes, and there certainly has been cause for it.

Now, let us insist on better cream, better boxes, better paper, and not only insist on it, but get it. By doing this we will attain a more enviable position in the British market than we have had in the past. We should be able to make as good butter in Western Ontario as is made anywhere. Let us, then, make a stronger effort this year than ever to accomplish it.

Business Principles in Farming.

One of the new books that might be read with profit by every farmer is John Williams Streeter's "The Fat of the Land." It tells in every-day language the story of a successful city doctor, who was forced to give up his practice on account of failing health, and who retired to a suburban farm to try intensive farming according to business principles. His plan was to sell nothing from the farm except finished products, such as butter, fruit, eggs, chickens and hogs; to run, as he called it, "a factory farm." The narrative of his success bristles with wise suggestions; it shows the value of brain work on the farm, and the importance of intelligent cultivation; also the advantage of good seed, good tilth, good specimens of well-bred stock, good food, and good care.

For profitable butter production, as well as to be sure of an abundance of skim milk for his pigs and hens, the doctor chose Holstein cows for his dairy, starting with twenty pure-bred two-year-old heifers, and six of the best common cows in a lot that he bought with the farm. His experience with his Holsteins is summed up in concise terms near the end of the book. He says: "The cows purchased in 1895 were now five years old, and quite equal to the large demand which we made upon them. They had grown to be enormous creatures, from 1,300 to 1,400 pounds in weight, and they were proving their excellence as milk producers by yielding an average of forty pounds a day. We had, and still have, one remarkable milk-er, who thinks nothing of yielding 70 pounds when fresh, and who doesn't fall below 25 pounds when we are forced to dry her off. I have no doubt she would be a successful candidate for advanced registration if we put her to the test. For ten months in each year these cows give such quantities of milk as would surprise a man not acquainted with this noble Dutch family. My common cows were good of their kind, but they were not in the class with the Holsteins. They were not 'robber' cows, for they fully earned their food, but there was no great profit in them. To be sure they did not eat more than two-thirds as much as the Holsteins, but that fact did not stand to their credit, for the basic principle of factory farming is to consume as much raw material as possible, and to turn out its equivalent in finished product. The common cows consumed only two-thirds as much raw material as the Holsteins, and turned out rather less than two-thirds of their product, while they occupied an equal amount of floor space, consequently they had to give place to more competent machines. They were to be sold during the season.

"Why dairymen can be found who will pay \$50.00 apiece for cows like those I had for sale (better, indeed, than the average) is beyond my method of reckoning values. Twice \$50 will buy a young cow bred for milk, and she would prove both bread and milk to the purchaser in most cases. The question of food should settle itself for the dairyman as it does for the factory farmer. The more food consumed, the better for each, if the ratio of milk be the same."

For Farmers and Stock-raisers.

I must say without boasting, the "Farmer's Advocate" is a good paper for any farmer to read. It gives good ideas of farming and stock-raising, etc. I enclose \$1.50 for the subscription of ————. I hope to receive the premium harmonica which you offer.

Oxford, Ont.

WILLIAM B. LANG.

The Cream-gathering Creamery System.

By J. W. Mitchell, B. A.

The growth of the cream-gathering creamery system of buttermaking in Canada during recent years has been remarkably rapid, and any attempts that have been made to check this development apparently have proven quite futile. The system has already established itself as an important, and, we believe, permanent branch of our dairy industry, and is forcing itself more and more upon the attention of our leading dairymen.

True, it offers some knotty problems for solution, but these can doubtless be solved, in a very large measure at least, if we but attempt them resolutely, which we are in duty bound to do.

At one time it was felt by most dairymen that this system was, and could be at best, but an elementary form of co-operative dairying, whose usefulness was, and would continue to be, limited to new and sparsely-populated districts. It was an advance upon home buttermaking, and might in many cases serve as a stepping-stone to the higher forms of co-operative dairying—the separator creamery or cheese factory—no thought being given to the possibility of it superseding them. However, within recent years affairs have assumed a new aspect, and many of the separator creameries have had occasion to look upon the cream-gathering creamery system as their approaching "yellow peril"; for the system is not being limited in its application to Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and the more sparsely-settled sections of the older Provinces, but is gradually invading and capturing the supposedly exclusive field of other forms of co-operative dairying. For example, within the past two years the two largest separator creameries in Ontario, namely, Renfrew and St. Mary's, have changed over to the cream-gathering plan, and to-day not only is this system in vogue in the West, with its more scattered population, but is all but universal in the older Province of Ontario, and is by no means a stranger to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

DEFECTS OF THE SYSTEM.

Has the system a monopoly of all the strong points, and is it without defects? What is the cause of the rapidly-growing popularity of this system, and is this but a mushroom growth?

It is certainly not without its defective features, the most important one of which, as the system now operates, being that it takes out of the hands of the buttermaker, to a very large extent, the control over the ripening and flavor of the cream which he has for years struggled to gain, introducing such methods as the pasteurization of the milk or cream, and the use of a starter to accomplish it. Again, in many creameries where the cream is brought in in loads, with several patrons' cream mixed together in a tank or large can, and the cream sampled into tubes by the cream collector, the buttermaker has little or no opportunity to examine the individual patron's cream, or to meet and advise him as to the care of it. These are the most potent and important weak points in the system as it now operates, and we mention them, not to condemn, but rather to discuss how best to overcome these difficulties.

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CREAM-GATHERING SYSTEM.

On the other hand, the system undoubtedly possesses many real merits, and merits which strongly commend themselves to both the patron and the creamery proprietor, and although one would scarcely credit it, the separator agent most unselfishly keeps their memories green upon these points. Let me briefly mention some of them. The farmer rightly prizes the skim milk as it comes from the hand separator, fresh and in ideal condition for feeding; the cost per pound of butter for both delivering the cream and manufacturing the butter is materially reduced, and the creamery can serve a much larger territory under this system than under the separator creamery system, as a result of which the profits to the manufacturer are much greater at even a considerably smaller charge per pound of butter for manufacturing. These are some of the real substantial features about the system, which strongly recommend it, and which lead us to believe that it is a system which is not ephemeral in character, but has come to stay. It would be a very easy matter to cite instances of creameries now operating successfully under this system in quite thickly-settled districts, where separator creameries and cheese factories had previously either proven failures or been operated at a considerable loss to the owner.

HOW IMPROVEMENTS CAN PROFITABLY BE MADE.

The system, then, has its undoubted merits, and, as it now operates, its defective features, and notwithstanding the great importance of the former, we would feel in duty bound to condemn the system if the latter could not be overcome; but we feel that they can be, in a large measure at least, if a systematic and persistent effort is made to bring our creamery patrons, each and all, to a full realization of the increased responsibility that the system imposes on them, and get them to adopt improved methods in the production and

care of their cream, and an equally persistent effort to place our buttermakers in possession of what the system has in many cases deprived them—a uniformly clean-flavored, sweet cream; control of the ripening of the cream, and a knowledge and supervision of the work done by the patrons.

Keeping the accomplishment of the foregoing in view, we would offer the following suggestions:

The cream should be both clean-flavored and sweet when it leaves the farm. The patron should be led to feel a sense of individual responsibility, by pointing out to him that one lot of inferior cream will act as a culture to possibly seriously injure a whole day's make of butter, and in short, that the quality of the product of the creamery is largely of his making. Too great care cannot be exercised as to the kind of utensils used and the care given them. For instance, many hand separators throughout the country are placed in most objectionable surroundings, and kept in a filthy condition. They should be kept in a clean place, and thoroughly cleaned each time they are used, and not merely flushed out at night and allowed to stand in this condition until again used in the morning, as is foolishly recommended by some separator agents, and adopted by some of our factory patrons. The eyes and nose will readily indicate to one whether his separator is clean or not, and they should be used.

Milk should be put through the hand separator as quickly as possible after milking, and the cream immediately put into and kept in a separate vessel until cooled. Immediate cooling, and the keeping of the cream in a separate vessel until thoroughly cooled, are two factors indispensable to the proper care of cream. Few farmers are so circumstanced that they can afford to be without ice. Store some ice, and for cooling the cream use a tank containing water, with a plentiful supply of ice in it. Be sure that the tank has clean surroundings.

The cream should be sent to the creamery at least three times a week in summer, and the cans or tanks for carrying it should be well insulated and protected from the sun by a suitable cover. Where the cream is brought to the creamery in large cans or tanks with several patrons' cream mixed together—the most common method of delivering it—the cream collector should carry with him a bottle, in which to bring a sample of each patron's cream to the creamery. A half-pint bottle, with a pasteboard cap, such as used for city milk delivery, is very suitable for this purpose, and is easy to clean. The sample taken in this bottle should be a representative one. Upon arrival at the creamery each patron's cream sample should be examined by the buttermaker, a small sample taken and put into the patron's composite sample bottle, and the balance of the sample emptied into the cream vat. The Babcock test of the composite samples can be made either once or twice a month. THE BABCOCK TEST IS THE BETTER TEST, AND WILL, WE BELIEVE, EVENTUALLY COMPLETELY SUPERSEDE THE OIL TEST IN CREAM-GATHERING CREAMERIES. The bringing of a sample of each patron's cream to the creamery in a separate bottle places the buttermaker in a position to judge of the work done by each patron—a very decided advantage. He can then intelligently advise with his patrons, and look after the careless ones.

When we place the buttermakers of our cream-gathering creameries in a position to practically know how each patron cares for his cream—this is quite possible and practicable—and when such methods of producing, caring for and delivering the cream are adopted as to ensure its arrival at the creamery both sweet and clean flavored—this also is quite within the range of possibility—much will have been accomplished in the way of restoring to the buttermaker the control over the ripening and flavor of the cream, which he rightfully prizes so much. If in addition to this we can successfully introduce the pasteurization of the cream as it arrives at the creamery, followed by the use of a good culture to ripen it, the buttermaker will practically have had his kingdom restored to him.

The cream-gathering creamery system has, as we have said, many substantial and attractive features to recommend it, and the more general introduction of the principles that we have attempted to lay down would greatly strengthen and enhance the popularity of the system, and rapidly break down the strong and undoubtedly well-founded prejudices that the trade now entertains against cream-gathered creamery butter. While recognizing and taking advantage of the indisputable merits of the system, let us at the same time not overlook but rather endeavor to eradicate its present defects.

How the Wind is Blowing.

I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is one of the best farm papers that is printed to-day.

Norfolk, Ont.

G. T. HAYCOCK.

We appreciate the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" very highly, and think the weekly system a great improvement.

Grenville, Ont.

J. H. ARNOLD.

I received the "Farmer's Advocate," and I think it is a very valuable paper indeed, and a great help to all farmers or stock-raisers.

PAUL HARGITT.

We are great admirers of the "Farmer's Advocate," and would be lost without it.

Corwall, Ont.

WILLIAM CROWE.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Winter Protection of Plants.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The uncertainty of our winters in regard to the poor man's blanket—as snow was called in England—leaves us sometimes in a quandary as to what is best to do with such plants as need protection. We look at the green rows of strawberry plants, that give such a promise for next year's fruit, and think with dismay of what may happen if we have a winter of freezing and thawing with the plants unprotected. Frost meets frost, the tender roots are thrown out of the ground, exposed to the weather, and die.

If, on the other hand, they are covered too early or too closely, the result is equally disastrous. The right material is not always available. Fresh manure causes decay if the weather becomes warm and a thaw sets in to heat it; cornstalks are too heavy, and do not admit air, and straw contains weed seeds so often it cannot be trusted, so that a covering to meet all requirements is not easily obtained. Swamp hay is the best material when it can be procured, and for small plots there is nothing better than autumn leaves, held down by branches. But there is danger of overzeal as well as of neglect, and the covering must not be put on any plant until the ground has become frozen, or decay will be the result.

Many garden plants are stronger and better if covered. An old box thrown over a clump of lilies will cause them to come out in spring fresher and greener than those left uncovered, with earlier and stronger bloom, and such perennials as foxgloves and campanulas are safe under a protection of evergreen branches, that admit air, yet give shelter from the varied weather of mid-winter.

Some years ago a small shrub of *Magnolia Stellata* was planted in the garden, and the first two seasons was covered with a scap box. As it grew larger a barrel had to be used for several years; then it was bolstered up with branches of evergreens, and a temporary fence built around it. The following year it was more lightly protected, and for several seasons it has stood without any covering or support, being now acclimatized. Yet I will own to a fear that some season it may succumb to adverse conditions of which we are not aware. It bears hundreds of white starry blossoms early in spring, before the leaves appear, and is looked upon as a miracle of beauty, blooming before any shrub but the *Daphne* gives us a flower. Such a plant is well worth the care bestowed by autumn protection. As a proof of this, a young plant of this magnolia that has never had protection in its growing years, is stunted and unthrifty, often being winter-killed in so far as to lose the young growth of the previous season.

I remember, many years ago, having an object lesson in winter protection that proved its value. We were ambitious to grow fall wheat in Eastern Canada, and a fine growth when the snow came raised our hopes of a crop; but when spring came there was not a blade left in the field, except along the fence, where leaves from a row of trees had blown quite evenly along the ridge, and the snow kept them in place. This grew to harvest in perfectness, and proved that the roots of the young plants needed to be protected.

A covering of earth is best for grapevines and roses, as it does not afford a harbor for mice, and is cheap and effective. Roses must be banked about the root, especially the hybrid perpetuals, for it is little use covering the tops and leaving the bent-over roots bare to the vicissitudes of the weather.

Nature's mulch, the fallen leaves, is best for placing over the bulb bed, and many vines, such as clematis and honeysuckle, will pass the winter in better condition if a piece of board is placed over root and stem. Never cover plants with tin, as it attracts the sun's rays and induces premature thawing, but old crocks or jars that are broken or cracked will keep a choice plant snug and safe through the long, dark wintry days.

ANNA L. JACK.

The Apple Market Must be Developed.

The apple situation in Ontario is peculiar. Last year, with good crops and high prices, growers were encouraged to take every care of the fruit, but this year, with low prices and a good average crop, a great many apples are going to waste on the ground and being fed to stock. Shrewd people think too much of the fruit is going this way, and that if proper facilities were provided there would be no need to waste or feed good Canadian apples. At present, the state of the apple business is very unsettled. The trade appears to require organization. The prairie country and the Central States are willing to pay good prices for apples, and it seems evident that our orchards will continue to produce good crops. By working up a market for fruit and other produce in Britain, the Extension of Markets Division of our Government has done a good service, but might we suggest that this Division turn its efforts towards securing better rates from our transportation companies for fruit in order that the apples of Eastern Canada may be placed on market in the many prairie towns of the Northwest, where they would be largely bought at prices very much higher than at present rule in the Old

Country. With the Western market, it is not as with the British, which takes our fruit at good prices only when the crop is short in Europe, but in the West the population is continually increasing, money is becoming more plentiful, and the east is at such a decided advantage naturally that heavy crops in other parts of the world should not seriously depress the market in Western Canada. This question should receive considerable attention at the approaching fruit-growers' convention, and we look forward to some practical suggestions being made there for the benefit of the Markets Division.

Setting Out Roses in Fall.

Roses are universally acknowledged to be among the choicest of our flowers, and yet many people are deterred from trying to grow them by the fear that they are hard to manage. This fear is, however, unfounded, as, if care be taken to guard against insect attacks, few shrubs require less attention than the rose. In Canada, the hardy hybrid perpetuals will be found to give more satisfaction than the more tender species, tea-roses, for example, which require exceedingly careful protection to enable them to withstand even a moderately cold winter.

From now until the ground freezes up, roses may be set out, and in setting out roses, care should be taken that the young bushes are sturdy, and give promise of good growth. Before planting, all bruised and broken roots should be cut off smoothly, and the tops cut back sharply with a pruning knife, preferably to a point immediately above a bud. The position selected for the rose-bed should be sunny, and well sheltered from the cold north winds. The soil in which they flourish best is a strong, rich loam, thoroughly drained, and well fertilized from time to time with old well-rotted manure. Fresh manure should never be applied, as it is liable to burn the roots. The



Magnolia Stellata.

A beautiful semi-hardy shrub.

plants should be set not closer than three feet apart, and trimmed into shape in spring before the sap starts to run. After that, little care is necessary, save to apply insecticides regularly enough to secure the foliage from damage. Of these, a mixture of three parts wheat flour and one part of white hellebore will guard effectually from grubs during the earlier part of the season, while tobacco tea, applied liberally, will protect from insect attacks during July and August.

Dividing Rhubarb.

The work of dividing rhubarb roots should be done in the fall, not in spring when the roots have begun to grow. Let each bud have a good piece of root, dig a hole for it, place some manure in the hole and cover over with soil, then set in the root. Cover with soil, and, lastly, with some more manure, and leave until the warm spring weather warrants the partial removal of the top covering.

Specializing in Potato-growing.

The British farmer is devoting considerable attention to potato-growing, as illustrated by an item appearing in a valued English contemporary. One veteran grower secured one potato weighing one and a half ounces, for which he paid £15 (\$75 approximately). By propagation, twenty-one plants were obtained, which yielded forty-one and a half pounds, or at the rate of four hundred and forty-eight pounds from one pound of seed. The variety was the Eldorado, a much-vaunted new early murphy.

POULTRY.

Fattening Thanksgiving Turkeys.

The birds most in demand for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets—those which will be snapped up in short order, while less attractive specimens go begging—are invariably full-sized, heavy in weight, and straight of keel, with firm flesh, and plenty of slicing meat on the breast. The form of the bird must, of course, depend chiefly upon the strain and care in breeding, but in providing the flesh, much may be done even at the eleventh hour.

On most farms, turkeys have a most extensive run, and may be seen industriously picking their living through the stubble fields as soon as the crops are off. This is the treatment in which turkeys delight. The fresh air and exercise are good for them, and in their perambulations they manage to pick up all the grit and green food they require, while insects afford them a change of diet in the meat line. During this time, then, until chilly weather comes, the birds require but little attention, save to see that they have a regular supply of water, and a feed of meal and milk once a day.

When housing time comes, however, they should be carefully looked to, and the aim should be to give them, as far as possible, these outdoor conditions. The house should be clean, light and well ventilated, and supplied with perches not more than three feet above the floor. Instead of the insects with which they have been regaling themselves, the birds must now receive regular supplies of fresh-boiled meat or liver finely chopped, and instead of the green things in the fields, they must be given finely-chopped cabbage, or some similar vegetable. The standard food, meanwhile, should consist of mixtures of meals and boiled vegetables or roots, each morning, with a feed of hard corn at night. Pure water and plenty of coarse grit should, of course, be before the birds constantly.

For the last five weeks before the turkeys are killed, they should be confined to the house. For their treatment during this period, we quote from Journal No. 2, issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland: "For finishing purposes, the most suitable foods are finely-ground oats, wheat meal or barley meal, with an addition of a little corn meal and cooked potatoes. This mixture should, if possible, be prepared with skin or separated milk, or buttermilk, instead of water, and must be given while warm. The birds should be allowed to eat as much as they will take in the morning, and the food left over should then be removed. Wheat, oats, barley or corn may be given for the afternoon feed. With such feeding, the birds will increase rapidly in weight, and the quality of the flesh will be good."

Profitable Experience in Ducks.

May I give "Farmer's Advocate" readers an account of part of my summer work. About the 15th of March I bought a trio of Pekin ducks; they began to lay very soon after I got them. As soon as I had sitting hens, which was about the middle of April, I began setting the duck eggs under hens. The first three hens brought me out twenty fine little ducklings. I gave them all to one hen, and shut her in a wire-enclosed yard. When they were about two weeks old I let them have their freedom, and they grew very fast. I set all the eggs I got from the two old ducks (with the exception of one setting, which I sold), and by August I had sixty-six young ducklings. In August I sold two dozen young ducks, and now I have eighteen fine fat ducks for sale, and a dozen more coming on very fast; besides a pair for our own table and some fine ones I am keeping over. I paid a good price for my ducks, and in less than six months I had trebled my money, and had thirty-six ducks to spare. Is not that very well for one who knew nothing whatever about raising ducks? Last week a pair of my ducks took the first prize at our local fair, the only place I exhibited. I think I am known to the "Farmer's Advocate" as

York Co., Ont.

WRINKLES.

Leaves as Litter.

There is no better, and certainly no cheaper, litter for the hens to scratch in during the winter than the forest leaves that lie at this time in great profusion all over the country. They are light, easily secured, serve the purpose of concealing the grain, and because of their smooth surface and lightness keep clean in a scratching pen longer than almost any other material. If poultry-keepers would only store up a good supply of leaves this fall, they would be so delighted with the results that in future leaves would be the only litter used.

Please find enclosed a post office order for \$3.00, in payment for two subscriptions to the "Farmer's Advocate" for another year.

WILLIAM FARMER,

Ancaster, Ont.

Re the Thanksgiving Bird.

As fall approaches, the novice in turkey-raising is likely to imagine that all sorts of things ought to be done to hasten the growth of the poults and promote their development. That is wrong; the care that gave good results in the summer will suffice until well into the autumn. As the poults grow older, they range wider and hunt closer for the insects, bugs and worms that make up the animal portion of their diet, and for the grass, roots and berries that furnish the vegetable portion. The amount of food that a young turkey (or and old one) will gather in a day on a range where the owner can see but little is often surprising. There are few ranges that will not furnish sufficient nourishment for a good-sized flock of old and young, if they are taught to search for it. To offer food when it is not needed is to discourage the tendency to range and hunt and lessen the benefits of the exercise and widely varied ration so obtained, while increasing the cost of keeping. A turkey that is allowed to spend the summer and fall loitering about the poultry-yards, eating with the growing chicks, never makes the rapid, vigorous growth or attains the size and brilliancy of plumage that belongs to the bird which is brought up to seek its living on the outskirts of the farm. There is, in truth, more danger from overfeeding than from underfeeding both young and old turkeys, according to the testimony of the foremost breeders, who take care that no grain or other food shall lie around the buildings to induce the flock to come in from the range.

H. A. NOURSE.

The Male Turkey (Tom) and its Care.

The old toms are usually addicted to hanging about the buildings, and are loath to exercise and stir about on the farm. The propensity is of some use in helping to bring in the flock in the fall, but the most good accomplished is in the spring, when the hens sitting out in the fields are thus kept free from annoyance. But in the late summer and fall the old toms should be made to go out with the flocks, and obtain the exercise and natural food which will make the best preparation for the rigor of the approaching winter and assist in bringing them through in good health for the following breeding season. It is especially desirable to keep these old toms in medium to thin flesh until cool weather is present, as plenty to eat and a fat body during warm weather predisposes the birds to several ailments. These frequently put them out of condition, that in the cooler weather, when they may, with comparative safety, take on a fair amount of flesh in preparation for winter, they lose rather than gain, and begin the cold period with ill health and thin flesh, and either die before spring or are of little use as breeders. Indigestion is a common result of overfeeding, and, becoming chronic, develops diarrhoea, and causes the death of the bird.

R. P. V.

The Black Minorca.

The Black Minorca is the largest of the non-sitting varieties of fowl, and is classed with the leading varieties, both for the egg basket and the table. They lay a large white egg, and will lay as many eggs as any other variety. They have a glossy black plumage, large red combs, and white ear lobes. They are very vigorous and hearty while small chicks, and grow very quickly. Never dispose of a Black Minorca for having a white feather when a chick, as it will come out in the first molt. I think the Minorca is the business hen. The Minorcas will bear confinement well. The Black Minorcas will bring their owners as much profit as any other breed. They will lay when very young. Large specimens of this variety will tip the scales: cocks at 10 lbs.; cockerels, 8½ lbs.; hens, 7½ lbs.; pullets, 6½ lbs.

Renfrew Co., Ont. ELMER L. DORAN.

Packing of Eggs.

Might I be allowed to answer some one who asked in the "Farmer's Advocate" a short time ago for a good method of packing eggs?

We have packed eggs in oats for several years, and have always found them keep beautifully fresh. I find a cheese box a most convenient thing to pack eggs in. Put a layer of oats in the bottom, then a layer of eggs, small end down, and not allowed to touch each other; then cover with oats, and so on, until the box is full. A cheese box will hold about two hundred eggs. Keep them in a cool, dry place, and turn the box upside down, or on its side, occasionally. I have kept them in salt, but much prefer oats. The oats are just as good for your horse or your poultry after having eggs packed in them.

WRINKLES.

Still Indispensable.

Please find enclosed my subscription for the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" to December 31st, 1905. Having left the farm and gone into the flour and feed business, I still think it is indispensable to me.

GEO. W. PAIGE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

King George of Saxony is dead.

It is reported that General Kuroki is dying of dysentery.

Hon. A. G. Blair has resigned the chairmanship of the Railway Commission.

Earl Grey, the new Governor-General of Canada, will sail on the Parisian on December 1st.

The Right Reverend Maurice Baldwin, Bishop of Huron, died in London, Ont., on October 19th.

Russia's railway system is so disorganized by the war that grain shipments to Black Sea ports are almost suspended.

The jury in the St. Clair tunnel disaster strongly recommended that better methods of ventilating the tunnel be adopted.

The Baltic fleet has passed through the Great Belt. It will proceed to the East in two divisions, the smaller craft going via the Suez Canal, and the larger vessels by the Cape of Good Hope.

The house numbered 180 Simcoe St., Toronto, has been purchased by the board of the Young Women's Christian Association, as a home for girls coming into the city for the first time, especially for those who come to Canada under the auspices of the British Emigration Society.

Mr. Southworth, Ontario Director of Colonization, reports the discovery, during a recent three weeks' trip in the Temagami Reserve, of an extensive and rich deposit of nickel copper, occupying a belt near Fort Matachewan, on the Montreal River. Deposits of mica and asbestos have also been found.

The Marconi towers at Table Head are to be dismantled, and new ones erected near Port Morein, about four miles from Glace Bay. The Marconi company has purchased four hundred acres of land where the new station is to be placed, and communication will be established with Italy, and with stations which are to be erected in South America and South Africa. The plant will be the most powerful yet built by the Marconi company.

Officials of the Crown Lands Department have stated that it has been definitely decided that the new central military camp, Canada's Aldershot, will be located in Ontario. Two sites have been under consideration for some time, one near Petawawa, on the main line of the C. P. R., west of Pembroke, and the other on the line of the Canadian Atlantic, west of Renfrew, and announcement that one of these sites has been selected will be made shortly. The amount of ground to be taken altogether will be nearly forty square miles.

British fishing fleet fired upon in the North Sea. One vessel sunk and two damaged, two men killed and eighteen wounded! This, in brief, is the summary of the news which has caused the intensest excitement in England and throughout the British Empire. The details, as given by the men of the fishing fleet, are, briefly, as follows: Upon the night of the 21st of October, the Hull fishing fleet was cruising about 200 miles off Spurn Head. The night was dark and a drizzling rain was falling, but, as usual, the fishing directions for the night were made known, by means of lights and rockets. Immediately afterwards the lights of several large vessels were seen approaching rapidly, and the fishermen, knowing that the passage of the Baltic fleet was expected, watched with interest. The greater part of the squadron had passed, when, suddenly, searchlights were thrown on the fishing vessels, and the firing began. At first there was little alarm, as it was thought that the shots were blank. When, however, it was seen that the vessels were being struck, the intensest excitement prevailed, and the vessels drew off while the warships steamed off rapidly toward the English Channel. It was then learned that the steam trawler Crane was sinking, and that the trawlers Moulmein and Mino were seriously damaged, and all speed was made to return to shore. In the meantime the Russian squadron proceeded steadily on its way, passing Dover on the 23rd, when it was observed by thousands of spectators along the shore, to consist of seven battleships and three cruisers. Nothing was seen of the torpedo fleet, which, it was presumed, had passed during the night. This heartless procedure of the Russians in passing on without even stopping to enquire as to the damage done or the possibility of mistake is meeting with the severest censure. In the meantime, the only plausible excuse for the unfortunate affair, which has been advanced is that, on account of reports that Japanese were on the watch in those waters, the Russians became misled by the signal lights, and losing their heads, fired rashly. Admiral Robt. Vensky's explanation is awaited with keenest anxiety.

In Manchuria, since the desperate battle of Lone Tree Hill, and the re-taking of the Station of Shakhe, which left the territory along the Shakhe River practically in possession of the Russians, no new developments have been reported. The two armies are, however, once more in touch, and news that another terrific battle is in progress is hourly expected.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

"American farmers are quite generally trying to farm too much land. Some farmers make as much money out of 40 acres as others do off 100."—[Farmers' Review.]

Mr. J. A. Kinsella, Dairy Commissioner in New Zealand, has been revisiting Canada, and returns to New Zealand via St. Louis. He has been on a tour of enquiry in the leading dairy centers of Europe and Britain.

"A cheap and durable whitewash is made of Portland cement and quicklime, in equal proportions. It should be slaked separately with water, and thinned with skim milk to the desired consistency."—[Farmers' Review.]

"Heavy soils may be much ameliorated by late fall plowing, and leaving them exposed to the winter's freezing and thawing. If, at the same time, they are subsoiled, the freezing will be deeper, and the subsoil made more permeable. Lime also tends to overcome the tenacity of such soils, and make them more granular in texture."—[Journal of Agriculture.]

Mr. W. Wood, President of the London, Eng., Corn Trade Association, after a recent trip through to the Pacific Coast, has expressed the opinion that Canadian wheat is the finest in the world, and says it will always be in demand. He predicts that our wheat exportations will be enormously increased within a very few years, the only condition being to get the settlers on the land.

The direction in which English agriculture is trending is well illustrated by a case mentioned in the Times. It relates to an estate upon which a tenant has farmed and resided for upwards of twenty years. The land is now all laid down by the owner to grass, for the purpose of what is termed "growing hay." It is purely a sheep and grain district, but this estate of upwards of 12,000 acres will shortly not have a flock left upon it, though a score of years ago there were some 36,000 breeding ewes kept by the tenants, who have now all gone.

A Novel Cure.

Had the makers of the original Waterbury watch been agriculturally bred, they could, by this time, have worked up an enormous poultry trade for their strident timepieces. The knowledge gained by one Timothy Varney, a Minnesota hen-raiser, would have been valuable to them. This poultryman has been greatly troubled, as have most people who keep hens, by the persistent desire manifested by the fowls to sit, in season and out, on eggs, stones, or door-knobs, or anything else that comes handy. But he has a plan now which he has quietly tried this season with perfect success, and which he warrants will cure the worst cluck that ever vexed the heart of man of all desire to set.

The cure consists of a cheap watch, with a loud and clear tick to it, enclosed in a case that is white and shaped like an egg. When the hen manifests a desire to sit out of season, he gently places this bogus egg under her sheltering breast, and the egg does the rest. It ticks cheerfully away, and soon the hen begins to show signs of uneasiness, and stirs the noisy egg around with her bill, thinking, perhaps, that it is already time for it to hatch, and there is a chick in it wanting to get out. She grows more and more nervous as the noise keeps up, and soon jumps off the nest and runs around a while to cool off, but returns again to her self-imposed duty. It gets worse and worse with her, and she wriggles about and cackles, ruffles her feathers and looks wild, until at last, with a frenzied squall, she abandons the nest for good and all. Mr. Varney finds use for half a dozen of these noisy eggs, and claims that they pay for their cost over and over during the year by keeping the hens at the business of laying, and not permitting them to waste the golden hours in useless incubating.—[Mass. Ploverman.]

Mr. Dalby's New Paper.

"The Argus" is the title of a new venture in Canadian weekly journalism, issued by Mr. Henry Dalby, of Montreal, who resigned the editorship of the Star some time since. It is designed to deal very largely with literature and those subjects of special interest to statesmen, scholars, and what one might call the "professional" class of readers. Mr. Dalby is to be congratulated upon the initial number, for the mechanical appearance of which, however, excuse is made, and we doubt not will be improved, to be in keeping with the excellence of the articles. To some extent it recalls in general character and appearance our old friend "The Week," edited by Prof. Goldwin Smith. The price is \$2 per year, or \$2.50 to Montreal city subscribers.

New Westminster Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition held in New Westminster, the first week in October, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, was expected to be a grand success, and it was. From the standpoint of exhibits, the show was marvellous in many departments, both as to quantity and quality, and especially so when it is borne in mind that the agricultural and commercial activity which the Province now enjoys did not have its birth until the completion of the C. P. R., in 1897.

The show of 1903 was easily the greatest that had been up to that time, but this year there were two thousand three hundred and eighty-four more entries, and every available spot on the grounds was crowded to the utmost. The attendance at the show was about equal to the best of former years, but was by no means so great as the exhibit merited. This was due to the opposition of a lacrosse club in Vancouver, who took advantage of New Westminster's fair to hold a carnival and attract the crowd away from the old provincial city. Fortunately, the best people of Vancouver did not lend their sympathy to this disgraceful opposition, but came over to the agricultural show, knowing that the best interests of that institution were also those of their own city. From the opening at noon on Tuesday, October 4th, until the close on the following Friday evening, there was always a large crowd in Queen's Park, although the weather frequently was quite threatening.

HORSES.

In no department was there a greater advance noticeable over former years than in that of horses. Since last year the entries increased from 86 to 211, and the rapid improvement in quality was difficult for anyone to understand who had seen the horse show at the Coast five or six years ago. Similar progress was noticeable in the other live stock classes, and for this reason, as well as others equally manifest, which space forbids to mention, it was quite evident that B. C. is destined very soon to become one of the leading live-stock Provinces of Canada. Indeed, it is not by any means beyond the possibilities of the present generation to see the Pacific Province running hard for the lead. It has a mild climate, one in which forage crops and succulent fodders are easily produced, and, above all, an agricultural people yearning for a better knowledge of the laws of breeding and feeding and judging live stock.

Of the light horse classes, roadsters were most numerous. A few classes were not up to the mark, but others were of special merit, the foal class being one of these. There were a great many entries, and two or three very good ones had to go without prizes. In matched pairs in harness, there were three entries, and J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, carried away the first with their Winnipeg winners, a pair of King Patchen's coming in as close seconds. The single drivers were one of the most unsatisfactory classes which came before the judges. It contained one carriage horse and several roadsters, some of which were altogether lacking in style, and few of whom could trot. Hereafter, it would be better to have carriage and road horses divided into two separate classes. Under the prize list of 1904 there was no class for carriage or coach horses, except where they were allowed to compete with roadsters in harness, while, at the same time, there was a separate class for Standard-breds, as well as roadsters. The Standard-bred is, of course, a good horse, and, being essentially a roadster, there is no reason why he should not show as a roadster at Westminster and other fairs. The entries in Thoroughbreds were small, but Ramey's aged stallion succeeded in capturing the championship given for the best light stallion.

In the heavy draft classes, the principal interest, as usual, was centered in the ring of aged Clydesdales, of which there were five entries. After careful deliberation, the judge placed Jarviswood, owned by T. G. Bice, first. This horse is a thick, smooth fellow, with good feet and pasterns, and he walks and trots with a grace and freedom that is beyond serious criticism. Second was found in H. M. Vasey's entry, a horse of splendid Clydesdale character; while third went to Shannon Bros.' Macgregor-bred entry, an active horse, scarcely equal to the others in size. In the other Clydesdale classes, H. M. Vasey's Ladner was the principal winner, capturing first and second on aged mare, as well as the same for foals, and the championship for best female. Shannon Bros. showed a yearling filly that came a close reserve for championship, and a three-year-old that promises to be heard from later.

The show of Suffolk Punch horses was the best that has been held anywhere in Canada this year. Mr. J. M. Steves, Steveston, is an extensive breeder of these thick, low-set drafters, and his exhibit was, indeed, a creditable one. The other pure-bred draft breeds were represented by a first-class Peckham stallion and an aged Shire that has done good service.

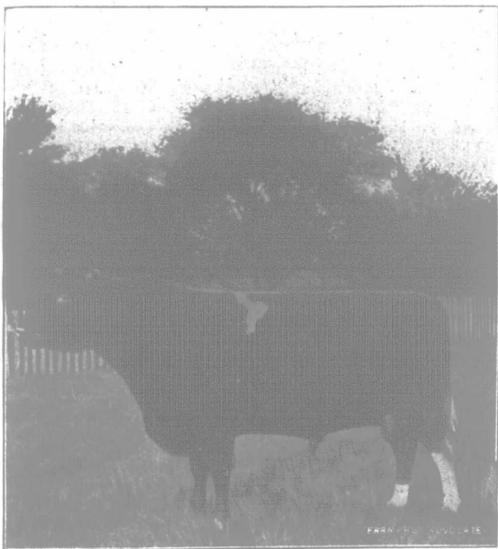
In the classes for draft horses, unregistered,

there was a fair entry. H. M. Vasey was first for stallion and five of his get. The general-purpose horse classes were well filled, but the majority were of the agricultural instead of the general-purpose type, and were, consequently, in some cases, unsatisfactory to judge. There were a lot of very good horses, however, and the directorate of the exhibition should see to it when the next prize list is being prepared that there is a separate class for agricultural horses, and thereby give encouragement to their breeding. The judging of the general-purpose teams proved to be very interesting. In the open class there were three entries, and in a special class, which called for distinct entries, there were five others, making a very large exhibit, and one that would do credit to exhibitions that have long been noted for their good horses.

One of the largest exhibits of horses that ever appeared in competition in Canada responded to the call for the best exhibit of horses. There were three Standard-bred lots, one Suffolk, and one Clydesdale. It took some time for the judge to decide, but he finally settled down on H. M. Vasey's Clydesdales.

CATTLE.

But little excelled by horses was the cattle show at New Westminster. Shorthorns were in the majority among the breeds, and about the same breeders as at Victoria. The decisions of the judge were somewhat different than at the latter city, however, and, in general, much more satisfactory. J. Tamboline, Westholm Island, again succeeded in landing the championship for male, but in females his Victoria was beaten by Imp. Olive Wenlock 2nd, shown by R. K. Bennet, Rushford Ranch, Calgary. The latter exhibitor also succeeded in capturing second with his herd in strong competition, while Tamboline



Bandoleer = 40106 =.

Shorthorn sire used for three seasons in the herd of F. Martindale & Son, York, Ontario, and included in their sale of Shorthorns and Berkshires on Nov. 11th. Winner of four first prizes in 1903 and 1904. (See Gossip.)

came first. G. Moses, H. M. Vasey, W. H. Ladner, and T. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., were the principal other exhibitors. The Ladner exhibit succeeded in capturing the silver cup for the best exhibit of cattle on the grounds, but it was only enabled to do so on account of the large number it contained. They were not in show condition. The Hereford and Red Poll exhibit was much the same as at Victoria.

In dairy cattle, there were some very choice Holsteins, shown by J. M. Steves, Steveston, A. C. Wells, Chilliwack, likewise had a grand exhibit of Ayrshires, as well as Jerseys, of good dairy form; while A. J. Street was particularly strong in the latter breed.

In the milking competition, a Holstein cow owned by Steves came first, producing sixty pounds of milk in one day. A. C. Wells' entry came second, and J. Newlands third.

SHEEP.

As a sheep-raising Province B. C. did itself proud at the New Westminster Show. Nearly all the known breeds were represented, and with good flocks, too, but in most cases there was only one exhibitor to a breed. The principal interest in the judging was centered in the Oxford ring, in which H. M. Vasey, Shannon Bros., and J. Richardson were competing. As there was strong competition in most classes which were called, the placing was doubly interesting, and attracted a very large crowd, owing to the fact that the same classes were shown at Victoria, and placed without the judges handling the animals. It was not,

therefore, surprising to learn, after the judge at Westminster had done his work, that the majority of the decisions given in the Island City had been reversed. Shannon Bros. had the champion male and female, and the champion flock. Oxford sheep are conceded to be one of the most difficult classes to breed true to type, owing partly to the fact that they, as a breed, have not been so long established as some other breeds. One of the chief features of the show at New Westminster was lack of uniformity in this respect. One exhibitor whose winnings did not apparently come up to his expectations, has been, apparently, paying more attention to size than to breed type and quality. If there was a disgruntled exhibitor in any class at the show, he was probably to be found in this class, but the man who cannot take his medicine as a gentleman when he is honestly dealt with ought not to be allowed membership in any agricultural society, and his determination to stay away should be regarded as an event thoroughly in the interests of agricultural shows.

The exhibit of swine was practically the same as at Victoria.

DISTRICT EXHIBITS.

In the main building, which was filled to the utmost with productions from B. C. gardens, orchards, homes and factories, one of the chief attractions was the district exhibits. There were seven competitors, and the showing was one which in every case did credit to the district which it represented. In some cases, considerable pains had been gone to in the preparation of the products of the soil, and the arrangement of them in the corner of the building set apart for their display. No visitor to the Province could examine these displays of almost everything that the soil under cultivation has been known to produce without being convinced that agriculture in the valleys of Canada's great Western Province has a mighty future. In judging these exhibits, a scale of points was used, and the judging necessarily lasted for a considerable time. In the awards, Chilliwack led by a good margin, the others coming in the following order: Langley, Burnaby, Richmond, Coquitlam and Kamloops.

FRUIT EXHIBITS.

In fruit, the consensus of opinion was that the exhibit far exceeded B. C.'s best in the past. The show of apples was magnificent, the quality being of a very superior character. Among the smaller fruits which attracted attention was an exhibit of Matoon strawberries, grown at Burnaby by J. de C. Wetherell. They were picked October 2nd, and were equal in size and quality to most berries sold in the regular season.

The exhibit of the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, under Superintendent Thos. E. Sharp, attracted a great deal of worthy attention. It was well put up, and the Superintendent was always on hand to give information to interested visitors.

STOCK-JUDGING COMPETITION.

On Friday, near the close of the show, the first live-stock judging competition ever held in B. C. took place. The competition included the judging of horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine, and in all classes there were six competitors. Good prizes were given in each class, and for sweepstakes, the "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, donated a gold medal, valued at twenty-five dollars. The lucky winner of the latter was Thos. Shannon, Jr., Cloverdale. In each class, four animals were required to be judged, and the competitors were asked to place the first three, and give their reasons for so doing. Sixty per cent. was allowed for correct placing, and forty for reasons. It was significant that most of the competitors did particularly good work, showing that they were true students of animal husbandry. The winners in the different classes were as follows: Horses—Thos. Shannon, Jr., first; Geo. W. Shannon, second. Beef Cattle—M. S. Middleton, Vernon, first; J. W. Elliott, second. Dairy Cattle—S. H. Shannon, first; M. S. Middleton, second. Sheep—Thos. Shannon, first; G. W. Shannon, second. Swine—Thos. Shannon, first; E. T. Briggs, second.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Just why New Westminster Exhibition is so successful is not difficult to learn. One chief reason is because it is distinctively agricultural, but the principal one is because the management has a keen sense of appreciation of the fundamental principles that underlie the management of all institutions that are similarly successful. They look carefully after details, and undertake in every possible way to please exhibitors. Good exhibition managers are scarce everywhere, but W. H. Keary, the guiding hand behind the exhibition machinery at New Westminster, is one man among many. His patience must have been severely tried during show week, between the slanderous attacks of a seemingly irresponsible publication and the incidental worries peculiar to any show manager who undertakes to please the people. But he did his part faithfully and well, and the old Capital City is justly proud of him. Behind his back he

has as loyal an executive as supports any manager in America. The men of the city, like those of the country, join hands in making the exhibition a success, knowing that the interest of the country is that of the city as well. Except Manager Keary, no man had more occasion to be proud of the success of the show than the president, T. J. Trapp. His marshalling of the stock parade was in itself a feature of the show.

Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man., judged cattle and hogs very satisfactorily; while W. J. Black, "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, told where the ribbons should go on light and heavy horses and sheep. The latter also conducted the stock-judging competition.

The Marr and Duthie Sale, and Others.

(From our Scottish Correspondent.)

The great Shorthorn week has come to a close. The northern sales were expected to bring out certain sensations; no one expected the results to be so extraordinary as they are. Let me, first of all, summarize the situation. Mr. J. M. Fraser, of Macdonald, Fraser & Co., began business on Tuesday, 11th inst., at Uppermill, where, in the presence of a crowd numbering nearly 3,000, from all parts of the world, 113 head of Shorthorn cattle, owned by the trustees of the late W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Traves, made an average of £156 5s. 4d. Eighteen bull calves bred by Mr. Duthie made an average of £226 12s. 6d. apiece. On the following day, 20 head from the herd of Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, made an average of £62 11s. 7d. Thirteen head of heifers—two-year-olds, yearlings and calves—from Mr. Wilson's herd at Pirriessville, made an average of £67 2s. year-olds, yearlings and calves—from Mr. Wilson's Simmers, Whiteside, Alford, made the fine average of £49 19s. 1d. each. The average for the whole of these 61 head sold by Mr. Fraser at Newton on Wednesday was £57 15s. That same afternoon, after the Newton sale, another sale of seventy-one head from different local herds took place at Inch station, where an average of £46 2s. 9d. was made for a mixed lot of all ages and both sexes. A more remarkable day's work was done at Mains of Sanquhar, Torres, on Thursday. These were drafts from the herds of the brothers Law, tenants, respectively, of Mains of Sanquhar and Holl. Forty-one head from Mains of Sanquhar, including 11 cows, made an average of £100 6s. 3d. Twelve head from Holl made an average of £116 12s. 9d. The overhead average for 53 was £104. The week closed with a great joint sale at Mains of Lessendrum, near Huntley, on Friday, when Mr. Murray's offering of 31 head made an average of £31 8s. 8d., and Mr. Merson's offering of 20 head from Craigwillie made an average of £31 3s. 8d. The overhead average for the 51 head was £31 6s. 8d.

Harking back to details, the Uppermill event was one prolonged battle between Mr. George Rodger, Selkirk, who held commissions from South America, and every other bidder. In the end, Mr. Rodger had secured nearly one-fifth of the whole offering, his bill for 24 animals out of the 131 offered amounting to the respectable figure of £7,465 10s. He took out the stock bull Bapton Favorite, now five years old, at £1,260. He also got the highest-priced Collynie bull calf, Collynie Mint, at £651, and another bull calf from the same herd, Roval Purple, at £630. That Mr. Rodger meant business was evident from the first, as he began by giving £336 for an Uppermill

bull calf named Proud Prince. The fact is, anyone else got buying at the Uppermill dispersion only if Mr. Rodger was out of the way. The highest-priced cow at Uppermill was Alexandrina 30th, a three-year-old by Lovat Star, which went to the all-conquering Mr. Rodger at £367 10s. Mr. Duthie did his best to keep some of his old neighbor's cows in the country, and succeeded in two cases. He gave £325 10s. for the three-year-old Clara LXI.; £315 for the seven-year-old Missie 147th; £262 10s. for the ten-year-old Missie CL.; the same figure for Clara LIII., an eight-year-old; £168 for a Duchess of Gloucester seven-year-old; £183 15s. for a Princess Royal, got by the great Wanderer, and £141 15s. for a Roan Lady by the same sire. Most of the two-year-old heifers went to Mr. Rodger for the Argentine. There were eight altogether, and of these he took three. For one, a Princess Royal, by Bapton Favorite, he gave no less than £420. The yearling heifers were an exceptionally good lot, and prices right through were sensational. The lowest price was £44 2s.; the highest, £367 10s., paid by Mr. Rodger for a Butterfly, by Bapton Diamond. He also gave £336 for a Princess Royal, by Baron Beaufort; £273 for a Lavender Lily, by Count Valiant, and \$168 for a Blythesome, by Baron Beaufort. Mr. P. L. Mills, Ruddington, Notts, managed to get a look-in among the two-year-old heifers, and at £315 he secured one of the Lavender Lilies. An English buyer, Mr. Lewis, Haynes Park, secured one or two of this age, paying, however, £262 10s. for one and £220 10s. for another. Most of the Uppermill heifer calves remained in this country. Mr. Rodger being good enough to take only two of them, for which, however, he paid £147 and £99 15s., respectively. The highest price for a heifer calf was £357, paid by Mr. Sydney Hill, Langside, Surrey, for Nonpareil Princess II., by Cassius. Mr. Robert Bruce, from Dublin, gave £346 10s. for a Princess Royal, by Royal Diamond. Mr. Stewart, of Millhills, a Perthshire breeder, gave £220 10s. for a heifer calf, one of the Princess Royal family. The details of the Uppermill averages are these: 20 bull calves, £125 2s. 2d.; 3 stock bulls, £535 10s.; 41 cows, £160 7s. 10d.; 8 two-year-old heifers, £155 5s. 5d.; 21 yearling heifers, £158; 20 heifer calves, £120 12s. 10d. The Collynie bull calves were the best, perhaps, ever offered, and their average the highest on record, £226 12s. 6d. A good few of the best of them were white, which rather militated against their making sensational prices, yet only two of the eighteen made the 100. Six of the eighteen were bought for South America. Canada was represented at the sale by Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, and Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood. If they bid, they failed to buy, and Argentine remained in possession of the field. At an auction sale, the man on the rostrum has often to tempt bidders; at Uppermill it was a case of bidders tempting the auctioneer to take him and ignore the existence of the other men. Next to Mr. Rodger, the most extensive buyer was Mr. Clune, of Dublin, representing the Irish Board of Agriculture, which a large-hearted British Government has endowed with wealth which they cannot use.

Of the succeeding sales, the most in favor was that at Mains of Sanquhar. Mr. Charles E. Law got £336 for a cow, Lady Dorothy 37th, and £325 10s. for a two-year-old heifer, both being of Lady Dorothy tribe. A yearling of the same family made £115 10s. Another of the same age and family made £126. Mr. A. W. Law also had £315 for a cow, Zoe VIII. A two-year-old heifer of the same family, Zoe IX., made £220 10s. and for yearling heifers, such figures as £115 10s., £120 15s., £199 10s., £110 5s., and £147, were got. The highest price at the Craigwillie sale was £105.

So much for the Scottish Shorthorn week. The hero of the days was undoubtedly Mr. J. M. Fraser, of Invermay, Perth, the auctioneer, whose expeditious ways of doing things command universal admiration. "You have the pedigrees in the catalogues, gentlemen; there are the animals. How much do you bid me?" The 131 head at Uppermill were put through in four hours. Oct. 15th, 1904. "SCOTLAND YET!"

The following are the averages of the different classes of stock from the two herds:

| UPPERMILL. | | Average. | |
|------------------------|-----|----------|----|
| | £ | s. | d. |
| 20 bull calves | 125 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 stock bulls | 535 | 10 | 0 |
| 41 cows | 160 | 7 | 10 |
| 8 two-year-old heifers | 155 | 5 | 5 |
| 21 yearling heifers | 158 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 heifer calves | 120 | 12 | 10 |
| 113 | 156 | 5 | 4 |
| Total, £17,658 4s. | | | |

| COLLYNIE. | | Average. | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| | £ | s. | d. |
| 18 bull calves, total | £4,079 | 5s. | average |
| £226 12s. | | | |

The total proceeds of the sale for 131 head of stock amounted to £21,737 9s.

SUMMARY OF TRIBES.

| | Average. | |
|-------------------|----------|-------|
| | £ | s. d. |
| 23 Princess Royal | 162 | 17 9 |
| 18 Missie | 166 | 14 4 |
| 15 Roan Lady | 98 | 5 7 |
| 11 Blythesome | 150 | 6 10 |
| 6 Emma | 80 | 6 6 |
| 5 Clara | 175 | 19 7 |
| 5 Goldie | 80 | 17 0 |
| 4 Chaff | 180 | 1 6 |
| 3 Nonpareil | 217 | 0 0 |
| 3 Butterfly | 192 | 10 0 |
| 3 Miss Ramsden | 186 | 4 0 |
| 3 Roseleaf | 99 | 1 0 |
| 3 Bessie | 78 | 15 0 |
| 3 Maude | 58 | 9 0 |
| 2 Lavender | 294 | 0 0 |
| 2 Alexandrina | 246 | 15 0 |
| 1 Lady Dorothy | 110 | 5 0 |
| 3 Stock bulls | 535 | 10 0 |

Notes on Farmyard Manure.

Dr. Somerville, a distinguished agricultural chemist, gave the following as the conclusions arrived at by German experimentalists, as a result of their work since 1892 with farmyard manure: "Excessive loss in manure could best be avoided by storing in a deep mass in a watertight dungstead, in a well-shaded situation, in which the material was firmly compressed. The necessary compression could be secured most conveniently and effectively by means of treading (tramping by) of cattle. Moss litter was recommended to be added, to absorb and retain the liquids and fix the ammonia. Loamy soil rich in humus would do as well.

Forthcoming Stock Sales.

- Nov. 10th—H. Cargill & Son and W. G. Pettit & Son, at Hamilton, Shorthorns.
- Nov. 11th—F. Martindale & Son, York, Ont., Shorthorns.
- Nov. 16th—John Bright, Myrtle, Ont., Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- Nov. 16th—Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., 100 Shropshire sheep.
- Nov. —W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, 40 imported Clydesdale fillies.
- Every Tuesday and Friday, Walter Harland Smith, at the Repository, Toronto, horses.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Montrave Maud | 1445 |
| Toronto Maid 24196 | 1447 |
| A Good Tamworth Pair | 1447 |
| Dorset Horn Ewe Lamb | 1449 |
| Pair of Cotswolds at St. Louis | 1449 |
| Magnolia Stellata | 1451 |
| Bandoleer =40106= | 1453 |
| EDITORIAL. | |
| Lessons from the Fairs | 1443 |
| The Dishonest Agent | 1443 |
| Mr. Chamberlain More Definite | 1443 |
| We Want your House Plan | 1444 |
| Hot Shot for Shoddy | 1444 |
| Farmhouse Plans and Descriptions | 1444 |
| Cows that do Not Pay | 1444 |
| From the Pacific Coast | 1444 |
| HORSES. | |
| What is the Suffolk Punch? | 1444 |
| Preparing the Horse's Feed | 1444 |
| STOCK. | |
| Feeding from Birth | 1445 |
| Photos of Dwellings | 1445 |
| Dipping Sheep | 1445 |
| Judging at Township Fairs | 1445 |

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

| | |
|--|------|
| Previous Impregnations Have no Effect on Subsequent Ones | 1446 |
| Flock Notes | 1446 |
| The Sheep Show at St. Louis | 1446 |
| FARM. | |
| Wood Ashes Again | 1447 |
| Mixed Farming Best | 1447 |
| The Northwest Crop Yields | 1448 |
| Selecting Stock Rams | 1448 |
| Would not be Without It | 1448 |
| Ontario Farmers' Institute Meetings | 1448 |
| Fall Work | 1448 |
| DAIRY. | |
| Profit from Dairy Cows | 1449 |
| Premiums Giving Satisfaction | 1449 |
| "Painted" Butter | 1449 |
| Ripening Cream, Churning, and Packing Creamery Butter | 1449 |
| Business Principles in Farming | 1450 |
| For Farmers and Stock-raisers | 1450 |
| The Cream-gathering Creamery System | 1450 |
| How the Wind is Blowing | 1450 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| GARDEN AND ORCHARD. | |
| Winter Protection of Plants | 1451 |
| The Apple Market Must be Developed | 1451 |
| Setting Out Roses in the Fall | 1451 |
| Dividing Rhubarb | 1451 |
| Specializing in Potato-growing | 1451 |
| POULTRY. | |
| Fattening Thanksgiving Turkeys | 1451 |
| Profitable Experience in Ducks | 1451 |
| Leaves as Litter | 1451 |
| Re the Thanksgiving Bird | 1452 |
| The Male Turkey (Tom) and its Care | 1452 |
| The Black Minorca | 1452 |
| Packing of Eggs | 1452 |
| Still Indispensable | 1452 |
| THE FARM BULLETIN. | |
| A Novel Cure; Mr. Dalby's New Paper | 1452 |
| New Westminster Exhibition | 1453 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| The Marr and Duthie Sale, and Others; Notes on Farmyard Manure; Forthcoming Stock Sales | 1454 |
| MARKETS | 1455 |
| HOME MAGAZINE | 1456 to 1462 |
| QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. | |
| Miscellaneous. | |
| An unsatisfactory engine; barbed-wire fencing; fixing compensation | 1464 |
| Tree-climbers; ginseng—seneca | 1465 |
| Breach of guaranty; docking lambs; three prizewinning Hackneys | 1466 |
| Elm—Oak; A Book on Poultry; Keeping Celery—Celery Soup | 1467 |
| Bindweed; Farming on Shares | 1468 |
| Veterinary. | |
| Removing lump | 1465 |
| White Grub—Jersey-Holstein Cross—Hope's Letters | 1467 |
| Ruptured Colt; Rheumatic Arthritis; Metastatic Lameness; Cows with Cough | 1469 |

MARKETS.

TORONTO MARKETS.

The cattle trade on the Toronto market continues very unsatisfactory. Dealers keep complaining of the large amount of poor stuff that is coming forward, and farmers keep unloading such stuff as though they had no use for it. Hog values appear to be quite unsteady, although prices are not changed. There appears to be nothing new in the grain trade, all varieties and grades moving along at a fair rate. The situation in potatoes is strong, although large quantities are being marketed, and prices ease off a little at times. The cheese trade is uncertain, as though anything over 9c. made it top heavy. Butter last week suffered a slight depression, owing to weakness in the Old Country demand.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto Markets.

Export Cattle—The run of this class is light, and only a few are of good quality. Fairly good cattle sell at \$4.50. The demand for exporters is not so strong as it was, and quotations are lower. Extra choice are quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.75, good to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.40, and good cows at \$3.25 to \$4.

Butchers' Cattle—Prices all round are about steady, with an easy tone for stock of poor quality. Good to choice are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.25 to \$3.75; mixed lots, medium, \$2.75 to \$3.20; common, \$1.75 to \$2.50; cows, \$1.75 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—The market for anything but the better lines is dull and easy. Stockers are quoted at \$3.20 to \$3.50 for heavies, and \$2 to \$3 for light. Light bulls are quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.75. Feeders are unchanged at \$2 to \$3.80 per cwt.

Milch Cows—Trade continues fair. The range of prices offering is about \$25 to \$60 each.

Calves—Quotations are better, at 3c. to 5c. per pound, and \$2 to \$10 each. Sheep and Lambs—Despite the heavy run prices are fairly well maintained in all lines. Prospects are for steady trade. Export sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; culls, dull, \$2 to \$3.50, and lambs slow, at \$3.85 to \$4.35.

Hogs—The market continues easy in tone, and is quoted unchanged at \$5.15 per cwt. for selects and \$4.90 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat—The market is firm for both Manitoba and Ontario grades. Red and white outside are quoted at \$1.02; No. 2 goose, 90c.; No. 2 spring, 95c. Manitoba: No. 1 northern, \$1.04; No. 2, \$1.01; No. 3, 99c. Georgian Bay ports; 6c. more grinding in transit.

Mill Feed—Bran is quoted at \$14 to \$14.50 in bulk, and shorts \$17.50, east or west. Manitoba mill feed, \$20 to \$21 for shorts, and \$19 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—There is a good demand, at 45c. to 46c. for No. 2, 44c. for No. 3 extra, and 42c. to 43c. for No. 3 malting, outside; 1c. less for export.

Rye—65c., east and west. Corn—No. 3 American yellow, 62c. to 63c., on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed, 61c. to 62c. There is a good demand. No Canadian is offering.

Oats—No. 1 new white, 32c., east; No. 2 new white, 31c. to 32c., low freights, and 31c., north and west.

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

Beans—The tone of the market continues firm. Quotations are, \$1.50 to \$1.55 for hand-picked, \$1.35 to \$1.40 for prime, and \$1.10 to \$1.25 for under-grades.

Baled Hay—Continues to arrive freely. Car lots on track here are quoted at \$8 per ton.

Baled Straw—Receipts are fair, and car lots on track here are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton.

Potatoes—Are about steady, at 60c. to 65c. on track, and 75c. out of store for Ontario stock, and 70c. to 75c. on track, and 85c. to 90c. out of store for eastern.

Hops—Are firm in tone. Quotations are 28c. to 32c. for Canada crop.

Honey—The movement continues fair, at 7c. to 7c. per pound for strained, and \$1.50 to \$2 for frame.

Butter—Trade rather quiet, although there is still a good demand for choice dairy rolls. Prices all round are fairly steady.

Creamery, prints19c. to 20c. do, solids19c. Dairy tubs, good to choice.....14c. to 15c. do, inferior grades10c. to 13c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice.....16c. to 17c. do, medium14c. to 15c.

Cheese—The market is quoted at 9c. for large and 10c. for twins.

Eggs—The demand is steady, and receipts are light. The market is firm in tone, at 19c. to 20c. per dozen. The large majority of transactions are at the latter figure.

Fruit—

A fairly active trade continues in all lines of fruit. The movement of peaches is now rather small, and the varieties offering are not so good. Apples are easier.

Peaches, basket\$0 30 to \$0 50 Apples, barrel 75 to 1 50 Crab apples, barrel 3 00 Pears 20 to 40 Grapes 20 to 35 Cranberries, per barrel..... 8 00 to 8 50 do, per box 3 00 Tomatoes 20 to 30

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

Wheat, white\$ 1 00 to \$1 02 do, red 1 00 do, goose 89 to 90 do, spring 90 Peas 67 Oats 37 1/2 to 38 Barley 49 to 50 Rye 75 Hay, No. 1 timothy ... 10 00 to 11 50 do, clover or mixed... 7 00 to 8 00 Straw, sheaf 13 00 do, loose 8 00 Dressed hogs, light, cwt. 7 00 to 7 50 Butter 20 to 23 Eggs 25 to 27 Old chickens, dressed, per lb. 7 Spring chickens, per lb. 12 Turkeys, per lb. 12 do, spring, do 17 to 20 Spring ducks, lb. 10 Potatoes, per bush. ... 60 to 70

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

Grain—There has been considerable discussion over the probable exportable surplus of the United States, and some place it at 150,000,000 bushels, either in grain or flour. It is an undoubted fact that the U. S. is becoming less and less an exporter of agricultural products. Of course Canada is selling wheat, but if one were to believe grain merchants, he would conclude there was no trading at all. Spot 1 northern is quoted on a basis of 97c., Fort William; No. 2 being 94c. There is a fairly good demand for oats in the local market, and some business has also been put through for export. No. 2 oats are quoted at 38c. to 38 1/2c. in store, 36 1/2c. being bid afloat, with stock difficult to obtain at that figure. No. 3 oats are about a cent under these prices. Peas are quite firm, and are now quoted at 74c. to 75c. afloat; No. 2 barley being 54c. to 55c.; No. 3 extra, 53c. to 54c., and No. 3, 52c. to 53c.

Mill Feed—The market holds very firm. Bran is becoming somewhat more plentiful, but it is still difficult to obtain sufficient for current consumption. As for shorts, there is practically nothing to be had on spot, and orders will have to be filled out of future arrivals. Manitoba bran is quoted at \$18 to \$19 per ton, in bags; shorts being \$21. Ontario is very firm, owing largely to scarcity of wheat; bran is quoted at \$17 to \$17.50 in bulk, and shorts at \$19 to \$20.

Hay—The local market is firm, England being easy and the U. S. weak. There is some shipment in progress to the Maritime Provinces, the Government railways assisting in this matter by hauling the hay between certain points at next to nothing. On the local market No. 1 is \$8.50 to \$9 per ton, on track; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8, and export hay, clover and clover mixed, \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Beans—The market holds firm, owing to the fact that there is very little stock available, and what there is in good request. New beans are not as yet a factor, but they ought to begin to arrive very shortly now. Meantime, old

primes are quoted at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bushel in practically any sized large lots, so long as too many are not wanted.

Potatoes.—The offerings here are somewhat larger than usual, and the market has given away slightly under the pressure for the time being. Purchases of finest Quebec stock are being made at 60c. to 62c. per bag. The situation is strong for prices this winter. In broken lots, in store, prices are around 75c. per bag of 90 pounds.

Poultry.—Commission merchants report having refused to handle any poultry until the frost sets in, consequently no quotations can be given save retail prices, which range one to two or even three cents over wholesale prices. Retail prices are: Turkeys, 14c. to 15c.; geese, 10c.; ducks, 12c. to 15c.; fowl, 11c. to 12c.; spring chickens, 35c. to \$1.00 per pair.

Eggs—Selected stock is generally quoted at 23c. and 24c., and candled at 19c. Small and cracked eggs are selling around 15c. Some pickled stock is now offering around the city at 20c. Cold storage, No. 2, sell at 19c., and No. 1 at 20c.

Butter—Advices from the English market give no encouragement, and the result is that many are disposed to look for even lower prices in the near future. The demand for Canadians has not been improved by the condition of some of the shipments when they arrived on the other side, several complaints of mould being reported. Finest to choicest creamery is quoted at 19c. to 19 1/2c.; saltless being 19 1/2c.; medium can be had at 18 1/2c. to 18 1/4c., and choice fresh Ontario dairy at 15 1/2c. Shipments for the week ending 19th were 17,066 packages, as against 11,629 the same week last year. Total shipments since the first of the year were 436,499, against 299,103 a year ago.

Cheese—The cheese market shows evidence of weakness. Prices are almost unchanged, being 9c. to 9 1/2c. for finest Quebecs; 9 1/2c. to 9 1/4c. for townships, and 9 1/4c. to 9 1/2c. for Ontarios. Local buyers are doing their best not to exceed 9c. Every year about this time a number of merchants, in view of the approaching close of the season, lay in a stock of cheese at prices which they consider safe; and this is what has been taking place for some time past. Weekly shipments are in excess of those for the same period last year, being 89,595 for the week ending 19th, against 70,964 a year ago. Total shipments this season were 1,700,097, against 2,050,317 a year ago.

Montreal Live Stock.

The local market, with the exception of hogs, is firm, and the demand good for good cattle. There is a surplus of poor stock. Hogs plentiful, and although there is always a good demand for live hogs, the market responded to the large supply by easing off. Selects are taken around 5 1/2c.; mixed at 5c., and heavy at 4 1/2c. Choice cattle, 4 1/2c.; good, 4c.; medium, 3c. to 3 1/2c., and common 2c. to 3c., according to quality. Export sheep, 3 1/2c. to 3 1/4c., and butchers', 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c.; lambs bring 3 1/2c. to 4c. per pound. Calves, \$3 to \$10 each.

Horses—The horse market shows a slight improvement. There is a fair demand for heavy working animals for lumber camps and for transport work. Coal cart horses are selling at \$175 to \$200; heavy draft, \$200 to \$250; express, \$150 to \$200; carriage horses, \$200 to \$500, and cheap animals, \$100 to \$150 each.

LONDON HOG PRICES.

Selects, \$4.75; lights and fats, \$4.50.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.75 to \$7; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$5.25; stockers, \$2 to \$4; western steers, \$3.50 to \$5.30.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.90 to \$5.50; good to choice, heavy, \$5.30 to \$6.50.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.75 to \$4.40; fair to choice mixed, \$3 to \$3.60; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.85.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Canadian cattle are quoted firmer at 10c. to 12 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2c. to 10c. per pound; sheep, 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c.

Cheese Markets.

Ingersoll, Oct. 18.—Offerings to-day, 280 boxes; 9c. bid. No sales on board; salesmen asking 9 1/2c.

Campbellford, Oct. 18.—Cheese report, 750 boarded; 480 sold at 9 1/2c.; balance refused 9 3/8-16c.

Woodstock, Oct. 19.—To-day there were offered 2,750 boxes white cheese and 600 boxes colored. The price ranged from 8 1/2c. to 9c. There were no sales made at this price.

Picton, Oct. 19.—Twelve factories boarded 780 boxes, all colored. Highest bid, 9 1/2c.; 70 boxes sold.

Brockville, Oct. 20.—To-day 1,740 boxes were registered, 475 white, balance colored; 9 1/2c. bid; none sold on board.

Tweed, Oct. 20.—At Tweed cheese board this evening 500 boxes were offered; 9c. was the highest bid, which was refused.

Kingston, Oct. 20.—At the cheese board meeting held here to-day 590 colored and 460 white were boarded; highest bid, 9c.; 320 sold.

Madoc, Oct. 20.—Six hundred boxes of cheese were boarded; sold, 130 at 9 1/8-16c.; balance unsold. Board adjourned till 26th inst.

Barrie, Oct. 20.—To-day 554 boxes of cheese were boarded; 8 1/2c. were offered, but no sales were made.

Winchester, Oct. 20.—To-night 615 colored and 166 white were registered; 9c. bid; none sold.

Napanee, Oct. 21.—Twelve hundred and twenty boxes of cheese were boarded, 435 white and 785 colored. Sales, 100 at 9c.

Perth, Oct. 21.—Fourteen hundred and sixty-five boxes of cheese were brought into Perth cheese market to-day, 1,165 white and 300 colored. All sold; ruling price, 9c.

Kemptville, Oct. 21.—No sales of cheese at to-night's markets. Highest bid, 9 1/8-16c.

Brantford, Oct. 21.—Brantford cheese market offerings, 2,002 boxes; sales, 637 at 9 1/8-16c. and 9 1/2c.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.85; shipping, \$4.50 to \$5.25; butchers', \$4 to \$4.85.

Veals—\$4.25 to \$7.75. Hogs—Heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.60; mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.55.

Sheep and Lambs—Canada lambs, \$5.75 to \$5.85; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.25.

GOSSIP.

Blessed is the man who has the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but above all is the power of going out of one's self and seeing and appreciating whatever is noble and lovable in another man.—[Thomas Hughes.]

"The men whom I have seen succeed best in life," says Charles Kingsley, "have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces and took the changes and chances of their normal life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came, and so found the truth of the old proverb, that 'good times and bad times and all times pass over.'"

A GOOD SALE OF FARM LAND. The Dauphin Press reports the sale of three quarter-sections at that town for \$25,500, to W. C. Lockwood, Plainfield, Ill.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH RED CLOVER.

Reeve Pollock, of Langford, a few years ago tried red clover, which made good growth the year seeded, but winter-killed. A year ago he again tried a half acre and was very successful, cutting two fine crops from it this season. He attributes his success to the fact that in the second attempt he was able to hold the snow on the patch of clover, and is of the opinion that, other conditions being favorable, the lack of nature's winter blanket accounts for the many failures. Mr. Pollock states that a great amount of seed formed in the first cutting, something he had never seen in Ontario, where all growers know seed is got from the second cutting.



"The light of home's a wondrous light,
So tender is its shining,
So soft it follows through the night,
Our weary road outlying;
Though lonely, and for years we roam,
Far from the ones who love us,
Yet ever shines the light of home,
Like God's grace spread above us."

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

"Miss Leavenworth, did your uncle ever make a will?"
"Yes, sir," she returned simply.
"More than one?"
"I never heard of but one."
"Are you acquainted with the contents of that will?"
"I am. He made no secret of his intentions to anyone."

The jurymen lifted their eye-glasses and looked at her. "Perhaps, then, you can tell me who is the most likely to be benefited by his death?"
"I know who would be the greatest losers by it. The children he took to his bosom in their helplessness and sorrow; the young girls he enshrined with the halo of his love and protection when love and protection were what their immaturity most demanded; the women who looked to him for guidance when childhood and youth were passed—these, sir, these are the ones to whom his death is a loss, in comparison to which all other losses which may come to them must ever seem trivial and unimportant."

"Miss Leavenworth, the human mind cannot help forming impressions. Now, have you, with or without reason, felt at any time a suspicion as to who the murderer of your uncle might be?"
It was a frightful moment. To me and to one other I am sure it was not only frightful but agonizing. Would her courage fail? Would her determination to shield her cousin remain firm in the face of duty and at the call of probity? I dared not hope it.

But Mary Leavenworth, rising to her feet, looked judge and jury calmly in the face, and without raising her voice, replied:

"No; I have neither suspicion nor reason for any. The assassin of my uncle is not only entirely unknown to, but completely unsuspected by, me."

It was like the removal of a stifling pressure. Amid a universal outgo of breath, Mary Leavenworth stood aside and Eleanore was called in her place.

CHAPTER VIII.

Circumstantial Evidence.

And now that the interest was at its height; that the veil which shrouded this horrible tragedy seemed about to be lifted, if not entirely withdrawn, I felt a desire to fly the scene, to know no more. Not that I was conscious of any particular fear that this woman was going to betray herself. The cold steadiness of her now fixed and impassive countenance was sufficient warranty in itself against the possibility of any such catastrophe. But if indeed the suspicions of her cousin were the offspring not only of hatred but of knowledge; if that face of beauty were in truth only a mask, and Eleanore Leavenworth was what the words of her cousin, and her own after-behaviour, would seem to imply, how could I bear to sit there and see the frightful serpent of deceit and sin evolve itself from the bosom of this white rose?

Turning towards the witness with a

look which, while respectful, had a touch of austerity in it, the coroner began:

"You have been an inmate of Mr. Leavenworth's family from childhood, they tell me, Miss Leavenworth?"

"From my tenth year," returned she. It was the first time I had heard her voice, and it surprised me, it was so like, and yet so unlike, that of her cousin. Similar in tone, it lacked its expressiveness, if I may so speak, sounding without vibration on the ear, and ceasing without an echo.

"Since that time you have been treated like a daughter, they tell me?"

"Yes, sir, like a daughter indeed; he was more than a father to both of us."

"You and Miss Mary Leavenworth are cousins, I believe. When did she enter the family?"

"At the same time as I did. Our respective parents were victims of the same disaster. If it had not been for our uncle, we should have been thrown, children as we were, upon the world. But he—here she paused, her firm lips breaking into a half tremble—"but he, in the goodness of his heart, adopted us into his family, and gave us what we had both lost, a father and a home."

"You say that he was a father to you as well as to your cousin—that he adopted you. Do you mean by that, that he not only surrounded you with present luxury, but gave you to understand that the same should be secured to you after his death; in short, that he intended to leave any portion of his property to you?"

"No, sir, I was given to understand from the first that his property would be bequeathed by will to my cousin."

"Your cousin was no more nearly related to him than yourself, Miss Leavenworth; did he never give you any reason for this evident partiality?"

"None but his pleasure, sir."

Her answers up to this point had been so straightforward and satisfactory that a gradual confidence seemed to be taking the place of the rather uneasy doubts which had from the first circled about this woman's name and person. But at this admission, uttered as it was in a calm, unimpassioned voice, not only the jury, but myself, who had so much truer reason for mistrusting her, felt that the actual suspicion in her case must be very much shaken before the utter lack of motive which this reply so clearly betokened.

Meanwhile the coroner continued: "If your uncle did for you all that you say, you must have become very much attached to him?"

"Yes, sir," her mouth taking a sudden determined curve.

"His death, then, must have been a great shock to you?"

"Very, very great."

"Enough of itself to make you faint away, as they tell me you did, at the first glance you had of his body?"

"Enough, quite."

"And yet you seemed to be prepared for it?"

"Prepared?"

"The servants say you were much agitated at finding your uncle did not make his appearance at the breakfast-table."

"The servants!"—her tongue seemed to cleave to the roof of her mouth; she could hardly speak.

"That when you returned from his room you were very pale."

Was she beginning to realize that there was some doubt, if no actual suspicion, in the mind of the man who could assail her with questions like these? I had not seen her so agitated since that one memorable instant up in her room. But

her mistrust, if she felt any, did not long betray itself. Calming herself by a great effort, she replied with a quiet gesture:

"That is not so strange. My uncle was a very methodical man; the least change in his habits would be likely to awaken our apprehensions."

"You were alarmed then?"

"To a certain extent I was."

"Miss Leavenworth, who is in the habit of overseeing the regulation of your uncle's private apartments?"

"I am, sir."

"You are doubtless, then, acquainted with a certain stand in his room containing a drawer?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long is it since you had occasion to go to this drawer?"

"Yesterday," visibly trembling at the admission.

"At what time?"

"Near noon, I should judge."

Was the pistol he was accustomed to keep there in its place at that time?"

"I presume so; I did not observe."

"Did you turn the key upon closing the drawer?"

"I did."

"Take it out?"

"No, sir."

"Miss Leavenworth, that pistol, as you have perhaps observed, lies on the table before you. Will you look at it?" And lifting it up into view, he held it toward her.

If he had meant to startle her by the sudden action he amply succeeded. At the first sight of the murderous weapon she shrank back, and a horrified but quickly suppressed shriek burst from her lips. "Oh, no, no!" she moaned, flinging out her hands before her.

"I must insist upon your looking at it, Miss Leavenworth," pursued the coroner. "When it was found just now all the chambers were loaded."

Instantly the agonized look left her countenance. "Oh, then—" She did not finish, but put out her hand for the weapon.

But the coroner, looking at her steadily, continued: "It has been lately fired off for all that. The hand that cleaned the barrel forgot the cartridge chamber, Miss Leavenworth."

She did not shriek again, but a hopeless, helpless look slowly settled over her face, and she seemed about to sink, but like a flash the reaction came, and lifting her head with a steady, grand action I have never seen equalled, she exclaimed: "Very well, what then?"

The coroner laid the pistol down; men and women glanced at each other; every one seemed to hesitate to proceed. I heard a tremulous sigh at my side, and turning, beheld Mary Leavenworth staring at her cousin with a startled flush on her cheek, as if she began to recognize the fact the others beside herself felt that there was something unexplained about this woman.

At last the coroner summoned up courage to continue:

"You ask me, Miss Leavenworth, upon the evidence given, what then? Your question obliges me to say that no burglar, no hired assassin, would have used this pistol for a murderous purpose, and then taken the pains not only to clean it, but to reload it, and lock it up again in the drawer from which he had taken it."

She did not reply to this, but I saw Mr. Gryce make a note of it with that peculiar emphatic nod of his.

"Nor," he went on more gravely, "would it be possible for anyone who was not accustomed to pass in and out

of Mr. Leavenworth's room, at all hours, to enter his door so late at night, procure this pistol from its place of concealment, traverse his apartment, and advance so closely upon him as the facts show to have been necessary, without causing him at least to turn his head to one side, which, in consideration of the doctor's testimony, we cannot believe he did."

It was a frightful suggestion, and we looked to see Eleanore Leavenworth recoil. But that expression of outraged feeling was left for her cousin to exhibit. Starting indignantly from her seat, Mary cast one hurried glance around her, and opened her lips to speak, but Eleanore, slightly turning, motioned her to have patience, and replied in a cold and calculating voice: "You are not sure, sir, that this was done. If my uncle, for some purpose of his own, had fired the pistol off yesterday, let us say—which is surely possible if not probable—the like results would be observed, and the same conclusions drawn."

"Miss Leavenworth," the coroner went on, "the ball has been extracted from your uncle's head. It corresponds with those in the cartridges found in the stand drawer, and is of the number used with this pistol."

Her head fell forward on her hands, her eyes sought the floor, her whole attitude expressed disheartenment. Seeing it, the coroner grew still more grave.

"Miss Leavenworth," said he, "I have now some questions to put to you concerning last night. Where did you spend the evening?"

"Alone in my own room."

"You, however, saw your uncle or your cousin in the course of it?"

"No, sir; I saw no one after leaving the dinner table—except Thomas," she added after a moment's pause.

"And how came you to see him?"

"He came to bring me the card of a gentleman who called."

"May I ask the name of the gentleman?"

"The name on the card was Mr. Le Roy Robbins."

The matter seemed trivial, but the sudden start given by the lady at my side made me remember it.

"Miss Leavenworth, when seated in your room, are you in the habit of leaving your door open?"

A startled look at this, quickly suppressed. "Not in the habit, no, sir."

"Why did you leave it open last night?"

"I was feeling warm."

"No other reason?"

"I can give no other."

"When did you close it?"

"Upon retiring."

"Was that before or after the servants went up?"

"After."

"Did you hear Mr. Harwell when he left the library and ascended to his room?"

"I did, sir."

"How much longer did you leave your door open after that?"

"I—a few minutes, a—I cannot say," she added hurriedly.

"Cannot say? Why, do you forget?"

"I forget just how long after Mr. Harwell came up I closed it."

"Was it more than ten minutes?"

"Yes."

"More than twenty?"

"Perhaps." How pale her face was, and how she trembled!

(To be continued.)

New Every Morning.

By Susan Coolidge.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new.
You who are weary of sorrow and sin-
ning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you,—
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over;
The tasks are done and the tears are
shed,
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;
Yesterday's wounds which smarted and
bled,
Are healed with the healing which
night has shed.

Yesterday now is part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf, which God holds
tight,
With glad days, and sad days, and bad
day, which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom
and their blight,
Their fulness of sunshine or sorrowful
night

Let them go, since we cannot re-live
them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone;
God in his mercy receive them, forgive
them!
Only the new days are our own;
To-day is ours, and to-day alone.

Here are the skies all burnished brightly,
Here is the spent earth all re-born,
Here are the tired limbs springing light-
ly,
To face the sun and to share with the
morn
In the chrism of dew and the cool of
dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning;
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And, spite of old sorrow and older sin-
ning,
And puzzles forecasted and possible
pain,
Take heart with the day, and begin
again
—From "A Few More Verses."

To the Road.

Cool is the wind, for the summer is wan-
ing.
Who's for the road?
Sun-flecked and soft, where the dead
leaves are raining,
Who's for the road?
Knapsack and alpenstock press hand and
shoulder,
Prick off the brier and roll off the bould-
er;
This be your lot till the season grow
older,
Who's for the road?

Up and away in the hush of the morn-
ing,
Who's for the road?
Vagabond he, all conventions a-scorning,
Who's for the road?
Music of warblers so merrily singing,
Draughts from the rill from the roadside
upspringing,
Nectar of grapes from the vines lowly
swingine,—
Those on the road.

Now every house is a hut or a hovel,
Come to the road.
Mankind and moles in the dark like to
grovel,
But to the road,
Throw off the loads that are bending
you double;
Love is life, only labor is trouble;
Truce to the town, whose best gift is a
bubble,
Come to the road!
—Paul F. Dunbar.

"Calling the Ferryman."

Standing on the bank of the stream,
which divides them from the opposite
shore, are two peasants, waiting for the
ferryman to row them across. "Ahoy,
ye hoy!" "Ahoy, ye hoy!" echoes
and re-echoes along the silent banks of the
lumpid stream, but fails to penetrate the
ears of the delinquent Charon, who has
fallen asleep while awaiting the chance ar-
rival of a passenger. Not until the call has
been off repeated is the ferryman aroused
from his blissful sleep, when a few powerful
strokes from his brawny arms lands the
boat at the spot where his passengers are
waiting.



A Flower Box.

With the "wailing winds and naked
woods," and the prospect of spending
more than five months without ever spy-
ing a bit of fresh green out of doors,
comes the inspiration to seize a bit of
the summer and corner it up inside.
Bright fires must take the place of warm
sunshine, and a little corner of growing
plants, that of the broad sweeps of grass
or forest which have delighted us so
long.

Where one has a warm house, and
there is a possibility of keeping a little
fire going all through the night, the
keeping of plants is a comparatively
easy matter. Where these conditions do
not exist it is better not to attempt
keeping many. Three or four "good"
ones which may at nights be placed on
a table back from the windows, and
covered with inverted, paper-lined boxes,
will give much more satisfaction in a
cold house. Besides, a great many
people object to fussing with many pots
in the winter time.

Apropos of the latter subject, I saw a
rather unique invention the other day,
which must do much toward simplifying
the keeping of plants in the house. This
was a window-box, designed especially
for a bay window, but equally suitable
for any other window large enough to
admit plenty of light. The box, which
stood on a low table made expressly for
it, was an ordinary oblong one, four feet
long, one foot six inches broad, and
fourteen inches deep, and was lined
throughout with galvanized iron sheet-
ing, put on so as to make the whole
absolutely water-tight. It was, more-
over, divided into two compartments by
a second detachable bottom, placed on
firm supports two inches from the bot-
tom of the box. This second bottom
was closely perforated with holes, each
of which was about as large as a five-
cent piece, and the supports, of which
there were eight, were made of pieces of
galvanized iron bent to form an angle,
two of them being fastened to the under
side of the movable bottom, and the
others riveted to the sides of the box
beneath. At one end of the box, lead-
ing down to the chamber thus shut off
at the bottom, was a pipe with a funnel
at the top of it. At the other end,
close to the bottom, was a tap.

The upper compartment was intended,
of course, to be filled with soil, placed,
presumably, upon a layer of moss or
other fibrous material, to keep the soil
from filtering through the holes. The
lower department was designed to hold
hot water, which is to be poured down
through the funnel once every day, and
drawn off when cold by means of the
tap. The idea is to have the steam
ascend through the holes into the porous
soil, and so prevent chilling, and coax
the plants into generous growth.

To a further point than this we have
not seen the experiment carried, but we
were assured that the idea is an excel-
lent one. One thing is certain, the box
provides excellently for good drainage,
that necessity to vigorous house-plants;
it also makes the work of watering much
easier, and does away with the bother
of handling numerous flowerpots. More-
over, when filled with drooping vines and
flowers, such a box must be a beautiful
object in any room, being, in fact, a
little flowerbed in itself. Still better,
perhaps, would it be adapted to ferns.
In fact, when examining it, one's first
vision was of a mass of green, Smilax
and Wandering Jew about the edge;
ferns—Pierson, Boston, Silver and Holly
—massed in the center, and all about
them, covering up the dark soil, the
vivid green of mosses plucked from logs
in the wood, or, where these might not
be obtained, the dainty freshness of
sprouting mignonette.

I hope I have described the box with
sufficient clearness to enable anyone who
wishes to construct one like it. If not,
I shall be very happy to give further ex-
planation of any point that may not be
clear.
FLORA FERNLEAF.
"Farmer's Advocate" office, London,
Ont.

Missionary (out west)—Did you ever
forgive an enemy?
Bad Man—Wunst.
"I am glad to hear that. What
moved your inner soul to prefer peace to
strife?"
"I didn't have no gun."

Mrs. Pancake (to man engaging board)
—My rule is always "Pay in advance."
Hardup—That's good. I'd hate to be
kicked out of my room because you had
failed to pay your rent!

Home.

Sunset glow on the rock and pine,
And beauteous ways that run
To lead me back to that home of mine—
And the roaming days are done.

Breath of clover is blowing by,
And the laurels flame afield—
A white-walled cottage against the sky,
And the wounds of the years are healed.

Along the lane, where the river flows,
Old faces that smile I see;
And the wind that over the valley goes
Is singing to welcome me.

Kisses warm are awaiting me,
There, where the homo-light shines;
There, where the starlight wanders free,
Through the green and clustering vines.

Ah! what a joy, at the journey's end!
That love should be patient still;
That the weary, winding road should
tend

To the peace of the old home-hill.
— Onward.

The following travesty of those well-
known lines called, "Father, Come
Home!" has been published in "The
Flaneur," Toronto Mail-Empire:

Father, dear father, come home with me
now,
For mother is out to the club.
You said you were coming right home
from your work
To get the dear children some grub.
The cook has gone out—her club also
meets—
The janitor's gone on a spree,
And poor Brother Bennie has swallowed
a nail
And no one to help him but me.

Father, dear father, come home with me
now;
There's scrubbing and sweeping to do.
While mother is solving the problems of
state
The children are crying for you.
The socks must be darned, the patches
tacked on,
The beds must be turned back to air,
And mother's shirt-waist must be ironed
to-night
Or she will have nothing to wear.

Father, dear father, come home with me
now;
It's lonely without any man;
And mother will grieve when she comes
from the club
If things are not fixed spick and span.
Don't swear, dear papa; it isn't polite;
The children in hearing might be;
So let business slide, for dear mother,
you know,
May bring home a few friends to tea.



"Calling the Ferryman."

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From the Other Side of the Gates of Pearl.

"Jesus called a little child unto Him."
—S. Matt. xviii: 2:

"And He took the damsel by the hand, and said unto her, Talitha cumi" (lit. "My little darling," or "My little lamb, arise.")—S. Mark v: 41.

And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof.—Zech. viii: 5.

"Oh, what do you think the Angels say?"

Said the children up in Heaven;
"There's a dear little girl coming home to-day!

She is almost ready to fly away From the Earth we used to live in. Come, let us watch at the Gates of Pearl,

And be ready to welcome the dear little girl,"
Said the Children up in Heaven.

"God wanted her here, where His little ones meet,"

Said the Children up in Heaven;
"She shall play with us in the golden street;

She had grown too fair and pure and sweet
For the Earth we used to live in.

She pined for the sunshine, this dear little girl,
That gilds our side of the Gates of Pearl,"

Said the Children up in Heaven.
"So the King called down from the Angel's dome,"

Said the Children up in Heaven;
"My little darling, arise and come To thy place prepared in the Father's Home,

The Home that My children live in.' So come, let us watch at the Gates of Pearl,

For Jesus has called her, the dear little girl,"
Said the Children up in Heaven.

"Far down on the earth, do you hear them weep?"

Said the Children up in Heaven;
"For the dear little girl has gone to sleep.

The shadows fall, and the night-clouds sweep,
O'er the Earth we used to live in.

But up here, there is joy at the Gates of Pearl!
Oh, why do they weep for their glad little girl?"

Said the Children up in Heaven.
"Fly with her quickly, Oh Angels dear!"

Said the Children up in Heaven;
"See, she is coming! Look there, look there,

At the Jasper light on her sunny hair Where the veiling clouds are riven!
Ah, hush, hush!—All the swift wings furl!

For the King Himself at the Gates of Pearl
Is taking her hand—dear, tired little girl,
And leading her into Heaven."

—Edith G. Cherry,
2 Bedford Park, Plymouth.

All Saints.

The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there shall no torment touch them. In the sight of the unwise, they seemed to die; and their departure is taken for misery, and their going from us to be utter destruction; but they are in peace. . . . and having been a little chastised, they shall be greatly rewarded, for God proved them, and found them worthy for Himself. As gold in the furnace hath He tried them, and received them as a burnt offering.—Wisdom iii: 1-6.

These beautiful words from the Wisdom of Solomon are read in many thousands of churches on All Saints' Day—the first of November. They are not in our small

Bibles; but, although taken from the Apocrypha, they express in most beautiful language the truth which God hath revealed concerning "the spirits of them that depart hence in the Lord." It is a strange thing that so many people celebrate the "eve" of All Saints' Day (Hallowe'en), and yet never give the day itself a thought—some of them perhaps do not know that their night of merry-making is the vigil, or eve, of All-hallows (All Saints). If we can't agree in celebrating any other festival in the Christian year, we surely may join hands as one family on All Saints' Day. Who is there who has not some connecting link with the mysterious land beyond the grave, where "the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity"? When we keep this great memorial day, in loving remembrance of those who are waiting for us beyond the dark River, let us try to sink our differences and really feel the trob of a common life, which binds us closely together, not only as one family, but even as one "body."
"All" the saints! We, who are "called to be saints," who are struggling on here, fighting, falling, rising again, needing help and sympathy from each other—and those other saints who rest from their labors and yet are really one with us.

"Oh blest communion! fellowship divine! We feebly struggle, they in glory shine; Yet all are one in Thee, for all are Thine."

Why should the names of those who have "passed out from hence within the lifted curtain" be banished from our familiar home conversation, as though our dear ones had committed some crime and were disowned by the other members of the family? Why should they be spoken of pityingly as "poor," when their souls are in the hand of God, and no torment can touch them, "their reward also is with the Lord, and the care of them is with the Most High."

Distance or death can be no real barrier between loving hearts. In fact, it is often quite the other way, and distance or death brings us closer together. The little defects which jarred on us while our friend was visibly at our side, fade into insignificance now, but the living links which bound his soul to ours grow stronger day by day.

"God lent him and takes him," you sigh;
Nay, there let me break with your pain:
God's generous in giving, say I—
And the thing which He gives, I deny
That He ever will take back again.
He gives what He gives! Be content!

He resumes nothing given—be sure!
God lend?—where the users lent.
In His temple, indignant He went,
And scourged away all those impure.
He lends not: but gives to the end,
As He loves to the end! If it seem
That He draws back a gift, comprehend,
'Tis to add to it rather—amend—
And finish it, up to your dream."

When God has lifted a soul into the higher life, the blank left behind is a very real one, but don't let us try to find healing in forgetfulness. If a friend went to live in Australia, we should not try to console ourselves by forgetting all about him. And let us not make the dreary mistake of thinking that we are utterly cut off from those who are "not lost, but gone before," and who surely have not forgotten us. Why, even the selfish rich man in the parable, who seemed to care only for himself in this life, was eager to send help to his brothers when he had passed through the gate of death. If there is any truth in Christianity at all, then the faithful departed are with Christ—and so are we. They are only, as it were, on the other side of Him—they hold one hand, and we the other. We can surely send our

messages swiftly and safely through Him, for we can speak to Him, and He can speak to them. He is the living bond of union between our souls and theirs. St. Paul speaks with no uncertain voice, when he says: "Ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular;" and again: "We are members of His body, of His flesh, and of His bones." No unity could be closer than that. When we depart from this world to be more peculiarly "with Christ," we shall not be cut off from His mystical body, which is the company of all faithful people. He who is the very Life of the world makes us one in Himself, and, therefore, one with each other in the glorious reality of the Communion of Saints.

"We by enemies distressed—
They in Paradise at rest;
We the captives—they the freed—
We and they are one indeed.
One in all we seek or shun,
One—because our Lord is one;
One in heart and one in love—
We below, and they above."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

"Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin, which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith."

—Heb. xii: 1 and 2.

In the eleventh chapter of Hebrews a long list is given of those who have patiently and triumphantly run the race set before them, those who "out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight." Then we are encouraged to run our race more strenuously because we are surrounded by this great cloud of witnesses. As the runner in the amateur theatre was spurred to greater efforts by the sympathy of his friends, who watched with eager interest every yard of the course, so we should rouse to greater earnestness in running the Christian race because we know our friends are intensely interested in our success. Even great saints—like David—had terrible falls, and yet came off victors in the end, and so shall we be victorious, if we run patiently and strenuously, "looking unto Jesus."

"He stretches out His hand to hold us up in our poor struggles. Let us look away from the witnesses who teach us to fight, to Christ who fights in us. They are patterns of faith. So is He, but He is also its object and its giver. He is the Reward as well as the Rewarder of our faith. Looking to Him, we shall gain power for the fight, victory, and the crown. Gladiators lowered their swords to the emperor before the fight, with the grim greeting: 'Hail Caesar! the dying salute thee!' So in happier fashion ought we to do."

Let us try to rejoice in true and loving sympathy with those who are safe and happy under the care of the Most High: "for with His right hand shall He cover them, and with His arm shall He protect them."
HOPE.

Mother.

By Margaret Sangster.

Is there something one can do for mother,
When the shoulders bow a little with the load?
Is she not more dear than any other?
Can one somehow help her onward on the road?

Mother never thinks that she is tired,
Mother never of her toil complains;
She would say that nothing she desired;
Seldom does she speak of aches and pains.

Yet 'tis afternoon, and growing dreary;
All her youth is waning, and the grey
Of a chilly twilight finds her weary;
She is old, and near the end of day.

Make her stop and take her share of pleasure,
Let her have the journey, and the rest;
Give her now and then a little leisure;
And insist on giving her the best!

Second-best will do for Sue and Mary,
With their merry life, a rose in bloom:
Of the mother's joy and hope be chary,
Lest she slip away, and all be gloom.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

Reading for Winter Evenings.

Once more the shortening days remind us that winter is near, with the long evenings, in which one may do so much reading if one will only set about it. The only wonder would seem to be that more people do not set about it. Of course, we all know the "busy" household in which no one ever seems to have time for anything but work, the men being out about the stables until bed-time, and the women equally busy in the house, gathering round the big kitchen table, getting apples ready for drying, knitting, patching, darning, until it seems that a sixteen-hour "day" is scarcely long enough for all that is to be done. For such a household as this, there would seem to have some excuse if reading has to be given a very tiny corner on the time-table. Where there is a large stock to attend to and little "help," late stable-work would seem to be unavoidable; most certainly the poor animals cannot be neglected. And in the house where there are many children, the filling of little mouths, and keeping of little coats and dresses in cleanliness and order, must often take up the time to the exclusion of almost everything else. The one comfort is that the children will grow. By-and-bye they will be able to take their share of the work, and then there may be time for the other part of living.

At the same time, there are scores of homes in which there can be no substantial excuse for not spending a reasonable proportion of the winter evenings in reading. The nights come, and the nights go, no one knows how—a little dawdling, a little chaffing, and talk a little, "going out somewhere," and in the case of young women, possibly, the spending of many, many hours in fancy-work. Conversation, it goes without saying, is one of the best things about a home, yet it does seem too bad to spend the evenings of a whole winter just in talk, without getting a single idea from the army of great thinkers who have spoken in books. A few pieces of choice fancywork, too, add something to the attractiveness of a home, but it does seem a pity to spend one's best energies at it, taking thousands and thousands of stitches in things which have to be just soaped and put into wash boilers, and which will, after all, wear out or go out of fashion in a very few years. Better, is it not, to give the best of our spare time to the development of these minds of ours, which, we believe, will endure for eternity, and which should be of somewhat more worth than doilies, and center-pieces, and cushion tops?

There is no gainsaying the advantages of reading good literature in the best way. Neither are the benefits of such reading only for the few. I remember being "out to dinner" once at the house of a woman who had the most meagre kind of "long-ago" public-school education. A university student was one of the party, and when the evening was over, he remarked: "It is easy to see that woman has a college education." So much for what a bright woman, who does not throw away her opportunities, may do. Unquestionably, the systematic reading of good literature in a thorough and sensible way brings, not only information, but culture, greater interest in life, greater powers of thought. You cannot read a really fine book without having your mental powers aroused in some way. Not only are new thoughts presented to you, but you are sent off on new mental expeditions on your

own account, and all this thinking is not likely to result in nothing. As Browning says: "Thought is the soul of act."

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the habit of reading has its quicksands. Indiscriminate reading of anything and everything that turns up is a very great mistake. Trashy books are worse than no books, and Goldwin Smith has well termed the ordinary carelessly chosen circulating library the "intellectual saloon." Where books are chosen with infinite care, such a library is undoubtedly a blessing in any community. Where the slightest laxness in this respect is permitted, the term "intellectual saloon" is none too severe for it. Again, the habit of incessant reading, even of good books, is not without its dangers. To read a little, to think much, is a very good rule. To get the real good out of a book, you must let your thoughts dwell upon it, pass your judgment upon its assertions, and go over and over its choicest passages, until they become a part of you. And how can you do all this if you keep on reading volume after volume, with feverish rapidity, never pausing to let any of this intellectual matter "digest," as Bacon has it?

One is inclined to think, however, that more people err upon the side of not reading enough than upon that of reading either unwise selections or too much of wise ones. True, one notices, of late, a great increase in the number of books given place in our farmhouses, and the majority of farmers nowadays keep adding to this little library, very slowly in many cases, yet continuously—no very difficult matter at the present price of cloth-bound books. This practice is greatly to be commended. There is nothing like owning the books one cares for. When you own a book which really suits you, you can go over it when you wish, and refer to it at pleasure. The more you see of it, the more you see in it. You can underline it, and make notes in it to your heart's desire, and by-and-bye it becomes so much a part of your life that you would much rather have one carry away your favorite chair than your favorite volume. There is just one great difficulty in buying books, that is choosing them.

And here, Ingle Nook friends, for the first time, I am going to ask leave to write, "To be continued." Upon this subject one is likely to grow prolix, and it will never do to take more than one's own share of space. So our subject for next time will be, "Choice of Books for the Home Library." In the meantime, I hope our many Ingle Nookers are busy writing those helpful letters for our Housekeepers' Competition. We are getting lonely to hear from our readers all over Canada, and now that the busiest season is over, will hope to get letters from a great many of them. DAME DURDEN. "Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

AN OLD INGLE NOOK FRIEND.

Dear Dame Durden,—Both you and Cousin Dorothy were kind enough to ask me to come again, and I am taking you at your word. I am sending you two poems. A few days ago, when I was making some jelly, the thought occurred to me that perhaps some of the young housekeepers might be glad to know a little wrinkle I have to make sure mine will "jell." The old housekeepers probably know it. After it is boiled, I pound my fruit thoroughly before I strain it, and, since I learned that, my jellies have been successful.

(MRS.) J. H. TAYLOR.

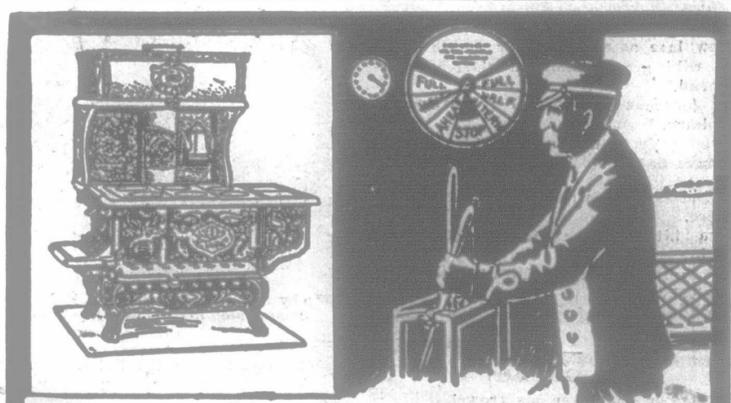
(Continued on page 1460.)

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Make Your Hens Lay

this winter. It seasy with my recipe. Something new; a wonderful discovery. Every hen is a 200-egg hen when you know how. Send for particulars. Geo. W. Rhone, o Box 21, Orrstown, Pa

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



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Waists, full styles any color, China silk, \$2.25. Best taffeta \$3.50. Luster \$1.50. Velvet \$1.95. Jackets, full styles, tight back, half tight front, cape, any color wool frize, hip length, \$3.50. Knee length \$4.95. Rain Coats, (cravenette) same style and price as jackets.

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The above suit in grey as well as shades mentioned.

\$500.00 REWARD

Don't go to California until you see views and a full description of my finely improved fruit and poultry farm, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthful spots in the Golden State. Fine new nine-room house, strictly modern, like city residences. An ideal place for health, pleasure and wealth. Has many advantages not possessed by any other place. Will be sacrificed for much less than its value, and \$500 reward to any one finding a buyer. Would exchange. Send stamp for full particulars to A. Z., Box 505, Chicago, o

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

INGLE NOOK.—Con't'd from page 1459.
October.

With joy we greet thee, month of rust-
ling leaves
And changeful skies, which vie with
April's moods,
Of meadows brown 'neath the plow-
share's stroke,
And partridge whirring through the
flaming woods.

The month in which the frost king's
magic brush
Repaints the face of Nature; and the
wind
Is whirling brilliant leaves in eddying
gusts;
And days when summer lingering looks
behind.

The nimble squirrel hastens all day long
To add provision to his winter store;
Through orchard boughs, the red-cheeked
apples gleam,
And make it seem more lovely than be-
fore.

A few late asters lift their purple stars,
The wild grapes hang in clusters over-
head,
The gorgeous sumac blacks his crimson
plume,
Proclaiming autumn's brightest hours
have fled.

Virginia-creeper wreathes its staff with
fire,
The bitter-sweet with scarlet berries
glows,
The wedge-shaped flocks of wild geese
southward fly,
To seek a refuge from the coming
snows.

The Gardener.

The Master has taken his trowel,
His garden of flowers looking o'er;
Some plants have too much of the sun-
shine,
And some would be better for more.

With tenderest use of the trowel,
He raises them one after one,
And some he removes to the shadow
Away from the heat of the sun.

And some to the sunshine transplanted
Grow perfect in stature and face,
And give to the Hand that has moved
them
The thanks that are due to His grace.

And some of the frailest and fairest
He takes to the garden above,
To blossom in beauty undreamt of,
In the light of the dear Father's love.

ANSWER TO BUSYBODY.

Dear Dame Durden,—The fire looks so
cozy, I am tempted to enter the Nook
too. It seems rather selfish to enjoy all
the good things to be found in it, with-
out helping a little bit. I am sending
my recipe for chocolate icing. I hope
Friendly Busybody will like it; perhaps
the cake recipe will not come amiss
either. This is my first visit to the
Nook, so with best wishes to the Nookers
I'll take leave for this time.

BLUEBELL.

Chocolate Cake.—One cup white sugar,
beaten to a cream with a piece of butter
size of an egg; two eggs, saving yolk of
one for icing; half a cup of sweet milk;
flavoring to taste; two cups of flour,
sifted three times, with two teaspoonfuls
of baking powder.

Icing.—Half cup grated chocolate; one
cup sugar; beaten yolk of an egg; half
cup of sweet milk; put on stove, and stir
often while cooking, till it will candy
when dropped in cold water.

Don't let this visit be your last,
Bluebell. D. D.

"Mister," said the little boy to the
farmer leaning over the fence, "the mule
has run away and spilt my load o' hay.
Won't you come and help me put it on
the wagon again?"

"I will," said the farmer, "if you will
come over here fast an' he'p me git my
cows out o' the pastur'."

"Oh," said the little boy, "I'm
afraid father wouldn't like that?"

"Why wouldn't he?" growled the
farmer.

"Because," said the little boy, "he
always taught me look out for him first."

"Where is your father?" asked the
farmer.

"Please, sir," said the little boy,
"he's under the hay."



Picture Story Competition.

The prizewinners are: Class I., Eva
H. King, Hickson, Ont.; Class II., Gor-
don Goble, Teeswater; Class III., Mary
Evelyn Kidd, Thames Road, Ont. Lyster
B. Weller might have won the prize in
Class III. if his story had really de-
scribed the picture.

Many of the MSS. describing the pic-
ture called "The Blind Man's Friend,"
given in our first issue for September,
deserve great praise. Even those who
failed to win prizes may feel pleased to



"Collie."

Photo by J. R. Brown, Hochelaga, P. Q. Highly
commended in camera competition.

find their names in the list of honorable
mention. These have been arranged in
order of merit as far as possible, tak-
ing into consideration the ages of the
competitors, spelling, punctuation, and
general neatness. Here is the list:
Nellie Barber, Pelham Weller, Grace Dar-
ling, Brownie, Lucy Cowan, E. R.
Richardson, Amy Purdy, Gladys Walls,
Nellie Thompson, Mildred, Sunshine,
Lyster Weller, Essie Neibitt, Jennie K.
Noble, Bessie Slipp, George Short,
Florence Duncafe, Harold Hamilton,
William Henderson, Livia Pearl Eby.
Some of these writers may see their
stories in our Corner some time, perhaps
before very long, but of course it will
not do to have too many stories on the
same subject, so don't be in too great
a hurry.
COUSIN DOROTHY.

The Blind Man's Friend.

Joseph Smith, or "Old blind Joe," as
he was known in his native town, had
been blind from his boyhood days. It



"Sorting Sweet Peas."

Photo by Mrs. W. Latimer, Selton, Ont. Highly
commended in camera competition.

was then that he contracted a painful
disease of his eyes, and his poor mother,
who was a widow, was unable to get
medical skill, which would be required if
he were to get back his eyesight.

So the result was that he became a
blind boy, and grew up a blind man,
and could only do what little he did by
the use of his other senses.

His mother died while he was yet quite
young, leaving him next to penniless. He
was, after a great deal of searching, given

a poor job, from which he could barely
earn a living.

During these wanderings he was alone
all the time, having no one to guide
him. He was thus for quite a while;
and life to him, instead of being a
pleasure, was a terrible burden which he
could hardly endure.

But one bitterly cold night, in the
middle of an especially hard winter, he
heard a scratching and whining at the
door of his rude and comfortless home.
He had a kind heart, and it hurt him
to think that any animal was without
shelter. So he hastily opened the door.
A cold gust of wind and some snow met
him, also a shaggy yellow dog, who ran
at once in front of the old stove, where
a fire was trying to burn. Joe took an
old quilt off a near-by shelf and wrapped
it round the poor cold dog. He was
just thinking of putting this extra one
over himself before he received his
strange visitor. But he would suffer
himself rather than see others suffer. He
then got a piece of bread—and a very
small bit of bread—the sole remains of
his frugal meal. The famishing dog ate
it eagerly, and then looked with such
appealing eyes to his new friend that it
would have cheered Joe could he have
seen them.

That night as he was in bed he won-
dered if it would be possible for him to
keep his guest as his future companion.
But his soft heart soon answered the
question, by "Aye, I must, I must."

The next morning he took his few re-
maining cents and bought some food,
which kept them both a while. One day
as Joe sat wondering what he would
next do for bread, a happy thought came
to him.

"Why can't Gyp (as he called the
dog) lead me around from place to
place, and he will earn my living and
his own by keeping a basket around his
neck, and asking people to put something
in it?" he asked himself.

He was so elated with this new idea
that he could think of nothing else all
the morning.

"I can use mother's little old work-
basket, and I will soon be rich," he
commented proudly.

He carried out his plans next day, as
it was fine, and he started right after
dinner. In a little while he came to
the busiest corner, where he halted. Of
course Gyp was rather green at the
business at first, but he soon
became expert.

The first evening he was over-
joyed to find more than fifty
cents had been thrown into his
basket. This seemed a great
sum to him, as he had never
possessed so large an amount
before.

The next week or so he pro-
vided himself and Gyp with
wholesome food and fuel, and
then he saved up for clothing,
which he needed badly.

The amounts he got each day
varied quite a bit; some-
times he would get over a dol-
lar and at other times no more
than twenty cents. But he
never became discouraged, no
matter how dark things looked.

But a friend was near at
hand, who was to provide for
all his wants, although he did
not know his fortune was so
near.

It was a very cold day, and
the wind whistled and roared
enough to make one
shiver to hear it, without being in it.

But Joe had to go out, as his larder
was empty and his coal-bin nearly so.
He went to a quiet and sheltered part
of the town. He came here partly be-
cause it was sheltered, but mostly be-
cause it was a wealthy part, and he
might get several larger coins.

He had just come to a standstill when
he heard footsteps coming towards him.
Oh, how he wished it was someone who
would help him! Presently he heard a

childish voice say, "Poor doggie, how
cold you and your master look." But,
best of all, the sounds that reached his
ears was that of a coin falling into the
basket. His heart swelled with joy,
and his face beamed.

"Come doggie, with your master, to
my home, and I will see you get some
food," she said, starting off toward her
beautiful home. If Joe had not been
blind he would have seen a finely-dressed
little girl, of about eight, followed by a
well-fed little dog, quite a comparison
to Joe's, who was yet quite thin, al-
though he was fed as well as possible
by his master.

Ere long they came to a large brick
house, surrounded by beautiful lawns.
She led them into the cosy kitchen,
where a fire sent out its warmth like
loving arms to the two cold inmates.
Gyp was given a fine dish of milk and a
large bone, while a splendid meal was
prepared for Joe. When he was through
he heard a kind voice say, "Now for
the doggie's basket." But he interposed
by, "Oh, but the little girl put some
in. I do not know how much."

On investigation they found it to be a
silver dollar, which was given her "to
spend as you please."

But while Joe was warming and eat-
ing, the little girl ran off for her father,
who was an eminent oculist. On hear-
ing Joe's case he summoned him to his
office, and after examining his eyes, he
told him he could be cured by but a
small operation, and before long Joe was
again able to see.

Joe's gratitude was unbounded, but
gratitude was all the doctor desired
from him.

The doctor then told him that he was
badly in need of a gardener, and Joe
would just suit him; so if he accepted
the offer he could start work at once.

Of course Joe gladly accepted, and he
and Gyp, whom he would not leave be-
hind, had a home, and lived in plenty
as long as they lived.

EVA W. KING (age 13).

Hickson, Ont.

Hallowe'en.

AN ACROSTIC.

By Helen M. Richardson.

How the fairies dance to-night,
At their midnight ball!
Look, and you shall see them pass!
List their feet upon the grass!
Only watch them sway and swing,
When with light and airy wing,
Ev'ry little sprite comes flying;
Ev'ry brownie goes to jumpin';
Not an apple or a pumpkin,
Stays in place, on vine or tree!
Only watch, and you shall see
Nuts skip round—'Tis Hallowe'en!
Ghosts and goblins now are seen!

Better Grass.

Doubtless other ministers than the one
named in this incident may have had oc-
casion to remonstrate before now with
derelict parishioners. It may be, too,
that there has been occasion for the posi-
tion taken. In this case the parson was
talking with a member who was a shep-
herd.

"Well, John, I have missed your face
in the church."

"I dinna doot that."

"And have you not been to church all
this time?" was the parson's next ques-
tion.

"O't aye have I; I've been many
times in the kirk owe' the hill."

"Well," said the parson, "I'm a shep-
herd myself, and do not like to see my
sheep wandering into other folds and
among other pasturage."

"Well," said John, "that's a differ-
ence, ye ken; I never mind where they
gang if they get better grass."

Mistress (to new housemaid fresh from
the country)—Now, see, Mary, this is the
way to light the gas. You turn this
little tap, so, and then apply the match,
so. You understand?

New Housemaid—Yes, ma'am; quite
ma'am.

Mistress (next morning)—Why, what a
horrible smell of gas! Where can it
come from? We shall all be suffocated!

New Housemaid (with much pride)—
Please, ma'am, what shall I do next?
I've made all the beds, and dusted the
rooms, and turned on all the gas's
ready for the night.

Something About Hallowe'en.

All-hallows Eve, or Hallowe'en, still survives amongst us, although in this prosaic generation it is divested of well-nigh all the poetry and mystery which surrounded it in the past. The boys of the present day who unhitch people's gates, hide their tools, make weird noises to startle the sleepers in their beds, or who play similar tricks on the 31st October, have, probably, not the slightest notion that they are representing the antics and pranks of the gnomes and fairies, the hobgoblins, little and big, kind and unkind, in whom our ancestors religiously believed. A more enlightened age finds a reason for everything, and at this stage of the world's history the boy who ties an invisible string across the road to upset the pedestrian, who loosens a wheel in the carrier's cart, or perpetrates any similar and silly Hallowe'en joke, to the detriment of others, is pretty sure to find the policeman's hand upon his shoulder, with the certainty that he will have "to pay for his whistle."

IN THE PAST.

The All-hallows Eve of the past was considered the especial season for the walking abroad of spirits, both of the visible and invisible world, when certain daring mortals could call them into their presence and make them do their bidding, to the injury of a foe or to the helping of a friend. It was believed that the incorporeal could separate itself from the corporeal element in certain human beings, that those gifted with second-sight had their powers amazingly developed, so that a Hallowe'en prophecy had a deeper and often a more terrible meaning than one uttered by the same lips at any other time. Needless to say that the results of this belief, and the uses made of it by recklessness or malevolence, were often most disastrous, causing the loss of life and reason to the credulous victim.

Sir Walter Scott in his novels, and more especially in "The Monastery," makes use of this universal sentiment as an element of weirdness wherewith to add interest to his plot. The White Lady of Avenel appears and disappears throughout the story. She first introduces herself as a benefactress, in a time of special need, to the living Lady of Avenel, who, with her fatherless child and the peasant friends who are trying to guide them into safety, are in dire peril of sinking into a bottomless bog which lies between them and the haven they seek.

It is the child's birth night, Hallowe'en, and, therefore, to her is it granted to see visions, for upon babies born on that uncanny night this special gift of double-sight is supposed to be bestowed.

"This is thy birthday, my sweet Mary," said the mother, as a sting of bitter recollection crossed her mind. "Oh, who could have believed that the head which a few years ago was cradled amongst so many rejoicing friends, may perhaps this night seek a cover in vain."

Mary is seated, gypsy fashion, between two bundles upon the pony Shagram's back. Tibb leading the bridle, and old Martin walking cautiously before. . . . The animal snorts, lays his ears back, stretches his two feet forward and obstinately declines to budge, all the time he trembles with terror, his nostrils are distended, and his eyes stare, as if, like Balaam's ass, he saw "a something" bidding him pause. In this dilemma the child exclaims, "Bonnie leddy signs to us to come yon gate."

"All-hallows Eve!" says Tibb, in a low whisper to Martin.

"For the mercy of Our Lady, not a word of that now," says Martin in reply; tell your beads woman, if you cannot be silent."

Of course the White Lady is a beneficent fairy to the rescue, and the forlorn party pass the quagmire in safety.

The next scene which marks the gift to the Hallowe'en-born child of an inner sight not granted to others, is thus introduced: Three years have passed, and they are grouped around the turf fire at the Tower of Glendearg. Martin has locked the outer gate; Tibb watches the scalding of the whey, and Dame Elspeth, who had long ago gladly given them sanctuary, is pulling the thread from her distaff; the children, Mary, and the two sons of the Dame, are scampering to and fro in frolic. Meanwhile,

Alice of Avenel, the sad mother of the disinherited child, reads detached passages from a thick clasped volume, which she has preserved with the greatest care.

All at once the two boys come, open-mouthed into the hall, to tell that "there was an armed man in the spence." "It must be Christie of Clint-hill" is the cry. "Where, oh where is my child?" shrieks the Lady Alice. They hasten to the spence, but find no one there but the child Mary, calm, collected and unhurt. Dame Elspeth turns upon her boys, "And what made you, ye misleard loons, come yon gate into the ha', roaring like bullsegs, to frighten the leddy? Could ye find nae nicht for daffin but Hallowe'en, and nae time but when the leddy was reading to us about the holy saints?"

Then the little maid speaks out: "It was not Christie; it was a gentleman with a bright breastplate, like what I hae seen lang syne at Avenel." Pressed to particularize, she adds that he was "black-haired, black-eyed, with a peaked black beard, and he had a beautiful hawk with silver bells, etc." "Ask her no questions, for the love of God; but look to my leddy." Tibby crosses herself repeatedly, and whispers into Elspeth's ear: "Saint Mary preserve us! the lassie has seen her father."

So this was no "Hallowe'en Cantrip," as Elspeth had at first surmised; but a veritable vision, vouchsafed to the child born nine years ago on the Eve of All-Hallows.

DAME ELSPETH'S STORY.

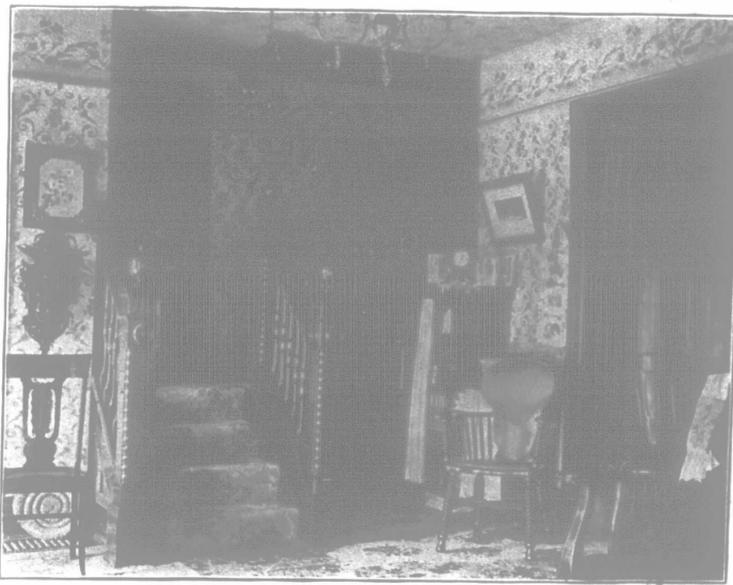
A little later on Tibb edges her stool nearer to the huge elbow chair of Dame

may not survive as love or matrimonial tests amongst the fun-loving young people of to-day.

The maiden wets a shirt-sleeve, hangs it up to dry and watches till midnight, until the apparition of her future partner comes in to turn it at the fire. With reference to this, Burns relates one maiden's experience: "The last Hallowe'en I was waukin my drukit sark sleeve, as ye ken; his likeness cam' up the house staukin', and the very gray breeks o' Tam Glen."

The following old custom is perhaps a little hard upon the widows. Let those of us who are members of that grey confraternity not take it too much to heart. It is the test of the three dishes, or "suggies." Two are filled, one with clean, the other with dirty water; and one is empty. The three are ranged upon the hearth, and the enquirers in succession are led up to them blindfolded. If the fingers are dipped into the vessel of clean water the man may hope to marry a maiden; if into the empty vessel, he is to be a bachelor; but if into that containing the dirty water, his fate is to marry a widow.—Verbum Sap. Again, let Bobby Burns have the last word. This time about the test of the nuts:

"The auld guidwife's well-hoordit nuts
Are round and round divided,
And mony lads an' lasses' fates
Are there that night decided:
Some kindle, conthie, side by side,
And burn thegither trimly;
Some start awa wi' saucy pride,
And jump out owre the chimblie,
Fu high that nicht.



Interior View.

Photo by John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont. Highly commended in car era competition

Elspeth, that she might the better hear the latter's experience of a less grim Hallowe'en night when that woman was just "a hempie of nineteen or twenty." She begins: "Aweel, Tibb, a lass like me, no sae tocherless, wasna like to lack woovers, for I wasna sae ill-favored that the tykes wad bark after me. I had mair joes than ane, but I favored nane of them, and sae at Hallowe'en, wha but I to the barn to winnow my three weights o' naething (the action of tossing imaginary corn to the wind). Oh, but I had aye a bauld spirit. I had not winnowed the last weight clean out, and the moon was shining upon the floor, when in walked the presence of my dear Simon Glendinning, that is now happy. He held up a feathered arrow, whilst I just swarfed away wi' fright; but mark the end of it, Tibb: We were married, and the gray-goose wing was the death o' him after a'."

That the little plot had been concocted between Father Nicolas, the Cellarer and the worthy Simon himself, seems to have been wholly misbelieved by Mistress Elspeth, for said she, quaintly, "Simon, gude man, he liked not that it should be said that he had been seen out o' the body."

I have too nearly used up my allotted space to admit of more than very brief mention of one or two amongst many of the Hallowe'en customs which may or

"Jean slips in twa wi' tentie e'e:
Wha 'twas, she wadna tell;
But 'this is Jock, and this is me,'
She says in to herself:
He bleezed owre her, and she owre him,
As they wad nae mair part;
Till, fuff, he started up the lum,
And Jean had e'en a sair heart,
To see't that nicht."
H. A. B.

We Forget.

So many tender words and true,
We meant to say, dear love, to you;
So many things we meant to do,
But we forgot.

The busy days were full of care;
The long night fell all unaware;
You passed beyond love's pleading prayer
While we forgot.

Now evermore through heart and brain
There breathes an undertone of pain,
Though what has been should be again
We would forget.

We feel, we know, that there must be
Beyond the veil of mystery,
Some place where love can clearly see
And not forget.

—Ada Foster Murray, in Harper's Magazine.

Fashion Notes.

At last the fashions for fall and winter have come forth, with some definition of form from the mists of obscurity, and one can tell with something like certainty just what is "to be worn." Kaleidoscopic indeed is the color range for the winter of 1904-5. Never was rainbow like unto it! Never were autumn woods that could produce anything like the "startlingness" of tint and combination that fills the stores and perambulates the streets on the backs of fair dames and demoiselles this dull autumn weather! Glaring patches of red, striking combinations of blue and green, streaks and splashes of tangerine (burnt orange) are in evidence everywhere, pretty enough, too, when used with discretion, but enough to make one's teeth grit when abused as things that come in fashion always are sooner or later. However, many of the quieter colors are strongly to the fore, and will, without doubt, reign to the ultimate exclusion of such bizarre departures. Of these brown is pre-eminently the favorite. One sees it everywhere, brown suits topped off with brown hats, upon which glow pompons of tangerine; very cozy and warm-looking it is too, for the cold weather, and quite worthy of the favor bestowed upon it. The only danger is that people may tire of seeing so much of it. Next to brown, possibly, rich dark olive green holds the popular fancy, with two or three shades of copper color, and a pretty new shade called "onion skin," fighting bravely for the supremacy. A dull, rich maroon will be liked by some brunettes, and a warm, woolly gray by those who can wear it. Have you ever noticed how warm-looking some colors are beside others? If not, pay some attention to this subject when making your next purchase, and, on your life, do not fix your choice upon the exact shade that will make you look like diluted indigo on a cold day. Certain hard blues and grays always have this effect when worn by those who have the most blooming complexions. Browns, tans, olive tints, and reds, on the contrary, are always warm in tone. Bright red, however, should be labelled, "To be handled with care." Pretty as it is in touches at the throat, or in the bonnet, its use for dresses and coats may well be left for the children, whom it suits so finely; even bright red hats being well left to the younger of the grown-ups, whose fresh faces may warrant such a liberty with this undoubtedly picturesque color.

MATERIALS.

Their name is legion, hence how shall one tell of them? Mottled tweeds, zibelines, etamines, basket-cloths, Venetian weaves, and "cords" of various kinds, are all displayed in bewildering variety on the store counters, and dull plaids in heavy cloths are also putting in an appearance. Broadcloths, too, are shown everywhere, satiny in finish, and the delight of the woman whose taste is unquestioned and whose purse-strings are not tightened, for broadcloth, to be "its ain sel," must never be of inferior quality. Cashmere, also, bids fair to come back with a rush into popular favor, and the silk and woollen poplins, which lend themselves so well to the full "effects" just now loved and gathered about the submissive waistbands of the feminine world. Pretty French flannels will be much used for shirt-waists, and are at once warm and attractive in appearance. In silk, tafeta holds its own, while a new weave, called "shadow silk," the "ombre" of the fashion books, has its devotees. This shadow silk somewhat resembles the old "shot" weaves, but is finer in quality, and not so conspicuous. It appears chiefly in brown and orange, green and blue, and blue and silver.

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS.

Shirt-waist suits are still made rather simple in outline, with pleated waists, upon which a shaped yoke or a tiny vest effect may appear, and pleated skirts. Just two particulars must be noted in making a fashionable shirt-waist suit: No pouch either in front of the blouse or at the cuffs must be permitted, and a tight effect about the hips must be obtained by stitching the pleats of the skirt down to the knees, or by putting about the top of the skirt a

shaped yoke, which is sometimes continued down the front of the skirt in a narrow panel. The skirts are invariably made short enough to escape the ground, so that frantic attempts to hold on to hat, muff and skirt will not be one of the ludicrous sights of this winter's stormy weather.

THE SEPARATE COAT.

Coats shown this season are somewhat shorter than those in favor last winter, with the exception, of course, of the comfortable "tourist" designs which will be much liked by those who have much driving about to do. The shorter ones are very little over half length, and the greater number of them fit very snugly at the back, being loose or semi-fitting in front. The chief variation is in the sleeves, which are fuller at the top, the pouch at the cuff now being done away with. Shoulder caps of all sizes, from the little shelf-like projection at the top of the sleeve to the drooping cape-like affair which reaches the elbow, are much in favor.

Domestic Economy.

THE WAY TO POUR TEA.

There is more to be learned about pouring tea and coffee than most people are willing to believe. If these decoctions are made at the table, which is by far the best way, they require experience, judgment, and exactness; if they are brought on the table ready-made, it still requires judgment so to apportion them that they shall prove sufficient in quality for the family, and that the elder members shall have the stronger cups. Often persons pour tea, who, not being at all aware that the first cup is the weakest, and that the tea grows stronger as you proceed, bestow the poorest cup upon the greatest stranger, and give the strongest to a very young member of the family, who would be better without any. Where several cups of equal strength are wanted you should pour a little into each, and then go back, inverting the order as you fill them, and so the strength will be apportioned properly.

HOW TO MAKE TEA.

The intelligent use of tea is in knowing that it possesses two leading chemical principles, namely, theine and tannin. The former contains the principal merits, and the latter the principal imperfections of tea. Theine is a gentle tonic which makes tea a harmless stimulant. Tannin forms an acid, which, if taken habitually to excess by persons in delicate health, is apt to affect the nerves or the digestion. The whole secret, therefore, of obtaining the beneficial properties of tea without any injurious effects is to secure theine without tannin, and this can be accomplished by never permitting the tea leaves to boil at all, nor even to draw in the usual way for over seven minutes, after which time tannin develops in the decoction. Tea as a beverage is astringent and stimulant, having a decided effect upon the nervous system. Green tea, especially, frequently produces unpleasant nervous and dyspeptic symptoms or unnatural wakefulness.

There are four exact rules to be followed in preparing tea, and the neglect of any one of them will render the article valueless. Nearly every housewife neglects at least one. In the first place the water is freshly drawn and is boiling furiously when poured on the leaves. Nine cooks out of ten never empty the kettle of water which boiled for breakfast when preparing the tea at five o'clock; and, if they should avoid this fatality, they seldom, in their haste, wait for the water to boil thoroughly before pouring it on the tea. It is sufficient for them that the slightest curl of steam emanates when the water is promptly used, with the result that the choicest tea in the world tastes like cat-nip. If both these pitfalls are avoided, then the tea is permitted to draw hardly two minutes when the maid, with a mad rush, pours it off into the cups, and again the superb aroma of the rose is invisible and a wild, weedy solution offends the palate. If again this mistake is escaped, then the herb is allowed to soak from fifteen to thirty minutes while the family converse, and, when served, the bouquet has come and gone, and nothing but a bitter tannin has developed, which, when taken into the human economy, plays upon the nerves insidiously. Our people hardly ever know

what tea really is. It can readily be imagined, therefore, what kind of a vile concoction awaits the traveller at the railway station or at his favorite hotel when, arriving fatigued and longing for a refreshing cup, he is presented with a bitter, sickening infusion which has been simmering on the leaves in a large urn over an alcohol lamp for several hours. It is no wonder, then, that we prefer to give up tea as a hopeless failure. Fine and imprisonment would be very gentle remedies for such incompetency. Therefore, tea should never be served otherwise than in small pots. It is most beneficial as a tonic when taken at five o'clock in the afternoon without much food, and if our brain-fagged lawyers and merchants did but know it, they could reawaken their jaded energies daily in their offices by the use of this innocent stimulant as many of our English cousins do.

To have tea in perfection it is only necessary to follow the four following rules:

1. Let the water be fresh from the faucet.
2. Let the water boil furiously five minutes before using.
3. Let the water remain on the leaves not less than seven nor over ten minutes, and then be poured off into another heated vessel.
4. Use one full teaspoonful of tea for every cup of water, and if too strong, reduce the quantity.

Adherence to these simple rules procures the best and most harmless tonic, the most exquisite flavor and the most inexpensive beverage known to civilization.—(J. A. Felan, President of the National Tea Association.)

Our late Camera Competition.

The following letter recently received will doubtless be read with interest by many of our friends. The picture referred to appeared in our issue of Oct. 13th, and has been the subject of much favorable comment.

The Editor, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—I am very much gratified to find that my picture, "A Game of Skill," won first prize. It may interest some of your readers to learn that since sending you the picture, one of the parties to the game, the one to the left (whose confident air you note and whose success you evidently anticipate), Mr. R. W. Knight, ex-mayor and for many years prominent in public life in Woodstock, has passed away, having died on the fourth inst., in the seventy-second year of his age. Mr. Knight was for many years a successful farmer in the counties of York and Oxford before moving to town.

The other gentleman, whose profound study and apparent dilemma seems to enlist your sympathy, is Rev. Mr. Athoe, a retired clergyman, a near neighbor and friend of Mr. Knight.

Thanking you for the reward, I remain, Yours truly, A. R. KNIGHT.

A Great Speech.

A lawyer, whose eloquence was of the spread-eagle sort, was addressing the jury at great length, and his legal opponent, growing weary, went outside to rest.

"Mr. B— is making a great speech," said a bystander to the bored counsel.

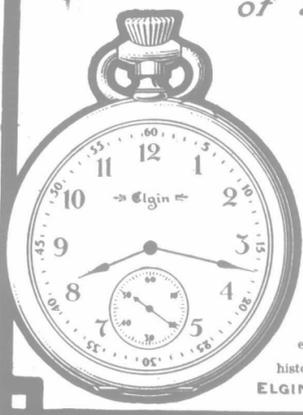
"Oh, yes, Mr. B— always makes a great speech. If you or I had occasion to announce that two and two make four, we'd be foolish enough to blurt it out. Not so Mr. B—. He would say:

"If, by that particular arithmetical rule known as addition, we desired to arrive at the sum of two integers added to two integers, we should find—and I assert this boldly, sir, and without the fear of successful contradiction—we, I repeat, should find by the particular arithmetical formula before mentioned—and, sir, I hold myself perfectly responsible for the assertion I am about to make—that the sum of two given integers added to the other two integers would be four."

If you are not going to be happy until all the vexing questions are settled, just think what a long time you will be in the dumps.

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

"Time, the most independent of all things" is best made to serve man by the **ELGIN WATCH** the most dependable of all timekeepers.



Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timekeepers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to **ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.**

BARGAINS IN MUSIC

Read the Following Big Offer.

| | Publishers' price. | Our price. |
|---|--------------------|------------|
| Blue Bell, this season's success | 50c | 25c |
| A Dream of Paradise, sacred song (3 keys) | 60c | 25c |
| Kamona, a beautiful Indian Intermezzo | 25c | 20c |
| I'm Wearing my Heart Away for You (song) | 25c | 10c |
| Calvary, sacred song (3 keys) | 60c | 25c |
| Celestine, a new waltz | 25c | 20c |
| Tessie, the song success of "The Silver Slipper" | 50c | 25c |
| When the Frost Has Turned the Maple Leaves to Gold; a new and beautiful song... | 25c | 10c |

\$3.20 \$1.60

SPECIAL OFFER

For This Month Only

On receipt of Postal Note or Express Order for **ONE DOLLAR** we will mail the above bargain list of music to any address, postage paid, or will mail any selection on receipt of price mentioned.

We can mail you any Sheet Music published, at low price. Write us.

Dominion Music & Phonograph Co.,
2100 St. Catherine St.,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Cut this out. om

GOSSIP.

Complete success alienates man from his fellows, but suffering makes kinsmen of us all.

Don't pursue culture—you'll scare her to death.

There is a difference between joyous work and joyless toil. It is love that lightens labor.

Happiness is a matter of habit, and you better gather it fresh every day or you'll never get it at all.

Be very careful how you go into the Best Society. I know a man who ventured in, once, and sank over his ears. We got him out, but he was never any good afterwards.—Elbert Hubbard.

Somebody has gone wrong. Shall we draw our skirts about us in holy horror and save our sympathy and help for those who do not need either?

In the Hereford class at the Kansas City Royal Show last week, in aged bulls, Funkhouser's Onward 4th was first; Harris' Fulfiller second. In two-year-old bulls Harris' Keep On 26th was first; Curtice's Prince Rupert 8th second. Senior yearlings, Funkhouser's Onward 18th first; Harris' Benjamin Wilton 10th second. Junior yearlings, Gudgill & Simpson's Beau President first, Funkhouser's Onward 23rd second.

Bishop Potter says that when he first visited Europe it was a most difficult matter for him to become accustomed to hearing himself addressed as "My Lord," which title, he avers, was given him right and left, wherever he went.

"I was in danger of becoming spoiled," the Bishop observes, "by this obsequiousness in the Old World; but a little incident that occurred when I was descending the gangplank of the steamer that brought me back to New York mercifully delivered me. An old friend, hurriedly running on to the steamship, met me. Pausing for a moment, he hastily grasped my hand, wringing it in the heartiest fashion.

"Why, hello, Bish!" exclaimed he, "so you're back, too, are you?"

An important auction sale of 100 registered Shropshire sheep, imported and home-bred, property of Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., near the city of Brantford, is advertised to take place at their farm there, on November 16th. This firm has been very successful in the last few years in winning prizes with selections from their flock at the Toronto Exhibition and the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, and have spared no expense in importing the best. Their Shropshires are up-to-date in type and quality, and this sale affords a fine opportunity to secure foundation stock or new blood to strengthen existing flocks. The sale includes the implements and chattels of the farm, and is announced to commence at 9.30 a. m. Parties interested should not fail to apply for the catalogue, and plan to attend the sale.

Dundas Axes ..



have always had a high reputation, but are now better than ever. Ask for them or send to us for booklet.

THE DUNDAS AXE WORKS,
Dundas, Ont.

Queenston Cement

The best and cheapest

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

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

ISAAC USHER
Queenston, Ontario.

Unreserved Dispersion Sale

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

By auction at Summit Hill Farm, 2 1/2 miles from Teeswater.

ON NOVEMBER 16th, 1904
Sale to commence at ten 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.

PETER ARKELL, Proprietor.

GOSSIP.

THE CARGILL AND PETTIT SALE AGAIN.

In again directing the attention of "Farmer's Advocate" readers to the important sale of thirty young bulls and twenty-seven females from these two noted Shorthorn herds, to take place at Hamilton, Ont., on November 10th, the thought returns to one and will not down, as one looks through the catalogue and studies the breeding of these young bulls, what a power they are likely to prove in the herds in which they are used in fashioning their progeny after the similitude of the type and quality of the cattle that are winning in the show-ring in Great Britain and America, that are being eagerly sought after and taken at the highest prices by our enterprising rivals of Argentina, as evidenced at the recent Scottish sales reported in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," to most quickly place them in a position to compete with us in the British market, the cattle that catch the eye of the buyers for that market and command highest prices. There was a time, and not very many years ago, when the little Cruickshank bulls imported by Mr. Jas. I. Davidson and others were despised by many of the breeders of those days, because of their lack of size; but few will now deny that the bulls of that class of breeding and conformation have revolutionized the breed and made it more popular the world over, and the breeder who has not a bull of this blood, at the head of his herd now is liable to be regarded as a back-number. It is true that all these are not show bulls, and we all know that there are only a few show bulls in any breed; but sires of this breeding are getting the prizewinners, and not a few of these are coming from the herds of small breeders or from herds that were of little repute before they commenced to use Scotch-bred bulls.

Let us look at the pedigrees of a few more of the young bulls in this sale. There is No. 17, Royal Coronet, a red eleven-months-old calf, from Imp. Lustre 43rd, of the Duke of Richmond's grand Lustre tribe, and having for sire the Wilks-bred Bapton Coronet (imp.), of the Cruickshank Princess Royal family, and sired by the noted Silver Plate, so successfully used in Mr. Duthie's herd. This is a show bull of the right stamp, low and thick, compact and well-fleshed, with a real good head and full of quality. Lord Clare, another red one, eleven months old, is one of the Marr Clara family, and by the Marr-Missie bull, Lord Mistletoe, with the Duthie-bred Golden Ray and the Cruickshank Lord Lavender and Willam of Orange back of that. Morning Pride, still another red calf, will be a year old two days after the sale, is of the Marr Roan Lady tribe, and by Scotland's Pride (imp.), of the Cruickshank Clipper clan, and of the same family as the Highland champion, Pride of Morning, is a calf of fine presence and promise. Claret King, once more a red, is a Kinellar Claret, and will be a year old the day after the sale. He is a son of Scottish Pride (imp.), of the Marr Roan Lady sort, and his dam by Imp. Pure Gold, a richly-bred Brawith Bud, his breeding all through being the best. A nice, straight, compact, good-handling roan calf is Royal Favorite, coming a year old in January, sired by Imp. Prime Favorite, of the Marr Princess Royal line, and his dam Imp. Rosetta 14th, of the Uppermill Roan Lady tribe. Roan Favorite, a roan, February, 1904, calf of fine promise, is of the same family and by the same sire as the last. Golden Emperor, a roan, February calf, one of the best of the bunch, is a son of Imp. Golden Drop Victor, probably the best bull in Canada; a Kinellar



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 count 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.

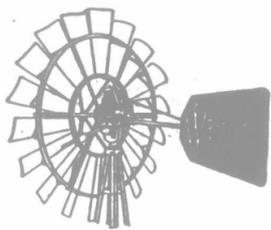
TREAD POWER WANTED.—Second-hand. For two or three horses. State price and how long in use. Apply to Alex. McDonald, Uptergrove, Ont. Ladies' \$1.50 suits and up to \$12; also waists and skirts. Send for full styles and sample cloths. Southcott Suit Co., London, Canada.

FARM FOR SALE—200 acres, lot 19, second con., Whitechurch, one mile east of Aurora, will be sold on 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.

Keep in the Front.

To do it you must have the best, and the BEST WINDMILLS are the

WOODSTOCK STEEL MILLS



when fitted with GRAPHITE bearings. They run without oil; no more CLIMBING TOWERS TO OIL BEARINGS.

Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, and Saw Benches

Woodstock Wind-Motor Co., Limited,
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

MAITLAND BANK STOCK FARM

High-bred Scotch Shorthorns

Present offerings 6 young bulls from imp. sire, one of them from imp. dam. Also a few good Leicester Rams. I am anxious to sell to make room for the younger ones.

DAVID MILNE, - Ethel Sta. & P. O.

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.

COTSWOLDS HILL STOCK FARM

Offers for sale, Nov. 15, 200 head of Cotswold Sheep, imported and home bred.

E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont., G. T. R.

SPRINGBROOK SHORTHORNS

Present offerings 2 young bulls from imp. sire and dam, 2 young bulls from imp. sire. For price and particulars write to Amos Smith, Trowbridge, Listowel, Sta. & Tel.

Wm. Grainger & Son
Hawthorne Herd of Deep-milking Shorthorns.

Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Present offerings 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. Lonsdale Sta. & P. O.

A. D. McGugan, of Rodney, Ont., calls attention in his advertisement to the superior class of Lincoln rams he is offering. Stock of this kind is not easily obtained, and offers of this kind should be carefully noted.

Golden Drop on his dam's side, and by the richly-bred bull, Nonpareil Victor.

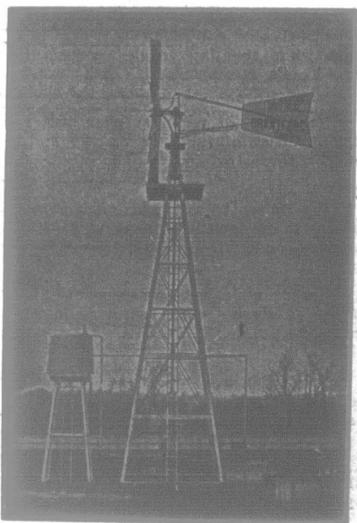
Among the females, which are all young and choice, and most of them in calf to imported bulls, are representatives of the following families: Jilt, Bruce Mayflower, Rosebud, Kilblean Beauty, Clara, Princess Royal, Missie, Marr Beauty, Sittyton Victoria, Lovely and Butterfly, Mina and Collynie Emmeline, reference to which may be made in our next issue. In the meantime, those who have not received the catalogue should lose no time in applying for it and studying its contents, which they will find to be good stuff.

On Springbrook Stock Farm, situated about five miles from Listowel, Ont., on the G. T. R., one of the most fertile parts of Huron Co., Mr. Amos Smith, the proprietor, has established a small herd of good-quality Shorthorns, headed by Golden Conqueror Imp. 36040, a Duthie-bred bull, by Bapton Conqueror (73981). He belongs to the Sittyton Cicely family, and is giving excellent results in crossing upon Mr. Smith's females, which consist of, among others, Clara 5th (imp.) 37932, from a good old Scotch tribe; Amine 6th (imp.) 48351, Betty Camilla, a Countess; Welcome Bell, by Scottish Beau (imp.) 36099, and Welcome Honor (imp.) 31172, together with some younger ones of excellent type, sired by Golden Conqueror and other noted imported bulls, among them being Lord Mountstephen, who is the sire of a very nice young bull in the herd at present, and which, if not picked up by someone, should mate well with Golden Conqueror's heifers. Mr. Smith's advertisement appears in this issue, and his herd is well worthy of consideration by those looking for good Shorthorns.

See the advertisement on another page of the auction sale, on Nov. 15th, by Messrs. J. & E. Park, Burgessville, Ont., of Cotswold sheep, comprising 100 breeding ewes, 50 ram lambs and 50 ewe lambs, and a few yearling and two-shear rams. This flock is claimed to be one of the oldest in Canada. The best imported stock rams have always been used, and several importations of Cotswold ewes have been made. The flock has taken a leading place at all the large fairs in Canada in recent years, winning at Toronto this year all the first premiums, except one, for single animals, by ages, and the championship for best ram and best ewe. Also won all prizes at Winnipeg and Brandon, and a large amount at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Messrs. Park having sold eleven head of the Toronto prizewinners to Lewis Bros., who won on them most of the champion and grand champion prizes offered at the World's Fair. These included the first-prize ewe at Toronto and the first-prize yearling ram at Toronto. Both ewe and ram won the grand champion over all. The ram lambs and ewe lambs also figured in first places. The flock was awarded champion flock of Cotswolds. Mr. E. F. Park also won most of the prizes in the American-bred classes, and won high places in every class.

NEXT THE INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

The fall fairs are over for another year, and the winter events will soon be on the stage. First of these is the International Live-stock Show, at Chicago, of horses, beef breeds of cattle, mutton breeds of sheep, and fat stock, including cattle, sheep and hogs, commencing Nov. 26th and continuing to Dec. 3rd. This is the annual round-up show, where the winners at State and Provincial fairs meet in a court of final decision at the hands of expert judges. It is the show of all others that is educational to breeders, feeders and farmers generally, where the finished work of the breeder and feeder is seen at its best in individual animals, in groups and carloads. No one who has not seen it should fail to take it in this year, as it will be bigger and better than ever before. The World's Fair winners will be there, and thousands besides. Reduced railway fares, practically a single fare for the round trip, has been arranged for with the railways, and enquiry should be made of your ticket agent to learn whether he has received instructions to that effect. If not, write at once to the manager of the show, Mr. W. E. Skinner, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, calling his attention to the fact, and he will see that the instructions are forwarded. See the advertisement of stock sales to take place at the show.



CITY OF "IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL

Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & NUIR CO., Limited,
Brantford, Canada.

About two-thirds of the children hear "don't do this, don't do that," and are repressed too much, and nearly the other third doesn't get half enough "squelching."

A parson had had a call from a little country parish to a large and wealthy one in a big city. He asked time for prayer and consideration. He did not feel sure of his light. A month passed. Some one met his youngest son. "How is it, Josiah; is your father going to B—?"

"Well," answered the youngster judiciously, "paw is still prayin' for light, but most of the things is packed."

The auction sale on October 20th of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. Robt. Moorehouse, Cairo, Ont., was well attended, and prices were fairly satisfactory, ten of the females selling for \$100 up to \$140, the highest price, paid by Henry Stead, of Thamesville, for the two-year-old heifer Lora Belle, by Imp. Palermo, and a dozen head, averaging \$105 each. The five-year-old imported bull, Palermo, sold for \$180 to John Hand, Tancred, and five young bulls of his get brought from \$82 to \$105 each, or an average of \$92 each.

The reports of the recent auction sales of Shorthorns in Scotland, given in our Scottish letter in this issue, show very clearly which way the wind is blowing, and serve to accentuate the conviction that has forced itself upon the friends of that breed the world over, that the type of cattle evolved in the north country is the type that improves every other class it comes in contact with, English breeders being among the most persistent bidders for animals having the breeding that has shown its potency in producing winners in the show-ring of Great Britain and America, both in breeding classes and those for butchers' stock. Canada has been fortunate in securing so large a share of this blood in the last few years, before prices went up to so high a pitch in the Old Land as they have reached. A prominent Canadian breeder writes from Scotland: "They are higher to-day than ever."

TRADE TOPICS.

CREAM SEPARATORS.—The Durham Manufacturing Co. call attention to their cream separators in this issue. The separator is becoming almost indispensable upon the farm, and the Durham people are supplying one of the best on the market.

KINGSTON DAIRY SCHOOL.—The announcement of the Kinston Dairy School for the season of 1904-05 is made in another column. This is an institution that is giving education of a more practical nature, and its work in the past is largely responsible for the high class of cheese made in Eastern Ontario.

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

GOSSIP.

The private car may carry a heavy heart while the day coach carries a light one.—Ram's Horn.

"Steadiness of national character goes with firmness of foothold on the soil."—David Starr Jordan.

If the power to do hard work is not a talent, it is the best possible substitute for it.—James A. Garfield.

He needs no other rosary whose thread of life is strung with beads of love and thought.—From the Persian.

People who are trying to succeed are so much more agreeable than those who have succeeded.

The trouble with the silver lining to all dark clouds is that it is always on the opposite side of the cloud from us.

I like the laughter that opens the lips and the heart—that shows at the same time pearls and the soul.—Victor Hugo.

Blessed is the man who has the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but above all is the power of going out of one's self and seeing and appreciating whatever is noble and lovable in another man.—Thomas Hughes.

First Scot—What kin' o' man is McPherson?

Second Scot—A gey queer kin' o' a man. I went to his hoose and he askit me to tak' some whusky. When he began to pour it out I said, "Stop! Stop!" and he stoppit! That's the kin' o' man he is.

A man who was in the habit of staying out late, was accosted by his wife from the head of the stairs on his return one night with the question, "What time is it, John?" "Exactly twelve," was the answer. Just at that moment the cuckoo clock in a niche in the wall announced the hour of three, and, in telling the story, said John, "Didn't I have to stand there like a darned fool and call cuckoo nine times to save myself from being caught in a lie."

Joseph Chamberlain's list of jokes includes this one on himself:

On one occasion he was invited to Liverpool to make a speech. It was to be a great celebration. The Mayor, who was to preside at the meeting, had arranged a fine dinner for the guest of honor. A distinguished assembly surrounded the table, and at the right of the host sat Mr. Chamberlain. For a couple of hours the company chatted over their food, and finally the coffee was served. It was at this juncture that the Mayor leaned over and whispered to Mr. Chamberlain:

"Your Excellency, shall we let the crowd enjoy itself a while longer, or had we better have your speech?"

The announcement of J. Crouch & Sons, of Lafayette, Indiana, now appears in our advertising columns, and their stock of horses, at the Queen's Hotel stables, London, is open for inspection. In the lot of stallions are: One aged Percheron; one four-year-old, winner of second prize in his class at the Illinois State Fair this year; two three-year-olds, one a State fair winner this year; a two-year-old Belgian, with plenty of weight; two German Coachers that show good quality, lots of bone, and are big enough to satisfy the most exacting demands. Mr. Crouch, when here at the Western Fair, noted that the Canadian buyers are decidedly particular about the character of their stallions, so sent forward to his London stables some of the best he had of his recent importations. In the draft horse lies one of the farmer's most valuable assets, and if we would maintain the present high standard to which we have attained in horse breeding, we must use the very best sires within reach, and in selecting such a stallion the closest attention must be paid to soundness and cleanness of bone, good feet, long pasterns, and a proper proportion of parts, not neglecting action, constitution and the hereditary tendencies of the blood.

Thousands of Families

always keep a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS in the house, so that, on the first sign of anything wrong, a timely dose may be administered, and further trouble and suffering averted. BEECHAM'S PILLS are indispensable as a family medicine. In fact they are universally regarded as the "Little Doctor" in the home. And then again

BEECHAM'S PILLS

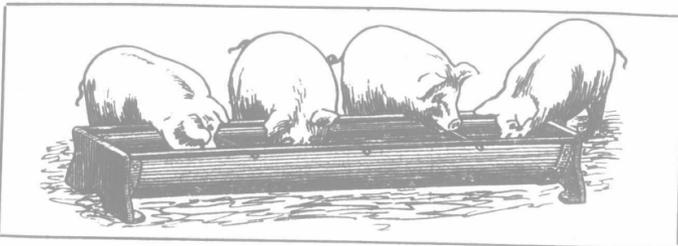
do not require the publication of Testimonials to maintain their tremendous demand. Why? Because those who once try BEECHAM'S PILLS are naturally impelled to inform others of the benefits derived therefrom, and in this way the confidence of the public has been secured.

A wonderful medicine for Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Chills, and All Nervous Affections.

To cure these complaints we must remove the cause. The principal cause is generally to be found in the stomach and liver; put these two organs right and all will be well. From two to four Pills twice a day for a short time will remove the evil, and restore the sufferer to sound and lasting health.

Prepared in St. Helens, England, by Thomas Beecham. Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

IT PAYS TO RAISE HOGS



as well as other live stock, and by a little judicial forethought and expenditure you can materially increase the profits on them. The day of saying "Anything is good enough for the hog" has passed away, and now it is "Nothing is too good for Mr Hog." Shrewd stock-raisers have demonstrated from experience that good warm pens, sanitary floors and clean troughs pay good profits. It has now been amply proven that our

Patent Steel Hog Trough

fills a long-felt want for a convenient, clean, indestructible trough. It is honestly made, heavy and strong, and fully warranted. The users are our strongest advertisers.

If your agent does not keep them, write us direct.

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

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd.

Successors to W. Gordon, TWEED, ONT.

SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

T. R. PEARSON

NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

UNRESERVED SALE OF 200 COTSWOLD SHEEP

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

November 15, 1904

AT BURGESSVILLE, ON the Grand Trunk 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) R. ALMAS, J. & E. F. PARK, Auctioneer, Burgessville, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont., the well-known importer of Clydesdales, left Scotland on the 13th with four carefully selected stallions. It is gratifying to notice how carefully Mr. Berry adheres to a certain type, and the influence of horses of his importation is plainly seen throughout his district.

Mr. O. Sorby, Guelph, has landed a most excellent shipment of eighteen Clydesdales from Scotland. Everyone knows Mr. Sorby is too critical to select a mediocre individual, and in the new selection he has been most particular to combine the best breeding with individual excellence.

Figgis, the grand champion Jersey cow at the World's Fair, St. Louis, on October 5th, gave birth to a bull calf, sired by the \$7,500 bull, Champion Flying Fox. The calf is apparently strong and healthy, notwithstanding that the dam was milked right up to the date of calving, and was said to be giving thirteen quarts per day the middle of September, when shown at St. Louis.

WORLD'S FAIR DAIRY TEST FINISHED.

The 120 days' dairy cow demonstration at St. Louis closed Thursday morning, October 13th. The final report will require considerable work in its preparation, and will not be ready for publication for some time, but will show, as have the partial reports published from time to time during the trial, that the cows of all the breeds competing have done splendid work.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

AN UNSATISFACTORY ENGINE.

A bought an engine from B at \$137.50; paid \$50.00 in cash, balance on note. B guaranteed the engine to run any cutting-box, and it would not. A returned the engine to B. B gave A back his note, but would not return the cash paid. Can A compel him to do it? Y.

Ans.—We think so.

BARBED-WIRE FENCING.

May I erect a barb-wire fence as a line fence, and should my neighbor's stock get hurt thereon, could he look to me for damages? ONTARIO.

Ans.—You will require to see your municipal clerk, and ascertain whether there are—as there may be—by-laws of the municipality regulating the matter. The provisions of such by-laws, if any, would, of course, have to be observed. But, in any case, we would hesitate to say that such a division fence could be erected without you thereby incurring some risk of the nature suggested. We do not regard it as being at all a proper sort of fencing for the purpose.

FIXING COMPENSATION.

A few years ago, a certain suburban railway company ran an electric road through all the farms east of —, and since then have also given right to a light, heat and power company to put up poles on their property to carry same to the city via their line. Now, said power company finding the present amount of power inadequate to the demand for same, wish to establish another set of poles outside the company's property line, and along private property holders' grounds are offering \$5.00 per pole for right to establish same on grounds. Same to cover all damages, re damages to crop in setting of poles, amount of land lost between poles and remaining uncultivated, thus growing weed seeds, of which railway companies are never too careful, besides damages which might arise to cattle through live wires breaking down and killing them, or disabling them for future use. What would be the wisest plan to pursue, and what estimate would you put on same? Would it be wise to let it go to arbitration? QUEBEC.

Ans.—We think you should consult a lawyer immediately. We cannot, from the foregoing statement alone, venture to say what a proper estimate's offer is adequate or otherwise, but we would recommend that, if possible, a reference of the matter to arbitration.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

TREE-CLIMBERS.

Where can I procure a pair of tree-climbers? J. McL.
 Ans.—Get your blacksmith to make a pair, or enquire of the telephone people in your town.

GINSENG—SENECA.

1. In what localities may one expect to find ginseng root?
 2. Could you give some information regarding the plant from which seneca root is taken? J. A. O.

Ans.—1. In the woods upon the higher lands of Eastern Canada. In Ontario, principally in the Georgian Bay countries.
 2. The species to which you refer is probably the plant called seneca snake-root (*Polygala senega*), which is chiefly used in preparing syrup of squills. This is a herbaceous perennial, found growing on dry hillsides and thickets in the woods. Each year it dies down to the roots, and in the spring it sends up from its hard, knotty rootstock a tuft of stems, each of which is surmounted by a close spike, about one and one-half inches long, of small whitish flowers. The flowers have five sepals, the upper and two lower of which are small and often greenish, while the other two lateral ones, called wings, are larger, and colored like the petals. There are three petals connected with each other, the lower one being keel-shaped and usually fringed at the top. The flower has six or eight stamens, whose filaments are united, and is succeeded by a two-celled and two-seeded pod. The style is long and curved. The leaves of the plant, which much resemble small willow leaves, grow alternately on the stems, and are rough

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 prizewinning stock bull, Bandoleer=40106=, also a number of our show herd for this year. 44 Pure-bred Berkshires, 33 sows and 12 boars and a number of young pigs by the prizewinning boar, Benjafield's Royal Carlisle, bred at Biltmore, N.C. The animals have all been carefully selected and are a very superior offering. Positively no reserve.
 TERMS—\$10 and under, cash. Over that amount, 12 months' credit on approved notes, or 6 per cent. off for cash.
 Lunch at noon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Catalogues and full information on application to

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

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, E. J. WIGG & SON, 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 AUCTION SALE

OF

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS
 On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1904

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

MR. JOHN BRIGHT

Will dispose of, by auction, 12 Clydesdale Fillies, imported and Canadian-bred, all registered, also 35 Head of Shorthorns: Miss Ramsdens, Marr Stamfords, Duchess of Gloucesters, Simms, English Beautys, Rose, Lavinia, Favorites, Rachels and Lady Days. Also the stock bull, Darnley (26220), and about 25 head of two-year-old grade steers.

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

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

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

Half-fare Rates on Railways have been Arranged for.

G. JACKSON AUCTIONEERS L. FAIRBANKS

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

margined. The seeds drop early in July, but the leaves remain green until fall. The root, which has a peculiar odor and an acrid taste when chewed, is gathered in summer. The chief crop comes from the Canadian Northwest, but a considerable quantity also comes from Minnesota and the adjoining States. Dry seneca root is quoted at about fifty to sixty cents per pound.

Veterinary.

REMOVING LUMP.

I have a yearling Hackney gelding, which has been running in pasture all summer. About two months ago I noticed a lump about the size of a hickory-nut on the back part of hind leg, about half way between the ankle and hock joint. When resting foot, the lump appears soft; but when weight comes on, appears hard. It appears to be on the cord. Otherwise he is in good condition.
 E. E. H.

Ans.—We have confidence in the remedies listed in our advertising columns, that they will do as described. Try one of these that is guaranteed to remove enlargements of the bone or cords.

GOSSIP.

One has no moral right to either over-dress or be slovenly.

One need not be coltish at 60, but there is no sense in "getting old" just because the years come and go.

Lewis Nixon tells an amusing story of a wealthy man from the West, now living near Greenwich, on Long Island Sound, who was made the commodore of a yacht club having headquarters near that village.

One day the newly-fledged yachtsman shouted to one of the petty officers of a certain craft:

"Have you weighed anchor yet?"

"Aye, aye, sir," was the response.

"Then why the deuce don't you announce the weight?" thundered the commodore.

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. BELLOWES, CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, THOS. INGRAM.

CARNEFAC

FED TO THE BEST BY THE BEST

WHY?

Because the best feeders make an accurate study of their feeds, and of their animals, Hence their testimonials are worthy of implicit confidence. Mr. Clemo's report is only a sample of hundreds we receive equally as good.

Welland, Ont., Nov. 11th, 1903.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In July I started feeding Carnefac to a pair of pigs. They gained 10 lbs. each per week until I started feeding to fatten, then the first week, on strong food in moderation, they gained 12½ lbs. each, the following 14½ lbs. each, and the following week 16½ lbs. each, and the week ending Nov. 8th, 20 lbs. each, weighing 510 lbs. combined, and being just 29 weeks old. (Signed) S. M. CLEMO.

YOUR hogs will do equally as well if you feed them CARNEFAC, because they will digest all the food they eat. They will not cripple nor become stunted, but will grow and fatten evenly and quickly. It costs but a trifle to prove this for yourself. Patronize your own dealer, if he has got CARNEFAC; if not, write direct.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.
WINNIPEG TORONTO



FREE Beautiful 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 6 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 6 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.

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 in our 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 Babbles, 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 under-wear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc., dressed completely from head to shoes. GIRLS, do you desire to secure FREE 2 Lovely Dolls, also a handsome Gold-finished Jewelled Ring and a lovely set of Toy Furniture (or 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 \$50 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. 167 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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

THREE PRIZEWINNING HACKNEYS.

Will you kindly tell me through the columns of your valuable paper, the names of the three Hackney stallions that won first, second and third prizes at the International Horse Show in Chicago in the two-year-old class last year, 1903? J. C. J.

Ans.—Truman's Cadet, whose half-tone appeared in our last week's issue, was first, and if we remember rightly two colts belonging to L. W. Cochrane, of Crawfordsville, Ind., were second and third. Golden Dawn and Lord of the Isles were their names.

DOCKING LAMBS.

Bought a bunch of ewe lambs. One has a long tail. Will this hinder it from breeding?
2. Can it yet be docked without risk?
3. If docked, how should it be treated?
4. Would it be safer in cold weather?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is safe to dock now. Clip the wool off; tie a soft cord tightly around the tail above where the amputation is to be made. A pair of tree-pruning shears does the work well. If done with a knife, rest the tail on a block or plank to avoid shock to the spine. Scar with a hot iron to stop bleeding; dress with carbolized oil.

BREACH OF GUARANTY.

A buys two heifers of B, in Canada, in 1901, and pays B for them, and then comes home; and 30 days after goes to Canada and gets them after being tuberculin tested and recorded in American Herdbooks, and guaranteed safely in calf; but both of them failed to be in calf, and A sells them, and the men that bought them sell them to butchers and ask the difference from breeders and that of beef.

1. How should A proceed to collect damages?
2. Is it outlawed in your country?
3. How long can it run until it is out-lawed?
4. Could B sue or collect damages if A should go to B's public sale and make a statement publicly to the effect, if he does not satisfy A for the difference between breeding cattle and beef cattle?

OHIO.

Ans.—1. By letter demanding same, and, if demand is not complied with, then by suit.

2. No.

3. Generally speaking six years from the time at which action arose, namely in 1901.

4. A has no legal right to do what is proposed. At the same time it could probably be done without A's actually incurring legal liability to a successful action on B's part for damages.

MARCH-WELLS GRAIN CO.

Although it has been mentioned several times, attention is again directed to the fact that the Manitoba and Territorial Grain Association, in their official pamphlet, issued a short time ago, advised farmers to ship their grain to reputable and financially responsible Winnipeg commission houses. Prominent among these is the well known and firmly established March-Wells Grain Co., whose advertisement appears in another column. This firm is located in the Grain Exchange, and has every facility for handling farmers' business with promptness and despatch. Western grain-growers are beginning to think that they get better weight, are certain to secure the grade they are entitled to, and are given a fairer dockage by sending their grain direct to a Winnipeg commission house. From the many who have tried it no complaints have been made, and consequently it is only reasonable to assume that satisfaction has been given in every instance. There is also this to be said about consigning direct, that the grain is always sure to be graded, weighed and calculated for dockage by a man who has no interest to serve, and is simply guided by principles of fair dealing—the Dominion Government Grain Inspector. As to the reliability of the March-Wells Co., it may be said that enquiry will prove them to be worthy in every particular of business confidence. Farmers having grain to sell cannot do better than write them at once.

To Enliven the Liver

AID DIGESTION AND REGULATE THE ACTION OF THE BOWELS YOU MUST USE

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

It is the liver that is largely responsible for indigestion and constipation—derangements that are a constant source of trouble.

The bile, which, when left in the blood, is a poison to the system, causing biliousness, headache and muddy complexion, becomes of priceless value when passed into the intestines to aid digestion and ensure regular action of the bowels.

The healthy liver separates bile from the blood, and sends it into the intestines.

IF YOU FIND YOUR LIVER SLUGGISH AND TORPID IN ACTION, DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS WILL BRING RELIEF AND CURE MORE PROMPTLY THAN ANY TREATMENT YOU COULD FIND.

By enlivening the action of the liver they remove the cause of biliousness, headache, indigestion, constipation and other accompanying symptoms.

This specific action of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills on the liver is what makes them of so great worth as a family medicine, and ensures them a lasting place in the home.

MR. ROGERS CLANCY, farmer, Chestow, Bruce Co., Ont., writes:—"I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and would say that there is no medicine that equals them as a cure for stomach troubles, biliousness, torpid liver and headache. I was troubled a great deal with these ailments before using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they have proven wonderfully successful in my case."

One pill a dose at bedtime, and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will ensure healthful, regular action of the kidneys, liver and bowels; 25c. a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

Water Basins



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

WOODWARD

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

Write us for full particulars.

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

LINCOLN RAMS

We are offering a grand lot of Lincoln ram lambs at prices that are within the reach of any one. Also a few ewes and ewe lambs. All from imported sire and dams.

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONT.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



By One Man with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE made at Essex Centre, Ont. NO DUTY TO PAY. Send to Man...
Latest Improvements, and...
Address...
Chicago, Ill.

GOSSIP.

Life goes best when we are mutually helpful, and paying well for what we get, whether it is service of others or money for our services to others.

At the Kansas City Royal Show, last week, some of the awards on Shorthorns made at the Illinois State Fair were reversed, the bull, Choice Goods, again being placed first over Harding's Whitehall Sultan, and Robbins & Sons' cow, Lad's Lady, given first place over the Tebo Company's Golden Abbotsburn. In two-year-old bulls, Bellows' Invincible Hampton was first, and Orange Monarch second. In senior yearlings, Harding's Whitehall Marshal was first; Robbins' My Choice second. In Junior yearlings, Bellows' Hampton's Model, first; Victor Vale, second.

At the dispersion sale last week of the entire Thoroughbred stud of Mr. Wm. C. Whitney, at New York, big prices were realized; the nine-year-old stallion, Hamburg, by Hanover, selling for \$70,000; Meddler, a fourteen-year-old horse, by St. Gation, for \$51,000; Handspan, a twelve-year-old mare, for \$22,000; Yankee, a five-year-old horse, for \$21,500, and ten others at prices ranging from \$7,500 to \$16,000. In all 91 animals brought \$463,550, an average of \$5,094 each. Later in the week, Mr. Whitney's racing stable of horses, which have raced this year in the colors of H. B. Duryea, were sold at auction; 26 head bringing \$83,500, an average of \$3,206 each. Artful, winner of this year's futurity stakes, going to H. P. Whitney at \$10,000, the highest price of the day.

BRETHOUR'S WORLD'S FAIR WINNINGS.

Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., furnishes us the following list of prizes won by his herd of Yorkshire hogs at the World's Fair, St. Louis, and writes, with one exception, every pig shown was bred by himself:

Boar, over two years, first; boar, 18 to 24 months, third; boar, 12 to 18 months, second; boar, 6 to 12 months, second and third; boar, under 6 months, second and fourth; sow, over 2 years, second and fourth; sow, 18 to 24 months, second and fourth; sow, 12 to 18 months, third and fourth; sow, 6 to 12 months, second and third; sow, under 6 months, first and third; reserve senior champion boar, Lakeview Bill; reserve Junior champion sow, Oak Lodge Julia 35th; premier championship for breeder, won by this herd; four pigs, get of one sire, second and third, get of Oak Lodge Chancellor and Oak Lodge Royal Prince (imp.); four pigs, produce of one sow, first and third, produce of Oak Lodge Julia 14th and Oak Lodge Royal Princess (imp.); boar and three sows, over one year, second and fourth; boar and three sows, under one year, second and third; three barrows, over one year, first; three barrows, 6 to 12 months, first; three barrows, under 6 months, second and third; champion barrow, any age, won by this herd (pure-bred); champion pen of barrows, any age, won by this herd (pure-bred); grade barrow, 6 to 12 months, first and second; grade barrow, under 6 months, first and second; three grade barrows, 6 to 12 months, first and second; three grade barrows, under 6 months, first and second; champion barrow, any age, won by this herd; champion pen of barrows, any age, won by this herd; grand champion barrow, all breeds, under 12 months, won by this herd, on barrow from the Pride family; reserve grand champion barrow, over all, all breeds and ages, won by this herd, on barrow from the Pride family; grand champion barrow, grades of all breeds, under 6 months, won by this herd, on barrow sired by Oak Lodge Chancellor; reserve grand champion barrow over all, grades of all breeds and ages, won by this herd, on barrow sired by Oak Lodge Chancellor. Recapitulation: Premier championship for breeder; 2 grand championships; 4 championships; 2 reserve grand championships; 2 reserve championships; 12 first prizes; 14 seconds; 11 thirds; 5 fourths.



Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

Not trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

UNRESERVED SALE OF 100 SHROPSHIRE SHEEP STOCK and IMPLEMENTS

Imported and Canadian-bred, also all the (12 months' credit), on November 16th, 1904, at Burford, on the Grand Trunk Ry. Sale at 9.30. Lunch at noon. Write for catalogue. One of the firm quitting farming, and all will be sold. This is one of the best flocks ever offered in Canada by auction. Do not miss this sale.

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

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.

Have just returned home with new importation of 13 Clydesdales and 2 Hackneys from such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Clan Chattan, McGregor, Maines of Airies, etc. Will be sold on small profits. Another importation from Scotland, of 40 mares, will be out soon. Reserve your orders.

T. H. HASSARD,
Millbrook, Ont.

A Branch Barn

has just been opened by us at

SARNIA, ONTARIO

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

Clydesdale and Percheron

stallions on hand. Inspection cordially invited.

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

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON,
FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

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.

IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions

For sale, reasonable. Come and see them or write to

Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ELM—OAK.

1. Could you tell me what good elm timber is worth per thousand feet?
2. Is oak timber as valuable as it was three years ago? V. H.

Ans.—1. It all depends upon the local market; when near a mill or factory using elm, it can be sold at from six to ten dollars per thousand, in the log.
2. Yes.

A BOOK ON POULTRY.

Will you give me the title and publisher of the best book on caring for hens? I am interested more particularly in the Barred Rocks. If the book gives some information regarding anatomy, so much the better. J. A.

Ans.—Probably the best book for a poultryman, whether he be a fancier or general farmer, is Poultry Craft, by Robinson Price, through this office, \$2. It is a decidedly practical work on the handling of all classes of poultry, and the building of poultry houses.

KEEPING CELERY—CELERY SOUP

What is the best way to keep celery through winter, and how is celery soup made? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Celery may be stored in the cellar for winter by packing it close together in an upright position in boxes which have the bottom covered with moist sand. The sand should be worked up a little about the roots, but it is not necessary to have it between the plants. If the cellar be at all dry, it may be necessary to water the celery occasionally.

2. For celery soup, wash two bunches of celery, and cut into small pieces. Put in a saucepan with three tablespoonfuls of butter, half an onion minced fine, and a couple of sprigs of parsley also cut into small bits. Cover closely, and let the whole simmer on the back of the stove until almost cooked. Now, add two quarts of broth, chicken or meal broth preferably, and let simmer until the vegetables are quite soft. Rub through a colander, season, and set on the stove again. Add one cup of boiling milk, thickened with one heaped teaspoonful of cornstarch. If preferred, sweet cream beaten up with the yolks of two eggs may be used instead of the milk and cornstarch.

Veterinary.

WHITE GRUB—JERSEY-HOLSTEIN CROSS—HOPE'S LETTERS.

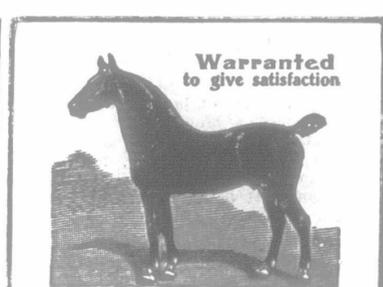
Please tell me, through your paper, (1) the name of the white worm that eats the potatoes, and how to destroy it.
2. Can you recommend crossing a Jersey with a Holstein for milk?
3. In what numbers of the "Farmer's Advocate" did Mr. Hope's letters on B. C. appear, before April 14th?
4. Cause and remedy for poll evil in an old mare. F. L. S.

Ans.—1. Our correspondent does not say whether the injury is done to the tubers or the tops. There is little in published reports of damage done the tubers by insects, although some kinds of millipedes are said to encourage scab by gnawing the surface of the tubers. Treatment of the seed with Bordeaux is the remedy to prevent the scab. As for the insects, they have never proved so harmful that treatment has been suggested.

2. No; the Jersey is a butter cow, and if crossed to a Holstein bull, there would probably result several generations remarkable neither for richness nor quantity of milk. A better way to do would be to sell the Jersey and buy a Holstein.

3. March 17th, 24th, 31st, and one on January 7th.

4. Poll evil is supposed to be the result of a bruise, pus then forms, and the trouble must be treated as an abscess. First draw off the pus. The cavity should then be thoroughly cleansed out with an antiseptic solution of biniodide of mercury, or carbolic acid solution; the wound treated twice a day, and the head kept up. Horses suffering from poll evil should not be turned to pasture, eat off the floor, or stand where dust can settle into the wound. It is a difficult disease to treat, and it is doubtful if an old horse is worth the trouble.



Warranted to give satisfaction

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, 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.

IT SAVES TROUBLE and annoyance many times to have

ABSORBINE

handy in case of a bruise or strain. This remedy is rapid to cure, pleasant to use, and horse soon ready for work. No blister, no hair gone.

ABSORBINE removes any soft bunch from animal or mankind. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, or of regular dealers. W. F. Young, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass. or **LYMAN, BROS. & CO.,** Agts. for Canada, MONTREAL.

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

IMPORTED

Clydesdales

My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Caruchan (815), Moncreiff Marquis (9063) and others noted for their individual quality.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.

PATTERSON BROS.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

CLYDESDALES

Present offerings imported and home-bred fillies. For particulars write to above firm.

MILLBROOK, ONT.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswold Sheep

for sale. For prices and description write to

J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.
Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
Fees: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANNAN SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 18-3-04

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Miscellaneous.

BINDWEED.

I have a piece of land under roots, in which is some bindweed. Would you be kind enough to state how to kill it? I have done nothing, but kept it hoed down this summer. Should the land, where it is plowed this fall or not? P. R.

Ans.—Bindweed is propagated chiefly by root-stalks, therefore prevent growth of any part of the weed so that the roots will decay during warm weather, and spread the roots as little as possible when cultivating or plowing. If the patches are not too large, pile on some long manure to smother the weed out. If it is all over the field, work up the land this fall for a crop of sugar beets, corn, roots, or summer-fallow next year. Keep up a rotation with only one crop of grain between—clover, roots or fallow.

FARMING ON SHARES.

I have taken 100 acres to work. The owner provides a stock of cattle and half the seed and feed, while I furnish the horses, implements, half the seed and feed, and do the work. What share of the proceeds of the farm and increase in the cattle should each have? O. L. B.

Ans.—It is quite customary where farms are worked on shares, the owner providing the stock, for each to take half the proceeds, but such details should always be understood by both parties and set down in black and white. In some cases the class of stock provided might make considerable difference in the amount each would be entitled to. If the farm were stocked with young cattle for beef, for instance, a different provision would have to be made than if there was a mixed stock or a large proportion of milch cows. One cannot answer the above question definitely without taking into consideration every detail of the case.

THE SPICE OF LIFF.

The history of centuries reveals the fact that the greater the civilization the more honorable labor becomes.

Education has many good results, but none that is more sure than the sense of power and self reliance with which it invests its possessor.

There is no happiness in having and getting, but only in giving; half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness.—Henry Drummond.

Failure is to be untrue to the best you know, and the best you know is to stay where you are and do what you can as well as you can.—Maltbie D. Babcock.

Manners may be learned at dancing schools and in society, but true politeness grows in the home circle only. If missed there, it is seldom found elsewhere.—Mothers in Council.

Wife—"John, you've been drinking. Oh, I can tell." Husband—"Well, don't do it, m'dear. Let'sh keep it a family secret."

"That's certainly a bright rooster up on top of the barn," said the pullet. "Yes," admitted the young rooster; "but don't you think he is a little vane?"

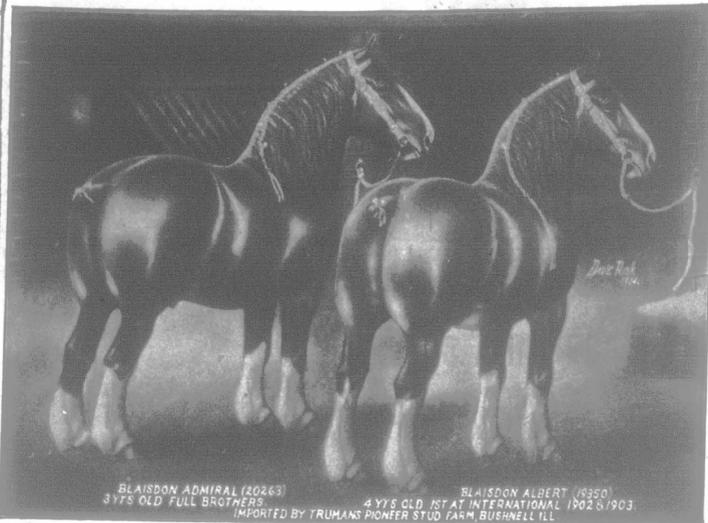
To-day is the accepted time for the display of our graces. To-day we may give the smile that thaws the heart, and word that cheers the downcast, the love that makes life lovely.

Make the best of everything;
Think the best of everybody;
Hope the best for yourself;
Do as I have done—persevere.
—George Stephenson's advice.

A tart temper never mellows with age, and a sharp tongue is the only edged tool that grows keener with constant use.—Washington Irving.

Let him who gropes painfully in the dark or uncertain light, and prays vehemently that the dawn may ripen into day, lay this precept well to heart: "Do the duty which lies nearest to thee," which thou knowest to be a duty! Thy second day will already have become clearer.—Carlyle.

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD



BLAISDON ADMIRAL (20243) 3 YRS OLD FULL BROTHERS IMPORTED BY TRUMANS PIONEER STUD FARM, BUSHNELL, ILL.
BLAISDON ALBERT (19350) 4 YRS OLD 1ST AT INTERNATIONAL 1902 & 1903

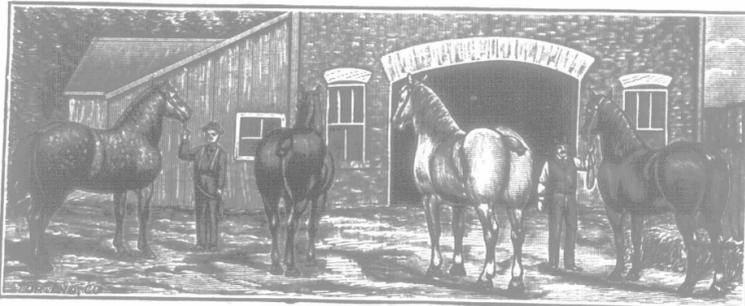
St. Louis World's Fair Winners.
READ OUR RECORD AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR:

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| 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

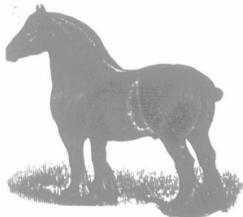
Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm
BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

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, from 1,600 lbs to 2,000 lbs., with the right kind of feet and legs. We have a few choice GERMAN COACHEES, 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.



CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY STALLIONS

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

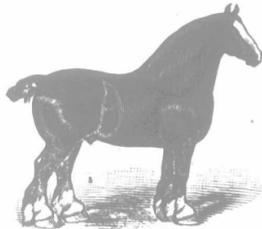
JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prize-winners in our lot.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE
BEAVERTON, ONT.



Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm.
70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

The man who trusts no one has his faith justified; no one will trust him.

One secret of a sweet and happy life is in learning to live by the day.

The bribe-giver is more to be blamed than the bribe-taker.

Placing stumbling blocks in the way of others is worse than stumbling.

But try, I urge, the trying shall suffice; The aim, if reached or not, makes great the life. —Browning.

The tempter is apt to think harshly of his victim, not knowing that he himself sinks lower than he causes the tempted one to fall.

He who seeks to rise by intrigue will not enjoy his elevation because he will always be afraid the elevator is going to drop.

A keen, warm sympathy that makes your brother's need your own—nothing short of that is really charity.

Temperaments are but the habits of the soul, which have become unconscious of their causes, as habits do, but which have their causes nevertheless.

There must be no stint of labor where labor will tell for our neighbor's happiness, but no wasteful extravagance of it where it will not profit.

Mrs. Busybody—Good-bye, dear Mrs. Winsom. Before I go I think it is my duty to tell you that your husband was seen in a very questionable place of entertainment last night.

Mrs. Winsom—Really! Sorry to hear that! I suppose that is where they went when your husband called for him!

Whatever be the conditions which surround you in your work, do it with high thought and noble purpose. Do not whine and complain because of your unhappy lot; but accept it, humble and obscure as it may be, knowing that it is possible to clean out a gutter with the self-respecting dignity of manhood or to blacken a shoe with the enthusiasm of religion.—Hugh O. Pentecost.

You have been warned against hiding your talent in a napkin; but if your talent takes the form of a maple key, or acorn, and your napkin is the shred of the napkin that covers "the lap of the arch," you may hide it there unblamed; and when you render your account you will find that your deposit has been drawing compound interest all the time. —O. W. Holmes.

"We were bounding along," said a recent traveller on a local South African single-line railway, "at the rate of about seven miles per hour, and the whole train was shaking terribly. I expected every moment to see my bones protruding through my skin. Passengers were rolling from one end of the car to the other. I held on firmly to my seat. Presently we settled down a bit quieter; at least, I could keep my hat on, and my teeth didn't chatter.

"There was a quiet-looking man opposite me. I looked up with a ghastly smile, wishing to appear cheerful, and said:

"We are going a bit smoother, I see."

"Yes," he said, "we're off the track now."

But very little will be accomplished until we have a real and definite aim in life. Many a man who couldn't tell exactly whether he wanted to be an auctioneer or a college professor, has been kept out of the poorhouse only because he had the good luck to marry a woman strong enough to support him by taking in washing. It takes a real purpose in life to keep a man going straight ahead when impulse or natural inclination prompts him to turn aside. The beginner on the bicycle waddles because he is not trying to go anywhere. Without a definite aim and something to work to, the weeds and briars of bad habits will be certain to spring up. They will choke out the latent good, that must have just the right attention at the right time, or there is grave danger that it will be lost forever.

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

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.

"THE REPOSITORY"
WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Prop.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKVILLE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS,
171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

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

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

KINELLAR LODGE STOCK FARM

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

RUPTURED COLT.

Colt, three months old, has been ruptured since birth. What had I better do for him? S. H.

Ans.—Rupture is a protrusion of part of an intestine through an opening in the wall of the abdomen, and the cure lies in returning the protruding part to its proper place and keeping it there without injury to so delicate an organ. Sometimes it can be manipulated until returned, then kept in place by a surcingle or by ligature until the hole in the abdomen wall closes up. In other cases the intestine will be drawn by its own action, and by the tendency of nature to restore the body to its proper condition. In this particular case, the rupture being in the scrotum, we would advise letting nature have its course until next spring, and longer if the rupture appeared to be reducing in size. Then have an experienced veterinarian examine it.

RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS.

Colt, foaled in June, was all right for a month, when it got stiff in the limbs; lay and moaned most of the time. At ten weeks old the trouble centered in right forearm, causing it to trail the foot. My veterinarian treated for rheumatism, and it got better. This week the knee has swollen to twice the normal size. It has been kept in a clean box stall, and never got wet, and was outside only three nights, and that was before it got bad at first. D. W.

Ans.—Your veterinarian was doubtless right in diagnosing rheumatism. Now the knee is involved, causing inflammation of the joint. Bathe the joint well and often with hot water, and after bathing rub well with camphorated liniment. Give fifteen grains salicylic acid three times daily. After the acute soreness is relieved, see that it gets exercise every day. V.

METASTATIC LAMENESS.

Cow got lame in left hind leg. Her hip went down so you could hardly see it. In about three weeks, she went lame in the other hind leg for a few days, and now is lame in left leg. When she walks you can hear a cracking sound in her hips. She eats well, and looks well. O. L. P.

Ans.—This appears to be a rheumatic affection of the hip joints. I would advise you to have her examined by a veterinarian, as my diagnosis may not be correct, and if it is, recovery is doubtful. If you decide to treat, keep her in a comfortable, dry box stall; Purge with two lbs. Epsom salts and two drams ginger, follow up with one and a half drams salicylic acid three times daily, and apply a blister over the hip joints once every month. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns. V.

COWS WITH COUGH.

1. Some of my cows have a cough, noticed particularly after rising or lying down. They appear to be getting worse, but with one exception have not failed. I am afraid it is tuberculosis.

2. Is there a veterinarian appointed by the Government to test cattle? If so, to whom should I apply, and if they are slaughtered would I be compensated by the Government? N. M.

Ans.—1. The symptoms given indicate tuberculosis.

2. There are veterinarians appointed by the Government for this purpose, who will test them under certain conditions, which will be made known to you after you apply. Apply to the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Address your communication to Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. The Government do not give compensation for cattle slaughtered on account of being affected with tuberculosis. V.

Let us hide our pains and sorrows. But, while we hide them, let them also be spurs within us to urge us on to all manner of overflowing kindness and sunny humor to those around us. When the very darkness within us creates a sunshine around us, then has the spirit of Jesus taken possession of our souls.—Frederick William Faber.



Are just what every weak, nervous, run-down woman needs to make her strong and well.

They cure those feelings of smothering and sinking that come on at times, make the heart beat strong and regular, give sweet, refreshing sleep and banish headaches and nervousness. They infuse new life and energy into dispirited, health-shattered women who have come to think there is no cure for them.

They cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Listlessness, After Effects of La Grippe and Fever, Anemia, General Debility and all troubles arising from a run-down system.

Price 50c. per box or 5 for \$1.25 all druggists or mailed by

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont.



Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

Sired by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go. om

W. H. HUNTER,
Near Orangeville, Ont. The Maples P. O.

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

Dehorned Cattle—Best easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the **KEYSTONE DEHORNER**. Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horn. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed. **R. A. MCKENNA, V.S., PICTON, Ont.**

MANITOULIN SHORTHORNS
Edwin Beck, Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island. Breeder of SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORT-HORN CATTLE. A few choice animals. o

WE ARE OFFERING FOUR YOUNG BULLS

One imp. and one from imp. sire and ram; also heifers and young cows in calf or with calves at foot, of best Scotch families. Also a fine litter of young Berkshires ready to wean. Prices reasonable. **J. WATT & SON, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.** o

A. EDWARD MEYER
Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

Breeder of **Scotch Shorthorns** High-class Princess Royals, Brawith Buds, Vi laege, Nonpareils, Wenas, Bessies, Clarets, Urys and others. H ro bulls, imp. Chief of Stars (72215), 145417. = 32076 =. Lovel, Prince = 50757 =. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house. o

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

W. B. Watt's Sons
BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Herd headed by Scottish Beau (Imp), Valasco 40th and Aberdeen Chief. Choice animals of all ages for sale. om

Elora Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R. Salem P. O. Telephone Connection.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

J. J. Hill—I care not who grows the crops of my country, so long as my roads get the long haul.

Great souls arise to great emergencies, But falter often in the lesser fray, Unnerved, distraught, by life's small urgencies— The rasping wear and tear of every day.

When Thomas Brandon Smith came into his money the first thing he did was to buy a motor car. Before learning to drive it he provided himself with all the accessories of a first-class chauffeur—fur coat, cap and goggles. Now, Mrs. Brandon Smith had a taste for strange pets, and forthwith procured a tame bear, which, owing to the protests of the household, was kept chained up in her boudoir. One evening in the gloaming she entered the room—the bear was missing; search was made, but no trace of it could be found. Suddenly from the direction of the kitchen passage were heard the sounds of a scuffle, a slap and a high-pitched female voice: "Ow dare you, sir? 'Uggin' an' squeezein' a respectable body, and you in your motor coat, too. Let go with yer!" A hasty investigation showed the angry cook in the arms of the bear.

John D. Rockefeller, jun., was talking to his Sunday school class about industry.

"Our industry," he said, with a faint smile, "should not be of such a nature that the remark once applied to a certain Scot could ever be applied to us."

"I'll tell you what the remark I allude to was."

"Two old farmers were walking down a road near Dumferline when one of them pointed to a distant field and said, shading his eyes from the sun:

"That figure over there—I wonder if it's a scarecrow?"

"He stopped and regarded the figure very attentively for a space. Then he concluded, in a satisfied tone:

"Yes, it's not moving. It must be a scarecrow."

"But the other farmer had sharper eyes and a better understanding, maybe, of certain types of human nature."

"No," he said, dryly; "no, it's not a scarecrow. It's a man working by the day."

Judge Brady, for many years a popular city judge in New York, could tell hundreds of legal stories, especially about Irish witnesses.

"One day," said the judge, "O'Rafferty was up before me for assaulting Patrick Murphy."

"Mr. O'Rafferty," I said, "Now, why did you strike Mr. Murphy?"

"Because, yer Honor, Murphy would not give me a civil answer."

"What was the civil question you asked him?"

"I asked him as polite as yez please, yer Honor, says I: 'Murphy, ain't yer own brother the biggest thafe on Manhattan Island, excepting yourself and yer uncle who is absint in the penitentiary in Sing Sing?'"

"And what rude answer did he give to such a civil question?"

"He said to me: 'Av course, O'Rafferty, prisent company excepted.' So I said: 'Murphy, you're another,' and thin, yer Honor, I struck him wid me fist, I did!"

TRADE TOPIC.

THE GENUINE EDISON PHONOGRAPH is advertised in this issue at prices that bring it within reach and make it suitable for a family Xmas present. The same announcement names prices of graphophones and records. These instruments are not only amusing, but may be made quite educative. They are much appreciated in any community.

GOSSIP.

MARTINDALE & SON'S SALE.

Messrs. F. Martindale & Son, York, Ont., write: Among the female Short-horns in our auction sale, to be held on Nov. 11th, the day following the Car-gill-Pettit sale, as advertised, are a good number of young cows and heifers, just the right age to be most useful. Eugenie is a roan five-year-old cow, very smooth and even, full of quality and on short legs. She has a bull calf two months old, by the richly-bred Bessie bull, Bandoleer 40106. A two-year-old of first-class breeding will be found in Nonpareil Gem, of the noted Kinellar Nonpareil family. She is a thick-fleshed, straight heifer, and won first as a calf in 1902 in strong competition. Her dam, Nonpareil of York 32724, was never beaten at our local fairs, and found a place in a class of 13 at the Winter Fair at Guelph, 1903.

Queen Bella is a two-year-old of grand quality and good size, and very smooth; she is sired by Christopher (imp.) =28959-, a Scotch bull of the Fair Queen family. Bessie's Duchess is a red and little white heifer, just turned two years; sired by the stock bull, Bandoleer 40106, and her dam is of the Bow Park Duchess tribe. She is a very large heifer, deep ribbed and smooth, and is of the early-maturing kind. Statesman's Countess is a red heifer, nine months old, straight and smooth, of good length and covered with a grand skin and coat of hair. She is of the Scotch Syme family. Her dam is an excellent milker and a grand breeder. The other females are of the Julia, Lady Jane, Beauty, Lavinia, Margaret, Syme and Bow Park Duchess families, and by such bulls as Mariner (imp.) 36064, Bandoleer 40106, Merriman 29573, and Kinellar of York 24504.

Among the bulls first mention is made of Bandoleer, a red and white four-year-old, that has been used in the herd for three years. An illustration of him will be found on another page. He is of the Campbell Bessie family, out of Red Bessie 2nd (imp.); she was a winner in Scot-land when a two-year-old, and her dam, Roan Bessie, was the dam of the \$5,100 bull, Lord Banff. He is sired by Imp. Sirius, a bull that proved himself a great sire. He won two first prizes in 1903, and two firsts in 1904. He is very active and sure. Conqueror, a roan, 28 months old, bred by Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, is sired by Prince Cruickshank (imp.). He is a thick, blocky bull, of good quality and type. He has won two first prizes in 1904.

A choice lot of young bulls will be sold, from seven to twelve months old, mostly sired by Bandoleer =40106-, They are good growthy fellows, of the deep, blocky type, and will be just in the right condition for service, and promise to make show bulls if cared for.

The Berkshire offering consists of over 40 head, 32 sows and 12 boars. Queen of York is a lengthy smooth sow, well marked and of good quality. She won two first prizes in 1903 and two firsts and one second in 1904. She and four of her produce also won a diploma in 1904. Princess 13390 is a grand young sow, eight months old, well marked, lengthy and of good quality. Her dam was a winner at the Provincial Winter Fair, 1903.

Beauty, a 12-months' old sow, is well marked, and covered with a good coat of hair, and is also of grand quality. She won first prize in strong competi-tion this year.

The young pigs are an even lot, mostly by the stock boar, Benjafield's Royal Carlisle, bred by Biltmore Farms, Bilt-more, and winner of two first prizes this year. He is sired by Royal Carlisle (imp.), and out of Benjafield's Duchess (imp.), both first prize winners at the English Royal.

Sows of breeding age will be bred to or have pigs by our stock boar. The young boars offered are 12 in number, from two to twelve months old. There are five grand ones, three months old, by Benjafield's Royal Carlisle, and a few young ones by King Highclere, bred at Filston Farm, Glencoe, Md., from im-ported sire and dam.

Prospect Chief is a boar six months old, bred by Wm. Wilson, Brampton,

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT



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

IN SHROPSHIRE we offer a limited number of 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 om GREENWOOD, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An offering of a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicester.

Choice even got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Windsor." Excellent type and quality. om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BRAMPTON, ONT.

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. om Farm 1 mile north of town.

Having striven for many years, and spared no necessary expense, to build up a superi 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.

OAK LANE STOOK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. om MAUVILLE, ONT.

GOODFELLOW BROS., om MAUVILLE, ONT.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Mis-Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General =28965-, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and indi-vidual merit. om J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue. om JOHN CLANAY, Manager.

H. OARGILL & SON, OARGILL, - ONTARIO

Present Offering

3 YOUNG BULLS fit for service, sired by Scottish Hero (imp.) and out of imp. dams. om JAS. A. CRERAR, om Shakespear, Ont.

Shorthorns, Oxford and Berkshires Herd bull, Imp. Royal Prince =45223-, Young stock of both sexes, imported and home-bred, for sale. Oxford ewes and ram lambs, also Berkshire swine, at reasonable prices. om JOHN McFARLANE, Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont. Stations M. C. R. and P. M.

Shnyside Stock Farm. James Gibb, Brooksdale, Ontario. Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CAT-TLES (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

BELL BROS., Cedar Stock Farm, BRADFORD, ONT. Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires. Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages, for sale. Also a number of Shropshire ram lambs for sale. om

Ont. He is a lengthy, straight pig, of good quality. He is sired by Longfellow 10th of Hood Farm, and used in Mr. Wilson's herd. Riverside Duke is a boar with plenty of size and of the right type. He is twelve months' old, and is well marked, and was a prizewinner this fall.

MR. FLATT'S CLYDESDALE IMPOR-TATION.

Mr. W. D. Flatt writes from Aberdeen, Scotland: "Kindly announce that I have decided to bring over 40 Clydesdale fillies, yearlings and two-year-olds. They will be the best that Scotland produces, and will likely be sold at auction in Hamilton, Ont., latter part of Novem-ber."

A life insurance agent was interviewing Mr. Dolan. How well he succeeded is told by the following from Mr. Dolan's remarks:

"Naw, I don't hold wid loife-insurance companies, nor yet wid savings banks, he said, stubbornly. "A cousin o' me own, he had his loife insured for the benefit o' his widdy, an' after all he niver had one, for 'twas him lived to be eighty, an' her that doied."

"Wid banks it's just the other way," he continued. "For there was me own uncle; he put money in the bank, and he kept sticking it in and sticking it in, in the hopes that whin old age come he cud take it out gradual loike and enj'y him-self; and instid o' that, 'twas him that had the widdy befoore he touched sixty-two! They're warrked on the wrong plan, the both o' thim institutions, man, and it's a wonder to me to hear you sp'aking a good wurd for 'em."

THE HAPPIEST MAN ON EARTH.

The man is to be envied who has a good farm well stocked and paid for. There is no life as independent and as free from care, unless one puts a lot of useless worry in it. The poor farmer deeply in debt certainly has an uphill pull, but even so, he is infinitely better off than his brother in the city in similar circumstances, for with a little effort the soil will give him a living, and the poor man in the city is gambling with fate to a large extent. A well-equipped and well-managed farm, which is capable of turning out every year good crops and good stock, is a kingdom in itself. No capitalist in the city lives better and more comfortably nowadays than the well-to-do farmer who has the telephone and the daily mail. He generally has what the city capitalist cannot buy at any price—peace and contentment.

THE CZAR'S INCOME.

The Czar earns a bigger salary than any other man in the world, writes George Weise in Success, for the public exchequer of his country pays him the sum of \$4,806,000 per annum for acting as managing director of the Russian Empire, with its area of 8,000,000 square miles, and its population of 130,000,000 persons. His salary is paid him in monthly instalments of \$400,000 each, which are sent to him by a special mes-senger from the treasury building, in the form of a check on the National Bank of Russia, just as an office clerk receives his monthly wages, with the difference, how-ever, that the Czar's talent and industry exercise no influence on his payments.

At the same time, he is expected to maintain a certain standard of living, which he would be unable to do in the style required of him if he did not pos-sess a private income three or four times as big as his official salary. He is the owner of over 100 estates, all of which supply him with private revenues, but he is also the possessor of 100 palaces and castles, which have to be maintained in imperial style at a great expense to his owner. He has more servants than any one else in the world, for a veritable army of over 30,000 do-mestics, cooks, pages, butlers, grooms, gardeners, and so forth, is employed on his hundred or more estates.

He possesses over forty residences which he has never seen, a score of homes which he has viewed externally, but never inhabited, even for one night, and another score in each of which he has slept on only one occasion.

His private stables contain over 5,000 horses belonging to him, and the herds of cattle feeding on his own lands are estimated to number over 50,000 head.

ZENOLEUM. Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Practical Treatise" and "Zenoium 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, \$6.50. 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 im-ported 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.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns FOR SALE.

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

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle

Young Bulls for sale; by Imp. Lord Mount Stephen. Prices reasonable.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst P. O. om 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 Robin 28259, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32070, win-ning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. om 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. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Ridgewood Stock Farm. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Present offerings: Young stock, either sex. For price, etc., apply to:

E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO, Breeder of Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from Beau-champ (imp.) 32053 and Kinellar Stamp, a Golden Drop show bull, and from dams of rich breed-ing. For price and particulars write to Solomon Shantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P. O., Baden Sta.

FOREST VIEW FARM old; prizewinners and from HEREFORDS, eral heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals, for sale. om JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P. O. ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flow-ers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve noth-ing: 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale. om James Bowes, Strathairn P. O., Meaford 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'LE, Bowmanville Sta., G. T. R. om Tyrone P. O. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.

Established 1855. Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Ro-i-cruian of Dalmeny =45220= heads my herd. Young stock for sale.

High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready for service. Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavinia and Louisa families. For prices and particulars apply to BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R.

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.

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

GOSSIP.

A small circle of brightness is not to be despised. A light that does not shine beautifully around the family table at home is not fit to take a long way off to do a great service somewhere else.—J. Hudson Taylor.

A Turk, it is said, took a piece of white cloth to a dyer to have it dyed black. He was so pleased with the result that after a time he went to him with a piece of black cloth, and asked to have it made white. But the dyer answered: "A piece of white cloth is like a man's reputation; it can be dyed black, but you cannot make it white again."

The value of sheep as weed destroyers will not be controverted by men who are acquainted with their habits of pasture. The fact is recognized the world over that farms on which sheep are kept are much more easily cleaned than those where they are not so kept, and one of the pleasing features about the weed destruction which they accomplish is found in the fact that they do this at so little cost. In fact as a rule they more than pay their way for the food consumed and care required, to say nothing of the results from the weeds which they destroy.

While they will eat almost any kind of weeds that grow in the harvest field, they are not equally fond of the same. Some kinds of weeds are much more woody than others. Weeds that are biuous in character are usually succulent, and sheep are preferably fond of these. They feed ravenously on such weeds as wild buckwheat and bindweed. It has been claimed that if they are pastured on grain in the spring where these weeds are growing and then removed in time to let the crop mature, and if they are again grazed in the stubbles after removing the crop, in a few years those weeds will entirely disappear.

This is probably claiming too much, especially in the case of wild buckwheat. Though the sheep were to clean it out, it would probably come again on the same land if manure were applied. The seeds would come in the manure. Nevertheless such weeds can certainly be kept in check. It is our conviction that sheep properly grazed on a field producing bindweed would in time eradicate this plant. In order to do so, however, it would be necessary that the sheep graze it down closely. Under such conditions the leaves would be virtually kept from forming and the plants would have to die.—[The Farmer.]

THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Mr. W. E. Skinner, manager of the International Exposition, Chicago, Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, 1904, writes the "Farmer's Advocate," re reduced railway rates to those attending the exhibition:

The Central Passenger Association advises that it has reduced the rate of one fare, plus \$2.00, as announced for the 1904 International Exposition, to a rate of one fare, plus \$1.00, from all points in its territory, except where one and one-third fare makes lower rate. This covers all lines east of Chicago.

Tickets for regular passengers on sale November 27th, 28th and 29th. Exhibitors can use rates on November 25th upon presenting certificate from Exposition.

Lines of Western Passenger Association covering the States west of Chicago make same rates as above. Tickets on sale November 27th, 28th, 29th, and for exhibitors, additional dates of November 23rd, 24th and 25th.

Do not wait until the last moment to inquire of your nearest agent about these rates. See that he knows all about it now, or notify the Exposition management and they will see that he is notified at once.

The 1904 Exposition will, without question, contain more cattle, sheep and horses than any of the other four held, and the cattle will, without question, be superior to those exhibited at any exposition yet held, while the horses will be the most splendid lot ever exhibited at any one time in any show-yard in the world. Sheep and hogs will be up to the usual standard. There will be more sheep than at the other shows, while the barrow show will make one of the interesting features.

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE

Just ready to wean, Berkshire sow and two boars. Also one bull calf and one two-year-old heifer from good milking strain. Write or call

GLENAVON STOCK FARM

W. B. ROBERTS,

Sta., St. Thomas. o Sparta P. O.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from best blood. Shearings and lambs bred from imp. stock on side of sire and dam. Prices reasonable.

Claremont P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.

Rose Cottage Stock Farm SHORTHORNS

Royal Prince =31241= at the head, assisted by Sir Tatton Sykes =49402=, Royal Prince, the sire of Fair Queen, winner over all beef breeds at Chicago International Fat-stock Show, 1903. We have 6 heifers and 4 bulls for sale. o H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford, Ont.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT.,

Importers and Breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 70 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offering: 3 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire 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. o Burlington Jet. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

PROSPECT MILL FARM High-class SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: 4 bulls, from 7 to 12 months old; 2 sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.), 2 by Royal Duke, he by Royal Sailor (imp.). Also some heifers bred to Wandering Count. o

J. R. McALLUM & SON, Iona Sta., Ont.

VALLEY HOME

Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine

For sale: 7 young bulls of choice breeding, and a number of young cows and heifers; also a grand lot of young Berkshires of both sexes. Sta.: Meadowvale or Streetsville Jct., C. P. R., and Brampton, G.T.R. Visitors welcomed. o S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale P. O. & Tel., Ont.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

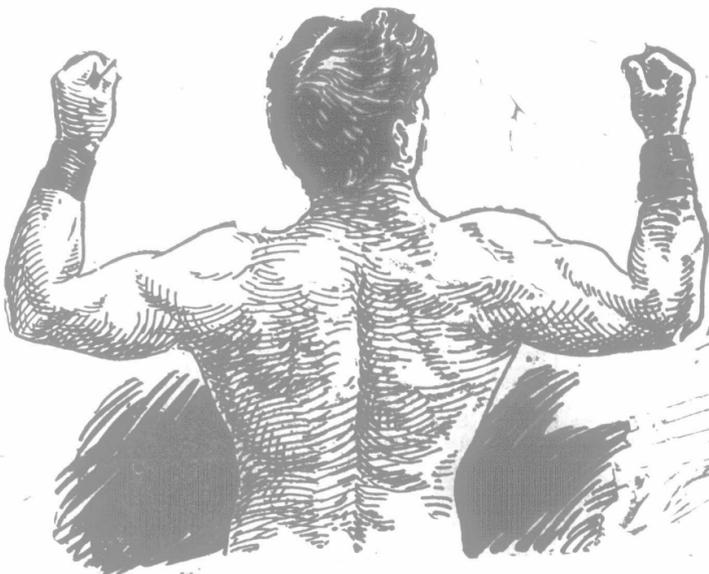
Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale filly foals, by Pride of Glassnick (imp.). Prices low, considering quality. o DAVID HILL, Staffa, Ont.

We are offering for sale

Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls,

heavy milkers and bred on producing lines. S. R. BUCK, South Cayuga, P. O.

HERE IS STRENGTH!



In time of danger who is the man who, while others become panic-stricken, leaps forward and becomes a hero? The manly man! Who is the man who, in the midst of business famine, pushes his enterprise through strife and trouble to success? The manly man! Who is the man who gains and holds the respect and esteem of his neighbors and associates in business? The manly man! This "manly man" is a man of courage, of strong heart, good health and self-confidence—with nerves that never flinch, muscles like bars of iron, a heart full of manly courage, honored and respected by all who know him. Such is the man who wears

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

This is the message to men. It is to men who want to feel like men, to look like men and act like men. This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny, restless.

It is to men who have part or all of these symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor—I offer it to you in my wonderful belt.

I CURE

To stay cured, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, weakness of any kind, whether in Nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all troubles where new life can restore health.

Nervousness Disappeared and Gained in Weight.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I have now used your Belt for one month, and I must say that I feel greatly improved. I have gained five pounds in weight; I sleep better, and that awful nervousness is almost gone. If I advance in the next two months as I have in this I shall be better than I ever was. I wish you every success, and thank you for your past kindness. Yours truly, JAMES LENNIE, 103 Lock St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

Made a Man of Him.

Dr. McLaughlin: My Dear Sir,—I feel well satisfied with the Belt I got from you, a short time ago. I have doctored and spent hundreds of dollars without relief, and your Belt has done me far more good than anything else. It has made a new man of me every way. My steps are firmer and I am stronger in every part of my body. The drains are stopped altogether. Yours truly, B. HOLLINGSHEAD, Woodbridge, Ont.

NOT A CENT UNTIL CURED.

That is my offer. You take my latest improved appliance and use it in my way for three months, and if it does not cure you need not pay me. My only condition is that you secure me, so that I will get my money when you are cured.

For twenty years I have studied Electricity as applied to the upbuilding of strength, and my method of treatment, now tried and successful, is the result of my study and experience.

Electricity is life to the weak parts, to the nerves and organs of the body. They cannot live without it. Get back the power and make yourself a man among men.

CALL TO-DAY. I will be glad to give you a free test, if you will call. Consultation free. Or I will send **FREE BOOK.** you my **FREE BOOK,** with full information, sealed, free.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN.

OFFICE HOURS:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

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

GOSSIP.

One of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff recently visited the newly founded herd of Scotch Shorthorns belonging to Mr. A. Edward Meyer, of Guelph. The Elora Road street car takes you to his residence, just outside the city limits, on the Berlin Road, and his farm, Sunny Slope, is situated a mile farther west on the same road.

We found a carefully selected lot of females, both in breeding and individual merit. Amongst them is the imported yearling Princess Royal heifer, Collynie Princess 6th, bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, Aberdeenshire, and purchased from Mr. W. D. Flatt. She is a thick, heavy-fleshed heifer, sired by Bapton Champion (78285), a Cicely, bred by J. Deane Wilks, got by the great Silver Plate (75633), and is safe in calf to Mr. Flatt's imported Cruickshank Broadhooks bull, Pride of Windsor, bred by His Majesty the King. Village Pet, of the Cruickshank Village family, was purchased from the Watts, of Salem, and is about due to produce her fourth calf. She was got by Scottish Chief =26261=, and is a roan of great scale, carrying an abundance of natural flesh. Village Lassie, a two-year-old, also bred by the Watts, and out of the above cow, by their sweepstakes bull, Royal wonder, attracted our attention. She is an evenly-fleshed, nicely-turned heifer. Wedding Gift 17th, a Mina, was purchased from Arthur Johnson, Greenwood. She was got by Royal Bruce =26018=, and he by the imported Nonpareil bull, Royal Member (64741), and out of Imp. Rosalind. This is a beautiful roan, with good lines, and is growing into a large, massive cow. She is the mother of a nice, red, ten-months-old heifer, and will calve again in January. "Red Bessie is a Campbell Bessie, as her name implies, and was bred by John Miller & Son, of Brougham. She is a three-year-old of the correct type, and is regarded as one of the best matrons in the herd. She was sired by their imported Royal Prince =26062=, bred by S. Campbell, Aberdeenshire. This heifer is nursing a grand five-months-old heifer calf, by Imp. Chief of Stars, and is safe in calf to the same sire. Golden Bud, a Cruickshank Braith bud, also purchased from the Millers and sired by the same bull, is a three-year-old yellow-red of good quality and motherly appearance, is the mother of a nice yearling heifer, and is due to calve again in January. Claret's Pride, a three-year-old Campbell Claret, was bred by W. G. Milson, of Goring. She was got by Aberdeen of Markham =23331=, who belonged to the Rose Monrath tribe, being sired by the noted show bull Imp. Aberdeen =18949=. This is a roan with exceptional individual merit and, we should say, a very strong show cow. She is due to calve in December to the service of the young, Lovely stock bull. Nonpareil 56th, a three-year-old Cruickshank Nonpareil, was purchased from G. D. Fletcher, of Binkham, and is of the low-down, blocky type. She was sired by Crimson Chief =18991=, bred by Arthur Johnston, of the Crimson Flower tribe, by the celebrated Cruickshank Victoria bull Indian Chief (imp.). These are but a few females deserving of mention in the herd of 25, including representatives of twelve different families, which are headed by the two stock bulls, Imp. Chief of Stars (72215) 145417 =32076=, and Lovely Prince =50757=. Imp. Chief of Stars is a 7-year-old Cruickshank Clipper of the very choicest breeding. He was bred by Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, Aberdeenshire, and sired by the great bull, Star of Morning (58189). Lovely Prince is a red seventeen-months-old Cruickshank Lovely, sired by the imported Cruickshank Lancaster bull, Prince Louis (77486). He has good masculine character, and promises to be a bull of exceptional size, with plenty of quality.

In founding a herd, Mr. Meyer was after the best, regardless of price, and has shown good judgment in his selections. He is an enthusiast in his specialty, and a man well posted in all its branches. He was brought up amongst Shorthorns on his father's farm, and has the additional advantage of having a good education, being a graduate of the University of Michigan.

Anyone in quest of young stock from such sires and dams, will do well to write Mr. Meyer for prices, etc., or better still, pay him a visit, as all may be assured of most courteous treatment, and

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

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

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

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, • Cobourg P. O. and Station

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and CLYDESDALES

Young stock of either sex from Imp. sires and dams, for sale. For prices, etc., write to

JOHN HILL, Wellesley Stock Farm, Wellesley P. O. Waterloo Co

SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

Am offering young bulls and heifers from imp. sires, and the dams of the best Scotch families.

LEICESTERS

Choice yearling rams and yearling ewes, and this season's crop of lambs. Also a number of Berkshire pigs of both sexes ready to ship. For description and price, write to W. A. DOUGLAS, Tu-carora P. O., Caledonia Station

FOR SALE: STOCK BULL

Captain Bruce, quiet, active and sure. Also four young bulls, three roans and one red from 10 to 16 months, of the low-down, thick-fleshed sort. Anyone wanting a first-class animal should come and see them, or write for prices.

WM McDERMOTT, Living Springs, Ont., Ferguson Station

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

One grand young bull, 18 months, a dark, rich red-roan, and a show animal; also some good cows and heifers. Come and see them.

Hugh Thomson, Box 556, ST. MARY'S, ONT.

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

Bulls and heifers of the most approved breeding and quality. Clyde Fillies, imported and Canadian-bred. Shearling and Ram Lambs, imported Mansell stock. Prices moderate. G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, Ont., Stouffville Sta.

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well grown in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boar and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs.

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Five young bulls by imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, also a few selected heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, compose our present offering.

RICHARD OKE, Alvinston, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: Roan Robin 23875, a Watt bull; Prince Charlie 60412, a Russell bull. Also a few good females. For price and particulars write to

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

GREEN GROVE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Rose of Autumns, Isabellas, Floras, Urys, Villages and Fairy Queens, both sexes and all ages, for sale. Something extra good in young bulls and heifers; nothing reserved.

W. G. Milson, Goring P. O., Markdale Sta.

Forest Hill Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns, young cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. For particulars apply to

G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park.

Shorthorns, either sex; also Oxford rams.

For prices and particulars write to RICHARD WILKIN, Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

Holstein Bull Calves

Sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose sire's dam has an official record of 27 lbs. 14 ozs. in 7 days. His sire's sire, De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, is sire of 32 cows with official records averaging over 20 lbs. each. Bull calves for sale.

BROWN BROS., Lyndale Stock Farm, LYN, ONT.

to talk of the reds, whites and roans is a pleasure to him. His advertisement will run continuously in these columns.

God asks of thee work as well as words; and, more, He asks of thee works first, and words after. And better it is to praise him truly by works without words, than falsely by words without works.—Rev. Chas. Kingsley, D. D.

Make sure that, however good you may be, you have faults; that however dull you may be, you can find out what they are; and that, however slight they may be, you would better make some patient effort to get quit of them.—Ruskin.

If for no other reason than to secure them the greatest amount of happiness at those times when they naturally expect to be made particularly happy, we ought to accustom our children to be content ordinarily with simple pleasures.—Florence Hall Winterburn.

Mr. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., breeder of Dorset sheep, writes: "I have just returned from the World's Fair, St. Louis, where I was very successful with my Dorsets, winning three champion, one reserve champion, one reserve grand champion, nine firsts, three seconds, three thirds, four fourths, one fifth, and two sixth prizes, on twenty head, nearly all home bred, against four other flocks, the best in America. I still have a useful bunch of young ewes that must be sold before winter to make room. Prices very reasonable.

Believe in yourself. That is the way to make other people believe in you, and it is the way to become what you want to be. It is the people who have believed thoroughly in themselves and their missions who have made the world believe in them. Napoleon was a great general because it never occurred to him that he could lose. Luther changed the thought of Europe and the history of the world because he believed so thoroughly that he was right that nothing could daunt him. Columbus gained the support of a queen and found a world because his belief in himself inspired confidence in others.

The spectacle of a chuckling old man with a new story is very exhilarating, but to see him discomfited is a sad blow. I watched one the other night in a country inn parlor. He had been driving some beanfeasters about and had overheard this scrap of dialogue. Bill to Eliza—"What are those red things in the hedge?" Eliza—"Blackberries, of course." Bill—"But they're red. How can blackberries be red?" Eliza—"Stupid! Don't you know that blackberries are always red when they're green."

Now, this story the old man told to every newcomer, and every newcomer received it well and did the old man good. And then there entered a Scotsman who listened gravely through it all and then said judiciously, "Yes, it certainly is a paradox." The old man's face fell, he fumbled with his beer, and soon after drifted away. The joke was dead.

Willie (very seriously)—Papa, I had a strange dream this morning.

Papa—Indeed! What was it?

Willie—I dreamed, papa, that I died and went to Heaven; and when St. Peter met me at the gate, instead of showing me the way to the golden street, as I expected, he took me out into a large field, and in the middle of the field there was a ladder reaching away up into the sky and out of sight. Then St. Peter told me that Heaven was at the top, and that in order to get there I must take the big piece of chalk he gave me and slowly climb the ladder, writing on each rung some sin I had committed.

Papa (laying down his newspaper)—And did you finally reach Heaven, my son?

Willie—No, papa, for just as I was trying to think of something to write on the second rung I looked up and saw you coming down.

Papa—And what was I coming down for?

Willie—That's what I asked you, and you told me you were coming for more chalk.

Fruit-a-tives or Fruit Liver Tablets

have all the medicinal properties of fruit, in a highly concentrated form. Nothing like them for curing Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sick Stomach and Kidney Troubles. At druggists. 50 cents a box.

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. BICE, 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 Pieterje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad.

MATT. HUGHES RD-ON & SON, Haldimand Co., Caledonia 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. SIMMONS, New Durham, Ont.

3 Holstein Bulls for sale—General Korn-

dyke Burke De Kol, calved March 29, 1904; Sir Mercedes Burke De Kol, calved June 15, 1904; Sir Claxton De Kol, calved May 17, 1904. Prices reasonable. Will furnish extended pedigree on application.

J. A. CASKEY, Madoc, Ont.

FOR SALE Cook of North of St. Anne's

9997 1 yearling bull, 2 bull calves under 6 months, females any age. A fine lot of Shrop. ram lambs, ewes any age. Pairs not akin. Choice lot of Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.

J. YUILL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM

6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 4 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Shipping Stations, Ontario County. o R. W. Walker, Utica P. O., 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 sweepstakes show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont. o

PORTER'S GOLD & SILVER FAWN

ST. Lambert Jersey Herd

I have a number of bulls, cows and heifers for sale. No better blood. No better cream-producers. No better lookers.

T. PORTER, - - Carleton West, 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.

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. Also cows and heifers, all ages, and a few unregistered family cows. See fair reports for our winnings, and write at once, to B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

JERSEYS

For sale: Yearling bull, dam gave 6,000 lbs. milk with first calf; 9 months bull calf, dam gave 10,000 lbs. milk and 500 lbs. butter last year; bull calf, from 1st-prize three-year-old heifer, Toronto, 1903; also a fine lot of heifers.

WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

GOSSIP.

The three-year-old Holstein bull, Commodore, quiet, active and sure, and two bull calves from heavy-milking stock, are advertised for sale by John B. Wylie, Almonte, Ont.

Mr. N. Dymont, of Barrie, Ont., paid \$4,000 for the Thoroughbred two-year-old, Tongorder, recently, in New York. The colt is wanted for the cup races at Toronto next spring. Fort Hunter was picked up this way last fall, and it is to be hoped Mr. Dymont has another find in Tongorder.

There is a lot of activity among the horse importers these days. Dalgety, with his second importation this fall on the way out; Trumans and Crouch established in London; Hassard's sale of imported fillies to-day; W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, with a big importation of Clydesdale fillies to be sold at auction in November, and all the others putting in good horses where they are most needed.

Mr. J. A. M. Van Nostrand, Vandorf, Ont., writes: "I must ask you to please withdraw my advertisement of Hampshire rams for sale. Sales have been so brisk that I seem to have no further need of it. My flock is entering the mating season in fine, healthy condition; both the imported and home-bred evidencing the hardiness of the breed and ability to adapt themselves to our climate under very ordinary conditions of keep."

In the notice of the advertisement of Isaleigh Grange Stock Farm, at Danville, Quebec, in our issue of Oct. 13th, page 1397, the statement, "the fall calves from our imported Guernsey bull, Full Bloom, are coming big and strong," should read "from our Ayrshire bull, Full Bloom, etc." Mr. Safford, the manager, writes: "Since your issue of the 13th, we have sold two very nice heifer calves, by Full Bloom, to Mr. Corcoran, Worden."

Messrs. J. Watt & Son, Salem, Ont., breeders of Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire pigs, write: "In our change of advertisement we are offering the young bulls, Royal Star 49775, a Strathallan and sired by Coning Star 39506; Good Morning (imp.) a Miss Ramsden, by Golden Prince (83609); Bapton Earl 53316, from imported sire and dam, also a very fine calf, with Scotch breeding on top; also some very fine English Lady heifers, cows of other families in calf or with calves at foot, to our best bulls. We have a very nice litter of Berkshire pigs ready to wean."

Mr. L. K. Weber, Hawkesville P. O., Ont., St. Jacob's Station, G. T. R., breeder of Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, in ordering a change in his advertisement, which appears in every alternate issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," writes: "Special attention will be given to animals shipped to order. Former shipments have given every satisfaction. Besides bulls and heifers, will also sell several of my breeding cows. All females of breeding age are in calf to Gold-finder, by Golden Chief, by Golden Robe (imp.), dam Sultana (imp.)."

Mr. Wilber S. Gordon, hardware merchant, Tweed, Ont., who has been manufacturing steel troughs, both for feeding hogs and for watering stock, has found his business in this line growing so rapidly he has been compelled to increase his capital by forming a limited joint stock company. A charter has been granted to the company by the Ontario Government under the name of the Steel Trough and Machine Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$25,000, in 2,500 shares of \$10 per share. Local capitalists are chiefly interested in this company. Mr. W. Gordon himself will act as secretary-treasurer. The aim of the company is to manufacture only the very best goods. Their motto is, "Not how cheap, but how good." The troughs they make have proven themselves to be of high-class quality, and have won the highest commendations from the farmers who have used them. We bespeak for this company a very successful and prosperous career. Their troughs are all covered by patents.

Advertisement for Sharples Tubular Separators. Includes an illustration of a woman operating a separator and text: "A BOON TO FARMERS' WIVES. Why not save half the standing-lifting-washing? Make your dairy work twice as easy—twice as profitable. Our friends call the Tubular Cream Separator the 'Easy Way.' Try it. Catalogue J 193 describes it. Canadian Transfer Pointe: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa."

PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES. Imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 33 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars apply to JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. 2 1/2 miles west of Montreal.

AYRSHIRES. Am now offering my famous stock bull, Lord Rifton, at reasonable price; also a few cows from 5 to 8 years. Have a choice lot of heifers and bull calves out of my prize cows, winners at Canadian Eastern Exhibition. D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

Isaleigh Grange Farm DANVILLE, P. Q., offers Six Choice Ayrshire Bull Calves From 5 to 10 months old, cheap if sold before November 1st.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm. R. REID & CO., PROPS. FOR SALE: A number of imported Tamworth sows, one of them in pig to Darfield Grandee (imp.); also two boars imported in dam. Two Berkshire boars fit for service.

HINTONSBURG, ONTARIO. For Sale—Ayrshires, all ages, and eggs for hatching from Leghorns, Hamburgs, Dorkings, ducks and Bronze turkeys. Also five Collie pups. For further particulars write to WM. STEWART & SON, Menie, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES. Are prizewinners as well as enormous producers. I have for sale 4 young bulls, sired by the Pan-American winner, Leader of Meadowbank; female all ages of true dairy type. JOHN W. LOGAN, Allan's Corners P. O., Que. Howick Sta., G. T. R.

High-Class Ayrshires. My offering of bulls consists of one August, 1903, calf and three spring calves, including one from imported Daisy of Auchenbrain, with a record in her 13th year of 12,773 lbs. milk in 9 months. All sired by imp. bull. W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE. Four yearling bulls and 6 heifers, and spring calves of both sexes, all sired by Minto (10490). Bred by A. Hume, Menie P. O., Ont. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.

BARGAINS IN SHROPSHIRE. We have ready for shipment shearing rams and ewes, \$12 to \$15 each; lambs, either sex, at \$10 to \$12 each. The above are of excellent breeding and quality. Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1. W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.

LINDEN OXFORDS AND SHORTHORNS. Young stock of either sex, both imp. and home bred, for sale; also young cows due to calve in October, November and December. For particulars write to R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

GOSSIP.

HOW LONG SHOULD BROOD SOWS BE KEPT.

In answer to this question we would say briefly as long as they are found profitable for the use for which they are kept. While this answer is comprehensive enough to cover the case it is not sufficiently specific, as those who do not know may have no idea whatever of what is meant by usefulness in a sow, especially usefulness to the extent of justifying the prolonging of her days as a breeder. The season has come when it must be determined which sows shall be retained for breeding and which shall be disposed of. The question is sufficiently important for the most careful attention on the part of the farmer. Brood sows are useful as long as they produce litters sufficiently large and uniform; as long as they rear these with a small percentage of loss; as long as they furnish them with a generous supply of milk; and as long as they do not contract habits which make them a source of annoyance on the farm.

There will always be a difference of opinion as to how many pigs a sow should rear. This question will be to some extent affected by the breed, but speaking in a general way sows should rear eight pigs on an average. The breeder who has not reached this point with mature sows has not perfected the art of pig-rearing. When a sow reaches that age at which her litters arrive lacking in uniformity, that is, some large and some small, then it is time to dispose of her. The fact, however, should be borne in mind that oftentimes one small pig is found in many litters even when the sow breeds at her best. Nevertheless the time comes in the life of every sow when lack of uniformity becomes more or less general. It is such want of uniformity that we refer to when we say that the sow should then be disposed of. As soon as a sow reaches that age at which she fails to feed her pigs as well as formerly her days should be shortened. —[Ex.]

CANADIAN SHEEP AND SWINE AT ST. LOUIS.

Canadian exhibitors of sheep and swine at the St. Louis Exposition made a splendid record. In almost every class in which they entered they have taken the bulk of the big money prizes and championships. All went to the Exposition at their own expense, no Government aid being given. It will be remembered, however, that the Dominion Government decided to duplicate the prize money won, so that a Canadian exhibitor gets in reality just double the amount he wins at the Exposition. The following is a partial list of Canadian successes, the moneys mentioned being those given by the Exposition:

Shropshire sheep—John Campbell, Woodville, \$1,654. His prizes include the grand champion for the best ram any age, one other championship, nineteen firsts, seventeen seconds, and several minor prizes. Mr. Campbell was the only Canadian exhibitor in this class, and the American competition was particularly strong.

Dorset sheep—Col. J. A. McGilhvray, Uxbridge, \$1,000; R. H. Harding, Thornedale, \$500.

Leicester sheep—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Whitelaw Bros., Guelph, and Hasting Bros., Cross Hill, divide the best of the prizes. The first named winning the lion's share, including several championships.

Lincoln sheep—The best prizes were divided between John T. Gibson, Denfield; Graham Walker, and Patrick Bros., Ilderton; the first named capturing all the championships.

Oxford sheep—Henry Arkell, of Arkell, did exceedingly well, winning a fair share in the strongest competition with imported sheep.

Cotswold sheep—Most of the prizes carried off by Hardy Shore, Glanworth; E. Park, Burgessville, and J. C. Ross, Jarvis. The latter winning the largest share of prizes.

Southdown sheep—Telfer Bros., of Paris, and Sir Geo. Drummond, Pointe Claire, Que., won many prizes.

Essex swine—Jos. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, won most of the prizes. Yorkshire pigs—J. E. Brethour, of Burford, won \$1,200, including the championship for a barrow over six and under twelve months. Tamworth pigs—D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, won \$300.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society. Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: NOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

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.

Southdown Sheep & Shorthorn Cattle. Choice lambs of both sexes for sale; also yearling Shorthorn bull. GEORGE MILLER, Warkham P. O., 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, Stratford, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several carloads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

F. H. NEIL, PROP.

Telegraph and R. R. Station, LUCAN, ONT.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, on

McDOUGALL'S SHEEP DIP

Liquid, Paste and Solid. 20 oz tin, liquid, 35c; 1 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, 35c; 5 lb. block, solid, \$1.00. Charges prepaid on 1 gal. or 10 lbs.

THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Guelph, Ont. General Agents.

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We had the champion flock of Oxfords in 1903. Importations usually. Animals of all ages and sexes, both imported and Canadian-bred, for sale at all times at reasonable prices.

HENRY ARKELL & SON

ARKELL, ONTARIO.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and mutton and the type that please. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 94.

W. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

American Leicester Breeders' Association.

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

60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs

of choice breeding. For particulars write to R. H. HARDING, Thornedale, Ontario. LEICESTER SHEEP FOR SALE. Lambs and yearlings, either sex. For description write to JAS. SWELL, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires, Hayne Barton Farm, Clinton, Ont.

HASTINGS BROS., UMOSKILL P. O. Breeders of Leicester Sheep. Young stock, either sex, for sale.

SHROPSHIRE

20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from imp. ram. For particulars write to GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig P. O., Ont.

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We Ask This Question:

Why don't you remove
that weight at the pit
of the Stomach?

Why don't you regulate that variable
appetite, and condition the digestive
organs so that it will not be necessary to
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eating?

The first step is to regulate the bowels.
For this purpose

Burdock Blood Bitters
Has No Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and
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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 swoopstakes 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.
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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.

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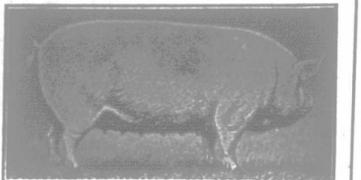
A. C. HALLMAN, Brantford, Ont.
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We are now booking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones.

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Improved Yorkshires



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prize at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT

YORKSHIRES

for the fall trade. Imp. and Canadian-bred boars, ready for immediate service. Young sows for Sept. farrow; also spring pigs of the choicest breeding. Imported and home-bred. 17 head imported this season. Write H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns.

YORKSHIRES
Both sexes, for breeding or show purposes. Holstein calves, both sexes, for sale, from best milk and butter strains.

R. HONEY, Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.

GOSSIP

At Memphis, Tenn., Major Delmar and Lou Dillon met in a race for the Memphis gold cup on the 18th inst, when the champion trotting mare was easily beaten by the fast gelding. In the first heat, Lou Dillon set a terrific pace, but showed distress at the three-quarter post, and was pulled up. Later veterinarians pronounced her suffering from thumps. In the second heat, the mare was simply started. First heat, 2.07; second, 2.18.

The annual meeting of the American Southdown Breeders' Association was held in Congress Hall, St. Louis, on Thursday, Oct. 11th. In the absence of the president, Mr. John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., Mr. Geo. McKerron, of Peewaukee, Wis., occupied the chair. After the reports, which were quite satisfactory, were read and discussed, the meeting adjourned, to meet again at the International Exposition, Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of electing the officers and transacting any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Right up in the front rank of Southdown and Hampshire sheep breeders stand Messrs. Telfer Bros., of Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont. They not only breed the best, but they import them, and show them. This flock of Southdowns is one of the oldest in Canada; Hampshires being added a few years since. That they are up-to-date was proven in the showing at the World's Fair at St. Louis, where they won the grand championship prize of \$100 for the best pure-bred wether, any age, breed or grade, with a Southdown lamb, as well as several other first prizes in competition with the best that could be bought anywhere. This flock also made a grand sweep at the Toronto Exhibition this year. They have young rams of both breeds for sale. Intending purchasers will do well to call and see this flock, or write Messrs. Telfer Bros. before purchasing elsewhere.

The following is a list of the prizes won at St. Louis World's Fair for Cotswold sheep, bred and exhibited by T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth, Ont.: Aged ram, first and reserve for grand champion; senior yearling ram, second; junior yearlings, second and fourth; ram lamb, fourth; aged ewe, fourth; senior yearling, fourth; junior yearling ewe, fifth; four sheep, get of one sire, third; produce of one ewe, second; ram and three ewes, eighteen months and over, third; ram and three ewes, under eighteen months, fifth; ram and three ewes, over eighteen months, bred by exhibitor, first prize. Cotswold Association specials for sheep, bred in America: Aged ram, first; senior yearling ram, first; junior yearling ram, first and second; senior ram lamb, first; junior ram lamb, third; aged ewe, second; senior yearling ewes, first and third; Junior yearling ewe, first; senior ewe lambs, first and third; junior ewe lambs, first; four sheep, either sex, the get of one sire, first; ram and three ewes, over eighteen months, first, a \$200 prize; ram and three ewes, under eighteen months, first.

The Continental Dorset Club met in annual convention at Congress Hall, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, with the president, R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., in the chair. The several reports that were read and adopted showed that the Club was in a very healthy condition. The president congratulated the members, especially those who exhibited at St. Louis, upon the excellence of the Dorset exhibit, it being the largest and best quality exhibit of Dorsets that has ever met in America, and all recorded in this Club. The Secretary, Mr. J. E. Wing, reported Vol. 3 as nearly ready for mailing, and about half enough pedigrees on hand for Vol. 4. An increase of \$100 was made in the secretary-treasurer's salary. The president suggested to the meeting the advisability of passing the presidential honors around, thereby awakening new interest in the work of the Club, to which all live breeders should belong. The suggestion was acted upon by electing Mr. Scott, of Portland, Oregon, as president. No change was made in the executive, and only a few in the vice-presidents, of which there is one for each State and Province. Mr. J. E. Wing, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, was elected secretary-treasurer.



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It does MORE WORK with SAME POWER than any other, and is extremely durable. The PLATES OUTWEAR others and add to your savings.

"I have been using one of your No. 3 Grain Grinders for about a year, and I can say it is a first-class machine in every respect." JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Dartford.

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"The 'Rapid-Easy' Grinder I bought from you some time ago is pronounced to be the BEST MACHINE THAT HAS EVER COME INTO THIS LOCALITY. I am doing custom grinding with it, and all are well pleased. The machine runs very easy. Your plates are the best I have ever seen, and I have run several other grinders." D. HOLDSWORTH, Thornton, Ont.

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Medals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

Hillcrest Herd of English Berkshires.

Have now for sale a lot of growthy youngsters of good length, with extra good bone.

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o Vine Station, G. T. R., near Barrie.

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

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

For sale: Berkshires from 6 weeks to 6 months; Yorkshires, one boar fit for service and younger stock. Pairs not akin. All of the bacon type. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rose Bank Farm, o Churchill, Ont.

CHOICE LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

From imported and home-bred sows and boars. Sows and boars all ages for sale, and sows in farrow. Write o

Jas. A. Russell, Precious Corners, Ont.

FIFTY IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS.

All ages, for sale. Young stock sired by Summerville Perfection 4th, 7311. Prices very reasonable, as we have an overstock. D. BARTLETT & SONS, Smithville, Ont. Breeders of Shorthorns and Dorsets.

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Young Boars ready for use; sows about ready to breed; Short-horn bulls; calves of both sexes; Shropshire ram and ewe lambs. o John Racey, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.

YORKSHIRES

Special while they last: Choice pigs from imported stock, 2 mos old, \$7 each; 3 mos. \$9. Pairs not akin. Registered, crated and free on board cars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Boars and sows all ages. Write your wants. Weston Station, L. ROGERS, O. P. R. and G. T. E. Emery P. O.

YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.

FOR SALE: Sows safe in pig and ready to breed. Boars 2 to 5 months old, of the long deep-sided type. At bargain prices if taken soon. Write C. & J. CARATHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

Six May litters from show sows, five of them Toronto winners, pairs not akin. Also young sows in farrow. Dalmeny Cavalier (Imported) and Maple Grove Vanguard at head of herd. o T. J. COLE, Box 188, Bowmanville, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

for sale, from imported stock. For price and description write to GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

LARGE YORKSHIRES

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

YORKSHIRES

All ages, at reasonable prices. Also 1 Short-horn bull coming 3 years old, color roan, a sure stock-getter. Also Barred White and Buff Rocks, White Waddlers, Buff Leghorns, and Pekin ducks. Address: A. GILMORE & SONS, Huntingdon Co., Atholstan P. O., Que.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

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

GOSSIP.

Some people never tire of poking fun at the Englishman because of his inability to see a joke. An American lady, knowing this, was tempted to test a newly-arrived English baronet, who was paying her marked attention, but who was so insular in his ideas that she could see no good in him. He had just protested quite loudly against the slur cast upon his countrymen for density, and so, with a sparkle in her eye, the young lady said: "Oh, I didn't mean you. I am sure you are quick to see a joke. Did you ever hear of that one they tell of a museum in Philadelphia, where they exhibit two skulls of Franklin—one when he was twelve years old, and the other when he was forty?"

"No," replied the Englishman.

KEEP AT IT.

Keep at it. It isn't what you do in a minute, but what you can do in a day, a week, a month, a year, that counts.

The man who keeps at it eight hours a day has a right to twice the measure of success due the man who wastes four of his eight. Just try, for one week, taking account of the time you waste, and figure out your handicap.

And the man who does sixteen hours' work in eight is usually the man who can afford to quit at forty.

The waste of time is not always due to a lack of brain power or energy or ambition. It is just as often due to the lack of system.

System enables you to save the minutes and to keep from doing the needless things. Make your system automatic; make it absorb the mechanical detail; make it prevent the waste, and keep at it.

THE INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

Mr. H. D. Smith, Compton, Quebec, proprietor of the noted Ingleside herd of Herefords, writes: "Our cattle are once more safely home from their rounds of the fall fairs. It is needless to refer further to their success, which has been so well recorded by your valuable paper. The season closes with the Ingleside Herefords once more at the top, having won the first herd prize and championship for best bull any age at Toronto, London and Ottawa, and the female championship at the latter two exhibitions, a fact equally pleasing to my numerous and valued patrons as to myself. Owing to the recent loss of my house, and as the same will not be rebuilt until next spring, I have decided to curtail my farm operations this winter as much as possible, and spend the winter in England. With this end in view, I am disposing of all my young bulls at special prices, but retaining all my females during the coming season; in other words, my intentions are to stock the farm with registered Herefords only. Pastures have been in exceptionally fine condition this season, the old and young matrons are in splendid order, and the present crop of calves are a fine, lusty lot."

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Size, 3½x6 inches. This handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain. For One New Subscriber. Retail price, \$1.00.

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Size, 4½x7½ inches. Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp. For Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$1.50.

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Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects. Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. Will be found invaluable in carrying on Nature Study, now becoming a specialty in rural schools.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

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