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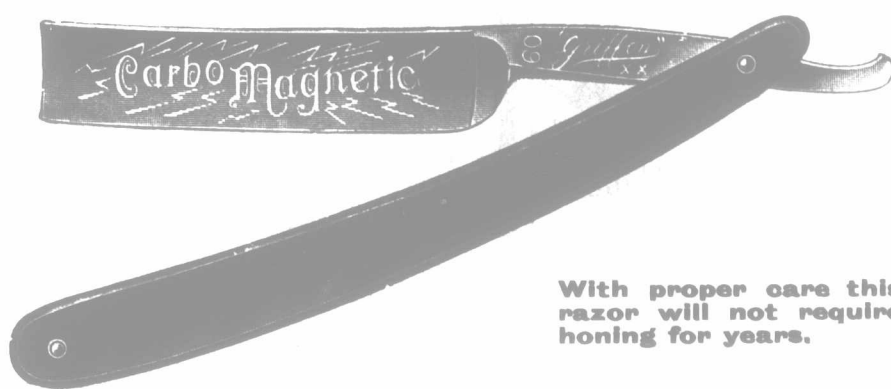
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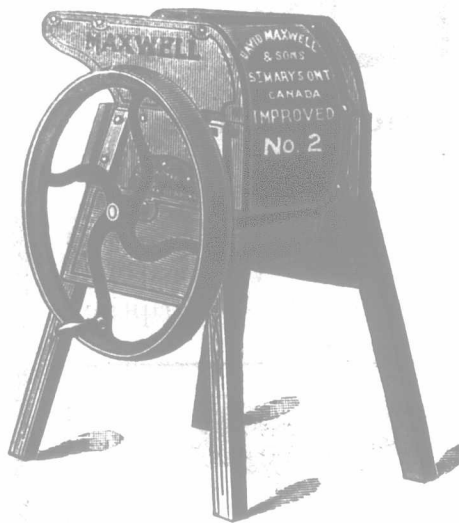
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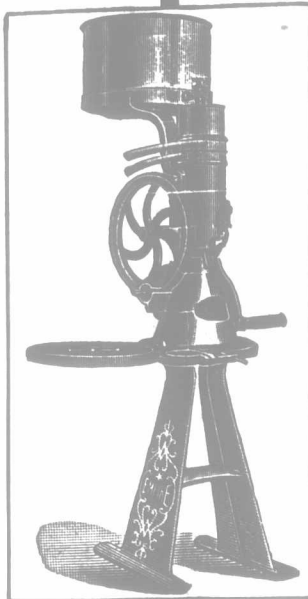
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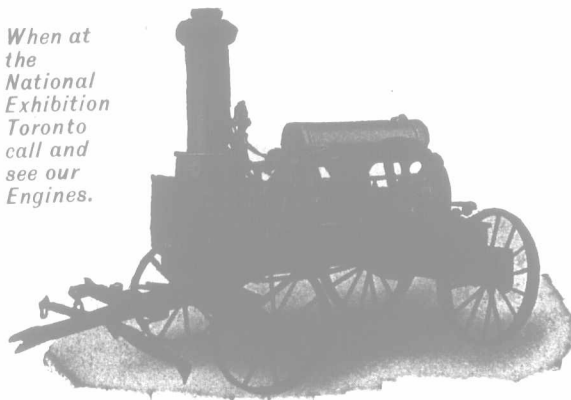
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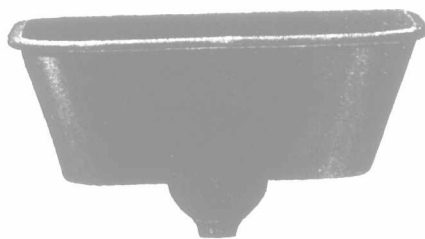
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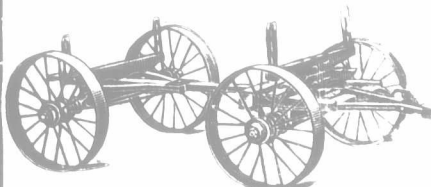
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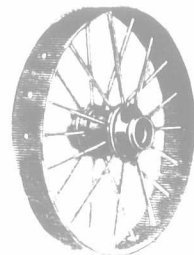
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The direct steel-pinned chain drive gives the "Success" a draft fully 25 per cent lighter than common spreaders.

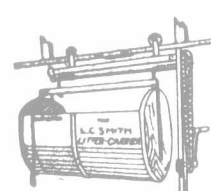
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The

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED" ESTABLISHED 1866

VOL. XL.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 26, 1905.

No 683

EDITORIAL.

Let Us Dignify Our Calling.

We still occasionally meet farmers who apologize for their occupation, and, sorry to say, agricultural college men are sometimes among the number. Asked what they are at, they answer, "Oh, I'm just farming," implying plainly their belief that they might be at something better, such as institute lecturing, Departmental work, scientific investigation, or something of the sort. We always pity such men, for not only do they fail to make the most out of farm life, but they lack the most essential qualification for the agricultural profession, viz., intelligent, whole-souled appreciation of and sympathy with farm life and work. Without this the professional is incapable of inspiring among farmers the necessary confidence in his work. The time is coming when all such positions will be filled with men who really love the farm and would willingly remain thereon, being tempted to leave it only by generous emolument and by that instinctive public spirit which actuates broad-minded men, coupled with the compensating advantage that they will still have to do more or less with the business in which they are interested. The agricultural experts of the future will be farmers first and scientists afterwards. We have some men of this kind now, and their work tells powerfully in the promotion of better farming; but we also have others whose brows are never deeply seamed with care for farmers or farm problems.

It is a bad sign to see a boy yearn towards the professional field, and it pains one, also, to see any farmer bow the knee to merchants, manufacturers and scholars. The tendency must be an atavistic influence of feudalism. It seems bred in the bone, for it dies hard. As a class, one of the lessons we have not fully learned is to dignify our occupation. We will never do this until we really believe that ours is a business offering as wide a scope for intellect, as rich a reward for effort, as any in the world.

There is a persistent tendency in estimating the advantages of farming to dwell too exclusively upon the financial side, overlooking the wholesomeness, comfort and daily enjoyment which are some of its cardinal attractions, to say nothing of its advantages from the standpoint of good-living, citizenship, domestic environment, and moral and intellectual development. Whenever we hear the expression, "only farming," the instinctive response is, "What could you be at that's better?" It is no wonder such men are browbeaten; they deserve to be. When a true understanding of these things actuates our thought and conduct we are not looked down upon. In proportion as we respect ourselves and our occupation we command the respect of others. To him who does this the term "farmer" is never applied as an opprobrious epithet. The only ones thus stigmatized are those who merit the insinuation. Time after time have we seen young men and boys in barber shops, stores and other public places, by their apologetic conduct and language invite contumely upon themselves and their business. Presently would enter one of those princes of every locality—a successful farmer, who was proud of his calling. Instantly the atmosphere changes; the scoffers take a back seat, and, if the conversation turns that way, the better element speak up with respectful meekness to meet a worthy farmer whom they can respect.

Future of the English Royal.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England ranks easily foremost among the organizations of that class in the world, and particularly so because of the inestimable service it has rendered the breeding of pure-bred live stock. The annual exhibition of the society known as "The Royal" stands unique among live-stock shows. To be a "Royal" winner or a "Royal" champion carries with it a badge of distinction recognized by stockmen the world over, hence the widespread interest, not only in the show and its awards, but in the existence and progress of the society as an organization. Until recently the annual show has been migratory, in order that its benefits might be felt locally as well as generally, but for various reasons it has found itself in deep water financially, and with the hope of making ends meet, it was decided to try the experiment of making it a fixture at Park Royal, London, but the hopes of the promoters of that change have not been realized.

Last August a special committee of the society was appointed to thoroughly investigate the entire position of the society and to make a report to the Council as to what reforms and economies they consider desirable to put the society on a sound footing. Their report was submitted to the Council, and, with the exception of the paragraph relating to the disposal of Park Royal (which was remitted to the committee for further consideration), it was adopted.

This document was signed by fifteen members of the committee, two having been unavoidably absent. It consists of eleven brief clauses, but if the report is brief, the recommendations are sweeping, and some portions of it have caused regret to the members and to the council generally. The first paragraph is introductory. The second expresses the recognition by the committee of the services of the staff in the past, but in view of the financial position of the society they are unable to recommend a continuance of so large an expenditure as is at present incurred under this head, and see no other course open but to request the council to ask for the resignation of the whole staff, as at present engaged at Hanover Square and Park Royal. The next paragraph states that the committee consider that a sum not exceeding £1,500 per annum is all that the society is at present justified in expending on the salaries of the secretary and administrative staff. They recommend that a secretary (to devote his whole time to the work of the society) should be appointed at a salary of £600 per annum, and an assistant at £300 per annum. They recommend that if a satisfactory price can be obtained for Harewood House it shall be sold at as early a date as possible, and, failing this, that such part of the house not absolutely required for the purposes of the society shall be let. They recommend that the cost of the "Journal," including distribution, shall not exceed £600 per annum. As regards the scientific departments of the society, it is recommended that the Board of Agriculture be approached with a view to obtain a grant in aid of these. Unless such assistance can be obtained their work must be curtailed.

As to the society's show, it is recommended that no exhibition be held at Park Royal in 1906, but that it take place in the Provinces, if a suitable site can be obtained and financial arrangements be made; also, that a sum of not less than £2,000 from the governors' and members' subscriptions be credited to the expenses of the annual show. The opinion is expressed that it would be most advantageous that conferences be

held annually between the council and officers of the Royal Agricultural Society and the secretaries of County, Breed and leading Agricultural Societies, to consider questions of general and mutual interest. It is advised that immediate steps be taken for the disposal of the society's interest in the Park Royal estate. This clause has been referred to the committee for reconsideration. The last paragraph draws attention to and emphasizes the desirability of encouraging members to give financial support to the society beyond the minimum subscription.

The foregoing summary will clearly indicate the gist of the recommendations of the Committee, which, in effect propose that extensive economies be effected in the cost of the staff and offices; that, if possible, State aid be obtained for carrying out the scientific departments, otherwise that they shall be curtailed; that apparently the migratory system of holding the shows is to be resumed.

Without attempting, at this distance, to dogmatize, it is probable that the management of The Royal would be benefited by the infusion of "new blood." As a live-stock exhibition, it is admirably conducted, and its excellencies may well be preserved with the introduction of more modern and economical methods in other respects. It is now undergoing a severe house-cleaning process, and the sincere wish of the "Farmer's Advocate" is that it may emerge from the process improved and with an infusion of vitality that will ensure its usefulness to agriculture and the live-stock industry for generations to come.

A Sine Qua Non.

In this issue our regular Scottish correspondent discusses the municipal system of Glasgow, the city universally regarded as the most successful in the municipal administration of civic necessities, such as street cars, lighting and water-works. Living right in the Scottish metropolis, the writer (Mr. MacNeillage) is thoroughly conversant with the working of the system there, and being well known as an astute observer and level-headed thinker, his analysis of the pros and cons of municipal administration will carry considerable weight. The impression he seems to leave is that, while the pecuniary and other advantages enjoyed by Glasgow's taxpayers are commonly overrated by outsiders, there has been, on the whole, an economic advantage in efficiency and cost resulting from the municipalization of at least several important necessities. The proviso is, however, strongly enjoined that the success of the system depends on it being kept absolutely clear of politics. Politics is the stumbling block to public ownership in Canada and the United States, and has been, perhaps, the greatest obstacle, to quote an example, to the financial success of the Intercolonial Railway. The trouble has been aggravated in this case, because the "pull" for the reduction of rates, improvement of service, personal and local privileges (such as free passes, cheap fares, etc.), to say nothing of demands for employment, and grafts of various kinds, has come, necessarily, from the people living along the road, who were individually far more interested in securing direct advantages than economy of administration, while, on the other hand, those Canadians who were concerned in having the running cost kept within the income lived mostly at a distance from the scene of operations, and, therefore, exerted little influence in having expenditures kept down by strict business methods. The consequence is that the I. C. R. patrons have been

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favoured with a magnificent service, for which the whole Dominion has helped to pay. It would not be so bad if the whole benefit accrued legitimately to Quebec and the Maritime public, but not a little of the Dominion treasury funds has gone into the pockets of grafters, unnecessary employees and deadheads. The pass abuse on the Intercolonial is "something chronic." The only remedy is to take the road out of the realm of party politics, and put it in the hands of an independent, capable railway man, directly responsible to Parliament—as the Toronto Globe recently suggested—or else in the hands of an independent commission. The people of the Maritime Provinces should be as desirous of this as those of the rest of Canada, for it is inevitable that, unless a better showing can be made on the I. C. R. ledger, the people of the eastern Provinces will lose the boon of a Government-operated road through its transference to corporate control. All Canadians are interested in getting the I. C. R. out of politics. We commend the letter of our Scottish correspondent to the careful attention of our readers, especially those concerned in the administration of municipal, provincial or national affairs.

The Best of All.

The page premium announcement which made its appearance in the last number of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is repeated in this issue. That it has met with instant response on the part of our readers in obtaining new subscribers is not a matter of surprise. The universal popularity of the paper, and the service which it renders the agriculture and home-life of the country, backed by a premium list of such magnitude, makes canvassing for the paper a profitable task. The premiums offered, like those of the "Farmer's Advocate" itself, are standard and have stood the test of time. Have you a neighbor or friend who does not possess the boon of a weekly visit

from the paper? Show him or her your copy, and secure their subscription at once, so that they may secure all the remaining copies of 1905 and the whole of 1906 for the modest sum of \$1.50, which is the regular yearly subscription rate. The clubbing rates announced, of course, do not count in working for these premiums.

British Columbia Farm Lands.

(Editorial correspondence.)

The traveller by railway through the Rocky Mountains is apt to form the opinion that British Columbia contains but little agricultural territory, which, comparatively speaking, is a correct conclusion, notwithstanding the contention of enthusiastic residents that the presence of large mountains implies the existence of proportionately large valleys, many of which are capable of being converted into good farming lands. There are, however, comparatively extensive tracts in some districts of the Province eminently suitable for ranching, others for fruit and grain growing, and still others for general-purpose or mixed farming, in all of which profitable farming is being prosecuted in a climate milder than that of Old England, the mother of successful agriculture. In the vicinity of Kamloops, on the main line of the C. P. R., are large ranching districts, in which beef cattle in great numbers are successfully grazed the year round, and also in the Okanagan country, south of Sicamous Junction, and around Vernon, on the same branch, where first-class fruit is largely grown, where Lord Aberdeen has an extensive fruit farm, and from which point large quantities of fruit are shipped to the prairie Provinces, as well as westerly.

The Chilliwack Valley, some sixty miles from the coast terminus of the C. P. R., reached from Harrison Mills station by means of a steam launch, or by steamer from New Westminster on the Fraser River, is one of the largest and most widely-known farming districts in the Province, and has frequently been described in these columns more fully than is practicable in this brief letter. Suffice it to say that Chilliwack is enjoying a period of great prosperity, owing, not only to its splendid crop and dairy returns, but also to the rapidly-increasing demand for improved farm lands, a description of which in the "Farmer's Advocate" last winter is credited by the local authorities with the sale of lands to the value of over \$300,000 within the last nine months, the buyers being mainly from Eastern Canada and the Northwest Provinces, seeking a milder climate.

THE DELTA.

Another choice farming district, regarding which comparatively little has appeared in the papers, rivalling if not surpassing Chilliwack in the richness of its agricultural resources, is the Delta Municipality, lying about twenty miles from Vancouver, reached by electric tramway over the rich dyked lands of Lulu Island to Steveston, near the mouth of the Fraser River, and by ferry from there to Ladner, the chief town and port of the district; by steamer twelve miles from New Westminster, or, by the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway, now a part of Mr. J. J. Hill's Great Northern System, with a station at Ladner, and its terminus at Fort Guichon, a few miles further on.

The Delta, composed of some 40,000 acres of alluvial soil, with an area of 14 miles long by an average of about 4 miles in width, besides some timber on the high lands, is so named from the fact of its being all "made" land, of sedimentary deposit from the periodical overflow of the Fraser River, the Gulf of Georgia and Boundary Bay, the two latter being salt water, and the former fresh. The Delta Municipality is made up of Westham, Arncliffe and Tilbury Islands and the Delta peninsula. The bulk of the land was formerly subject at times to submergence by the overflow of the waters above named, covering it at times deep enough to float flat-bottomed boats, making crop production variable and uncertain, but some fifteen years ago the municipality, aided by Government grant or outside assistance, undertook, by the issues of debentured at \$100 each, payable in twenty years, bearing interest at five per cent, which sold at 101, and carried to completion a system of dyking for protection from the overflow, by which about twenty-five miles of permanent dykes were constructed. Part of these debentures are payable in 1912 and part in 1915, and a sinking fund has been provided for by which all will be paid at maturity. The ditches from which the earth to form these dykes was taken provided large open drains to carry off surplus water from sloughs, and into which the drains empty, much underdraining having been done, with the result that exceedingly large crops are regularly secured on the rich black soil, which is common to the whole district. From 50 to 80 bushels of oats is said to be a common crop, and in special cases up to 150 bushels an acre have been harvested,

and a crop of potatoes, in one instance, is reported at 26 tons, or 1,560 bushels per acre. Spring wheat is also successfully grown, the Delta having been awarded first prize, a bronze medal and a diploma for wheat at the World's Fair, Chicago, in competition open to all. But wheat grown here is not, as a rule, hard enough for milling purposes, and is not largely grown, oats and barley being the principal grain crops, which, with hay and pasturage, beef and dairy production, are the main dependence of the farmers, who are generally prosperous, the farm buildings being, as a rule, substantial and tasteful in appearance, the fences neat and well kept, and the farms as clean as in any part of the Dominion it has been our privilege to visit. The cream-gathering and oil-test systems have been adopted, and the Delta Creamery, under the capable management of Mr. Abbot, is a model of cleanliness and system, supplied with up-to-date machinery and appliances, paying seven per cent dividends, and distributing over \$30,000 a year among the farmers of the district for cream supplied. Besides this a large quantity of cream is shipped by boat and train for other points to the New Westminster creamery and to the City of Vancouver.

The Delta is a paradise for cattle, good pasturage being available nearly the whole year. Such pastures as were seen here the middle of October! Red and white clover in full bloom, and a thick growth of rye grass and timothy, would cheer the heart of any stockman. First-class herds of Shorthorns are found in this district, the champion bull and champion female of the breed, as well as the first and second prize herds at the Dominion Exhibition this year, hailing from the Delta, as well as the grand champion Clyde stallion and mare at the Lewis & Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, last month. Fine herds of dairy cattle are also found here and across the river on Lulu Island, where is the home of the grand champion cow over all breeds at the Dominion Exhibition, a Holstein of splendid type and immense capacity for dairy work.

A prominent figure in the social and business life of the Delta is Mr. W. H. Ladner, one of the pioneers, after whom the chief town is named. Active and cheerful in his 79th year, now and for many years past reeve of the municipality, formerly a representative of the district in the Provincial Legislature, a large land holder and successful business man, versatile, optimistic, and gifted with a fund of humor, he has lived here to see farm land once sold for a dollar an acre now worth one hundred and fifty and upwards.

The farmers on the Pacific coast are evidently a prosperous and contented class, and do as little complaining as those of any part of the Dominion. The same cheerful optimism pervades the urban population, all being satisfied they are enjoying the most comfortable conditions found on the continent, and evidently believing in the theory enunciated by a lecturer in the hearing of the writer during a brief stay in Vancouver, that so clearly is the trend of trade in this direction, that in time Vancouver and other Pacific coast cities will be the front door of the American continent and the Atlantic cities the back door, the bulk of the Canadian farm products passing through the Western terminal City of Vancouver, to supply the demand that will inevitably follow the higher civilization of the teeming millions of the Orient, who are now taking large supplies of our cheaper products, but will soon be satisfied with none but the best.

The limits of space forbid more than a passing reference to the great salmon industry of this coast, and the scores of immense canning factories along the shores of the Fraser, where millions of the supple Sockeye are caught by the gills in the meshes of the thousands of nets floating behind as many fishing boats, and knocked in the head with a club as they are thrown into the boats and rowed to the canneries, to pass through the hands of a long line of Chinamen and a perfect system of machinery, ending in packing boxes of a gross of cans in each, ready for shipment to the ends of the earth. It is a wonderful sight, and a great source of revenue to the people of the Province, the salmon crop of this year having been the best for many years. J. C. S.

Of Greatest Value.

Please find enclosed payment of my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." In my experience I have never seen a paper of as great value to the farmer as the "Farmer's Advocate."
Elgin, Ont. LEWIS V. HALLIDAY.

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The Municipal System of Glasgow.

(Special correspondence.)

When visiting Canada three years ago I was gravely informed by a leader of industry in Toronto that I lived in a happy city where no taxes were paid. Unhappily, the information was novel and out with my experience, but the impression is, no doubt, widespread that in Glasgow the municipalization of water, gas, tramways and telephones had led to profits so remarkable that the citizens sat under the vine and fig tree, paying no local rates. There never was a greater delusion. We pay heavier rates than are paid in most other Scots towns, and have no better security for life and property than they. We dwell in a municipality which has reduced the glorifying of itself to an exact science, while the citizens who reside within the boundaries are made to pay sweetly for the amenities guaranteed to those without. The control of the water and lighting has long been in the hands of the city council, and there can be no doubt that the city has derived great benefit. The water supply comes from Loch Katrine, many miles away among the beautiful scenery of the Trossachs, and the project which brought a plentiful supply of pure water into our midst was one of the most far-seeing on record. The City of Glasgow used to be surrounded by many mushroom or parasitic burghs, which secured great benefit from their proximity to Glasgow, but contributed nothing to its rates. Loch Katrine water was one of these boons. Now Glasgow has swallowed up most of these parasites—and so far there is a measure of fairness in the result—but many inequalities remain. Gas and electric lighting are also in the hands of the city council, and that is as it should be, because, unlike water, every citizen gets what he needs, and pays for it by meter. But with water it is different. A uniform rate per £ of rental is levied for water, and the householder who wastes just pays the same as the householder who conserves the precious fluid. (It is precious in a community of 750,000 souls.)

Of course, when the city council took over the water companies' rights and secured a monopoly, and also secured the sole right to manufacture and sell gas, the existing companies had to be bought up at prices fixed by valuers, but when the city took over the tramways or street cars nothing of the kind occurred. These were operated by a private company, which laid the rails and paid a heavy rent for use of the streets, which they were bound to maintain in good order so far as concerned the portions on which their rails were laid. This private company had a lease or prescriptive right to lay down rails in the streets for a period of about twenty-five years, at the end of which time it was within the option of the city authorities either to renew the lease to the company or to take over the whole concern. The council elected to do the latter, and on 1st June, 1901, they electrified the whole system, substituting electric traction by means of overhead trolleys for the system of horse haulage which had been in vogue from the laying down of the first rails in 1870. It was felt by many of the citizens that, while no doubt the private company had made a bargain, and were, therefore, under no disadvantage, they were not too handsomely treated by the city authorities. Be that as it may, the tramway system of Glasgow is supposed to be a crowning illustration of the success of municipalization. Undoubtedly a very large number of citizens travel by the cars, which are well-appointed, kept in ideal order, and run at great speed. What is doubted is whether the cars pay; that is to say, would the cars pay a dividend to the shareholders were they owned by a private company, which paid a big rent for the use of the streets, kept up the streets so far as operated by the company, and paid taxes and rates on the rental of premises and streets? These are questions about which many citizens have grave misgivings, and in respect of which there is constant bickering in the town council and the press. The convenience to the citizens who travel out into the country is undoubted. For a penny one can ride at least 1½ miles and often more, and for three pence he can travel seven miles. But the citizen who wants to move from point to point in the center of the city is not so generously catered for. He is mulcted in heavy damages, because while he is rated heavily for the capital required to start the cars, he does not find a car when one is wanted. He is charged a half-penny fare for certain distances, but if he should chance to need to travel from the center of one of these divisions to the center of the next he is charged one penny for what may be less than a half-penny distance. Besides, the octopus-like branching out of the tramway system into rural districts, while advantageous in many ways, tends to the depopulation of the centers, and makes the rates much heavier for those who remain in the center.

The general situation is this: Everybody approves of the municipality having control of water and light, as well as police and parks, cleansing and street maintenance. Many are in doubt regarding the financial success of the tramway

system, and some question the policy that is being pursued. A minority alone approve of a municipal telephone system, which appears to be rather a bad egg. There is no imputation of jobbery in connection with municipal affairs, and, as a rule, the questions which divide us on imperial politics are kept severely outside of municipal affairs. In my opinion, the policy of municipalizing water, lighting, street cars, etc., is sound and defensible on one condition, and on one only—the absolute purity of the municipal system, the absence of hoodlum-hunting on the part of civic rulers, and the employment of a superior grade of public servants. Corruption is inseparable from municipal government when it is made the plaything of party politicians. What is wanted everywhere is the best class of citizens to interest themselves in municipal affairs. If the vicious system of making the success of municipal servants dependent on their adherence to either political party be introduced, then farewell to all that is right and pure among such servants. Banish national politics from municipal management, dethrone all "hoodlums," and to that end let the best men in a community interest themselves in local politics. "SCOTLAND YET."

Glasgow, Scotland.

and it becomes too cold. Of course, in warm weather it is a very easy problem, as all that is required is to close the openings unobscured, but in cold weather it cannot be done without lowering the temperature of the stable too much and producing a great deal of discomfort to the horses and, in some cases, their health. The question now is, "What is ventilation?" Perfect ventilation is said to be the removal from a compartment of vitiated air as soon as it is formed, and its immediate replacement with pure air of the proper temperature, and to prevent condensation and the consequent formation of moisture. Perfect ventilation is practically impossible, and all we can do is to attain it as near as practicable. Again, the question may be asked, "What vitiates the air?" All students of physiology know that the blood of a living animal must have a constant supply of oxygen and be relieved of carbonic acid and other impurities in order that life may be maintained. The animal inspires pure air which contains a percentage of oxygen, some of which is taken up by the blood in the air cells, and at the same time the carbonic acid and other impurities pass from the blood into the air cells, and are expelled from the body in the expired air. Hence, the expired air contains more carbonic acid and less oxygen than the inspired air, and if this process be kept up without the compartment receiving a supply of fresh air, the animals breathing the same air again and again, we can readily see that it soon becomes so impure as to be incapable of performing its proper functions. The great question of ventilation, then, is to keep up the supply of fresh air and the exit of foul air, without reducing the temperature of the building below the point compatible with comfort, say 40 to 45 degrees F. In many stables ventilation is more a matter of accident than intelligent planning. There are many systems of ventilation, but they all have the object noted in



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HORSES.

Improvement of Horse Stables for the Winter.

While some horse stables are properly built and kept in good repair, and as a consequence, require no particular fitting for winter, there are many that, from want of proper construction, neglect of repairs, or other causes, are not in a condition to afford health and comfort for the horses. The principal points to be considered are convenience, comfort and ventilation. In most cases it is not easy to alter the convenience to any great extent without practically changing the internal economy of the compartment. By convenience we mean arrangements by which horses can be fed, groomed, watered, etc., and by which the stable can be kept clean with as little work as possible, and provision made for harness, forks, shovels, brooms, etc., where they can be reached handily when required, and in the same time be in such a position that they cannot be readily knocked down and injured, or whereby a horse may be injured. In regard to these points, of course, each stable must be treated according to its peculiar situation and construction, and as no general rule can be set down, we will pass it over, and consider "comfort" and "ventilation." These two points are inseparable, as no animal can be said to be comfortable without at least fair ventilation. We will assume that the stable is so built that it can be made sufficiently warm. The average trouble is (at least where horses are stabled in the basement of a barn, as a large percentage of our farm horses are) that the stable, when doors and windows are closed, is too warm and close, and when any of these

view, and all are more or less successful. Expired air is, except in a very warm atmosphere, warmer than inspired air, and as heat tends to expand and make lighter, it, of course, ascends, and the fresh air occupies the lower portion of the compartment. Hence, in order to allow exit to the impure air there must be openings at a greater or less distance from the floor, through which it may escape. These openings may be many or few; better results are probably attained from several small ones than from one or more large ones. The openings should be continued with a shaft or tube to the eave or ridge of the building, and open in such a manner that it is not easy for wind to enter and make a downward instead of an upward current. When the external openings are smaller than the internal it tends to create a draft, and if they open under the eave it is probably better than at the ridge. These shafts may be four inches square, or larger, according to their number and the number of animals in the stable. Large ventilators on the roof, with large shafts, say two feet square or larger, as are seen on many stables, are not satisfactory, as they are about as liable to convey the cold wind into the stable as the foul air out. Hence, the exits should be so arranged as to avoid this. The question then arises how to introduce fresh air without lowering the temperature too much. One plan is to conduct it down a shaft that is continued by a revolving cowl erected upon the ridge, so arranged with a wing or tail that the mouth is always open to the wind. Another method is to have openings directly through the walls into the stable. In either case the openings into the building must be supplied with movable lids that can be left open, partly open, or closed, according to the weather, else on very cold days the stable will be very cold. These plans necessitate considerable and

intelligent management, and cannot be entirely satisfactory, as the temperature in many cases changes suddenly when there is no one present to regulate them. Probably the better, though more expensive plan, is to have the shafts for conducting the fresh air into the stable, say one or more shafts, of tile one to two feet in diameter, sunk five or six feet underground, and extending to a greater or less distance from the stable—at least one hundred feet, better if much further, and terminating with a revolving cowl six or eight feet high. The temperature of the earth below the frost line is much higher than the atmospheric air, and the latter, in travelling through the tile, becomes heated without losing its purity before reaching the stable. The shaft can either open directly into the stable, or, better still, be continued along in front of the horses, with perforations to allow the exit of air at each stall. There are many more systems of ventilation, and the plan to be adopted will necessarily depend much upon the nature of the building, the ideas of the owner, and financial conditions. Horses cannot thrive and render satisfactory service if housed in a poorly-ventilated stable. Hence, we say have ventilation, even if it be at the expense of heat. Horses or other animals can stand a low temperature with pure air much better than a warm temperature with a vitiated atmosphere. Heat can be supplied by blankets, but nothing will take the place of pure air.

"WHIP."

The Driver of Dan Patch.

Words of praise regarding Dan Patch's wonderful mile in 1.55½, at Lexington, are superfluous. Nothing can so truly portray the unparalleled greatness of the mile as the division of the time into quarters. The stallion paced the first quarter in 29½ seconds; the second quarter in 28 seconds; the third quarter in 28½ seconds, and the fourth quarter in 29 seconds. Harry Hersey, the man who drove Dan Patch in his remarkable mile, is not known as a great driver, but he seems to have solved the problem of how a horse should be trained and rated in order to make his speed useful, driving the entire mile far better than some trainers have done who are far more famous in the racing world than he is. Dan Patch is truly a pacing phenomenon, but had he fallen into the hands of a man less capable of using his brains than Hersey seems to be, he probably would not now have a record as fast as 1.55½. It behooves all, therefore, to give proper credit to Mr. Hersey for the part he has taken in placing the world's pacing record second below where the great number of harness-horses enthusiasts ever expected to see it placed.—[The Horse World.

Horses vs. Oxen in Ye Olden Days.

A writer in the Mark Lane Express draws attention to a controversy which raged in Britain over a hundred years ago concerning the respective merits of horses and oxen for farm labor. Probably one hundred years from now some one will interest his readers by a reference to the discussions which are taking place now with regard to the relative values of horses and motors for road and farm work. The writer says:

"Messrs. J. Bailey and G. Bailey, who in 1797 published a well-written and interesting book on the agriculture of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, make a comparison between the cost of oxen and horses for farm work. They lay it down as an indisputable fact that it takes eight oxen to do the work of two horses, or, at any rate, for the first year, though after that they say half a dozen will do the same work. The cost of an ox is reckoned at £6 5s. per annum. The ox is presumed to improve in value £1 per annum, so that the net cost per ox is £5 5s. This works out with a team of oxen consisting of eight the first year, and six the two following years, to an average cost of £40 per annum.

"The cost of a horse's keep in those days is enough to make any horse owner who has to pay for his provender wish that he had lived then. The prime cost of keeping a horse for a year is estimated, roughly, at £15 15s., made up in the following manner:

	£.	s.	d.
Summering, 2 acres of grass	2	0	0
Wintering:			
Straw, 13 weeks, at 9d.	0	10	0
Hay, 1½ tons, at £2	3	0	0
70 bushels of oats, at 2s.	7	0	0
Shoeing and harness	1	0	0
Annuity to pay off £25 in 16 years	2	5	0
	15	15	0

"The annuity, of course, is what must be written off for depreciation, and seems fairly calculated. It will be noticed that the straw is totalled at 10s., instead of 9s. 9d., which is the exact amount, probably to make even money in the average. It is, however, a matter of very slight importance. So that even at the date when labor was cheap, the horses came out at a cost of £9 10s. per annum less than the oxen. Such

being the case, it is a wonder that oxen were used such a long time as they were.

"It is interesting to notice that even in those days the Northumberland farmers went to Clydesdale for the best of their draft horses, and they are described as standing from 15 hands 2 inches to 16 hands, and as strong, hardy, remarkably good and true pullers, a restive horse being rarely found amongst them. We are also told that the horses bred in the country are of various sorts, from the full-blood racer to the strong, heavy, rough-legged black. The latter, I take it, would be the ancestor of the Vardy horse, about which breed, curiously enough, there is no history to be found in any old book I have come across. There seems to be a certain tradition hanging around them, and I have heard individuals of the breed highly praised. The late Sir Jacob Wilson told me that he remembered seeing them in the days of his youth, but that even then they had become practically extinct. I have never even heard the derivation of the name. In all probability, the increasing esteem in which the Northumberland farmers held the Clydesdale caused the home-bred to be absorbed. Whatever the reason, there can be little doubt but what the active, sharp-stepping Vardy, with his good shoulders, would have been invaluable nowadays as a foundation for breeding heavy troop horses."

Value of Pedigree.

The pedigree of a horse is simply a record showing the animals that have in succession entered into the breeding of the individual. It shows, too, that he belongs to a distinct breed, possessing, therefore, the prepotency of that breed, and in addition to this possession, it guarantees a certain degree of individual prepotency of the ancestors on each side of the pedigree. To ensure both breed prepotency and individual prepotency the animal represented by the pedigree should have several recorded animals on

pressive sire, and, on general principles, the somewhat indifferent individual that has a fine line of ancestors, as shown by his pedigree, is greatly to be preferred to a "scrub," grade or cross-bred animal, for breeding purposes. We say this for the good reason that his progeny will be quite likely to partake of the good qualities of the ancestry, rather than the indifferent qualities of the individual. There are many exceptions to this rule, and experiment is, therefore, the sure way of proving the prepotency of the individual stallion. It is always best, however, to choose a sire that has both excellent breeding and individual excellence of form and quality in every respect.—[Wisconsin Bulletin.

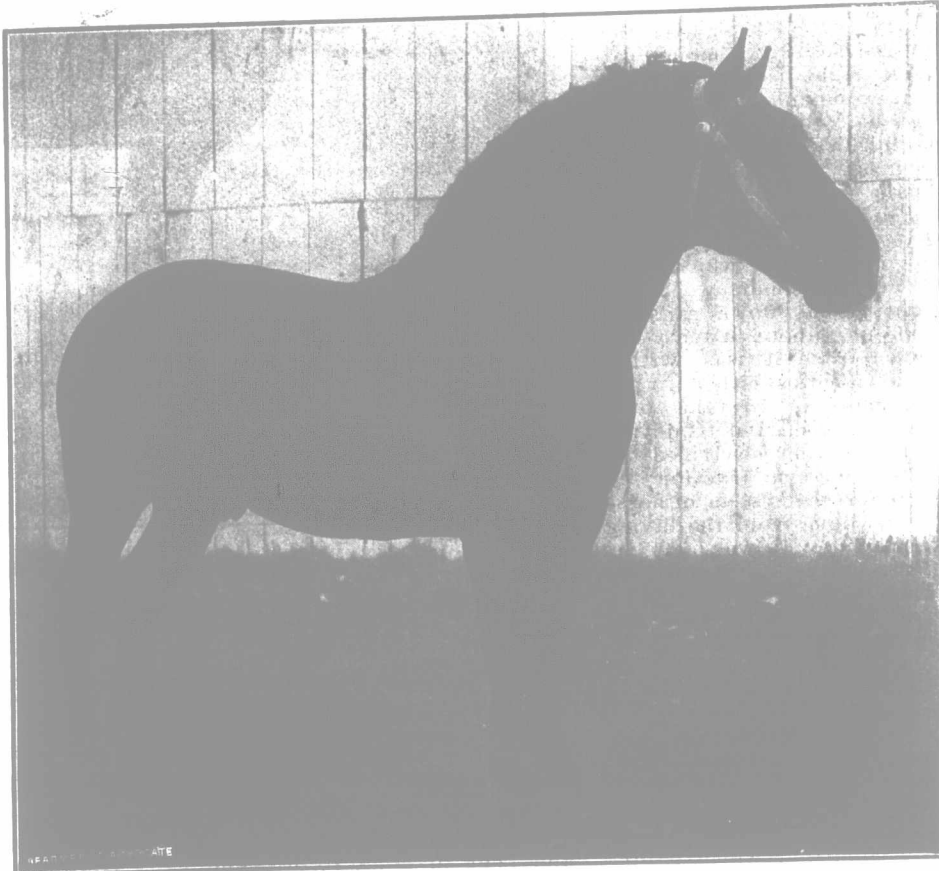
Aged Horses as Sires.

A writer in the Live-stock World (British), discussing the age of breeding horses, and its relation to their usefulness, says:

"It can be seen in our own country that horses have got their best stock when 12 and over. A very great horse was Harkaway on the Turf, but with the very best opportunities he was scarcely a great success until 1850 (then 16), when he got King Tom, Irish Birdcatcher, a very good runner, was foaled in 1833 and lived until he was 27, his death being recorded in 1860. Nearly all his best stud results were obtained after he was well in his 'teens. He got Daniel O'Rourke, his Derby winner, in 1848 (i.e., 15 years old), and Saunterer, decidedly his best stayer, in 1851, so 18 years old. Voltaire ran second in the St. Leger in 1829; got his first St. Leger winner, Charles XII., in 1836 (10 years old), and his second St. Leger hero, Voltigeur, in 1847 (20 years old). Lord Lyon had his best son, Minting, when he was 20; and Stockwell got Doncaster when he was 21.

"It can be seen, then, that the very best horses and the very best lines in the studbook

would have been lost if breeders had been afraid of sires being too old. I expect it could be so proved in the breeding of all kinds of animals. The survival of the fittest is a very apt saying, but the fittest may survive a long time. The old horse on the prairies or moors will keep off the young ones for an extended period, so will the old game cock against the aspirations of youth. It is, perhaps, a breeding problem that Prof. Ewart might explain better than anyone; but there are these facts to consider, that only a few reproduce their own goodness, and that very often they are in full maturity when they do so. It teaches a lesson, therefore, that it is safer to try proved material than to experiment on what one knows nothing about. The foreign agent may think himself very clever when purchasing a horse for £60, with nothing more than his pedigree and his looks to recommend him, but, on the average of even useful ones of a low class, it is 20 to 1 against the animal being of any use at all. This is the danger foreign buyers are running into, and it would be much safer for them to do as the French did years ago—to have no particular age restriction, and pay their attention specially to the tried horses. Turf performances might have something to do with it, but there are special advantages now to get horses that have been passed sound for King's premiums, with their performances taken note of, and in most cases by the time they are nine years old there is produce in the districts located to them to show value as reproducers. In the higher classes for sires wanted to get race-horses there is no doubt about it, and 12 and upwards would be nearer the mark than 9.



Serigny 47647.

Percheron Stallion. Imported by Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont. Winner of first prize at the Canadian National, Toronto, and the Western Fair, London, 1905. Sold to a company at Hanover for \$3,000.

the dam's side, and the more and better the mares, the more certain will be the good breeding qualifications of the pedigreed animal. The sires should be of equal merit, and the most important point is to see that they are of known purity of blood and individual excellence; also that upon neither side is there an objectionable out-cross or the presence of a sire or dam noted for unsoundness or other objectionable trait, character or feature. Furthermore, the character of the man back of the pedigree should be taken into account. The pedigree is comparatively valueless, unless the breeder and seller are noted for integrity; nor is pedigree a sufficient criterion of merit, or an apology for individual imperfection, or unsoundness. The animal should be a good individual, and if, in addition, there is a long line of excellent ancestors upon both sides of his pedigree, there will be good reason to expect that he will, with considerable fidelity, transmit to his progeny the true characteristics of his breed, those of his family and those of his individuality.

In some instances an individual horse with a long line of reputable ancestors is himself a comparatively poor individual, yet may prove an im-

nothing about. The foreign agent may think himself very clever when purchasing a horse for £60, with nothing more than his pedigree and his looks to recommend him, but, on the average of even useful ones of a low class, it is 20 to 1 against the animal being of any use at all. This is the danger foreign buyers are running into, and it would be much safer for them to do as the French did years ago—to have no particular age restriction, and pay their attention specially to the tried horses. Turf performances might have something to do with it, but there are special advantages now to get horses that have been passed sound for King's premiums, with their performances taken note of, and in most cases by the time they are nine years old there is produce in the districts located to them to show value as reproducers. In the higher classes for sires wanted to get race-horses there is no doubt about it, and 12 and upwards would be nearer the mark than 9.

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STOCK.

The Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster.

The third of the series, the 1905 Federal-aided exhibition, was not one whit inferior to its predecessors, and, in addition, had some features almost peculiarly its own, in which it outclassed all rivals. Comparisons are not generally favored except in the judging-ring, but if we accord the position of arbiter to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the exhibition at New Westminster under the auspices of the R. A. & I. Society, was the agricultural show of the trio of Dominion shows already held. Other shows have, perhaps, a greater or more extensive list of attractions imported from other countries; others, again, may excel in a display of live stock, but the exhibition at the city on the Fraser was well-balanced, and very well managed. It was perfectly safe to ask a question of Manager Keary, President Trapp or Treasurer Brymner.

The weather was more uncertain than a horse race or election, and although Dame Nature had never been known to be so unkind before, according to the story of the natives, the rain gauges quit measuring the humidity, because their cups were already full and running over.

What were the outstanding features of the show? The remarkable aggregations of agricultural, horticultural and dairy products classified as district exhibits; the rest room for women; first-class music (the Irish Guards and other bands); well-kept lavatories; and the relegation of the fakers to positions of comparative obscurity. A few races were run off, but the lacrosse matches easily outclassed them as an attraction, the Coast Champions, a home-brewed team from the Royal City, their strong rivals from the Terminal City, and the Capitals, of Ottawa, who had crossed the continent to take or give a lesson in playing the game, furnished the town-bred men and women the excitement they crave. As an attraction, lacrosse teams come high, and it is an open question whether the returns warrant the expenditures made on the stick-wielders. A parachutist, by a drop from a balloon at stated intervals, demonstrated that some people would rather stake their lives against accident than work at pitching sheaves or other useful kinds of industry. Humanity has to be amused, interested or thrilled, and the visitor to the clouds administers thrills to thousands of people at so much per thrill.

The exhibition was held in Central Park, where gravel walks, greensward, flower beds and attractive buildings rest and delight the eye. It was opened by Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, the Lieut.-Governor, on Sept. 27th, and continued for ten days. Despite occasional downpours, the attendance was good and the interest sustained; on five days record crowds poured through the turnstiles.

Mr. Fisher opened the live-stock show, which took on an international character, an exhibitor from Washington State being successful in annexing several premiums, although pressed hard by his Canadian competitors. Canadian exhibitors returned from Portland were in some cases forced, by reason of superior merit on the part of the stay-at-homes, to be content with minor positions, and the rivalry in dairy products and live stock was really Dominion in its nature, for Ontario had sent of her best flocks and studs; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta some of their best from the studs, herds and flocks of those Provinces, and their enterprise will undoubtedly be rewarded in the future by the growth of an inter-Provincial trade in live stock beneficial to all parties.

Before referring to the classes and sections, it can be said that such a show must have a wonderful effect in influencing emigration to British Columbia from other countries and Provinces. It can be said to the Canadian whose life has been strenuous, and who, having achieved wealth and honors, desires a fine climate in which to live, here is a place where one can literally sit under his own peach, cherry or apple tree, and, smoking a British-Columbian-tobacco cigar, woo my lady Nicotine.

There was a magnificent school exhibit, which was especially strong in the manual-training sections; variety, blended with instruction by demonstrations in Domestic Science by Miss McKeand, of Victoria, B. C.; practical work of a very useful kind which had its counterpart in Supt. of Creameries Wilson's demonstrations in buttermaking. The want of a live-stock catalogue was severely felt. The management were unable to provide it, owing to lack of co-operation on the part of the breeders.

The stock-judging competition was participated in by several young judges, who did very creditable work under the superintendence of Agricultural

tourist J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg, Man. The stock parade demonstrated by the crowds attracted that properly-fitted, well-shown stock is an attraction the value of which is only just beginning to be appreciated. It is to be regretted that, for financial and other reasons, a model fish hatchery and piscatorial exhibit was not available.

The Dominion Government exhibits, especially that under supervision of Supt. Sharpe, of the Experimental Farm, Agassiz, were especially good and instructive, and it makes a fitting close to

Man; Shannon's bay, Royal Macgregor, whose rivals were too large for him; Tamboline & Crozier's Black Ethiopia; Turner's Baron Sorby, by Benoit's Duke, a horse with a future; and Mercer's King of Glannis. In three-year-olds Mercer's King of Glannis got the decision over Turner's Baron. In two-year-olds, the following quartet arrived in the order given: Bathgate, a bay with rear hind white; the bay, Royal Sceptre, both hind feet white; Dean Swift, a brown; with Clan Buchanan as the runner-up. In yearlings, Turner's colt by Orpheus (a Calgary sweepstaker) was first, the Henderson entry second,

Evans third. The female classes were more uneven than the male sections, contrasts in quality, action and conformation being more marked, although it remained for the female section to furnish the champion draft animal on the grounds in the Turner yearling entry, a very sweet, well-put-up filly. In aged mares, Proud Beauty, a dark-colored mare with very slight white flecks in her coat,

a drafty type, with size and quality, and nursing a foal, was first, and also female sweepstakes. Bridesmaid, a smaller mare, with feet and ankles that attracted attention, second, the other Vasey entry being third. In foals, Vasey had first and second on two promising youngsters, Turner third, and the T. & D. entry fourth. In three-year-old mares Vasey's was fortunate in being placed over the Henderson entry, Mercer having to be content with the yellow ribbon. Two-year-olds found Mercer's Nelly Carrich the wearer of the blue, her quality doing the trick over the Prince Charming filly, Cherry, from the Turner stud; Mercer's Isis, who would have done better with a shade more pastern in this section, was third. In yearling fillies, Turner had first with a bit of horseflesh far above the average, Vasey being second. For stallion and get, Royal Citizen, by Clan Chattan, a full brother to Perpetual Motion, did the trick for the Markdale stables.

Shires suffered by contrast with the Scotch drafters, some showing the upright, stilty pasterns, an occasional sidebone, and curly hair on the legs, so much disliked; some were good-bodied and useful horses, good wearers despite their inferior underpinning. The yearling class found the breed champion in the Newnham's Duke colt, a right good, well-muscled fellow, out of Laura, Gardhouse's (Highfield) mare, the sire being owned by O'Neal, Armstrong, B. C., who got him from J. M. Gardhouse, Weston. This colt is a very promising one, but carried too much iron on his feet, spoiling his action to some extent.

Other exhibitors of horses were as follows: Percherons.—Chilliwack Valley Percheron Horse Association, Chilliwack; W. J. Forbes, Lynden, Wash. Suffolk Punches.—The exhibit of J. M. Steves, Steveston, contained a number of good individuals.

Heavy Draft.—S. Brighthouse, Eburne; John Featherston, Steveston; Intersholme Stock Farm, Ladner; F. B. Pemberton, Victoria; Wellington Farm, Port Guichon; Hay Bros., Coquitlam; H. M. Vasey, Ladner; Jas. McCulloch, Steveston; Chas. Kettle, Ladner; J. A. Evans, Chilliwack; W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack; T. E. M. Banting, Banting; Jas. Bryce, Victoria; Hay Bros., Coquitlam; F. B. Pemberton, Victoria; John Featherston, Steveston.

Agricultural.—Jas. McCulloch, Steveston; Pemberton; Frank Worrell, Langley; Coulter & Berry, Langley Prairie; S. Brighthouse, Eburne; Wm. Walker, Steveston; Vasey; John Armstrong, Clover Valley; Banting; Hay Bros.



A Corner on the Dominion Fair Grounds, New Westminster, B. C.

the introduction to mention the very instructive and valuable horticultural exhibit made by his honor the Lieut.-Governor, the use of which this paper is enabled to furnish its large circle of readers through the courtesy of Sir Henri Joly, to whom we are indebted for the photograph and descriptive text.

LIVE STOCK.

HORSES.—The Clydesdale class, especially in aged stallions, furnished the judge, Robt. Ness, with plenty of work sorting the five winners from the dozen present, which included Premier Prince, the Lewis & Clark sweepstakes horse. Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., and John A. Turner, Calgary, furnished the blue (first) ribbon-takers in the male and female sections, respectively, the latter winning the grand championship in draft horses. The aged stallion class included Royal Citizen (Mercer), a big bay, white-legged four-year-old, with a good way of going; the bay, Censor (Turner), a four-year-old with white hind feet, a first-prize winner at Toronto, by Cawdor Cup; the roan, Good as Gold (F. Winters, Enderby), much fancied by some, a horse



Administrative and Industrial Building.

with good feet under him, but looking naked, being bare of feather; Jewiswood, a bay horse owned by T. G. Bell, Enderby; and last year's winner, the bay Premier Prince, in great fit, except for his feet, on which too much heel had been left, a fault of the blacksmith's, several other horses showing the same handicap; Banting's (Methven, Man.) right good bay horse, Nick o' Time, who had hard luck in being outside the money. These constituted the short list, the first five being in the money in the order named. The class, as called out, included the following lot of useful horses, but in too strong company: Golden City, a bay with four white feet, and the bay, Murillo, with both hind feet white, both shown by Dr. Henderson, Carberry,

General-purpose.—John English, Chilliwack; D. E. McKay, Eburne; Hay Bros.

In Standard-breds was found the sweepstakes horse of the light breeds, a Patchen, a winning rather disquieting to the Hackney and Thoroughbred fanciers. John Murray, Langley Prairie; Geo. Marshall, Chilliwack; Jas. Richardson, Vancouver; Dr. Henderson; T. G. Bell, Enderby; D. M. Webster, Eburne; Jas. Cameron, Sapper-ton. In this class was the Wilkinson Bros.' entry, a splendid mare by Colloquy, whose get practically owned the roadster class prizes.

Hackneys.—Mercer; G. H. Hawden, Duncan's; Wm. L. Christie, High River, Alta; W. S. Henderson, Carberry, Man; R. G. Cooper, Nanaimo. *The Duncan's horse is a well-bred one, but there is hardly enough of him. The Winnipeg champion, from Carberry, again demonstrated his right to win over his less fortunate rivals.

The other classes were pretty well filled, outstanding horses being scarce. Hay Bros. had a very well handled sextette, which were alone in their class. Veterinary-Director-General J. G. Rutherford judged the light horses, being assisted by Dr. Tolmie, of Victoria.

CATTLE.

All the principal breeds of cattle except Galloways were represented at the exhibition, and most of them well represented, especially the Shorthorn, Hereford, Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey breeds, in all of which there was keen competition, and in each class a goodly number of high-class individuals were exhibited. The beef breeds were judged by Mr. J. C. Snell, London, Ontario, and the dairy breeds by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, each of whom had an arduous task, owing to the very liberal classification and the large number of entries in some of the classes.

SHORTHORNS were shown by H. M. Vasey, T. W. Patterson, W. H. Ladner, Jos. Tambouline, W. J. Harrigan, F. B. Pemberton, J. R. Phillips and C. Moses, all of British Columbia, and W. H. English and T. E. M. Banting, of Manitoba.

In the aged bull class the competition lay between Ladner's Squire Wimple, a massive roan of true Scotch type, deep-ribbed and full of quality, bred by Geo. Bristow, of Rob Roy, Ontario, and sired by Village Squire, bred by Harry Smith, Exeter; and Tambouline's Prospect Earl, bred by J. R. McCallum, of Iona Station (placed first here last year over Squire Wimple), both right good bulls, but the first named was considered by the judge worthy of first place on this occasion, a rating which later in the week carried him to the front in a series of competitions for the senior championship and grand championship, as the best bull of the breed, of any age, the best bull of any beef breed, and the best pure-bred bull of any age or breed, a record rarely equalled by a single animal in an exhibition of equal importance. The first-prize two-year-old bull was Silver King, an excellent roan of fine handling quality, bred by F. A. Gardner, of Britannia, Ont., sired by Scotland's Fame (imp.), and shown by Mr. English, the second going to C. Moses and third to Tambouline. Banting's Knight of Park, bred by J. J. Kitley, a handsome and stylish roan, was the first winner in the senior yearling class, and he was the junior champion, followed in his class by Patterson's Archer's Last, a red roan bred by Messrs. Dryden & Son, in second place, and by Tambouline's white entry for third. In junior yearlings, Vasey won with Broadhooks' Boy, a blocky roan, bred by T. Mercer, of Markdale, and sired by Imp. Broadhooks' Golden Fame. In a very strong class of senior bull calves, Vasey won with a red calf of choice conformation and quality, second going to an excellent one shown by F. B. Pemberton. These are good enough to take high places in any company in this country, as also is the first-prize junior bull calf, shown by Mr. Harrigan, a fine quality roan, sired by Leonidas, his dam by Chief of Stars (imp.), being bred by the Nicholsons, of Sylvan. The first award for herd of one bull and four females any age went to Vasey, headed by the yearling bull, Broadhooks' Boy, second to Tambouline for his herd headed by Prospect Earl. The same rating stood for the best aged herd owned in British Columbia. For the best young herd under two years, Patterson won with a very strong lot, Tambouline being second and English third, while for a breeder's young herd owned in British Columbia, Patterson was again first, and Tambouline second and third. Patterson was very strong in females, winning first in aged cows with a red Mazurka named Bunch Grass Maid, bred in Oregon, a cow of fine character and type, massive and true in her lines. She was followed in her class by Tambouline's roan Rosie of Hazelwood, bred by Jas. Gibb, of Brooksdale, Ont., a cow of choice form and quality. English was third in this class with a good red cow, and he was first and second with two-year-old heifers of a right good sort. In senior yearling heifers Banting won with a capital red heifer, Patterson second and English third. In junior yearlings, Patterson won with Nora, a roan, one of the best things in the class. The same exhibitor had the best senior heifer calf, a red named Winsomeda, that was good enough to capture the junior

championship, and is one of the best seen out this year at any show in the Dominion. C. Moses was first with a capital junior heifer calf, and Tambouline showed a white calf of uncommon quality. The senior champion and grand champion female was Patterson's first-prize cow, Bunch Grass Maid.

HEREFORDS were splendidly shown by A. J. Splawn, of Washington, and J. A. Chapman, Beresford, and John Wallace, Cartwright, Man. The former herd was brought out in very fine condition, and won the majority of first prizes, including the championships and first herd prizes. Chapman's herd, shown in good but not high condition, was made up of animals of excellent type and quality, and won second for aged bull with



East and West Confer.

Manager Leary, Supt. Sharp, and Messrs. Hay, McKilloan, and Murray.

Imp. Albert, first for senior bull calf with Curly Lad, a youngster of great promise, second and third for cow, first for junior heifer calf, and second for aged herd and breeder's young herd, first for bull and two of his progeny, and second for senior heifer calf. Wallace had the first-prize 2-yr.-old bull in March 3rd, first for senior yearling bull in Gen. Sampson, second for junior yearling bull and junior heifer calf. The grand champion bull was Splawn's three-year-old British Beauty's King, and the grand champion female the first-prize cow, Blight Hope, owned by the same exhibitor.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle were represented by the herd of Geo. Sangster, Sidney, B. C., who showed a useful lot, headed by the excellent two-year-old bull, College Knight, bred at the Ontario Agricultural College, and was awarded all the prizes he entered for.

RED POLLS were shown by R. E. Barkley, Westholm, and J. T. Manyard, Chilliwack, B. C., between whom the honors were divided, the first-named winning the female championship and first



A Rare Provision at Big Shows

Seats and flower beds—restful to eye and limb.

herd prize, the last-named the male championship with his first-prize two-year-old bull, and first for two calves bred by the exhibitor.

In the competition for a special prize for the best exhibit of cattle of any breed, the first award went to Splawn's Herefords, second to Tambouline's Shorthorns. For the best bull any age or breed, first prize went to Ladner's Squire Wimple, and for the best female any age or breed, the first award went to the Holstein cow Janette of Lulu, shown by Mr. Steves, of Steveston, the judges for these classes being Messrs. Grisdale and Snell, acting together.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The exhibit of dairy cattle was excellent, and was particularly noticeable for the reason that almost the entire display came from the home

Province. Very creditable herds of Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys were on hand, with one small herd of Guernseys.

Holsteins lined up for inspection first, aged bulls showing up as the first class. In this class there were only three individuals, first place going to Chief Teake, a breedy bull bred by Glenie, of Manitoba, and now owned by A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., (the only dairy herd exhibitor from outside the Province). This bull showed up well, and should prove himself a getter of good dairy cattle. Mr. Bonsall, Chemainus, V. I., came second with the rather short, somewhat harsh-handling John Drew, bred by Clemons, while Steves, of Steveston, B. C., came third with Paul De Kol, a showy bull, but not just such a milky looker as might be wished. In the class for eighteen months and under two years, the only animal to come forward was High Water Boy, from Langley, B. C. He was exhibited by Hunter Bros., and was found worthy to carry off the blue. In the yearlings, likewise, only one animal showed up, Silver Mist, owned by Potter. He was an exceedingly plain looker—a good kind to keep at home. His quality made up for his appearance in some measure, and he may just possibly prove himself a good getter. In the senior bull calf class Hunter Bros. succeeded in carrying off premier honors with Fourth's Boy, while Steves came second with Prince Hosmer, Potter third with Chief Marti De Kol, Bonsall following up with his Black Joe. Only one junior bull calf showed up. He hailed from Saskatchewan, and should develop into a good one. The aged cow class, while not numerous, made up in quality for its lack in size. The first and second place cows, a magnificent pair of twins, were shown by Messrs. Steves, and were animals to be proud of. The judge had his own troubles in deciding which was the better. Precedence was finally given to Janet of Lulu, the more recently calved of the pair, and the one displaying somewhat more constitution and quality at the same time—a somewhat rare combination. This cow Janet was so remarkable as a dairy individual that the judges, Messrs. Snell and Grisdale, when the fight for place as best female on the grounds came up, were fully agreed in giving her place above magnificent individuals of the Shorthorn and Hereford breeds, much to the disgust of the beef men. The second-prize cow, Lottie of Lulu, was also a truly fine animal, and the pair of them make a truly extraordinary exhibit. Third place went to Potter for his Lady Akrum Abbecker, a fine cow, but not in heavy milk, and not so milky as numbers one and two. Bonsall got fourth and fifth places with his Ella and Althea, two good cows, but not up to Janet and Lottie of Lulu. In two-year-old heifers first went to Bonsall, second, third and fourth to Hunter Bros. The class contained nothing of much merit. In eighteen-months' heifers, Mr. Potter got first with Miss Martha Teake, a very nice heifer, while Bonsall got second and third with two rather mediocre specimens, Sussie Mink being the better, and showing some promise of future usefulness. In heifers 12 months and under 18, Hunter Bros. brought forward a heifer, Dewdrop Orleans Gracie, that will no doubt be heard of again. She got first place, second going to Potter, and third and fourth to Bonsall. Potter came to the top once more in senior heifer calves with a De Kol heifer showing good form and lots of quality. Hunter Bros. came second with Pietertje 2nd Belle, and Bonsall got third with Tietje Mink Mercedes, fourth and fifth likewise going to the same owner. Dewdrop Orleans Nellie, owned by Hunter Bros., was easily first among the junior heifer calves, and promises well for the future; second went to Miss Mabel, same owner, and third to Empress of Lulu, belonging to Steves. The prizes for aged herd were of two kinds, one for any aged herd, and one for aged herd owned in British Columbia. In the first case first went to Steves, second to Potter and third to Bonsall. In the latter Potter had to drop out, giving Bonsall second place. In young herds the same arrangement had been made, and first for open to all went to Potter, second to Bonsall. The latter had the only herd in the B. C. young herd class, and therefore got first place, as his herd was a very good one. Senior bull championship went to Potter, junior championship to Hunter Bros., grand bull championship to Potter, senior female championship to Steves, junior female championship to Potter, grand female championship to

Steves. In class for cow and two of her progeny. Mr. Steves was first, Mr. Potter second, and Bonsall third. In the bull-and-two-of-his-get class, Mr. Potter's Teake came up with two good youngsters, and was easily first, second going to Mr. Bonsall. In two calves under one year, bred by exhibitor, Mr. Potter was first, Hunter Bros. second, and Steves third.

Ayrshires made a very good showing, the principal exhibitors being A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis, B. C., Jas. McCullough, Steveston, and W. R. Austin. Messrs. Wells' herd showed considerable uniformity of type, a fair proportion of good milking individuals, and considerable quality. If a criticism might be offered on this herd, it would be on a tendency to breed animals rather too compact in form, and lacking somewhat in dairy quality. The McCullough herd was shown somewhat out of condition, and contained a somewhat too large proportion of animals of rather poor dairy quality. Austin's herd were, for the most part, rather off type, and poor in quality. Several other exhibitors had a few animals each. In aged bulls, Royal Peter of St. Anne's, the property of Mrs. S. Knight, stood first on account of proportions and quality, A. C. Wells & Son's bull Dentonia Magnus having to take second place on account of his rather beefy build, while Mr. Austin's Stanley, although of fair dairy quality, was, on account of roughness and lack of quality, relegated to third place, Mr. Corbett coming in for fourth prize. Only one two-year-old bull showed up in this class, V. W. Menzie's, of Pender Island. He was not a remarkably good animal, but carried off the blue. In bulls eighteen months and under two years, A. C. Wells & Son showed Irene's Prince, by Kelso Boy, a bull with lots of promise, and one that was easily first in his class. Second place went to a well-bred bull owned by M. McIvor, and third to Jos. McCullough. In junior yearlings Wells again carried off the blue with Annie Rooney's Boy, while W. R. Austin came next with Stanley 2nd, and McCullough followed with Lulu Lad. In senior bull calves McCullough came to the top with White Cockade, second and third going to A. C. Wells with King Edward and Red Girl's Boy respectively, a fourth going to W. R. Austin. In junior calves A. C. Wells' Annie Rooney's calf came to the top once more, while their Dentonia-bred Arpeggis had to be satisfied with second place; Wells got third place also, but fourth prize went to Austin. In the aged cow class a fairly strong lot came forward. They were, however, remarkable for smoothness and beauty, rather than dairy quality. The larger part of the class was shown by A. C. Wells & Son, who took first with Little Queen, a smooth little cow of wonderful symmetry, but lacking somewhat in size and milkiness; Arpeggis of Dentonia came second, and Dolly Dutton of St. Anne's third, fourth going to McCullough for his Winnie, and fifth to Wells for his Annie Rooney. This cow of excellent quality had to go down on account of age. Another good cow, but dry, was Bessie of Dentonia. In two-year-olds, Ruby Royal of Eden Banks won first, and Irene 4th second, both belonging to Wells; third went to Austin, and fourth to McCullough. In senior yearlings the order was: First to Ruby Royal, Wells; second to Lulu Belle 2nd, Austin; third to Dolly Dutton 2nd, Wells; fourth to McCullough's entry. In junior yearlings they stood, McCullough first, Wells second and third. In senior calves the issue resulted in first and third going to A. C. Wells & Son on Ruby's Pride and Irene 4th, second to Austin's Lulu Belle. In junior calves the rating was, McCullough first, Wells second and third. Herd and championship awards were as follows: Aged herd, first to Wells, second to Austin; breeder's young herd, Wells first and second; senior champion bull, Mrs. Knight, with Royal Peter of St. Anne's; junior champion bull, Wells, with Irene's Prince; grand champion, Royal Peter of St. Anne's; senior champion female, Wells; junior champion female, Wells; grand champion female, Wells' Little Queen. Cow and two of her progeny, Wells first and second, McCullough third, and Austin fourth. Bull and two of his get, Wells. Two calves under one year, Wells.

Guernseys.—Only one small herd of Guernseys showed up. They were the property of J. C. Henderson, Glen Grove Farm, Chilliwack. The herd consisted of an aged bull, Isaleigh York, bred by Greenshields; two cows bred by same man; another one bred by Mr. Kipp, of Chilliwack; and two heifers, one from Greenshields and one from Dentonia. The best individual in the herd was the heifer calf from Jessica Jess of Dentonia.

Jerseys.—Jerseys are evidently popular in British Columbia, for a very numerous exhibit, including very many excellent individuals, was to be found in the barns. The principal exhibitors were A. J. Street, of Chilliwack, with 17 head; Quick Bros., Victoria, 16 head; and J. Leonard, of Nanaimo, 13 head. A considerable number of smaller herds were also on hand, the most noticeable of which were those belonging to Mr. R. Grubb, Galiano Island; Mr. Pearson, of Westminster, and W. Deacon, of Mayne Island. Only

three aged bulls came forward, but the quality made up for the smallness of the class. First went to A. J. Street's Prince of Cheam, a bull of excellent conformation, abundant vitality and good quality. Landseer's Royal Rieter, belonging to D. R. Pearson, took second, and third went to W. Deacon's Chilliwack Boy, bred by Pelly. In two-year-olds, Quick Bros.' Exile of Takapuna was first, with Dandy Dick of Nanaimo second, and Mr. Grubb's bull third. Only one senior yearling was entered, Lassie's Fox, a Golden Lad bull, with lots of promise, and one of the best Jerseys on the ground. First in senior

Quick Bros. second, T. R. Pearson third, Leonard fourth. Young herds, A. J. Street first, Leonard second. Senior champion bull, Street's Prince of Cheam; junior champion bull, Grubb's Lassie's Fox; grand champion bull, Street's Prince of Cheam; senior champion female, Street's Leah of Sumas; junior champion female, Grubb's Golden Calea; grand champion female, Leah of Sumas. Cow and two of her progeny, Street first, Quick Bros. second and third, Leonard fourth. Bull and two of his get, Quick Bros. first, Street second, Leonard third. Two calves under one year, Street first, Leonard second.

A few grade dairy cattle were shown, nearly all prizes going to McCullough, of Steveston.

SHEEP.

In some sections competition was strong, and the exhibits of more than ordinary merit, in others the reverse. Taken together, the sheep exhibit was superior to that seen at Canadian shows west of the Great Lakes, and this year included animals fresh from victories at Portland. Dr. A. G. Hopkins, of Winnipeg, placed the

awards. In Cotswolds, John Richardson, Ladner, was alone, and secured the leading prizes.

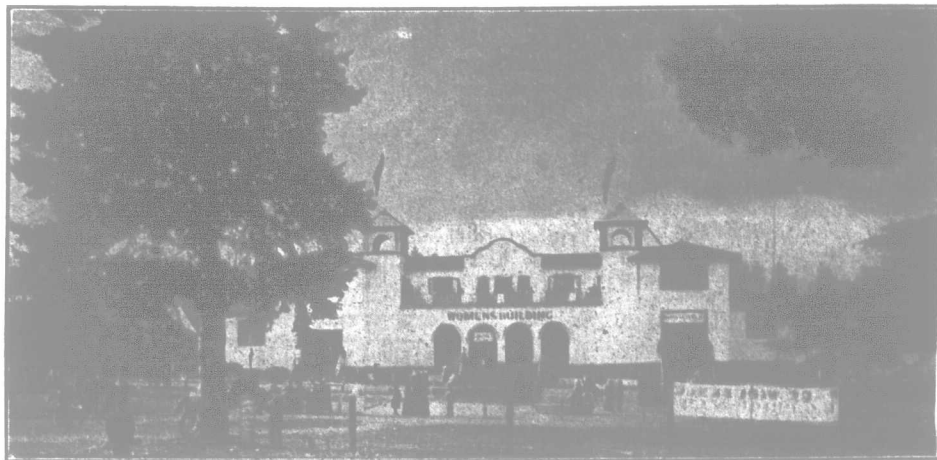
Lincolns were practically a cinch for A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis, their sweepstakes ewe being bred by John T. Gibson.

In Leicesters, Wm. Bamford, Chilliwack, was the runner-up for the Maple Lodge entries of Alex. Smith, en route home from the Lewis & Clark Exposition. Smith's Leicesters also won the inter-breed competition, something that might with profit be dropped at the future shows, being of no educational value, besides being provocative of hard feelings or suspicion of bias on the part of the judge. Wilkinson's Southdowns were the strongest rivals for this prize, falling down on account of the lamb of the pen shown. Wilkinson had a remarkably good show of the breed,

frequently termed the ideal mutton sheep, but had scared all competitors from the field.

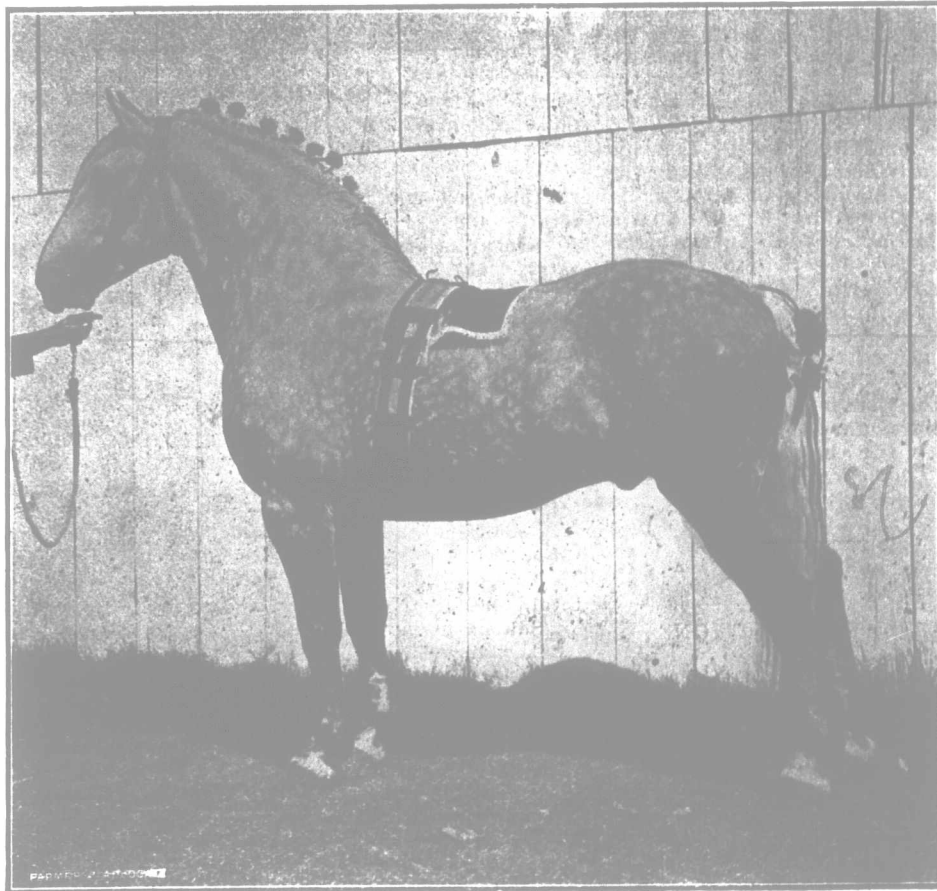
In Shropshires, Turner, Maynard and Bonsall contested, and in some sections the rivalry was keen and the quality good. In shearing rams, Turner's A 153 (home-bred) beat the Dryden 208883, both being good stuff. In ram lambs, Turner was one, two, three, with some good ones, in the order given, A 135, A 134, A 133. Aged ewes were not remarkable, it being Turner, Maynard, Bonsall. In shearlings, a good class, Turner was first, Bonsall second and third. In the ewe lambs, Turner led with an extra lamb, second also going to the Calgary flock, third to Bonsall. Turner, with his winning shearling, won the prize for ewe any age, had also first in pens, and first for pen of lambs, Bonsall having the respective second-prize pens.

In Oxfords there was something doing, Vasey and Shannon being the competitors with flocks of entirely different type, the former's sheep being very large and open in the fleece, the latter's more modern, compact and dense in the fleece. In aged rams Vasey had the outstanding winner, Shannon having second and third. The shearing rams were still better, Shannon having first and



The Women's Building.

calves went to Golden Fox of Chilliwack, a Dentonia-bred bull, and second to Great Triumph, both owned by Street. For junior calves, winners were, Street first, Menzies second, Biggar third, Grubb fourth, and Leonard fifth. Eighteen aged cows filed in, and a most excellent lot they were. The short leet reduced it to nine, when a most difficult job still remained. First honors finally went to Leah of Sumas, the property of A. J. Street, and second place to T. R. Pearson for his La Baladine. This latter cow had some claims for first place, but age is beginning to tell on her, and she had to go down. The third award went to Quick Bros., fourth to Deacon, fifth to Grubb, sixth to Quick Bros., seventh to Street, and eighth to Quick Bros. Remaining placings are: Two-year-olds, first to Quick Bros., second and third to Leonard, fourth to Street, fifth to



Monteagle 9999.

Imported Percheron stallion. Sold from the Canadian branch stables, London, of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm to the Poplar Hill, Ont., Percheron Horse Co. Arch. Campbell, President.

Quick Bros. Senior yearlings, first to Grubb, second to Leonard, third to Quick Bros., fourth to Deacon, fifth to Quick Bros. Junior yearlings, first to Street, second to Grubb, third to Leonard. Senior calves, first and third to Quick Bros., second to Street, fourth to Leonard. Junior calves, first and second to Quick Bros., third to Leonard, fourth to Street. Aged herd, first to Street, second to Quick Bros., third to Leonard. B. C. breeder's herd, Street first,

fourth, Vasey second, and Richardson third. In ram lambs, a hot class, Shannons were 1, 2, 3, Vasey fourth. Vasey had the sweepstakes ram with one of great scale. The aged ewe class was good, Vasey getting second, Shannon first, third and fourth. Competition was still keener in the shearing ewes, Shannon duplicating exactly his wins in the previous section, Vasey being second again. In ewe lambs, the Cloverdale entries were first and second, Vasey third and fourth. Shannon had the sweepstakes ewe and the first on flock, Vasey second. In pen of lambs, Vasey had first on a technicality, Cloverdale lambs being short an ear-tag, which the rules decree must be present. The Oxford specials were practically duplications of the above winnings.

The work of the prize-list maker, who fashions breeds into competitions they should not be, so as to have more lucre for sections in which he may be interested, was indicated in the throwing of the Hampshires and Suffolks together, a combination neither fair to the breeds involved, the exhibitors, or the judge. In aged rams, Richardson's was first, Thompson (Sardis) second and third. Thompson won practically the remaining sections with his Suffolks, except in aged ewes, where Henderson butted in and secured first.

Dorsets were a fair lot, Maynard (Chilliwack) being up against a hard proposition in tackling the Thorndale flock. Harding had first on shearing ram lambs, aged ewe, and all three prizes on shearing ewes (a good lot), first and third on ewe, first on flock and pen of lambs, Maynard dropping into second place.

In fat sheep Shannon had first on shearing wether and ewe, Thompson on wether lamb, and second on ewe lamb.

SWINE.

Nearly all the breeds of swine named in the prize list were represented by a good class of individuals.

In Berkshires, Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B. C., led, winning first for aged boar, boar over 6 and under 12 months, boar under six months, sow over 2 months, yearling sow, sow under a year, and sow under 6 months, also champion boar and sow, and first for herd. John Wade, Mud Bay, won first for yearling boar, H. Webb second for aged boar, and A. C. Wells & Son second for yearling boar.

Yorkshires were strongly shown by A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Man.; Jas. Thompson, Chilliwack; W. H. English, Harding, Man., and H. Webb, Sardis. Potter had the first-prize aged boar, yearling boar, yearling sow, sweepstakes boar and sow, and first-prize herd. Thompson won for 6 months and under 12, sow over two years, sow under a year, and second for herd. English had first boar under six months, sow under six months, and first for four pigs under six months, besides several second awards.

Poland-Chinas were exhibited by D. Leneveu and W. Bamford, who divided the prize list, the first-named capturing the majority of honors.

Chester Whites were shown by W. R. Austin and Jos. Thompson, the latter winning the majority of prizes.

Tamworths were well shown by T.E.M. Eantling and W. Bamford, the former securing a majority of the firsts.

Duroc-Jerseys were shown by J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, and Essex by the same exhibitor, who was awarded all the prizes he entered for.

Bacon Hogs.—The prizes for best pen of pure-bred hogs suitable for the bacon trade were awarded first to Jos. Thompson, Sardis; second to A. B. Potter, Montgomery.

In a competition for special prizes for the best exhibit of swine, the first award went to Jos. Thompson, of Chilliwack, and second to A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Man.

THE STOCK-JUDGING COMPETITION.

This interesting event resulted in the Reichenbach gold medal going to A. J. Mackay, Maple Lodge, Ont., and the "Farmer's Advocate" medal to Thos. Shannon, Cloverdale (last year's winner), with respective scores of 395 and 368. In heavy-horse judging Thos. Shannon was first (90), Geo. Shannon second (85), Wm. Taylor, Calgary, third (84). In beef cattle, Mackay first (95); J. Gordon Scott, Vancouver, second (90); W. S. Middleton, Vernon, B. C., third (80). Dairy cattle, Middleton 90, Mackay 85, Tom Shannon 80. Mutton sheep, Geo. E. Knight, Sardis, B. C., 95, Mackay 90, Thos. Shannon 88. Bacon swine, Knight 90, Taylor 85, Mackay 55. The test in mutton sheep and bacon swine being rather severe, the ratings were made on a basis of sixty per cent for correct placing, forty per cent. for correct reasons.

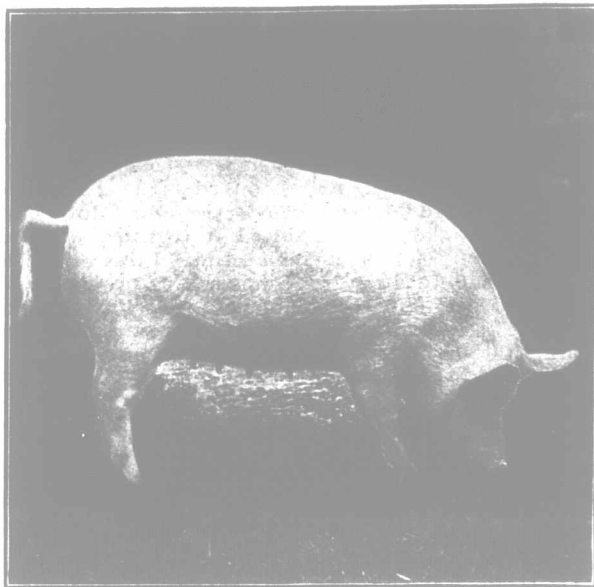
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITS.

The agricultural hall was given up on the lower floor to displays by the Experimental Farm of the Seed Division, and the district exhibits upstairs. The pomological display was judged by Prof. Van Deman, Bureau of Pomology, Washington, D. C. A jury, working in small sections, decided the district exhibits, as per score given

with first-prize winner's score. Five prizes were offered—\$400, \$350, \$300, \$250, \$200—and all competitors were helped out in the matter of expenses, as explained below. Other big fairs can well afford to follow the R. A. & I. Society's lead, and build up agricultural exhibits worthy of the country and sections they draw from. The largest contributors to any district's exhibits competed for \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5. Another commendable feature is the district exhibits, which are very valuable from the advertising standpoint. The order of placing and points awarded were as follows: Those districts not winning a prize, if from the east of North Bend or from Vancouver Island, are allowed \$100, and if west of North Bend on the mainland, \$75 towards the expense of making the exhibit. The following show in detail the points awarded for the different classes in each exhibit:

LANGLEY.

	Possible.	Pts. Awd.
Fruits, fresh	300	250
Fruits, preserved, syrups, jellies, etc.....	200	145
Grains and agricultural seeds	250	105
Roots and vegetables for table	250	150
Forage plants	250	185
Dairy products	250	235
Roots and vegetables for stock	250	235
Arrangement	250	190
Total	2,000	1,495



Large Yorkshire Sow.

Imported in dam by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Winner of first prize under 12 months at the Western Fair, London, 1905.

Richmond—200, 140, 123, 225, 200, 220, 170, 185; total, 1,463.
Armstrong—205, 150, 172, 150, 180, 225, 185, 190; total, 1,457.
Burnaby—225, 175, 142, 200, 190, 200, 155, 170; total, 1,457.
Saanich, near Victoria—215, 152, 85, 100, 200, 225, 195, 160; total, 1,332.
Chilliwack—145, 125, 125, 125, 220, 220, 200, 150; total, 1,310.
Vernon—195, 80, 142, 125, 225, 190, 170, 165; total, 1,297.
Kamloops—195, 45, 119, 175, 175, 180, 170; total, 1,239.
Coquitlam—150, 75, 54, 100, 60, 125, 165, 160; total, 989.
Ashcroft—200, 10, 82, 75, 108, 140, 170, 125; total, 980.
Salmon Arm—185, 60, 51, 75, 90, 180, 75, 110; total, 826.
Kelowna—165, 80, 56, 100, 125, not given, 150, 140; total, 816.
Nanaimo—140, 40, 76, 50, 100, 150, 150, 100; total, 806.
Edmonton, Alta.—Not given, 35, 122, 40, 190, not given, 85, 105; total, 577.
Strathcona, Alta.—Not given, 35, 110, 30, 180, not given, 50, 105; total, 510.

Sugar Beets and Pork Quality.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have your favor of the 14th inst., regarding effect of sugar beets upon the edible qualities of pork. Unfortunately, we have no data on this subject, but I think there is little doubt that the judicious use of succulent foods would have a tendency to improve the edible qualities of pork, or almost any other class of meat. The influence of succulent foods, including sugar beets, upon the firmness of bacon, is pretty fully discussed in Bulletin 129 of this College. G. E. DAY, Ontario Agricultural College.

[Note—Swift, the Chicago packer, was recently credited with the statement that the use of sugar beets in hog-feeding made pork that was "sweet," or of fine edible quality.—Ed.]

Every Judge a Law Unto Himself.

"I don't want to please anybody but myself—I want to place them to my own satisfaction," remarked Mr. John Campbell, while deciding some close classes at one of the local fairs. His motto should be followed by all. The time to consider other people's opinions is while moulding one's ideals in the preparatory schooling which everyone should undergo before attempting to tie ribbons. Once in the show-ring, let every judge be a law unto himself.

FARM.

Getting Ready for Winter.

Though the weather may be very fine as yet, we know that winter is on the way. The sun is getting lower in the sky, and the days, bright though they may be, are becoming shorter and shorter. Each succeeding cool wave that passes over us seems cooler than the one before it, and we know that it will not be long until the fields will be frost-bound, and the stock, which all summer long have been free to roam over the pastures, will have to be confined to stables. The careful farmer is busy now getting ready for winter. He cannot know exactly when it will come, but he knows what he would like to do before it does come. Every piece of work ahead is clearly in mind, and his plans are laid and his forces directed so that he may not be caught unprepared. Scarcely anything will give more solid satisfaction to a farmer than the knowledge that, let winter come when it may, he is prepared for it.

In the first place comes the storing of the crops. No time should be lost in getting mangolds safely housed or pitted, if any are still out. Turnips may sometimes be safely left until November, but generally there is less loss by taking them in too soon than by leaving them out too late. It is a good rule to have them in before November begins if possible. There may be some apples still uncared for, and this year they are too valuable to waste.

Fall plowing under the present more diversified mode of farming is not such an important branch of farm operations as in the days of grain growing, yet there is still a good deal of it to do. Fall plowing done in spring is not satisfactory. The wise farmer sees to it that the plowman and his team have liberty to put in a full day, and to keep steadily at their work until it is done. Much valuable time may be lost by hampering the "man behind the plow" with chores and little jobs which take time and break up his day, and which someone else can do just as well. The statement that all land intended for spring seeding should be plowed in the fall may be taken as true. Some may take exception to it and say that sod land on which peas are to be sown had better be left unplowed till spring. But, admitting the force of the objection, it is good policy to plow at least a part of the sod field in the fall, so that valuable time may be saved in spring.

Are there any little places that ought to be drained? The late fall is a good time to do such work. Draining can often be done long after the plow is stopped, and where it is needed the pleasure experienced on the completion of a well-done job of that kind will be renewed every year for a generation or more. The mouths of old drains sometimes get tramped in by cattle, or get filled up with silt, and ought to be cleaned out now so that there may be free flow during freshets. The neglect of this small matter—and it is very liable to be neglected—often results in clogged drains and considerable damage. You may know of some place where a drain is not working right; examine and fix it now, and save time and temper later on.

Wet and stormy days may be utilized in fixing up the buildings for winter. Some changes or repairing are necessary every year, and it is a great comfort when these are attended to and you don't have to hustle around and do them at the last minute. It is astonishing what a lot of dusty cobwebs gather in stables during summer. Things look much better if these are swept down and the windows cleaned; and if a coat of lime whitewash were given also it would be better still. The building would look much brighter, and probably a few hundred billions of germs would be quietly put out of business.

On almost every farm there is to be found that most useful and convenient thing—a pile of old lumber. By this time, having been turned over a good many times in the course of the summer, it will probably be spread out rather wide. Some bits of board, with the facility for travelling which they seem to have, may be scattered quite a distance from the pile. Some of these boards will certainly be wanted before the winter is over. The task of finding the right board in a spread-out pile under a foot of snow is one that, to use the stereotyped phrase, "can be more easily imagined than described," but it does not need to be imagined, as most of us have had experience of it. You will feel good over it many a time before spring if some day when you have the chance you re-pile that lumber and make it neat and snug.

Any implements not already stored should be brought

DAIRY.

Care of Cream at the Farm.

up from the fields and gone over carefully, and note taken of any repairs needed, or any missing parts. A little coal oil on the castings will help to prevent rust, and not only prolong the usefulness of the machine, but render it more serviceable for next year. The wise man will not require the caution to use bits of board to keep the wheels or other parts off the ground, when necessary to store them on an earth floor; neither will he need to be told to keep the salt barrel away from the place where iron tools and implements are kept. Such little attentions characterize the methods of the thrifty farmer. In storing things away, do not forget that the plow, harrows and drill will be required before the mower and binder. Some people put things away in the order in which they finish with them, and some in whatever order they happen to be brought to the barn. A little thought in the arrangement of things will save considerable time, work, and, perhaps, some profanity next spring. If you haven't an implement shed, build one; in doing so erect it at a safe distance from the barn. It is foolish to take unnecessary chances with the fire demon.

Now is a good time to tear down the old road fence in front of the house. Five-foot fences around country dwellings are going out of fashion. It looks risky, we know, to one whose premises have always been enclosed to leave the neighbor's stock an open sesame to the grain and roots and garden stuff, and it requires a good deal of moral courage to entertain this thought in the summer time. The chances of serious injury, however, are generally more imaginary than real, and by the time a man has done without a front fence for a while he seldom builds one again. By and bye he may plant an evergreen hedge instead.

There are few farms on which there are not some cross fences to be torn down, some stone piles to be removed, some stumps to be disposed of, or something or other to keep the boys busy if they want to work. Do these things at once, beginning at the first thing to hand, and there will be no lack of odd jobs to keep you going till the snow flies. When everything so far as known is ready—cellar windows banked up, pits covered, stock comfortable—it is almost a real pleasure to wake up some morning and find winter in earnest begun.

Farm Areas for Settlers.

The Colonizer, of London, Eng., makes the following observations in regard to the question of size in the allotment of farms to settlers:

"In studying the different systems of land tenure and settlement adopted by the various colonies composing the British Empire, one cannot help being struck by the great diversity in the sizes of the farms allotted to settlers. In Canada it is 160 acres. In Australia it varies in the different colonies, and, where a small payment is required spread over a number of years, it may run into the thousands. We have lately discussed this question with a number of colonial experts and practical agriculturists, and have been glad to note that the dangers and drawbacks of allotting such large areas is at last beginning to be realized. Entailing, as they do, unnecessary demands of capital, work, and anxiety, hasty and wasteful farming methods, isolation of homesteads, and difficulties of transport, the profit to the settler (unless possessed of large capital) is rarely higher—and frequently not nearly so high—as on far smaller areas whose size is more suited to his capital, capacities, and personal knowledge and supervision. As a matter of fact, in France and many parts of the continent where peasant proprietorship is an established success, twenty to thirty acres is the average, or even less; and the granting of such large areas as is done by New South Wales and other colonies is to be greatly deprecated. He would always be able to acquire fresh land if he succeeded with his original holding. We are even inclined to think that for the class known as the "small settler," or those taking up land under any "closer settlement" scheme, eighty acres should be the maximum of the initial grant, and a good proportion of this should be reserved for stock."

The Manner of Thanksgiving.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your recent editorial enquiry as to the observance of a day devoted to thanksgiving, I write, saying that it should be observed with the highest degree of thankfulness to the Giver of all these temporal blessings, and not merely as a holiday and sociable time. The most suitable time for the day would be about the fifteenth of November or first of December. It would be late enough to allow for the harvesting of the last crop of the year. It would also be the least busy time of the whole year, and also be a time when many small bills and taxes will have been paid, which payment would be a consolation to the farmer. Consequently, he would be in better spirits to share in the duties and privileges concerning Thanksgiving. Then, for the manner that Thanksgiving observance should take, I could suggest a church service, sincere and simple in its character. A service of vain display would be worse than none at all. Let us be sincerely thankful for these earthly blessings, as the Good Book tells us. J. H. J. Brant Co.

The problem of caring for the cream so that it may be delivered to the creamery in good condition is a serious one, because it has an important bearing on the quality of the butter. In many cases, butter made from cream not properly cared for does not sell for the top market price, and since there is a growing tendency to sell butter on its merits, giving only the price its quality deserves, there will be difficulty in disposing of butter made from a poor quality of farm separator cream, at prices equal to those of butter made at whole-milk creameries. Considering the question, however, from the mechanical side of the buttermaking process alone, there is no good reason why farm separator cream should not be equal to, if not better than, that separated at a factory with power separators.

When milk is separated at the farm immediately after milking, the cleanest and sweetest cream possible ought to be obtained; it certainly should be better than that skimmed by a factory separator from milk which is two to twenty-four hours old, and on this account a better butter should be made from the farm separator cream.

The usual causes of defective butter from gathered cream are: First, unsuitable places for keeping the cream; and, second, holding the cream too long before it is collected by the cream gatherers. In order to raise the standard of the entire product to a grade equal to the best, the following suggestions are offered as a guide to persons not familiar with proper methods of caring for cream:

DIRECTIONS FOR CARE OF CREAM AT THE FARM.

1. Place the separator on a firm foundation in a clean, well-ventilated room, where it is free from all offensive odors.
2. Thoroughly clean the separator after each skimming; the bowl should be taken apart and washed, together with all the tinware, every time the separator is used. If allowed to stand for even one hour without cleaning there is danger of contaminating the next lot of cream from the sour bowl. This applies to all kinds of cream separators.
3. Wash the separator bowl and all tinware with cold water, and then with warm water, using a brush to polish the surface and clean out the seams and cracks; finally scald with boiling water, leaving the parts of the bowl and tinware to dry in some place where they will be protected from dust. Do not wipe the bowl and tinware with a cloth or drying towel; heat them so hot with steam or boiling water that wiping is unnecessary.
4. Rinse the milk-receiving can and separator bowl with a quart or two of hot water just before running milk into the separator.
5. Cool the cream as it comes from the separator, or immediately after, to a temperature near 50 degrees F., and keep it cold until delivered.
6. Never mix warm and cold cream, or sweet and slightly-tainted cream.
7. Provide a covered and clean water tank for holding the cream cans, and change the water frequently in the tank, so that the temperature does not rise above 60 degrees F.
8. Skim the milk immediately after each milking, as it is more work to save the milk and separate once a day, and less satisfactory, than skimming while the milk is warm, since the milk must be heated again when saved until another milking.

9. A rich cream, testing 35 per cent. fat, or more, is the most satisfactory to both farmer and factory. The best separators will skim a rich cream as efficiently as a thin cream, and more skim milk is left on the farm when a rich cream is sold.

10. Cream should be perfectly sweet, containing no lumps or clots when sampled and delivered to the haulers or parties buying it.

There is a good demand for sweet cream, and it can easily be supplied by keeping the separator, tinware, strainer-cloth and water tank clean and the cream cold.

The preceding recommendations, when followed, will pay well for what some may think is "a lot of extra bother."—[Prof. E. H. Farrington, Wis. Exp. Station, in Bulletin 129.]

The London, Eng., Dairy Show.

The thirtieth annual London show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association was held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, October 3rd to 6th. This show is quite comprehensive in its scope, comprising not only exhibits of the various breeds of dairy cattle and of goats, but cheese, butter, cream, skim-milk bread, bacon and hams, table poultry and roots, as well as implements, new inventions of various kinds, refrigerating plants, etc. Also, there are milking trials, butter tests and buttermaking competitions.

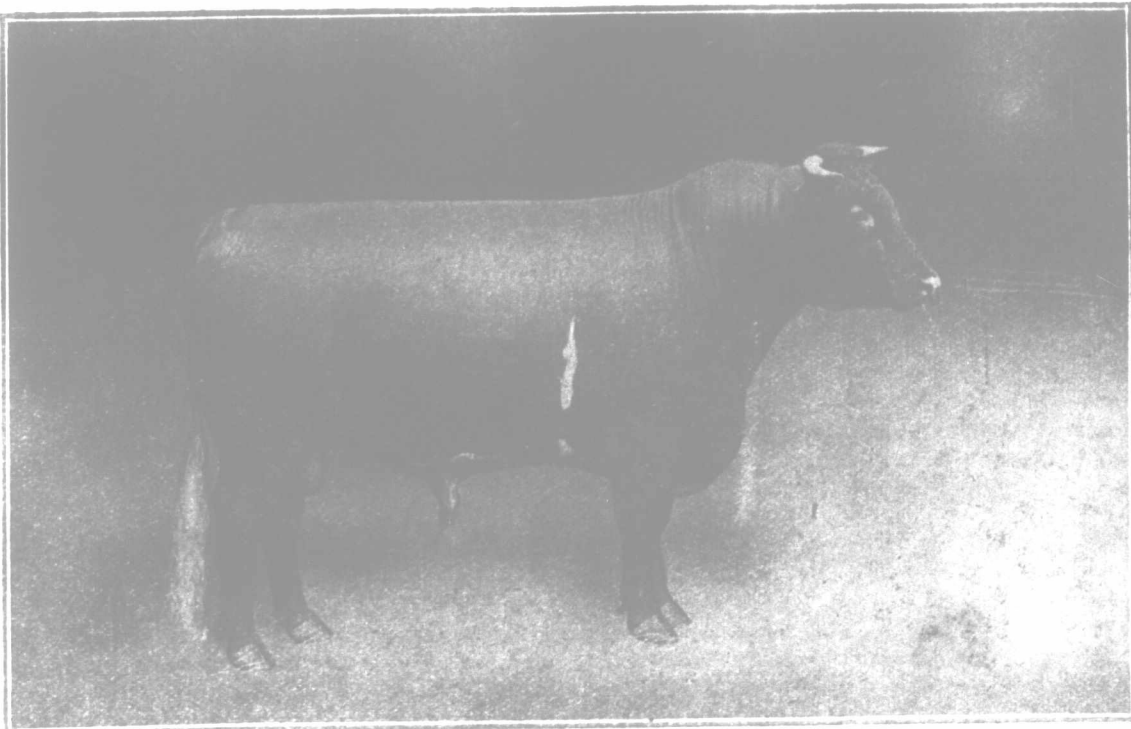
The Live-stock Journal reports that the 1905 exhibition was the best, as it was the most extensive, that has ever been held. Entries manifested a marked increase, which was spread over nearly all the departments. Cattle exhibited numbered 182, and there were 217 entered for the milking and butter tests. There were 268 entries of cheese, and 641 of butter. In the buttermaking contests there were 206 competitors, an increase of 34, and the entries in the milkers' contests numbered 66. The prizes offered aggregate upwards of £2,500.

Variations in Test of Separator Cream.

Prof. E. H. Farrington, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, in a bulletin on "Some Creamery Problems," gives the following lucid explanation on a subject which often puzzles creamery patrons:

One of the things which some owners of farm separators do not understand, is the cause of variations in the richness of the cream. Most of them have learned that the cream screw of the separator may be so adjusted as to increase or decrease the thickness of the cream, but they may have noticed that sometimes the test of their cream at the creamery will vary considerably from week to week, even when the cream screw has not been changed. The farmer does not understand this, and is likely to conclude that the cream is not being accurately tested at the factory.

Nearly all creamery buttermakers are familiar with power cream separators, and they, together with the agents selling the separators to farmers, ought to instruct the buyer regarding the proper running and cleaning of separators. They should



Imp. Ardlethen Royal =55001=.

one of the two-year-old stock bulls to be sold at Mr. W. D. Flatt's dispersion sale of Shorthorns in the Sale Pavilion, at the Stock-yards, Hamilton Ont., on Nov. 1st.

also give directions for taking care of the cream until it is delivered to the cream buyers.

Cream of nearly any thickness may be obtained from a hand separator, but under the ordinary farm conditions of running these machines, variations in the richness of the cream are caused by:

First.—Changes in temperature of milk.

Second.—Changes in speed of the separator bowl.

Third.—A variation in the amount of milk run through the separator in a given time.

Fourth.—The amount of skim milk or water used to flush the bowl when through separating.

Fifth.—Changes in the richness of the milk, either from morning or night's milk, or from changes in the lactation period of the cows.

These five conditions will influence the test of the cream, even though the cream screw is not changed. But, cream of uniform richness may be obtained from a separator by avoiding, so far as possible, variations in the conditions just mentioned.

A thin cream is obtained by running the separator below speed, by skimming hot milk, or by crowding the separator, i. e., trying to force milk through the separator too fast; also by using too much skim milk or water to flush out the bowl when through skimming. A thick or rich cream will be obtained when the opposite course is adopted in running the separator.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Autumn Arbor Day.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the ship which will cross the sea,
We plant the mast to carry the sails,
We plant the plank to withstand the gales,
The keel, the keelson, and beam and knee,
We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the houses for you and me;
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors;
We plant the studding, the lath, the doors,
The beams, and siding, all part that be,
We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things that we daily see.
We plant the spire that out-towers the crag;
We plant the staff for our country's flag;
We plant the shade, from the hot sun free—
We plant all these when we plant the tree.

—Henry Abbey.

Since the establishment of Arbor Day more than thirty years ago, millions of trees have been planted and thousands of acres have been set apart for the purposes of forestry. The observance of Arbor Day has extended not merely to every State of the Union, but to France, Japan, and other countries beyond the sea. Since many U. S. schools are not in session during the April Arbor Days, and since trees can be planted in the fall as well as in the spring of the year, it has become customary in Pennsylvania for the schools to observe an Autumn Arbor Day. For this purpose Friday, October 20th, 1905, was named as a suitable date, and Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Supt. of Public Instruction, issued a circular letter, strongly urging its observance by the planting of trees and by other exercises designed to stimulate an interest in the science and art of forestry.

The Tariff on Fruits.

The question of tariff on fruit is a very vital one in that great stretch of the Canadian West lying between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, and some figures as to what is paid out for tariff on fruit may be of general interest.

During the months of January and February strawberries arrive in Winnipeg in express lots at the rate of some twenty or twenty-five cases weekly; in April and May 100 cases weekly. In the latter end of May, and all through June, strawberries arrive in car lots, mainly from the famous Hood River plantations in Oregon. Not counting the mail express shipments of January and February, Winnipeg received last season just a little over fifteen carloads of strawberries, and for these paid in duty the modest sum of \$4,536, or 48c. for every crate, or to come down to the individual box, 2c. for every box of berries consumed. British Columbia had no strawberries to offer before June, and could no more have supplied Winnipeg with fifteen car lots than she could have supplied her with bananas. That British Columbia can grow fine strawberries, no one who has ever tasted them will deny; but up to the present she has not solved the problem of sending out fruit that in flavor and carrying quality can compete with Hood River, and until she is prepared to do so, she should be modest about asking that Winnipeggers and other residents of Manitoba be compelled to pay 2c. a box duty on fruit which she may be able to supply them some time in the future. There are not lacking signs that in time portions of British Columbia will produce berries closely resembling the Hood River fruit in carrying qualities, and when that day arrives she will have no difficulty in disposing of all that she can grow, without any question of a protective tariff.

Raspberries pay the same rate of duty, and though they are never shipped into Winnipeg in the same quantities as strawberries, the same facts apply to them. Cherries pay a duty of 2c. per lb., and begin to arrive in Winnipeg by express as early as Christmas, and continue increasing in quantity as the season advances. The cherries brought in from the south are mainly table fruit; few, if any, preserving cherries coming in. British Columbia cherries are so superior in lusciousness to the southern cherry that there is never any danger of competition. There is always a hungry market for cherries in Winnipeg, but the fruit must be well packed and subjected to as little loss as possible. The moment that British Columbia puts her cherries on this market in first-class condition, and as early as the southern fruit, she will have the market for cherries; and for preserving cherries she practically has whatever there is of it now.

Tomatoes pay 20c. a bushel, and ten per cent. duty. It is claimed that Vancouver Island will be able to send tomatoes to Winnipeg as early as June, possibly earlier. The British Columbia tomatoes offered at the exhibition this last year were absolutely the finest that have ever come to Winnipeg, but tomatoes are a thing that Manitoba insists upon having all the year round. Why should a high duty be paid on southern stuff when no part of Canada is in a position to supply tomatoes at that time? The British Columbia tomatoes will sell on their merits every time, if they come through in the condition indicated by the cases for exhibition; and when they are to be had in sufficient quantities no one will trouble to bring in tomatoes from the south.

Up to date British Columbia has only produced peaches in limited quantities, and many of them not of carrying quality; plums and pears are late, not being ready before the end of July and the beginning of

August. The first cars of plums, peaches and pears arrive in Winnipeg the first week in June, and during June Winnipeg takes a carload a week; in July a carload every four days; in August, and until the end of the season, a carload every day. Peaches pay 1c. per pound duty; plums, 25 per cent.; pears, 20 per cent., and the tariff on a mixed car runs as a rule about \$150.00. For example, a car on July 17th (when southern fruit is at its cheapest) paid \$133; one on July 21st, \$177; one on July 24th, \$126; while straight cars of peaches containing 1,200 cases pay \$241 for customs charges.

Apples from the south pay 40c. per barrel duty. It is a well-known fact that southern apples cannot compare with apples from either Eastern Canada or British Columbia, but they are ready two months earlier. They do not in any way compete with our own apples, because as soon as Canadian apples can be had no one dreams of bringing them in. Yet the children must pay extra for their summer apples for fear at some time these should come in competition with Canadian-grown fruit. The codlin moth and the San Jose scale do not like the climate of the West, and never stay over winter, so that the increasing of tariff on southern apples on that ground, as suggested by some of the speakers before the Tariff Commission at Nelson, is nonsense.

Neither Eastern Canada nor British Columbia have, at Thanksgiving season, any cranberries to offer, yet the duty on cranberries is \$1.50 per barrel. A car arriving on Sept. 27th is taxed just \$1,000 for duty alone. British Columbia does not offer Tokay grapes; in fact, cannot grow them yet. Tokay grapes, of which immense quantities are sold in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, carry a duty of 2c. per pound. The small baskets, of which it takes four to make a crate, pay 10c. each for duty. Malaga grapes, so essential to winter dinner tables, carry a duty of 80c. per keg, yet British Columbia does not grow Malaga grapes; at least, up to the present she has not offered them to Manitoba. Neither does she offer watermelons, on which there is a duty of 25 per cent. In fact, the only fruits coming in from the south that are not dutiable are bananas and pineapples, and when the tariff commission sat some years ago, Ontario wanted a duty of 25c. per bunch put on bananas.

To sum up the case in a nutshell: If both Ontario and British Columbia will bend their energies to sending the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta good fruit, well packed, and at proper seasons, they need never worry about tariff. So far as British Columbia is concerned she need not bother with trying to work up a market in Britain; there is more market in the three provinces named than she will be in a position to take care of in the next ten years. Meantime she should not selfishly try to increase the cost of living to people in a climate less suited to fruit culture than her own.—[Winnipeg Free Press.]

The Market Gardeners and the Tariff.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. T. Baty makes a few suggestions to the Vegetable-growers, along the line of pressing their claims on the Tariff Commission, one being that they ask for a good stiff duty on bananas. I can assure Mr. Baty that the Vegetable-growers will not ask for high duty on bananas until he has had a trial at growing them, and can give us the benefit of his experience and the cost. What the Vegetable-growers want is a tariff equal to the United States tariff on Canadian vegetables. We are not going to ask for anything unreasonable; all we want is a fair show, and there will be no shortage of early vegetables of first quality in the markets of Canada. I give herewith a brief statement of our case, with a list of some things on which we ask a duty.

J. W. RUSH,

York Co., Ont.

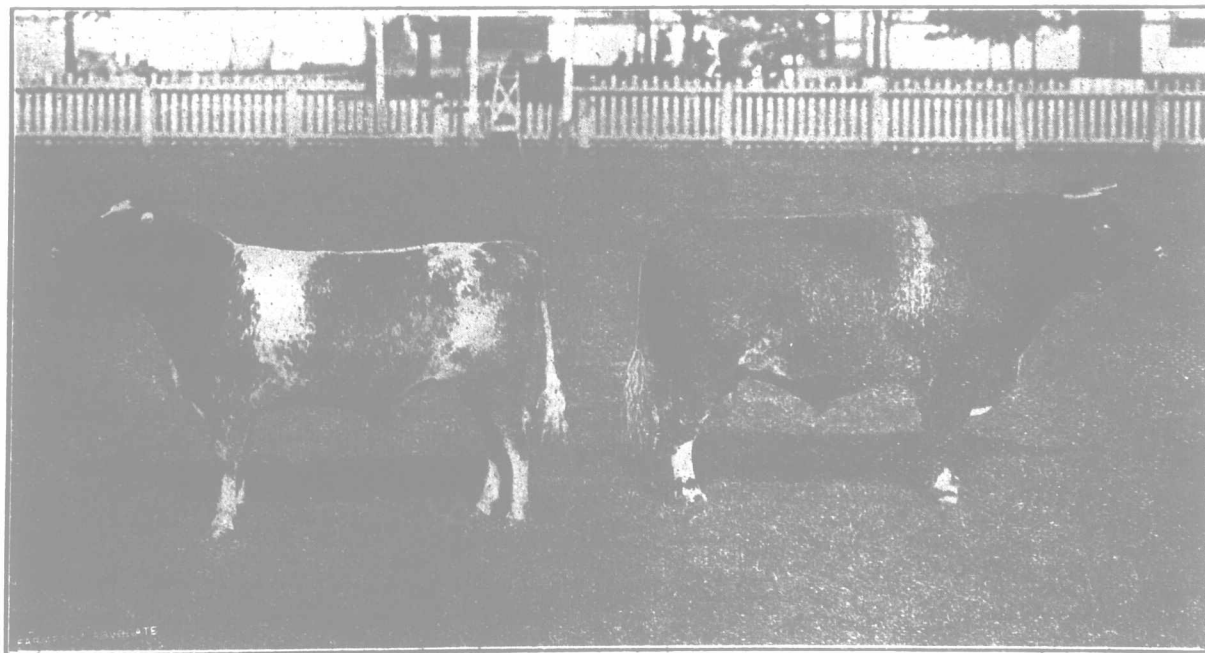
Vegetable-grower.

TO THE MARKET GARDENERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL.

The Market Gardeners' Protective Association of Ontario has been formed for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Market Gardeners and others interested in the cultivation of the soil. The poor prices realized in the past by market gardeners has been a serious drawback. We think that the competition from outside Canada might be lessened by higher duties, especially on early produce. In drafting the following amendments to the tariff we have tried as far as possible to equalize it with the American tariff on Canadian produce:

Asparagus, 3 cents per pound.
Cabbage, 3 cents per head.
Cauliflower, 3 cents per head.
Vegetables, salted for pickling, 1 cent per pound.
Celery, 25 cents per dozen.
Beans, green, 50 cents per bushel.
Cucumbers, green, 20 cents per dozen.
Onions, 40 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.
Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel.
Tomatoes, 5 cents per pound.
Melons (water), 5 cents each.
Melons (musk), 3 cents each.
Spinach, 25 cents per bushel.
Vegetables, not otherwise enumerated, and green corn, 25 per cent.

We cordially invite the co-operation of all interested in securing the above amendments to the Canadian tariff.



Huntlywood 3rd 56011 and His Sire, Cicely's Pride (Imp.) 40369

First-prize junior yearling and first-prize aged Shorthorn bull at the Canadian National, Toronto, 1905.
Property of Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.

Barrels of Apples Exposed in the Orchard

During a recent visit to the Brighton-Colborne District I noted a very large number of apple barrels remaining in the various orchards, packed and piled, usually directly on the ground, occasionally resting on a few boards or rails. The heavy rains of the previous day thoroughly saturated thousands of these barrels, unprotected in the orchards. Many of them will remain there until they are dried out by the sun and wind. This, of course, is not so harmful as the old practice of piling the fruit itself upon the ground, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. Nevertheless, it is a bad practice, and accounts for many of the slack and wet barrels that afterwards appear in the foreign markets. The quality of the barrels now used is greatly improved. It does seem, therefore, somewhat of a folly to expend so large a sum upon a package, and then allow it to deteriorate so seriously in the rain and sunshine.

Even supposing, however, there was no rain, the exposure to the heat of the sun for a few days in the orchard will do more to ripen the fruit than many weeks in a properly-constructed storehouse. Apples put in box cars warm are almost certain to heat before they are placed on board ship, and then no accommodation, no matter how good, can save them. This has been the history of far too much fruit this fall. The weather has been warmer than usual, and the Fruit Inspectors report a much larger percentage of heated barrels than usual. In no case has there been a report of serious loss in cargoes that were reported as being of low temperature when they were shipped. A. McNEILL.

Packages Should be Stencilled, Not Tagged.

A correspondent writes to the Fruit Division, asking whether a tag, containing the brand required by the Fruit Marks Act, tacked to a box or barrel, will fulfill the requirements of section 4 of the Fruit Marks Act. This question is answered as follows:

Section 4 of the Fruit Marks Act requires that the name and address of the packer, the kind of fruit and its grade shall be marked in a "plain and indelible manner" upon every closed package. A tag is so easily detached that it could not be accepted as marking the package in an "indelible" manner. The marks must be placed upon the package itself with a stencil, or in some way so as to make them permanent.

Rates on Apples to Bristol.

W. A. McKinnon, Canadian Commercial Agent in Bristol, England, sends the following item on the charges on apples, per barrel, consigned from Montreal to Birmingham, via Avonmouth:

Ocean freight, 2s. 6d.; dock dues, 1½d.; quay rate, 1½d.; railway rate, 10½d.; total charges, 3s. 7½d. Mr. McKinnon adds that he is credibly informed the total charges for the same service on fruit shipped via Liverpool amount to 4s. 1½d., a difference of over 4d. (8 cents) per barrel in favor of the Avonmouth route. This difference is chiefly due to the cheaper railway rate from Bristol to Birmingham, 10½d. (21 cents), as compared with 1s. 3d. (30 cents) from Liverpool.

POULTRY.

Preparing Chickens for Market.

Starving.—The chickens should be starved 24 hours before killing, to prevent food in the crop and intestines decomposing and spoiling the flavor of the birds. Several hours after the last feed allow the chickens what water they wish to drink. They should then have a complete fast until they are killed.

Killing.—(a) For chickens going into immediate consumption on the local market it will be most convenient to dislocate the neck. With the left hand hold the chicken's legs and wings in one firm grasp. Place the first finger of the right hand on the right side of the neck, and the remaining fingers on the left side. Grasp the head in the hollow of the hand, with the fork of the fingers behind the head where it joins the neck. The back of the chicken being upwards, hold the legs against the left hip, and the head near the right thigh or knee. Bend the head backwards as far as possible and at the same time stretch the neck, when it is dislocated immediately; pull the head about 1½ inches from the neck. Hold the wings firmly after killing and allow the chicken's head to hang down, so that the blood can collect in the neck; the head is attached to the body simply by the skin of the neck.

(b) Chicks that are to be exported or put into cold storage must be killed by sticking in the mouth. Cut the large arteries at the sides of the neck, just below the ears. This can be done by introducing the knife into the throat and giving a couple of quick turns up and down. When bleeding freely, drive the blade at an angle with

the bird's bill into the back part of the roof of the mouth. Be sure the blade is through the bony structure and has entered the brain, then give a quick half turn to the knife. This causes paralysis, which loosens the feathers, making them much easier to pluck. Allow the bird to hang by its feet until plucked.

Plucking.—When killing by dislocation, commence dry plucking as soon as the neck is dislocated.

Directions.—While still holding the chicken in the left hand, extract the tail feathers and the quill feathers of the wing. Allow the chicken's head to hang down, and commence plucking the feathers on the back and wings; then pluck the breast and lower part of the neck, work back on again, finish the back and wings. Leave the feathers on the neck for three inches from the head, a ring of feathers round the legs at the hock joints, and the small feathers on the outside joint of each wing. Clean-pluck the rest of the chicken. Remove all pin-feathers and make the bird as attractive as possible. Be careful not to tear the skin. If a tear is made, have the flesh brought together with white thread.

Plucking the chick that is bled.—As the bird is hanging on a level with the operator's chest, grasp the wing between the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, holding the neck between the third and little finger. This gives the operator control of the bird.

Remove the large wing feathers and the stiff feathers at the shoulder joints with the right hand. Remove tail feathers with one quick twisting motion. Pass the right hand rapidly down the back, from rump to neck, removing the feathers with thumb and forefinger. Shift the bird then to the right hand, and use the left hand in picking the soft feathers from the breast. If the sticking has been properly done the feathers will all come out easily and without tearing. The bird is again held in the left hand while the feathers are quickly stripped; the neck, wing and hock feathers are left, as mentioned above.

Shaping.—Chickens fattened for market should be properly shaped. This gives them a compact, plump appearance, and the returns are greater than when the chickens are shipped in a rough, unprepared condition. The "shaper" is made by nailing two ¾-inch planed boards together at right angles, so as to form a six-inch trough, inside measurement. This trough can be made six feet long and nailed in a frame, or twelve feet long with ends on it, and placed on top of two barrels. The trough should lean slightly backwards.

As soon as the chicken is plucked, place its legs alongside its breast; then with its breast downward, force the chicken into the angle of the shaper. Cover the chicken with paper, and place a brick on top to shape it, and one against it to hold it in position. Continue the same process as the other chickens are plucked, placing each chicken in the shaper close to the last, and moving the lower brick along to hold the row in position. Leave the chickens in the shaper at least six hours.

Packing.—After being thoroughly cooled the chickens should be packed into shipping cases. The chickens must be cooled and dry on the skins before packing. Unless they are artificially cooled, they should not be packed for twenty hours after killing. The shipping cases used by the Department of Agriculture are graded according to the size of birds. Each case holds twelve. Full description is contained in bulletin No. 7. For those having only a limited number of chickens the ordinary small packing cases, to be obtained at the grocery store, will be found fairly satisfactory.

To ascertain the price per pound at which chickens may be sold by drawn, plucked or live weight, to realize the same amount of money, the following table of equivalent values for the different selling prices has been calculated:

Equal prices per pound (in cents) for fattened chickens sold by live weight, plucked weight or drawn weight:

	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Live weight.....	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Plucked weight.....	7.4	8.6	9.9	11	12.4	13.6	14.8	16
Drawn weight.....	11	12.8	14.7	16.5	18.4	20	22	23.8

This table gives the seller a fair idea as to which pays the best. No account has been taken of the cost of killing, plucking or drawing.

F. C. ELFORD.

POULTRY-RAISING BECOMES MORE POPULAR WITH THE FARMERS ALL THE TIME. IF YOU HAVE ANY GOOD STOCK FOR SALE THERE ARE LOTS OF PEOPLE READY TO BUY IT. PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "POULTRY AND EGGS" COLUMN AND YOU WILL SOON FIND OUT WHO THEY ARE. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

APIARY.

More About Wintering.

The beginner in beekeeping is probably wondering just about now how he is going to get his bees successfully through the winter that he sees ahead of him, and would give almost anything for a few pointers on things in general, and other things in particular. He has probably read sundry articles on the subject, some of which advocate one method of wintering and some another, and has his head so full of a jumble of information that he does not know just where he is at. Of course it is supposed that he has his bees ready for winter as far as supplies are concerned, but it might not be out of place to once more "holler in his ear," good and loud, that there are probably more bees lost through starvation than he has any idea of. An 8-frame Langstroth hive, for cellar wintering, should weigh from 55 to 60 pounds complete, and for outdoors about 10 pounds more. It took the writer some time so get this through his skull, but it is there now to stay.

Regarding the best way to winter bees here in Ontario, the aforementioned writer, after an experience of some ten years with all kinds of winters, all kinds of systems, and all kinds of success, has come to the conclusion that, in any locality where the bees are likely to be confined to their hives for from four to five months without an opportunity for flying, as is generally the case in this latitude, the best place for them is in a good cellar. A good cellar for bees is one that is comparatively dry and holds a temperature of 45 degrees regardless of outside conditions. If the cellar is damp, the temperature should be a couple of degrees higher, and if it be good and dry, it will be all right if the temperature runs as low as 40, but in any case it should be uniform—the more so the better. A cellar completely under ground is much more likely to hold a uniform temperature than one partly above ground. If such a cellar be available, use it. If too large, partition off with boards enough of one end to hold the bees; build stands to hold the bottom row of hives 18 or 24 inches from the floor, and run a stovepipe from near the floor up to connect with the pipe of a stove that is to have a fire in it. This is for a ventilator, and should have a damper to regulate the draft if necessary. If there are only a few hives, this work will not be necessary, for they can be placed on a shelf almost anywhere in the cellar that they will not be disturbed, and will be all right. The proper time for setting them in is governed by the weather; generally toward the end of November. This work will be spoken of a little later on.

If a good cellar is not to be had, very satisfactory results may be obtained by the outdoor method; in fact, some very successful apiarists prefer this way of wintering, and it has its advantages, when they are not overruled by its disadvantages. The hives are set on stands large enough to hold an outer case eight inches bigger each way than the hive proper, leaving a four-inch space all around the hive. This space is filled with dry leaves, planer shavings, sawdust, chaff, or some other good non-conducting material. Good dry leaves are about the best and most convenient material for this purpose. The hive should be raised from its bottom-board about two inches. Just take two inch-by-two strips the length of the hive, and two more the width of it, nail them together, and place the rim thus formed between the hive and bottom-board. If the entrance is in the bottom-board, one of the end pieces should be "set down" sufficiently to close it up, and make the entrance in the upper side of the rim, so that it may not become clogged with dead bees in the winter. An entrance must be made in the front of the case to correspond with the entrance of the hive, and a wooden "bridge" put between the hive and case to prevent the packing from closing the entrance, for the bees must always have an entrance to admit air and allow the old bees which may want to get out and die an opportunity to do so. The entrance, however, should be partly closed, by placing a piece of cardboard between the bridge and the hive, so that it closes all but a couple of inches of the entrance. In the spring, when the bees need more room to get in and out, they will chew away the card as necessity demands. On top of the frames, and under the cloth that covers them, place some small slats, nailed together something after the fashion of a small farm gate, to hold the cloth up from the frames so that the bees may have a passage over the tops of them in the winter. This is important. Over the cloth put about a foot or so of packing. The cover of the hive should be removed before doing this, and left off all winter. The case must have a perfectly tight roof, as everything inside must be kept absolutely dry. Bore a couple of inch holes—or, perhaps, a little smaller—in the side of the case just under the highest part of the roof, to allow the escape of the moisture given off by the bees; otherwise it will form frost on the inside of the case, and will melt and make things wet on the first mild day. F. G. H.

The Canadian Bee Journal suggests that it might be well for beekeepers to send printed directions for liquefying and keeping honey with each package supplied to purchasers.

Morley Pettit, Nixon, Ont., has had a busy season, having extracted about 40,000 pounds of honey this year.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Canon Roberts, father of Charles G. D. Roberts, the author, died at Fredericton, N. B.

The U. E. Loyalists' Association of Ontario have petitioned the Ontario Government, with a view to having a monument erected to the memory of the Indian Chief, Tecumseh, who fell at Moraviantown in 1813.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are having built upon the Clyde two magnificent vessels for their Atlantic service. They will be called the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland, and will be by far the largest vessels running to Canadian ports.

Senator Fulford, who was injured in the collision of his automobile with an electric car, died of his injuries in the hospital at Newton, Mass., on October 15th. The body was brought to his home at Brockville, Ont., for burial. Senator Fulford was fifty-three years old, but much labor and success had been crowded into a comparatively short life. He entered business life as a retail druggist, was a director of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., and several other companies, in which his keen business mind was highly valued.

Railway Fireman Morley, of Toronto Junction, who was killed in an accident the other day, had a most remarkable career. Although only 24 years of age, Fireman Morley had a remarkable life. He was a naval cadet on the British training ship Conway, where he won several prizes for general proficiency. At the commencement of the Spanish-American war he crossed the ocean and took service on Admiral Howell's flagship San Francisco, where he remained two years, until the latter vessel was put out of commission. He went out to South Africa with the first contingent, and saw active service in the Boer war. One year later he returned to Canada and went with an exploration expedition to Hudson's Bay and Straits. Returning, he again went out to South Africa with the second contingent of Mounted Rifles, and a year later he arrived home on his twenty-first birthday. Two years and a half ago he took up railroading. He was a remarkably bright young man, and beloved by all who knew him.

British and Foreign.

President Roosevelt has presented the Empress of Japan with an up-to-date American sewing machine.

Fifteen American and two colonial scholarships of those arranged for by the will of the late Cecil Rhodes, are now vacant through lack of duly-qualified scholars.

A demonstration of wireless telegraphy has been made before the Sultan of Turkey. It was too much for the Sultan, and he ordered the invention away, declaring it to be an invention of the evil one. He will oppose its introduction into Constantinople.

The Dowager-Queen of Italy, whose goodness and charity made her immensely popular with Italians, is rapidly losing that popularity through her desire to "scorch" when motoring. Three times within two months she has been attacked while in her car, and now she is hissed on the streets and walks attended by a guard, where once she could pass without protection of any kind but the respect and love of her people.

Captain Crowther and Lieutenant Hatton, of the British marines, who had taken a life-saving apparatus from Gibraltar to the British ship Assistance, ashore on the coast of Morocco, were captured on their return journey overland by a Moorish tribe, who carried them into the mountains. The men who committed the deed are relatives of the famous brigand Valiente, who was arrested a few months ago through the influence of several of the Legations, and is now in prison at Tangier. These men say that they will hold the two British officers until Valiente is set free. Instructions have come from the British Foreign Office to their agents in Morocco, to arrange for a ransom as speedily as possible.

Doings Among the Nations.

THE MOROCCO DIFFICULTY.

The trouble between France and Germany, caused by the interference of the Kaiser in Moroccan affairs, has been settled, though at one time grave fears that war would result were felt. Great hostility was shown in Germany over the report which reached there that Great Britain had declared her readiness to assist France in the event of trouble, even to the extent of invading Germany. A prompt denial of the charge by Great Britain appeased the German wrath, and proved to be oil on troubled waters.

RUSSIA.

The disorder and confusion of Russia still increases. Tartars and Armenians in the south continue their work of bloodshed. Bomb-throwing and the killing of policemen is going on in Warsaw, while the center of the political and labor agitation is St. Petersburg. The distress of famine is being felt more and more. It is possible that a loan of £50,000,000 may be arranged between Russia and British capitalists.

THE FARM BULLETIN

The Rhode Island Democrats, in convention at Providence, have demanded of the United States Government freer trade across the Canadian border.

Mr. Percy W. Flint, of Charleston, South Carolina, has been appointed Assistant Chemist of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, in place of Mr. Arthur W. Clark, resigned.

It has been stated, though no proofs are given, that the Canadian railways are giving preference to American grain for early shipment. The Railway Commission has been requested to investigate the charge.

An exhibition of the manufactures of the British Empire will be held in Alexandria and Cairo, in Egypt, between November, 1906, and February, 1907. This will give the Egyptians an opportunity to see what Great Britain and her colonies can do.

The Minister of the Interior has notified the Doukhobors that they have two months in which they may become naturalized and make entry for their homesteads. Peter Veregin is said to have advised his countrymen not to become British subjects.

The Ottawa Valley Journal says that the people in Glen Ogilvie, a village near Ottawa, are much interested in a beaver which has made a dam on a creek not far from the public road, and is now laying in its supply of small branches for the winter. It is to be hoped it may remain unmolested.

Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization, Toronto, Ont., writes us: "We have now very few applications from farmers for help unfilled. There are still a considerable number of immigrants arriving, and those coming this fall are of a very much better class than usual, and farmers who are still in need of help would do well to correspond with the Bureau of Colonization."

Messrs. E. Y. Godfrey, Geo. Dyce and N. Ellis, of Meaford, have been convicted of violating section 6 of the Fruit Marks Act. The charge was laid by Dominion Fruit Inspector Gifford. There is a greater demand than usual for fruit that can be shipped through the Georgian Bay ports to the Northwest. There is every possibility of a large and permanent trade from these ports, and it is not in the interests of the growers that it should be jeopardized by carelessness or fraud on the part of a few of the apple-packers.



W. S. Blair.

W. Saxby Blair, for some years past horticulturist at the Maritime Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., has been appointed to the position of Assistant Horticulturist at Sir Wm. Macdonald's Agricultural College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Mr. Blair is a young man who has worked himself up by faithful effort, and commands in a high degree the confidence of those who know him best. As an investigator he is patient and thorough, as a lecturer and instructor he is clear and convincing, without being pedantic. He is abundantly deserving of the wider opportunity which collegiate work will open up to him, and will prove a source of strength to the institution, and add to its prestige in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Blair is a son of Col. W. M. Blair, formerly Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, at Nappan.

Tracing Success.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I take this opportunity of thanking you for many attentions in the past, and wish to say that much of my success while selling horses was due to my advertisements which appeared regularly in your valuable paper. Wishing you continued success, I remain,
Toronto, Ont. WALTER HARLAND SMITH.

Fair Dates for 1905.

Goderich Oct. 26-27
International, Chicago Dec. 2-9
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst Dec. 4-7
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph Dec. 11-15

Prince Edward Island.

The middle of October, and lovely weather. There has been no frost yet to injure anything. The potato stalks are still green, which makes it somewhat difficult to dig the splendid crop of potatoes. Flowers are still blooming in the gardens, as at the first of September. The weather has been ideal for saving the late crops of grain. Roots are still growing, and will yield finely. Considerable threshing has been done, and a large amount of oats are being marketed, as the oat crop was a bumper one. Potatoes are being shipped in small quantities to Montreal, and also to the cities of Sydney and Halifax, but the price is small—only 20c. for a bushel of 60 pounds. There would be more marketing of our excellent crop of oats and potatoes except for the scarcity of shipping to carry it to market. Some oats will go to the English market later on. At present a good deal of it finds a market in Newfoundland. The price here is 30 to 32 cents per bushel.

The pork market is brisk here just now. Seven and a half cents for best bacon hogs (dead). Not very many offering yet. The Dominion Packing Company, which has paid off their stockholders at 2 1/2% after going through liquidation, are reported to be preparing to open their factory again in November; so we expect to have plenty competition in the hog market, as well as a choice between selling porkers alive or dead. The hog crop is not so large here this fall as usual. This is unfortunate, as the price is the best for some years. There is great excitement in the sheep market here this fall. There is an increased number of buyers in the field, and prices are soaring; 70-pound lambs that were worth 2 1/2 cents three years ago are now worth 4 to 4 1/2 cents live weight.

There are not more than half the sheep kept here that there were three or four years ago; but there is going to be a rush to get sheep again. Many farmers are paying high prices for stock to start with. There is no question where properly handled and well graded up they were the best paying stock ever kept on the Island. The dairy business helped to drive the sheep out, but dairying has not proved the grand success here yet that its promoters anticipated, and many will again divide their attention between the sheep and the cow.

The dairy business will not be nearly so large as it has been some years ago, but it will likely be about up to last year in volume of exports, with the price nearly three cents a pound better. Our farmers are only as yet carrying on dairying as a side line. They do not seem to have faith enough in it yet to breed along dairy lines to any extent. The Shorthorn form in the cow seems to be the ideal of most of the farmers yet. They prefer to combine milk and beef, and the result is the milk is getting scarcer at the dairy stations. What we want here, if our co-operative dairy business is going to boom again and be a permanent success, is a new gospel of dairying, which will include the selection and breeding along dairy lines of herds of cattle that will give a much larger flow of milk than those we have at present. Dairy cows that will pay to feed our grains and roots to is the great need to-day of P. E. Island dairying.

There will be no scarcity of fodder here this winter, and there will likely be quite a lot of stall feeding.

W. S.

New Grade of Western Wheat.

President Strong, of the recently-organized Alberta Grain Association, declares that preparations will at once be made to become independent of the Manitoba grading. An inspector has been appointed for Calgary, and a distinct grading can be established. Wires will be received from Fort William each morning for the association. It is estimated that two million five hundred thousand bushels of fall wheat was produced south of Olds this year, and that next year it will be close to five million bushels. Alberta Red is the name to be given this variety. The milling capacity south of Olds by spring will approximate 2,500 barrels daily. An effort is to be made to concentrate the milling of all Alberta grain in Alberta. Alberta will join with Manitoba in handling the Canadian Pacific special grain train in January, when the Dominion Government will provide experts to lecture to the farmers of the West. Twenty-five stops will be made in this Province.

That New Process of Milling.

A press report has been widely circulated to the effect that a new process of milling had been invented, by which fifteen per cent. more flour may be taken from a given quantity of wheat. When asked about the report, Mr. Black, of the Ogilvie Mills, told the "Farmer's Advocate" that he did not think there could be much truth in the statement, as the mills already took all the flour out of wheat, and any increase in weight that would be possible would be by the use of more of the offal.

Want Canadian Sugar Beets.

General Manager Sauber, of the Marine City Sugar Company, says: "We have a full supply of beets for a three months' run, but many of them come from Canada. The farmers around here won't raise beets, but the Canadian farmers will. We don't want to leave Michigan, but if we cannot get the sugar beet on the same tariff schedule as other vegetables coming from Canada we will probably find it to our benefit to move across the river. We certainly can't make sugar without beets, and we can't afford to pay the present duty."

MARKETS.

Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of stock at the city market during last week amounted to 236 cars, consisting of 4,007 cattle, 4,726 sheep and lamb, 2,249 hogs and 254 calves.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$4.40 to \$4.65; good, \$4 to \$4.30; others, \$3.80 to \$4.10; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

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

Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders, \$3.75 to \$3.90; good, \$3.50 to \$3.75; medium, \$3 to \$3.40; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75. Stockers—Good, \$3 to \$3.50; rough, \$2 to \$3; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milk Cows—\$25 to \$60 each. Calves—3c. to 6c. per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep—Ewes, \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.; culls, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.10. Hogs—Selects, \$6; lights and fats, \$5.75.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—The market is firm; No. 2 red and mixed are quoted at 74c. to 75c., with No. 2 white, 76c., at outside points; Goose and spring, 70c. Manitoba—No. 1 hard is quoted at lake ports at 86c. to 86c.; No. 1 northern, 83c. to 83c.; No. 2 northern, 81c. to 81c., and No. 3 northern, 79c.

Milled—Ontario—Bran, \$12.50 to \$13 per ton in car lots at outside points; shorts, \$16 to \$17.50; Manitoba bran, \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18.50, at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—No. 2 white, 32c., west, and 32c. to 33c., east. Barley—Firm at 48c. to 49c. for No. 2, 46c. to 47c. for No. 3 extra, and 43c. to 44c. for No. 3, at outside points.

Rye—63c. to 65c., outside. Peas—70c. to 74c., outside. Buckwheat—Sold at 55c., outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—In most lines there is plenty of butter offering, but receipts of dairy rolls are inclined to be light. Creamery, points, 22c. to 23c.; solids, 21c. to 21c.; dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 19c. to 20c.; medium, 17c. to 18c.; tubs, good to choice, 17c. to 18c.; inferior, 15c. to 16c.

Cheese—There seems to be a quiet tone to trade outside; 12c. to 12c. per lb. Eggs—Steady at 19c. to 20c. per dozen.

Poultry—The tone of the market is towards easiness. Fat hens, 6c. to 7c.; thin, 5c. to 6c.; chickens, 8c. to 9c.; turkeys, 13c. to 14c.; ducks, 7c. to 8c.; turkeys, 13c.; all live weight.

Potatoes—Tone firm. Ontario stocks are quoted at 60c. to 70c. per bag, on track, and 75c. to 80c., out of store. New Brunswick potatoes are quoted at 80c. per bag, on track, and 90c., out of store.

Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$8 per ton for car lots, on track, here. No. 2 is dull at \$6.

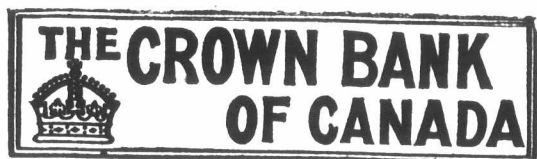
Baled Straw—Trade is steady with a normal demand at \$6 per ton for car lots, on track, here.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, choice light-weights, \$8.50 per cwt.; heavies, \$8.25 per cwt.; butter, 23c. to 25c.; eggs, 24c. to 30c.; spring chickens, dressed, 12c.; live, 8c.; old, dressed, 8c.; live, 6c.; duck, dressed, 12c.; live, 8c.; turkeys, dressed, 14c.; live, 13c.; geese, dressed, 10c.; live, 8c.; potatoes, per bag, 80c. to 95c.; apples, per bbl., \$1.50 to \$2.50; carrots, per bag, 60c. to 75c.; beef, hind quarters, 7c. to 8c.; fore quarters, 4c. to 5c.; carcasses, 6c. to 7c.; mutton, 6c. to 8c.; spring lambs, 10c. to 10c.; calves, 7c. to 9c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front Street, wholesale dealers in wool, hides, calf and sheep skins, tallow, etc., quote: Inspected hides, No. 1, 12c.; inspected



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

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

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of twenty cents and upwards received, and interest compounded four times a year, or quarterly, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion of the deposit. G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

hides, No. 2, 11c.; country hides, flat, at 10c. to 11c.; calf skins, No. 1, selected, 14c.; lamb skins, 85c. to \$1; horse hides, \$3.15 to \$3.25; tallow, rendered, 4c. to 4c.; wool, unwashed, 16c. to 17c.; wool, washed, 26c. to 27c.; rejections, 20c. to 22c.

HORSES.

Local dealers are not inclined to grumble with the way trade is maintained, though they still offer the complaint with monotonous regularity that farmers are holding out for excessive prices. They are also rather dissatisfied at times regarding the large percentage of poor quality animals coming on the market, and they repeat and reiterate the warning regarding the shipment of inferior grade horses, which are really a drug on the market. Big, blocky horses are at present holding the center of the stage, and contractors and others are showing a disposition to pay good prices for the right class. They must be sound, young and of the brisk-moving variety. Drivers are in demand also, while delivery and express horses reflect increased activity and an upward tendency. Carriage and saddle horses are rather a slow sale at the moment, and few private transactions of importance are reported. Prices, on the whole, must be described as very firm, except for the poorer grades.

The Repository and Horse Exchange quote prices as follows:

- Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands ... \$125 to \$175
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands... 125 to 200
Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands... 300 to 600
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. ... 125 to 160
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. 125 to 175
Drafters, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs. 135 to 200
Serviceable second-hand workers ... 60 to 90
Serviceable second-hand drivers ... 60 to 90

Montreal.

Cheese—Finest Quebecs, 11c.; Townships, 11c., and Ontarios, 11c. to 11c., many asking 11c. for best colored. Some complaint of cheese being offered too green.

Butter—Good to fine creameries, 21c. to 21c.; choicest, 22c. to 22c., and fancy Townships, 22c. Choice dairy butter is very scarce at 18c. to 19c.

Potatoes—Dealers paying 50c. to 55c. per 90-lb. bag, and jobbing them at 60c. to 65c.

Turnips—Dealers are purchasing freely of the stock from St. Foy, Que., from which locality, it is claimed, the choicest turnips in the whole country come. They are Swedish with blue tops, and are being purchased by dealers at \$8 per ton, carloads, on track, and are being sold by them at \$9 to \$10 per ton, or at 55c. per 75-lb. bag.

Onions—Dealers paying 65c. per 70-lb. bag for Canadian reds, and selling in a jobbing way at 70c.

Flour—Prices are gradually declining. Manitoba strong bakers' are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.60 per bbl., in bags, by carloads; patents, \$4.90 to \$5.

Grain—Oats firm, and prices advanced. Sales of No. 2, in store, 37c., car lots; No. 3, 36c. American corn offering at 63c., store. Manitoba barley strong, sales of No. 3 being made at 18c., track. Buckwheat has advanced to 50c., store, and peas bring 76c., afloat.

Eggs—Prices firm, and deliveries fair. Holders in country demanding 18c. to 19c. for straight-gathered, which sell here at about 20c.; select, 23c.; No. 2, 18c. to 19c., and No. 1 about the same as straights.

Live Stock.—Shipments of live stock

from the port of Montreal, the second week in October, amounted to 4,442 head of cattle and 1,426 sheep, as compared with 4,220 cattle and 171 sheep the previous week. During the same period, the shipments from United States ports were as follows: From Boston, 3,344 cattle and 9,949 quarters of beef; from New York, 2,585 head of cattle, 1,085 head of sheep, and 16,786 quarters beef; from Baltimore, 1,049 head of cattle; from Newport News, 310 cattle, and from Portland, 734 cattle, making a total of 8,022 cattle, 1,085 sheep, and 26,735 quarters of beef.

English cables have been ranging lower. The supply of cattle is quite sufficient for demand. Cattle have been for the most part of only medium-to-good quality, there being very few really choice animals. When such could be obtained, they brought no higher than 4c. to 4c.; good to fine stock, 3c. to 4c.; medium, 3c. to 3c., and common, 2c. to 3c. Choice lambs are demand, largely for shipment to the United States, one dealer reporting an order of no less than 8,000 head for a New Jersey firm. Prices advanced to 5c. to 5c. for choice, others bring 5c. and fractionally lower. The supply of these, as well as that of sheep, was fairly large, export sheep selling at 4c., and good butchers' 3c. to 3c., being slightly firm in sympathy with lambs. The quality of the calves offered was poor, for the most part, many thin, grass-fed animals being offered on the market. These sold at 2c. to 3c., a few choice bringing around 4c. to 5c. Hogs were in fair supply, and the market showed a slightly easier tone, sales of selects taking place at 6c. to 6c., mixed being 6c. to 6c., off cars. Much of the receipts had been contracted for a week since, but there was sufficient for the requirements of other packers. Cables from England, on the market for Canadian bacon, were reported to have been of a character to depress the market for live hogs somewhat. Some good milch cows sold at \$45 to \$55 each, others bringing only \$35.

Dressed Hogs, Provisions—Prices for dressed hogs, perhaps a shade lower, 9c. to 9c. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed. Hay—Clover and clover mixed, \$6 to \$7. No. 2 timothy, \$8 to \$8.50, and No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Steers, prime, \$5.50 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers', \$4.25 to \$5; heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$4; bulls, \$2.25 to \$3.85; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.10, calves, \$5.50 to \$9.

Hogs—Heavy, \$5.55 to \$5.70; mixed, \$5.55 to \$5.65; Yorkers and pigs, \$5.45 to \$5.60; roughs, \$4.40 to \$4.65; stags, \$3.50 to \$4.25; grassers, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.75 to \$8.15; Canada lambs, \$7.40 to \$8. Sheep—Yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.50; wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; ewes, \$5 to \$5.25; mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.55.

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers, \$3.50 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.15; calves, \$3 to \$7.50.

Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.40 to \$5.67; mixed and heavy packing, \$4.95 to \$5.37; light, \$4.95 to 5.37. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$3.25 to \$5.85; yearlings, \$5 to \$6.25; lambs, \$5 to \$7.75.

British Cattle Market.

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

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Life, Literature and Education.

Macdonald Institute and Hall.

Guelph is a picturesque little city, set down in the heart of a splendid agricultural district, and owing its existence largely to the farming industry. It has some very handsome buildings, including the hospital, the cathedral, and the new Carnegie library, a gem of a building and but recently opened. The streets are a tangle; there is no north or south, no east or west, and the bewildered stranger, losing all knowledge of the points of the compass, wonders how anyone but a follower of Neal Dow ever finds his way home o' nights. But the Mecca towards which the eyes of all pilgrims naturally turn is beyond the city—on a hill overlooking it—and thither turn the willing feet of the visitors, that they may see one of the most important institutions in Canada—the Agricultural College.

The Ontario Agricultural College has done and is doing great and good work along many lines of importance to the farming industry, but perhaps its greatest accomplishment has been its vindication of the honor and dignity of life on the farm. It has been teaching a needed lesson to those who considered "rural" a synonym for "uncouth," and farm life only another term for narrowness and drudgery. It has demonstrated beyond dispute that a man cannot be a farmer when he has insufficient brains to be anything else, that agriculture is not a degrading task but one of the noblest forms of toil, that it is a science requiring a man's best powers to understand, and that there is no work which makes greater demands upon the intellect or is so capable of broadening the mind. The College has not only elevated the industry of agriculture, but it has opened the eyes of the blind to perceive the elevation.

What the Agricultural College has done towards enlightening the general public in regard to farming, the Macdonald Institute is now doing in connection with the College, along slightly different lines, yet the work of one is the complement of that of the other. If farm work has been despised by the ignorant, domestic service has been still more despised, and honor seems to be given to labor in inverse proportion to its usefulness. The tilling of the soil to produce the world's necessities of life, and the ordering of the home so as to make that life worth living—is there anything really better than these? The Macdonald Institute is existing to help answer that question.

In January, 1902, Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, offered his assistance most liberally to provide a building where instruction and

training in domestic economy might be given to young women, that they might know the relation of knowledge to health and comfort, and might observe those methods which make for good living in simple, clean and well-kept homes in the country. The result of this generous offer, and of the guiding genius and energy of Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, and the executive ability of Mr. James Mills, late president of the O. A. C., who undertook the responsibility of planning the buildings and disbursing the funds, was the erection in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, and alongside the same beautiful grounds, of the Institute, a place of instruction for women in home economics, and the Hall, a residence for them while taking the course, both buildings being given the name of the founder.

These two buildings are splendid structures, solid, handsome and dignified, as befitted the industry for whose welfare they were erected, and the view from the outside is most impressive and educational. Inside, the equipment of both is ample, yet simple; nothing is elaborate, but everything is good, from the beautiful reception room to the laundry, whose completeness must make washing almost a delight.

The Director of Home Economics, Miss Watson, who kindly gave me some time to the answering of my numerous questions, said that a man who visited the Institute preparatory to entering his daughter as a student, complained that after living in such surroundings she would never be satisfied at home again. Of course, the furnishings are the best of their kind, for this is an institution open to the public always, and articles have been chosen for their durability as well as their appearance, but there is not an unnecessary thing from cellar to garret. Perhaps the girl may be dissatisfied when she returns home, but it will be a wholesome dissatisfaction with things that she will know how to remedy. She will not be satisfied any longer to live in an airless, stuffy house, with few windows and with an over-supply of carpets and rugs, tidies and cushions, cheap and gaudy pictures, and a general assortment of useless bric-a-brac. She will remember the airy, sunny rooms, the polished woodwork, the daintiness, the lack of "frumperies" that require so much time and strength to keep dusted, and she will go to work to reproduce, as far as possible, the reign of cleanliness, convenience and simplicity which has so commended itself to her; and you, father, if you are wise, will help her with cheerful alacrity, and will consider that the money saved from little trifling adornments is well spent on something good and simple.

There are four classes in the Domestic Science Course. The first is the Normal class, extending over two years, and especially intended for those who wish to become teachers of domestic economy. Applicants for this course must have High School Junior Leaving or Matriculation standing. Then there is the Housekeepers' class, which is limited in number, and is open only to mature women with a fair education who wish to become professional house-

keepers. This is also a two-years' course. There is a short course, lasting only three months, for those who cannot afford any more time. Naturally, this does not cover the ground of the longer courses, but the work is largely practical and very useful. Candidates for this course must be at least seventeen years old, and have a good public-school education.

But I have reserved until last the class in which I thought you would be the most interested, and it deserves a paragraph to itself. This is the Homemaker's class, and commends itself particularly to the girl who does not have to earn her living outside, but whose work and interests are in her home. The girl who wants to do her work in the best, the most thorough, and yet the easiest and most enjoyable way, should take this course, which lasts one year. To be admitted, she must be at least seventeen years old, must have passed the Entrance examination, or be able to give evidence of a good elementary education, ability to express herself in good English, and a working knowledge of elementary arithmetic. The subjects studied in this course are physiology, hygiene, foods, sanitation, dietetics, child-study, and home-nursing, each of these getting one period a week; household economics, two periods; laundry, three; sewing, four; plain cooking, six; and practice work, seven.

The sewing is divided into four grades—plain sewing, underwear, shirt waists, and skirt-making—and the girl goes into the grade she is found to be fitted for. For instance, she may not need instruction in the first one or two of the grades, and then she will have some spare periods to devote to some other study. (There are optional courses in horticulture, poultry-raising, dairying, literature, millinery and manual training.) The materials used in the sewing lessons are supplied by the students, and made up for their own use.

The cooking came next. There was a most savory smell of appauce in one of the kitchens when I entered, where seven or eight girls, dressed in a simple, washable uniform, were working. The working tables were a combination of table and cabinet, with drawers for materials and for some of the utensils always needed. Other utensils, not commonly in use, were kept in cupboards on the sides of the room. But, again, I could see nothing in the way of equipment that was unnecessary, or that any farmer's wife or daughter might not have at home, with little expense, except, of course, the gas stove and the electric oven. There were a few expensive articles of gruitware, but these have been purchased mainly to see if their quality was such as to warrant the added cost, but most of them were obtainable at moderate prices, while the table and cabinet could easily be made by a handy man or ordinary carpenter.

The practice work, which covers seven periods per week, means that the girl has some actual housework to do every day, and to do in the correct way. While I sat in the office, a girl came in whose work for the day was dusting. She handed

to the Director a slip with her name and her task upon it, and returned the card of printed directions which she had followed in doing the work. Another girl showed me the freshly-cleaned pantry shelves, the scrubbing of which had been assigned to her that morning. They were well scrubbed, too, and she had every right to the look of pride which she wore.

In one corner, on the first floor of the Institute, is a small apartment, consisting of a kitchen, pantries, living-room, bathroom, and two bedrooms—a home within a home—and occupied by two of the staff. In this home the girl actually keeps house for a week or more before her term ends. She buys the food, cooks and serves the meals, sweeps, dusts and cleans the rooms, and, in short, does everything she would do in a house of her own. Thus she has the opportunity of seeing her work for the year as a whole, and of knowing just what she has accomplished.

Before leaving the Institute for the Hall I went in to see the Nature-study class, whose instructor is Professor McCready, B. A., and whose students are gathered from the four older Provinces of the Dominion, mostly teachers from rural schools who were chosen as worthy of a free three-months' course. I found the class in tears, and ere long wept with those that wept, for the study for that day was the onion. I was impressed by the earnest seeking after information, the desire to investigate rather than get their knowledge ready-made from the professor, and the indifference to the amount of trouble such a course of investigation entailed upon them, and I thought that this short course, important to the teachers themselves, would prove of greater importance to the pupils under their charge when they return home.

Macdonald Hall is conveniently close to the Institute, and is situated on the highest point of land in the College grounds, giving a most magnificent view of the surrounding country from its upper balconies. Here, again, the visitor is struck by the wide halls, high ceilings, and the number of windows. The ground floor contains attractive reception rooms, the dining-room and offices, and also a few bedrooms; the first floor has the students' sitting-room, the gymnasium, and more bedrooms, while the second floor has bedrooms only. The furniture is supplied for each bedroom, but the lighter furnishings are left to the girl herself—her own pictures and photos adorn the walls, and her own couch-cover and cushions turn her cot into a cosy corner of the most comfortable type.

In every establishment, particularly where there are many inmates, there must of necessity be some rules, and the more carefully these are kept, the fewer will be necessary. At Macdonald Hall the rules are few and not severe, the students being trusted to exercise the self-restraint essential to the comfortable dwelling together of so many persons, whose only common tie is a desire to acquire knowledge. Punctuality and methodical habits are inculcated through regular hours for rising and retiring, for meals, study and play, and the good health resulting from this regular

and wholesome life is not the least important of its benefits.

I fail to see how any girl can take a course in the Macdonald Institute and return home unbenefited. She has learned, at a moderate cost, to get the maximum of good from her labor with the minimum of effort; she has gained ideas of beauty in form and coloring which will help her to choose the most suitable things for her home, and to arrange them in the most artistic way; she has brought home a store of loving memories of the place where she learned how to live, and of the home-makers who were her companions there. F. B. L.

England Strengthening Her Indian Defenses.

The World's Work says, editorially: "A part of the same defensive movement by England which caused her to renew and to strengthen her alliance with Japan, is the change of policy in the government of India, for the retirement of Lord Curzon as Viceroy had more than a personal meaning. He stands for the supremacy of the civil government over the military, and this, and not a mere disagreement about the appointment of a subordinate, was the difference between the Viceroy and the

Home Government which caused him to resign. The strengthening of the army and of the military defenses in India is the meaning of a change of Viceroys, and General Kitchener's policy will be carried out under the Earl of Minto, the new Viceroy. Russia, now halted on the Pacific, would soon as naturally push into British Asia as an avalanche stopped at one outlet would soon seek another, and the English are strengthening their Asiatic defenses in time. The appointment of the Earl of Minto to this great post was a surprise. It is assumed that he approves the stronger military policy for India. The chief distinctions that he has won are military. He has seen service in India, in Africa, and in the Northwest Territories of Canada in the Riel rebellion. In the Afghan war he served under General Roberts. He would naturally favor the new and stronger military policy of General Kitchener. His appointment comes pat after General Roberts' recent speech in the House of Lords, in which he emphasized the defenselessness of the Empire. The meaning of it all is that the menace of Russia is to be checked while Russia is weak. General Kitchener recently gave expression to a widespread opinion among Englishmen, especially among Englishmen in military training, that, in spite of Russia's setback, a clash between her and England in India is at some time inevitable.

Vivisection the Golden Calf.

Publicity has ruined one of the finest trades in the world. It used to be a great thing to become an exceedingly rich man. There was a period, even, when many earnest publicists were exercised lest the young American should forsake his birthright's ambition to be President for the sake of becoming the richest man on earth. But that danger—if ever there was such a danger—is quite passed. Who now would take the place of the richest man of the time?

Great wealth does not even bring distinction. On the contrary, it is hopelessly commonplace. The first Astor's million-dollar fortune dazzled. Rockefeller accumulated a thousand millions, and thereby made the Midas calling merely ridiculous. The early plutocrats were invested with mystery. They infused the imagination with suggestions of a splendid and magical ability. Modern inquisitiveness has forever dispelled the magic. Now we see very plainly a poor, melancholy old man, with all the shabby paraphernalia of his art pitilessly exposed. A reporter stands at his elbow and says: "You will observe that the rabbit which he is about to produce from the hat is concealed in the skirts of his long coat. I will presently tell you

where and how he got both the coat and the rabbit. I will call your attention to the fact that this goblet which he used in turning water into wine has a false bottom."

How can the conjurer retain the respect of the audience under such conditions? Possibly there are a few near-sighted persons on the lower end of Manhattan Island, and in other spots, who will continue to worship the calf after the gilding has been scrubbed off and the cast-iron ribs disclosed, but there was never less danger of the cult becoming popular.—[Saturday Evening Post.

A Canadian Poet Honored.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the distinguished philanthropist has ordered a special library edition of 500 copies of the forthcoming volume of Mr. William Wilfred Campbell's verse to present to his libraries throughout the English-speaking world. The edition is to be called the "Carnegie Edition," and each volume will have the inscription, "Presented by Andrew Carnegie." This is a high compliment to our distinguished Canadian poet, the qualities of whose genius the critics and readers of two continents have recognized. A biographical sketch and literary appreciation of Mr. Campbell's life and work, with portrait, appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for May 4th last.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

Written Especially for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

No. 4 illustrates a unique match-scratcher which is easily made. A piece of cardboard 8 1/2 x 6 inches, covered with blue silk, forms the background. The "lady in the moon" may be cut from an old magazine and glued into place. The moon and stars are cut from fine sandpaper, and may be used without the lady's head, if desired. One of the loops in the bow of ribbon at the top serves as a hanger.



Fig. 4.

The Dutch doll pin cushion and needle book in No. 5 is useful as well as beautiful. The doll's skirt is made of a straight piece of dark-red or blue material, with a lining the same size of firm cotton. Gather the lower edges and sew with strong thread to a circle of stiff cardboard covered with a piece of the skirt material, and large enough to form a base for the doll. Then gather the upper edges and stuff the bag thus formed with sawdust or bran. Dress the doll to the waist and stand her in the bag. Press the sawdust firmly in all around, being sure that it reaches to the top of the skirt, to hold the doll upright. Then draw the skirt in neatly about the doll's waist and tie the apron in place. A couple of pieces of white cashmere or fine flannel



Fig. 5.

pinched at the edges and sewn under the apron, form the needle book. The cap, fichu and apron are of fine white lawn or book muslin. To make the cap, take a piece of muslin, not quite twice as long as it is wide, hemming it neatly at both ends and on one side. Then fold it crosswise in the middle (wrong side out), and sew it at the curved dotted line in the diagram. Turn right side out and fold loosely back at the straight dotted line. The diagram shows the cap folded and ready to sew.

No. 6 depicts a smoker's cabinet made of two cigar boxes from which the labels have been removed. Make hinges of leather and attach them to the boxes with small, brass-headed tacks, clinched on the under side.

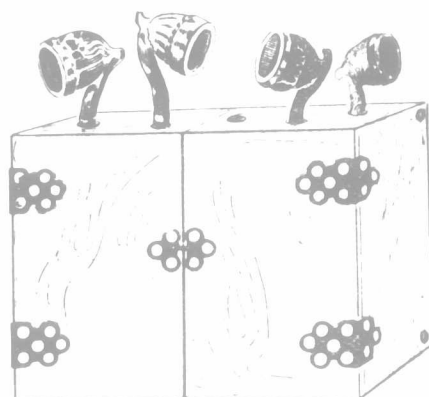


Fig. 6.

Bore holes in the tops of the boxes to hold pipes; then stand the boxes on end side by side, so that the covers will open from the middle, as shown in the illustration, and fasten together with strong glue. A hole bored in the back of each box about one-half an inch from the top serves to hang the cabinet to the wall. The inside of the cabinet makes a convenient receptacle for tobacco, cigars, etc.

Two pretty sachets are shown in No. 7, the lower one being particularly appropriate for a girl to give

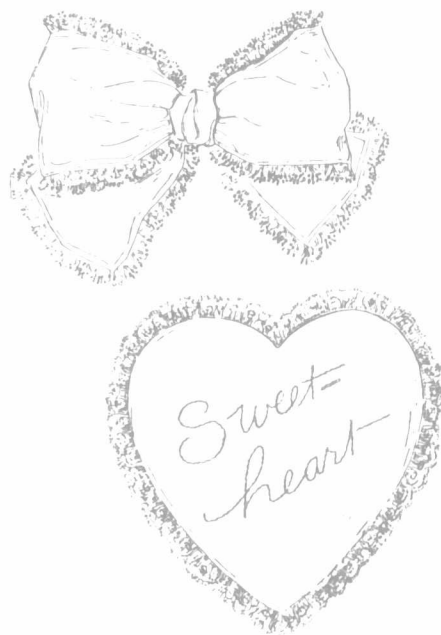


Fig. 7.

her bosom friend. It is made of white or delicately-tinted lawn, edged with narrow valenciennes lace, the lettering being done in outline in silk of a contrasting color. A piece of sheet wadding folded together, and holding a favorite perfume powder, is placed inside the lawn covering. The bow sachet can be made of lawn with lace edging, or of taffeta, or satin ribbon two and a half inches wide. The sachet powder is placed inside the loops of the bow. If the sachet is made of ribbon, it is quite complete without the lace edge. These sachets may be worn inside the blouse, and make a dainty addition to the toilet.

Something to wear is always an

acceptable gift, and to the girl who can use her needle cleverly, there are many things along the line of pretty hemstitched, turn-over collars and handkerchiefs which she can make for her girl friends and sisters. The small brother would welcome a couple of linen handkerchiefs, hemstitched by his big sister, especially if his initials or monogram were embroidered in one corner, to show more clearly that the work was done for him. The small brother himself, whose heart, at Christmas time particularly, is liable to swell into much larger proportions than his pocketbook, may take things into his own hands, and make many articles which the older members of his family would be glad to accept as tokens of his thoughtfulness and industry. A key rack for his sister's bedroom might be made of a small oblong piece of board, such as a boy is always able to procure, covered with a pretty piece of birch bark tacked on all around the edges of the board with brass-headed tacks, three or four brass hangers screwed into the front of the board, and a piece of tape or cord tacked to the back to fasten it to the wall.

The flower-pot cover depicted in illustration No. 2 might easily be made by him for another sister's favorite plant, and the smoker's cabinet in No. 6 is quite within the average of the small boy's limitations.

A. E. HAND.

Schoolboy Definitions.

The following English schoolboy "howlers" are said to be genuine: "The temperate zone is the region where no one drinks too much." "John Wycliff was the editor of the Morning Star, but afterward became a reformer." "Henry VIII. was brave, corpulent and cruel; he was frequently married to a widow, had an ulcer on his leg, and great decision of character." "Q.: Mention the illegal acts of James II. A.—(1) The birth of a son." "The Septuagint was a committee of 700 men elected to revise the poems of Homer." "The Provisions of Oxford were wheat, sheep, eggs, etc." "The English Pale is a fine ale made and much drunk in England." "A conjunction is the place where two railway lines meet." "Cimon de Montfort's father was a Crusader, and from him he inherited religiousness, which was very useful to him afterwards, when he became Archbishop of Canterbury."

Essay Competition.

The winners in this competition are Christina McGillivray, Paisley, Ont. (Class I.), and Sadie Virtue, Enniskillen, Ont. (Class II.). I most heartily congratulate these young essayists, and feel that Canada has some reason to be proud of them too. None of the little children attempted this competition, so there is no prize awarded in Class III.

Those winning honorable mention are: Gertrude Bacon, "Canuck," Maggie Morris, Mable Noon, "Little Nell," and George Jackson.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Heroines of Canada's Past.

In selecting our favorites from the long lists of honored names connected with the past, our patriotism demands that among the first of our choice shall be those who have lived and died for the country we love. In the annals of Canadian history are the names of many heroes, and of a few heroines. Of the latter, my chosen three are the heroines of Vercheres, of Acadie, and of Beaver Dams.

The story of the heroine of Vercheres is well known; the tale of how Madeleine, the girl of fourteen, by her courage and capable command of a very weak following, defended a fort against the Iroquois for a week. On that first night, with all its horrors of darkness and storm, and lurking Iroquois, after sending the rest to the safety of the blockhouse, how fearlessly she remained in the fort, with only her two young brothers and an old man! Despite their attempts to cheer one another; despite the strong, hearty "All's Well!" that rang incessantly through the fort, what a forlorn little group they must have made? The little boys, whose fancy would doubtless weave horrible pictures of the scalping Iroquois dropping down from the wall to tear them to pieces, while their cries would be drowned in the howling of the storm; the feeble old man, whose withered old hands trembled as they closed over his musket; and the strong-hearted, noble girl, unceasingly vigilant, tirelessly encouraging them by her own cheerfulness; within, the dim lights throwing ghastly flickering shadows about the dingy walls of the fort; without, the raging tempest, the fiendish enemy awaiting an opportunity to scale the walls!

When morning dawned the storm had spent itself, but the Iroquois were still about, and remained for one long week, the brave little company ever keeping on their guard, praying and watching and waiting, till at last came much-needed aid, in the form of forty Frenchmen, and the Indians retired. What a relief it must have been to the weary girl to surrender her arms into stronger—though not braver—hands! Well might Canadians be proud that little Madeleine's deed belongs to Canadian history!

MADAME DE LA TOUR.

The heroine of Acadie was the wife of Charles de la Tour, who, in 1613, was made Lieutenant-Governor of Acadie. This position was soon taken from him, and he was summoned back to France, under arrest; this being the result of the scheming of his rival, D'Aubrey Charnisay. De la Tour remained in Canada, despite the royal command, and Charnisay attacked Fort la Tour. Being repulsed, he obtained aid from France, but De la Tour and Madame escaped to Boston, from whence they returned with five ships. Charnisay fled to Port Royal. De la Tour's men deserting him, Madame went to France to seek aid. Charnisay tried to have her arrested, but she escaped, and returned to Canada with a small force. De la Tour then went to Boston for reinforcements, leaving his wife in charge of the fort. Charnisay at once made an attack, but with all his troops and battleships, he was kept at bay for two months and three days.

At length a treacherous Swiss opened the gates and admitted the enemy. Charnisay was still afraid of this half-starved handful of men and the woman who commanded them, so he pretended to make a truce, which Madame accepted to save the lives of her followers. Then, having them at his mercy, he tore to shreds the document of peace, and, one by one, he hanged all her soldiers before her eyes. Words fail to denounce this



creature, to whom it would be mockery to apply the name of man—to say nothing of "nobleman."

Mme. de la Tour was taken as a prisoner to Port Royal. There for three weeks she pined for the husband whom she had served so faithfully and loved so well. Hope had died, and her heart was broken. One April night, when the moon rose and the ripples far out on the Annapolis Basin shone in silver light; when, on the sands where the forest rose dark and silent, the waves broke with a sobbing sound that was wont to soothe the lonely heart in a cell in Port Royal, that plashing sound fell on ears that no longer heard. The pure soul of Madame de la Tour, weary of life, had gone out with the tide, and was at eternal rest.

It is gratifying to know that in the end Charles de la Tour triumphed, Charnisay being "drowned like a rat" in the rivulet at Port Royal, dying as he had lived—contemptibly.

LAURA SECORD.

Just two centuries after Charles de la Tour was made Lieutenant-Governor of Acadie, Mrs. Laura Secord made herself famous by her noble action. In the campaign of 1813, the American general, Dearborn, had sent six hundred men to surprise Beaver Dams. Mrs. Secord learned of the plan, and immediately set out for Begver Dams on foot. To avoid American sentries, she had to go weary miles through forest and swamp. Before the sun had risen, she started out on her important errand, forcing her way through dark thickets, wading muddy streams, crossing dangerous swamps—where snakes glided, hissing, from her feet—clinging to saplings for support along some perilous path or along some steep bank; on, on, torn, bruised, foot-sore, weary, mud-bespattered, but if she fails Beaver Dams was lost—and Beaver Dams MUST be saved. Noontide passes, the afternoon wears on, still miles to

the better for their having lived in it, and they rest in peace.

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!"
CHRISTINA MCGILLIVRAY (age 15).
Paisley, Ont.

Three of My Favorite Historical Characters

DR. BARNARDO.

Thirty-six years ago a young medical student, by the name of Dr. Barnardo, came to London, England, to the hospital, to perfect himself for the work of a medical missionary in China, for he was a very sincere Christian.

When the cholera broke out most of the other students fled, but Dr. Barnardo remained at his post, and while on his rounds to see the sick people his compassion was moved by the number of poor, ragged children there were, and he decided to open a ragged school. With the help of several other Christian students, he opened a school in a disused donkey stable.

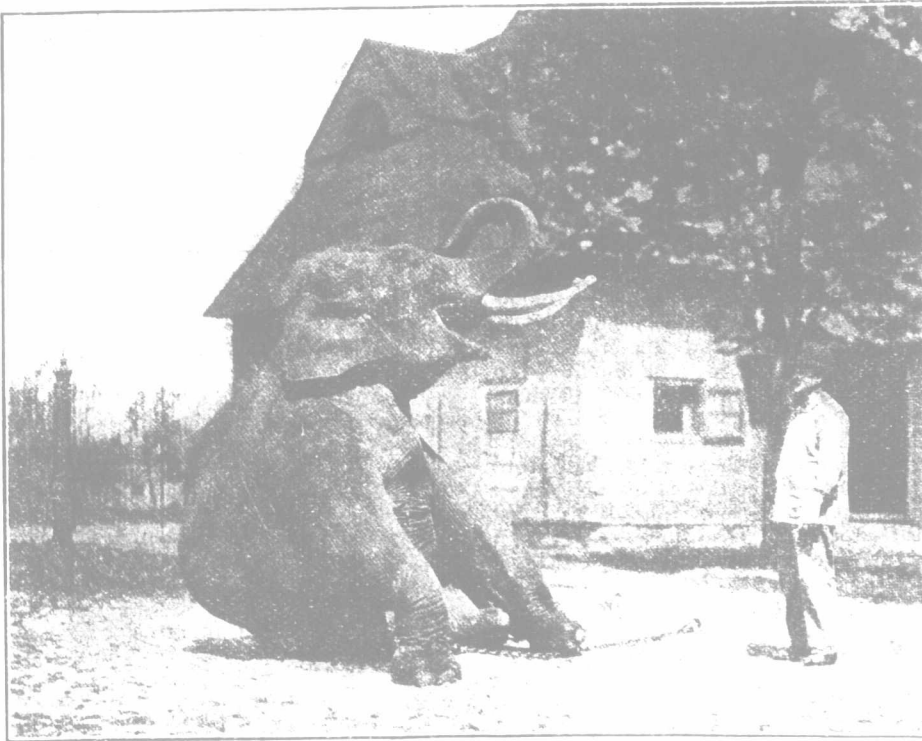
One evening after school a young lad, named Jim Jervis, wanted to stay all night in the warm room, and "lie nigh the fire."

Dr. Barnardo asked Jim if he had any home, and was not surprised to hear that he had a lot of others besides had no home.

Jim was then asked to show him some of these homeless boys, and he was led to a place where about one hundred boys lay, with no protection from the weather.

Seeing so much misery and horror, as his little guide led him around, Dr. Barnardo decided not to go to China, but to stay in London and work for his Master among His suffering children.

He was almost friendless in the big city of London, but he soon got people to help him in his work, and now it is spread so far that he has over seven



Mr. Goodyear, the Elephant at the Zoo, Has Some New Tricks—His Singing Lesson.

go, and she goes on. At length the heroic woman struggles to the edge of the woods. There, in the distance, the windows of a few small houses are all aflame in the sunset glow. Beaver Dams is in sight! She pushes on a little longer. Fitzgibbon is warned, and Laura Secord's task is done.

That night, when the Americans, six hundred strong, made their attack, Fitzgibbon had so skillfully arranged his men that the Americans were surrounded, and yielded to half their number without any resistance. Beaver Dams was saved. All honor to the woman whose courage saved the town!

Such are our heroines. The world is

thousand children under his care, and over fifty thousand children have been benefited by him.

He has a great many homes for them, and no child, however poor and ragged, is refused admittance, and all are taught to love God and know what it means to respect the Sabbath day and keep it holy.

Note.—Since writing the above, this noble philanthropist has been called to his rest.

LAURA SECORD.

Laura Ingersoll was the eldest daughter of Thomas Ingersoll. She was born in December, 1775, and was about twenty

years old when the Americans rebelled against the mother country, and her family, through a desire to live under the British flag, emigrated to Canada, where Laura married James Secord (another Loyalist), at St. David's. She was a very brave girl, and here are some of her acts of bravery:

In the war of 1812, when General Brock was killed, James Secord was helping to carry him off the field, when three American soldiers came up and raised their muskets to club him to death. At this moment Laura rushed up between them, and told them to kill her and spare her husband. They shoved her away, and would have killed her husband had not an American officer come up and bid the soldiers stop.

At another time she was still braver. This was in 1813, when she was obliged to entertain some American officers. She heard them discussing their plans. They proposed to seize the post at Beaver Dams next day, and as soon as they left the house she told her husband that the soldiers and officers at the fort must be warned. There was no one else to do it, and this brave woman started out herself, for her husband was not strong enough.

Her journey was about thirteen miles, and she had to go on foot. She had a very hard time, for the sentry was very hard to persuade to let her pass. She had to wade through streams and creeks, walk on her hands and knees through forests and swamps, which were infested with many snakes.

When she got part way she had a hard time to make the Indians let her pass, but finally she reached the fort, and by her bravery about five hundred infantry, fifty mounted dragoons and a field piece or two were captured.

Laura Secord was a very delicate woman, but she lived fifty-five years after the performance of her heroic deed.

She died on the seventeenth of October, 1868, and was buried in the churchyard at Niagara Falls, where a stone has recently been erected in her memory.

MADELEINE DE VERCHERES.

On the banks of the St. Lawrence river, a few miles below Montreal, was the fort of Vercheres. One morning in October a strong party of savages burst out of the forest upon this fort. Everybody was away but two soldiers, Madeleine, her brothers, and some others. Madeleine was down at the river when the Indians began firing. She shouted and began running. She reached the gate in safety, when she ran inside and bolted the gates. She was only fourteen years old, but she was not afraid. When she went to the blockhouse, she found the soldiers with matches and powder ready to blow the place up. She gave them a good scolding, and made them come and help defend the fort. She gave her two brothers, aged ten and twelve, a musket each, and took one herself, and began firing on the Indians. They managed to fire off a cannon, so as to make the Indians believe the fort was strongly held. Madeleine and the other few kept the Indians away for a week, until help came.

She was so courageous that the rest let her "boss" everything, and she was so cool-headed that everyone tried to copy her example.

When an officer with some soldiers came to their aid they found that Madeleine had managed everything as well as the officer could have done it himself.

The Indians were full of rage and shame when they were told that they were kept at arms' length for a week by a young girl of fourteen.

SADIE VIRTUE (aged 12).

Enniskillen, Ontario.

Humorous.

A woman who had been selling fish entered an omnibus with the empty basket on her arm still giving forth an unmistakable odor of the finny folk it had carried. She took a vacant seat next a young "gentleman" who drew his coat-tails away and plainly showed his disgust.

"I s'pose," remarked the woman presently, "that you'd rather there was a gentleman sitting beside you?"

"Yes, I would," was the prompt reply. There was a moment's pause, and then came "So would I."


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It brings the right man in the right
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Smith's Falls, Ont.



All His Saints.

Yea, He loved the people; all His saints are in thy hand: and they sat down at thy feet.—Deut. xxxiii: 3. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints.—Ps. cxvi: 15.

"Pale, withered hand that nearly four score years Had wrought for others, soothed the hurt of tears, Rocked children's cradles, eased the fever's smart, Dropped balm of love in many an aching heart; Now, stirless folded, like wan rose-leaves pressed, Above the snow and silence of her breast, In mute appeal they told the labors done, And well-earned rest that came at set of sun.

"From the worn brow the lines of care had swept As if an angel's kiss, the while she slept, Had smoothed the cobweb wrinkles quite away, And given back the peace of childhood's day. And on the lips, the faint smile almost said, 'None knows life's secret but the happy dead.' So gazing where she lay we knew that pain And parting could not cleave her soul again."

"Mollie's" words about my dear mother's passage, "through death into life," have brought many tokens of sympathy from our readers, for which I return very hearty thanks. In one of the letters I am asked to remind those whom I have the privilege of addressing, that they will one day bitterly regret it if they fail in tenderness now—and surely she is right.

Why do people so often speak rudely or impatiently to those they love most? Why are they so careless and forgetful about the little kindly attentions which mean so much and which are so easily given? When the angel of death is standing at the door—the quiet house, and all within it wait in awed silence, until he shall lift the weary spirit tenderly in his strong embrace; then how eager everyone is to do anything possible for the sufferer. How tender and endearing are the words which fall unheeded in deaf ears, but which would have been unspeakably precious in the years that are past. And when the great change comes, and nothing remains but that "awful and beautiful peace, which is the farewell of the soul to its servant," then how sorrowful will be the memory of any careless neglect or deliberate unkindness or rudeness which has wounded a heart that loved us. Why should anyone recklessly store up such pain for himself?

When Mary of Bethany anointed our Lord for His burial, she did it while He was well enough to appreciate the fragrance of the costly gift and the love which prompted it. Let us follow her example and not reserve all our flowers and all outward expression of affection until our friends are out of reach of our kindly attentions. Perhaps you are away from home, and think it is too much trouble to write often to the "old folks" there, although you know what great pleasure a letter from you always gives. What if a telegram should come to-day to say that no more letters from you could reach them. Would it be easy to excuse your careless neglect, if you knew that they had waited vainly day after day for the few words which you fancied you had no time to write? How gladly would you find time then; how you would blame yourself for the many times you had disappointed the hearts which had always been true to you.

We should be especially tender towards those who are old, not only because it may soon be "too late" to be kind,

but because they are especially in need of little attentions. They must feel lonely sometimes, for many who were their constant companions once have gone on before, and the young and strong are apt to push them heedlessly aside and make them feel that no one needs them—and how we all love to be "needed" by someone.

Think how the dear mother devoted herself to you long ago, never thinking about how her back ached or how tired her feet were. Do the grown-up children always remember the debt of love they owe. Ingratitude to a mother in her old age is one of the saddest sights in the world. Someone, thinking of the dear mother hands, "all wrinkled, tanned and labor-worn," says that the tale of service and of love may be read "in knotted joints and veins, and tendons strong, and honest stains," and ends with the pathetic words:

"O hands of mystery that wrought In constant care through weal and woe, Nor rest by crib or coffin caught, This pang is mine—I never thought To kiss your fingers long ago."

As the years roll on, and more and more of our nearest and dearest pass out of our sight "within the veil," the first day of November—"All Saints' Day"—becomes more full of meaning to all who have begun dimly to apprehend the great mystery of the "Communion of Saints." We all live two lives. There is the outward life which anyone can see—the ordinary round of work and trivial conversation. Then there is the secret, inner life, which is a far greater reality to us though it is hidden from all but God and the few friends whose souls are really in touch with ours. Thank God! this communion of soul with soul is no fanciful theory, but a glorious, helpful reality—a reality which can fill darkened lives with holiest gladness and which makes Death no longer a terrible divider. Those who are one with Incarnate Love can defy Death to do his worst; he can never really part souls which love each other.

"There dwells one bright Immortal on the earth, Not known of all men. They who know her not Go hence forgotten from the House of Life, Sons of oblivion. To her once came That awful Shape which all men hold in dread, And she with steadfast eyes regarded him, With heavenly eyes half sorrowful, and then Smiled, and passed by. 'And who art thou,' he cried, 'That lookest on me and art not appalled, That seem'st so fragile, yet defiest Death? Not thus do mortals face me! What art thou?'"

"But she no answer made: silent she stood; Awhile in holy meditation stood, And then moved on through the enamoured air, Silent, with luminous uplifted brows— Time's sister, Daughter of Eternity, Death's deathless enemy, whom men name Love."

I have just been reading Van Dyke's wonderful book, "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt," and his words about fellowship are so grand and inspiring that I will quote some of them. Speaking of our Lord's great intercessory prayer at the Last Supper, he says: "How the prayer rises, like some celestial music, through all the interwoven notes of different fellowships, the fellowship of the Father with the Son, the fellowship of the Master with the disciples, the fellowship of the disciples with each other, until at last it strikes the grand chord of universal love. . . . Circle beyond



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Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, cheap, before going into winter quarters. M. C. Herber, Mannheim, Ont.

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

FOR SALE Golden Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Buff and Black Orpingtons, young and old. William Daniel, Plattsville, Ont.

FOR SALE Four S. C. Black Minorca yearling hens and one cock, \$5. Four White Rock pullets and one cockerel, \$5. All nice ones. John M. Shaw, Forest, Ont.

FOR SALE 150 White Leghorn yearling hens and pullets, \$1 each. Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Quality of the best. Ernest Charlton, Iderton, Ontario.

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

POULTRY FARM for sale, as going concern. Pretty 10 roomed brick house, barn, 2 acres of orchard and small fruits. All kinds, more land added if desired; poultry houses to accommodate 500; two Chatham incubators new and brooders, home-crusher. Runs piped off with P. H. wire. Two minutes walk from M. C. R. station, churches, store and school. 30 Pure-bred Barred Bury White Rocks, Brown Leghorns, two dairy cows, mangels, sugar beet, clover, oats for winter feed. House furniture, tools. Price low small sum down remainder on mortgage at low rate. Gill, Brownsville.

TWO HOUDAN COCKERELS, \$2 each, also Rose-comb Brown Leghorn cockerels and pullets, \$1.50, grand stock. Percy Charlton, Iderton, Ont.

UTILITY BARRED ROCK Cockerels, from 250-egg hen, \$5 each. J. R. Henry, Waterdown, Ont.

Canadian Poultry Grit

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

Alen Douglass, St. Mary's, Ont.

I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an "Honest Man."—George Washington.

circle, orb beyond orb, like waves upon water, like light from the sun, the prayer, the faith, the consecrating power spread from that upper-room until they embrace all mankind in the sweep of the Divine intercession. The special, personal, elective love of Christ for His own is not exclusive; it is magnificently and ilimitably inclusive. He loved His disciples into loving their fellowmen. He lifted them into union with God; but He did not lift them out of union with the world; and every tie that bound them to humanity, every friendship, every fellowship, every link of human intercourse, was to be a channel for the grace of God that bringeth salvation, that it might appear to all men. This is Christ's ideal: a radiating gospel; a kingdom of overflowing, conquering love; a church that is elected to be a means of blessing to the human race."

The Church is one body, though some of its members are fighting here, while other are enjoying the peace of Paradise—we are not really divided by the veil which hides them from our eyes.

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

Allelulia!

"And when the strife is fierce, the warfare long,
Steals on the ear the distant triumph-song,
And hearts are brave again, and arms are strong.

Allelulia!"

"I believe in the Communion of Saints!" How strong and full of sweetest meaning those quiet words are.

"We and they are one indeed. The deep sympathy of the great cloud of witnesses helps us to run with patience the race set before us; even as the cheers and shouts of eager friends helped the runners in the amphitheatre. And, as they have fought a good fight and been victorious, so we are nerved to follow in their steps by the hope of sharing their victory. Though they have passed 'within the veil,' yet that veil was rent in twain when Christ died, and the eye of faith can see the friends who are hidden from our bodily eyes. Human fellowship means so much to us all, and no outward parting can touch or injure it."

This world is, on the whole, a very friendly place, and it is so easy to establish some common ground of fellowship, even with strangers. For instance, the other day I went with one of my brothers to his pretty little church-in-the-fields in Sunnisdale. The people were very friendly, and, when it turned out that some of them were readers of the 'Advocate,' and the 'Quiet Hour,' a common ground of interest, kindness and good fellowship was at once established between us. When we reach out to touch "all His saints" on the great "All Saints' Day," don't let us overlook those who are still fighting beside us. They are by no means perfect—neither was Elijah, though he was a great prophet, nor S. Peter, though he was a great apostle—but they may be God's saints, who sit down at His feet, in spite of many serious faults. Let us never shut ourselves up in selfishness, but be ready always to hold out the right hand of fellowship to our brothers and sisters here and in Paradise, remembering Carlyle's words: "Mystical, more than magical, is that communing of Soul with Soul, both looking heavenward! Here properly Soul first speaks with Soul." HOPE.



Have any of you begun to think about Christmas and Christmas presents yet? It seems somewhat unseasonable, considering the summer-like weather we have been given, but it is not a bit too soon, if we wish to be saved the rush and worry that always come where preparation is delayed, and that so often spoil the real enjoyment of Christmas, and make us tired and cross. For that reason the Home Magazine Department is presenting to its readers a short series of illustrated articles, beginning with last issue, on simple Christmas — that it will pay to read, mark, and try to imitate, and to which I wish to call your attention. DAME DURDEN.

A Green Rag Carpet

Mrs. J. E. C., Ont., asked for directions to make a carpet which should be all green.

Ans.—Sort over your rags, putting the woollen and cotton ones in separate piles. Then get Diamond Dyes of the shade of green you desire in both the wool and cotton preparations. Do not put in any rags that are black or navy blue, or, in fact, any color darker than the color you wish to obtain. D. D.

A Visit from Starlight.

Dear Dame Durden,—I am very sorry that I did not get the recipe for mustard pickles sent in earlier, but perhaps it will be better late than never. Was away from home for a fortnight's holiday when the paper came requesting it, and so I did not see it until I was home some little time and was looking over the ones I had missed. So I will send it now, and hope it may not be too late altogether:

Mustard Pickles.—Four quarts small cucumbers, four quarts small onions, two quarts small pieces cauliflower, twelve green peppers chopped

fine. Put all in a weak brine for twenty-four hours, then drain and scald in equal parts vinegar and water (enough to cover) until slightly tender, and drain. Dressing: Twelve tablespoonfuls mustard, two of tumeric powder, three cups sugar, two cups flour. Mix thoroughly dry, then mix with a little cold vinegar; then stir into two quarts of vinegar heated over a vessel of hot water. Stir constantly until well cooked, but don't let it boil. Pour hot water over the pickles and then bottle. Cucumbers alone, taken out of brine and soaked and then prepared in this way may be used. Would like very much to see a good recipe for headcheese printed. STARLIGHT.

[Thank you for the recipe. It will surely be of service to someone. Will the member of the Nook who has a good tried recipe for headcheese send the same for Starlight's benefit?—D. D.]

House-pests

I have often obtained valuable information in the household hints in your paper. I am in need of some advice now, if you will kindly help me through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate." I am wanting some remedy and preventive for little insects resembling hen lice that I find in the parlor on the upholstered chairs, and also on the piano and among the books. The room is well aired every day, the windows all open, and it is well lighted. Those insects disappear during the winter when the fires are going; only in the summer time I see them. The house is a little damp on account of the walls being plastered on the stone, and numerous shade trees. I have scattered insect powder around where they are, but it seems no use. If I can learn of something that will destroy those insects through the "Farmer's

Heart Trouble

The heart itself has no power—no self-control. It is made to beat by a tender nerve so tiny that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Yet ten thousand times a day this delicate nerve must assist the heart to expand and contract.

This nerve is only one of the branches of the great sympathetic, or *INSIDE*, nerve system. Each branch of this system is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irregularity at any point is apt to spread. Heart trouble frequently arises from Stomach trouble through sympathy, and kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is operated by a branch of these same sympathetic nerves—the *INSIDE NERVES*.

In Heart, Kidney or Stomach troubles, it is of but little use to attempt to doctor the organ itself—the most permanent relief lies in restoring the *INSIDE NERVES*. Dr. Shoop regards these nerves to be the real cause of such troubles. The remedy—known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of years of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ to deaden the pain—but it aims to go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

Every heart sufferer may have Dr. Shoop's book on the Heart. It will be sent free, and with it you will receive the "Health Token," an intended passport to good health.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dispepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

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Prepared in both Liquid and Tablet form, for sale at forty thousand drug stores. Mild cases are often reached by a single package.

A Young Man's Face



or his sister's either, should be just as free of pimples, blotches and blackheads as his arms, chest or back. If it isn't what it should be, he can get it so by using our reliable home treatment.

Acne and Pimple Cure.

A dollar pot lasts a month, and will convince any young man or woman of its worth. Don't go about with a blotched face, but get our cure. Fourteen years' experience. Oldest established skin specialists in Canada. **Superfluous Hair**, moles, etc., eradicated forever by our method of electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet F.

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Cancer on the Increase.

On examination of the reports of the various State Boards of Health, it is found that death from Cancer has reached alarming proportions, equalling or even surpassing mortality from consumption, of which it is said one in every seven die. Many eminent men have studied the question to determine the exact cause and to perfect a treatment for the disease. Thus far only one man has been successful. After many years of careful study, Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Indiana, has perfected a **Combination of Oils** which act specifically on diseased tissue, leaving the sound unharmed. He will gladly send a book on the subject, free, to those interested. Address him at 426 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind. (23)

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

Advocate," I shall be very thankful. I have been a subscriber to your magazine for ten years, and my father before me, so I have great interest in it. Yours respectfully,
J. E. L.

Ans.—The little pests are book lice. The only remedy I can suggest is that you try oil of pennyroyal. Get it at the drugstore, and saturate bits of wool or cotton batting with it. Place it in the shelves and brackets, in drawers or on the window sills. Put a thin piece of wood or tin underneath the saturated batting and place it on your upholstered chairs and on the carpet. I hope this may prove a successful remedy.
D. D.

Recipes.

Poverty Cake.—Half cup of butter, one cup sugar, one cup "Five Roses" flour,

one cup raisins, one cup sour milk, half teaspoon soda, one egg, nutmeg, cinnamon and ground cloves to taste. Cream butter and sugar and egg together; add the sour milk, in which the soda is dissolved; add the flour and spice, which have been well sifted, and, lastly, the raisins, which will be less likely to sink if they have been lightly floured before being added. Bake in a flat meat tin for half an hour.

French Cream Layer Cake.—One-third cup of butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, half cup of milk, one and three-quarters cups "Five Roses" flour, one and three-quarters teaspoons baking powder. Cream butter and sugar together; add the eggs, which have been well beaten first; then the milk, and, lastly, the sifted flour and baking powder. Bake in layer-cake tins. Filling: One cup of cream, quarter cup powdered sugar, the white of one egg; flavor with vanilla, and beat stiff with an egg-beater.

SOME CONTRASTS.

I have come across two clippings. One, from the London (Eng.) Standard, relates the personal experience of a correspondent who, for journalistic purposes, worked for a short time last season in a lumber camp in New Brunswick, and who not only writes most interestingly of the camp, its natural surroundings and animal life, but in terms of highest praise of the men laboring therein. This clipping shows why Canadians succeed where so many coming from over the water so lamentably fail.

Clipping number two, written by an Ontario K. C., who has evidently given both sides a fair hearing, and has spent much time, not unobtrusively, in the Old Land, contends that this failure is largely due to faulty training at school, and to the mistaken standards which have prevailed in the education and upbringing of the aristocratic and middle-class young men who come from the Old Country to Canada to make homes for themselves, without having the faintest idea of how to set about taking the first step thereto.

We will take the second clipping first, returning to number one, with its words of encouragement and commendation of our own Canadian workers, as a kind of "bon bouche" wherewith to wind up our little series of short articles.

"WHY DO ENGLISHMEN FAIL?"
The writer from whom I would first quote, says:

"I do not wish to parade my opinion of my own countrymen (not a bad one, you may be sure), but I do think that our training is preferable for a man who has to fight the battle of life, or of nation, for that matter. Thousands of young Englishmen of the middle and aristocratic classes come every year to Canada to make homes for themselves. Do they succeed? I agree with every word written by your homesteading commissioner of the pitiable failures nearly all these youths make of themselves in that land so full of opportunities for the alert, intelligent, properly-trained young man. Why do they fail where their cousins from Eastern Canada nearly always succeed? Simply because they have been wrongly brought up. They have been trained as sportsmen, not colonists, or breadwinners. Their idea of life is to have a 'ripping time.' They have not the remotest conception of the value of money or its care. They have had no business training of any kind, and usually become the prey of the first rascal they meet, and eventually the companions of the idle and dissolute. That this should be said of the sons of a nation of shop-keepers, of men whose forefathers colonized the waste-places of the world, and carried civilization and industry to the utmost ends of the earth! I do not hope to convince any of your readers that my view is correct, i.e., that too much time is devoted to sport in England, but solely to warn those parents who are fitting their

sons to earn their bread beyond the seas, that, at least in my country, success on the cricket field is not a passport to success in life's field. They will do well to see that their sons devote more time to acquiring habits of industry and thrift. Let them not listen to those who talk airily of what Wellington is said to have said, as if that settled the question. Was he a sportsman only, or was he a worker first and a sportsman after, by the way? From time to time I have seen advertisements by people offering, for a premium, to take young gentlemen to teach them farming in the colonies. This industry would soon languish and die were your schools properly conducted. Think of any sane man paying money to have his son taught to clean horses and stables, to feed pigs, and carry wood and water on a farm! You would not catch a Canadian father doing it. Their sons go from school to the West, and are paid for their services from the first. No boy who is not worth his board and fair wages should go away from home. He will only fail in any field. If he is given a pound a week for a few months at most, and then let look out for himself for a year, and succeeds, then he might be given a reasonable outfit on a homestead, to be purchased by some reliable man in the country. That is the only way. All others come to naught."

The above was written during a sharp controversy regarding the use and abuse of field and other sports, upon which our Canadian K. C. has this also to say:

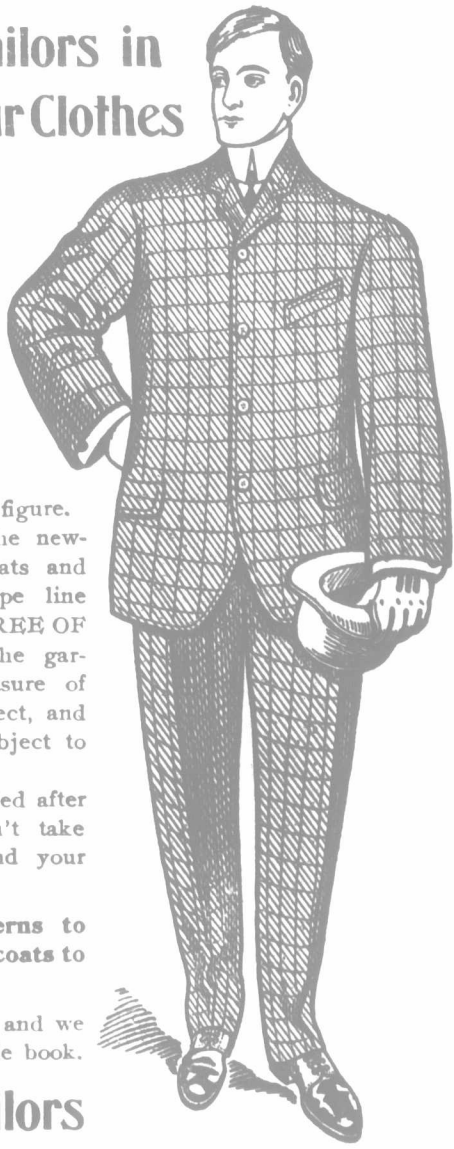
"Perhaps here we believe the getting of the daily worm is the most important of our mundane objects, and so, though we are ardently devoted to nearly every kind of sport as a people, we do not excel therein. I have spent a good deal of time in England during the past few years, and have had sufficient opportunity to compare the physique of the English and Canadian men and women, and, notwithstanding the fact that admittedly you are head and shoulders over us in sport, I cannot see that your people, for all the sacrifices they make at its altar, are one whit more healthy or better developed physically than we are."

Let us hope that time and experience are teaching valuable lessons to those who are flocking from the old world to hospitable Canada, so that from amongst its sons and daughters who are living and prospering therein it will soon be impossible to say "this or that was once their nationality," but that they are just "Canadians," and owe allegiance only to the land of their adoption.

H. A. B.
(To be continued.)

Not many lives, but only one have we;
One, only one;
How sacred should that one life be
Day after day filled up with blessed toil.
—Horatius Bonar.

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Toronto, Ont.



A FREE TRIAL at your own home!

To any honest, reliable party, responsible business man, farmer or holder of steady position, we will send free on approval, any of our Berliner Gram-o-Phones and One dozen Records to enable you to judge their superior quality in your own home. If you are satisfied with the instrument after hearing it speak for itself, you can either pay cash for it or purchase it on easy terms as low as \$3 a month. From persons who will assure us of their responsibility, we will only require \$1 deposit. No C.O.D. payments—nothing else in advance. Return the instrument if not ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY after trial.

We make this offer so that readers of this paper may judge our instruments at their leisure and because we want to convince them that they are not merely "squeaky noise makers" but Genuine Musical Instruments, which really reproduce songs, orchestral and band selections, with all the beauty of their original renderings. They are loud enough and clear enough for dancing and play in perfect tune.

GENUINE BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONES \$13.50 to \$65.00.
There is nothing like them to cheer up a home during the winter months. The variety of music is unlimited, as we have over 3,000 different records in stock. Also the famous Red Seal Records, by the most celebrated singers and musicians in the world. Send for special list if interested.

Remember! The Highest Grade Talking Machine in the World on Free Trial at your own home. Don't miss this unique offer. Write now.

The BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO. OF CANADA, Ltd.
2315 St. Catherine St., MONTREAL.

SALE OF BORO' GREY DUCHESS.

The Cambridgeshire (Eng.) Times, of October 6th, 1905, says: "Considerable interest has been aroused in the district this week by the private disposal of this handsome brood mare with foal, the property of Mr. F. W. Griffin, to Mr. J. H. Truman, for shipment to the International Show at Chicago, on behalf of the Truman Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell. The figure paid, we understand, was a high one, and it is evidently one of the most sensational purchases made on behalf of the Stud

Farm. Boro' Grey Duchess was foaled in 1902, and has won innumerable prizes, including the Peterboro' and Hunts, shows. Her grey colt foal, which is to be shipped with her, is sired by Knottingley Regent, a stallion which changed hands at 1,500 guineas. Mr. F. W. Griffin estimates that he has already disposed of stock out of Boro' Duchess which has brought him in £3,000."

All along life's pathway we see people sidetracked, wavering, vacillating, who waited until their opportunity had gone by, until the tide had receded, until the nick of time was beyond their reach.—Success.

Established 50 Years. **Ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co., Limited** Established 50 Years.

GREAT SALE OF UPRIGHT AND CABINET GRAND PIANOS AT FRACTION OF REGULAR PRICES

That's the story in a very few words. The opportunity is a rare one for out-of-town piano buyers. We ship the piano selected to any point in the Dominion. A record of over fifty years is our guarantee that every promise will be kept.

Newcombe Upright Piano, rosewood case, hand carved panels in top door, 7 1-3 octaves, in elegant condition in every way. Regular price \$375.00, special at **\$200.00**

Newcombe Upright Piano, rosewood case, hand carved panels in top door, 7 1-3 octaves, medium sized cabinet grand, in elegant condition in every way. Regular price \$400.00, special at **\$215.00**

Uxbridge Cabinet Grand, walnut case, carved panels in top door, full length music rack, 3 pedals, fully guaranteed. Regular price \$375.00, special at **\$221.00**

Berlin Upright Piano, with full length music rack, beautiful carved panels in top door, 3 pedals, 7 1-3 octaves, cabinet grand size, in first-class condition in every way. Special at **\$225.00**

Dominion Cabinet Grand Piano, beautiful rosewood case, hand carved panels in top door, 7 1-3 octaves, in elegant condition in every way; fully guaranteed. Regular price \$500.00, special at **\$230.00**

Palmer Piano, cabinet grand, beautiful mahogany case, nicely decorated top door, Boston fall, continuous music rack, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 pedals; this piano is practically brand new. Regular price \$375, special at **\$235.00**

Prince, Toronto, Cabinet Grand, beautiful walnut case, continuous music rack, Boston Fall, 3 pedals, 7 1-3 octaves; a piano that could not be told from brand new, fully guaranteed. Regular price \$400, special at **\$239.00**

Ennis & Co., Hamilton, Cabinet Grand, beautiful mahogany case, with nicely decorated top door, Boston Fall, 3 pedals, 7 1-3 octaves, practically brand new and in elegant condition in every way. Special at **\$245.00**

Gerhard Heintzman, Cabinet Grand, walnut case, with nicely decorated top door, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 pedals, a piano that is in first-class condition and will give good satisfaction, and can hardly be told from brand new. Regular price \$450.00, special at **\$269.00**

Gerhard Heintzman, Upright, walnut case, hand carved panels in top door, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 pedals, a piano that is in first-class condition in every way. Regular price \$475.00, special at **\$275.00**

Heintzman & Co., Upright Grand Piano, magnificent case, continuous music rack, Boston Fall, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 pedals, a piano that would be a credit to any parlor, and a pleasure to the musician; can hardly be told from brand new. Regular price \$450.00, special at **\$325.00**

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Upright Pianos—Under \$250.00, \$10.00 cash and \$6.00 per month; over \$250.00, \$15.00 and \$7.00 per month.

Discount of 10 per cent. for all cash with order. Should quarterly or half yearly terms be not agreeable, give your selection at our expense, and it will be set aside until terms can be arranged satisfactorily. Handsome stool and drape with each instrument, and freight paid to any point in Ontario, and proportionate amount to other Provinces.

YE OLDE FIRME OF
HEINTZMAN & CO., Limited.
115-117 King Street West, TORONTO, ONT.

Horsemen are again reminded of the sale of ten Shire stallions and twenty mares, consigned by Messrs. John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Eng., to Burns & Sheppard, Toronto, Ont., who will sell them by auction at the Repository, corner Simcoe and Nelson streets, on Wednesday, November 8th. These horses are forwarded as a sort of trial consignment to the Canadian market, and should prove extra good value to those enterprising enough to attend or be represented at this sale. The flourishing business being built up by the above Toronto firm is evidence of the satisfaction they are giving the purchasing as well as the

selling public by their businesslike methods and enterprise. Anyone wishing to invest in Shires should find this an exceptionally good opportunity. Write at once for a catalogue of this sale. Every horse guaranteed. Remember the date, November 8th. Sale to commence at 1 p.m.

Alfred W. Brewer, Sylvan P. O., Ont., will sell, by auction, on market square, at Parkhill, on Nov. 4th, 1905, his splendid hundred-acre farm, with up-to-date buildings, orchards, underdrainage, fruit, and all modern improvements. For particulars, see advertisement.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscriber 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.

THE SPEED OF SOUND

- At what rate does sound travel?
- Does the wind increase or retard the speed as well as the intensity?
- Has its intensity an effect upon the rate of travelling?

Ans.—1. Sound travels at the rate of 1,100 feet per second when the air through which it passes is at a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit. A change of temperature makes but slight difference in the velocity of sound.

2. Wind does not increase or lessen the velocity of sound, although, of course, it influences the intensity.

3. There is no connection between the intensity of sound, that is, its loudness, and velocity. A low sound will travel quite as fast as a loud sound.

J. B. REYNOLDS.

Ontario Agricultural College.

DRAWBRIDGE OVER RIVER FOUR RODS WIDE.

Would you kindly inform me the best way to build a drawbridge over a river four rods wide? A. G.

Ans.—We understand that the bridge should be about 66 feet long over all, but no mention is made as to the width of the roadway, but, as it appears to be for a private bridge, we will assume that a 12-foot roadway will be sufficient. The cost of a drawbridge of any kind must necessarily depend on how elaborate a structure a man will require to build. It will be a simple and inexpensive matter to arrange a drawbridge of this nature built of timber, and to be opened and shut by means of ropes attached at each end, but while this would answer the purpose it would be a make-shift in the ordinary sense of the word. To build an ordinary steel, equal-armed swing-bridge of this length and of the width specified, and to be operated with proper gearing, with a lever at the center of the bridge, and including the superstructure only erected, and having wood joists and wood plank and wood guard rails, would cost about \$900, and even this estimate would be entirely subject to examination of the site to become familiar with existing conditions. In our opinion, it is altogether to extensive a matter for a private bridge. If, however, this bridge is intended for a municipality, we would be very glad to go further into the matter and give more accurate information when we are in receipt of further details. THE HAMILTON BRIDGE WORKS CO., Limited.

A LOST COW.

A advertised for cattle to pasture, and took twenty-four head of B's cattle as so much per month. As B was passing A's house with the cattle, A sent a man with B to the pasture, which was some two miles further on. B went three or four times to see the cattle, but did not see them, as he could not find them, and told A that he did not see them; later on A assured B that he had salted and seen all the cattle and that they were all right. When the time came to bring them home, A said that they were going down to the pasture for some others and would bring B's cattle up to his (A's) yard on a certain day. When B went for his cattle on the said day, he got only twenty-three head, and A assured B that they would look for the other one and let B know when they got it, but they did not get it at all. Who should bear the loss? J. C.

Ans.—A was bound to exercise ordinary care in regard to the keeping of the cattle—that is to say, such care as a man of ordinary prudence would use in the performance of the same duty toward his own property. It follows that if A has been guilty of negligence in the matter, and if the loss of the animal is the result of such negligence, he would be liable to B in the amount of the latter's loss, but not otherwise. If, for instance, the animal was stolen, A would not be legally responsible, and B would have to stand the loss himself.

THE RIBBER.

"Enquirer," the Massey-Harris Co. manufacture ribbers to attach to a spring-tooth cultivator, same as illustrated in the recent article in the "Farmer's Advocate" on clover-seed growing, by Wm. Rennie.

WEIGHT OF HAY IN A MOW.

Give a rule to measure hay in a mow tramped in with a horse, or in a mow tramped by man. Will the same rule apply to both clover and timothy? J. E.

Ans.—We are unable to give any rule that will hold good uniformly. The number of cubic feet to the ton varies with the kind of hay (timothy packing more solidly than clover, unless the latter has been stored very green), with the condition in which it has been put into the barn, with the depth and width of the mow, and the weight and length of time that the superior weight, if any, has been on top of it. The only way to get at anything definite would be to weigh the hay or a section of it. We have heard estimates varying from a cube of 7 feet, or 343 cubic feet, up to a cube of 8 feet, or 512 cubic feet, per ton. Probably the former estimate would about fit your condition, but in the nature of the case it is impossible to formulate a reliable rule.

THREE OR FOUR YEAR ROTATION PERMANENT PASTURE

1. I run a public dairy, and my farm is clay loam, and consists of 110 acres, five of which are taken off for orchard and building ground. The crops are clover, corn, roots and mixed grain of oats, barley and wheat. I keep 30 cows and six horses, which I have to pasture through the summer. Under above circumstances, which would have been best for me to follow, a four-year rotation of clover, pasture, roots, then grain, or a three-year rotation of clover, roots and grain, with a given area of permanent pasture? I rather prefer the four-year, but the objection to it is that it leaves two years' sod for roots.

2. Is it correct that the permanent pasture takes 15 years to be at its best, and that then there is no end to it?

3. For permanent pasture what grasses should be used and what quantity? Would you recommend either of the following mixtures:

Mixture 1—Anthoxanthum odoratum, 1 lb.; Agrostis stolonifera, 5 lbs.; Poa aquatica, 10 lbs.; Poa trivialis, 4 lbs.; Poa fluitans, 5 lbs.; Agrostis vulgaris, 5 lbs.; Lolium Italicum, 10 lbs.

Mixture 2—Alopecurus pratensis, 5 lbs.; Avena flavescens, 10 lbs.; Dactylis glomerata, 10 lbs.; Festuca pratensis, 6 lbs.; Lolium perenne, 5 lbs.; Poa pratensis, 10 lbs.; Agrostis stolonifera, 5 lbs.; Festuca elatior, 6 lbs.; Phleum pratense, 3 lbs.

Simcoe Co., Ont. C. M. S.

Ans.—1. If there is any part of the farm that is rough or inaccessible to teams, or if there is one part well supplied naturally with water and shade trees while the remainder is not so supplied, we would convert this portion into permanent pasture, and farm the rest with a three-year rotation. Otherwise we would incline to the four-course system, but there are good points to be claimed for both.

2. We believe that in England, pasture mixtures are expected to require a considerable number of years to be at their best; but in Canada, climate and other conditions are different, and we hardly think the above conclusion would apply. There has been so little permanent pasture laid down for any length of time that we have few data on which to base an opinion.

3. The mixture recommended by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist at the Ontario Agricultural College, where it has been tried for years in the experimental department, is: Orchard grass, 4 lbs.; meadow fescue, 4 lbs.; tall-out grass, 3 lbs.; timothy, 2 lbs.; meadow fxtail, 2 lbs.; lucerne, 5 lbs.; alsike clover, 2 lbs.; white clover, 1 lb., and trefoil, 1 lb., making a total of 24 lbs. seed per acre. Although we have never tried this exact mixture, we have used most of the grasses and clovers therein recommended and know they are all good. We would very much prefer this mixture to either of the two suggested by our correspondent, as both of them contain certain grasses of little worth, while some of the others included are not the best ones for the purpose.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg; or the local agent, receive authority for someone to make entry for him.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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

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

FOR SALE—100 acres, Lot 23, Con. 10 London Township, ten miles from London, 1 1/2 miles from Iderton, convenient to churches and school, good grain or grazing farm, well fenced, soil clay loam, easily worked, spring creek, twelve acres hard maple timber, large brick house, two large barns, large shed, new henhouse. Ernest Charlton, Iderton.

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

FOR SALE—40 acres in Brant county, one mile from the village of St. George; good soil, good buildings; watered with spring and well. Must be sold. Apply to W. H. Ker, St. George, Brant Co.

FARM in Alberta WINTER WHEAT and Chinook belt—Highly improved; 2,508 acres magnificent soil, all plowable; 22 miles north of Calgary, 3 miles from Airdrie railway depot; convenient to churches, schools, stores; splendid water supply and lake; well-built, comfortable house, all modern conveniences; good stable, cattle sheds, fences, etc. Specially adapted for mixed farming or growing HARD WINTER WHEAT. For sale, complete with stock, crops, machinery and house furnishings; or house, etc., with less land, or part of land separately. Low price; easy terms. GRAY BROS., Airdrie, Alta.

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

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

PURE bred Scotch Collie pup, three months old; also one-year-old bitch, excellent worker. John E. Pearce, Wallacetown, Ont.

162 ACRES—Good farm in the township of Bentinck, in the county of Grey, 150 acres cleared, good buildings, two miles from church, school and post office. Must be sold to clear an estate. Dated Oct. 9th, 1905. J. P. Telford, Barrister Durham Ont.

A cable despatch from Mr. S. J. Prouse, of Ingersoll, who is in Scotland selecting an importation of Clydesdales, announces an auction sale of imported fillies to be held in Woodstock, Ont., early in November, further particulars of which may be looked for in a later issue of the "Farmer's Advocate."

Colwill Bros., Newcastle, Ont., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Tamworth hogs, write: "Our sales have been excellent of late. Have sold some 25 pigs during the past month, but still have a lot of beauties to offer of both sexes from two months to two years old. We have a half-dozen March sows that will be bred this month and next, all for sale at moderate prices. We have four young Shorthorn bulls, ready for service, at moderate prices, and a half-dozen beautiful heifers."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous

BABY BEEF.

1. What is meant by the term "baby beef," and how is it produced?

2. Would Holstein calves, being thrifty growers, be profitable raising for the production of baby beef?

3. Is it a fact that the difference between the beef of an animal of dairy conformation and one of beef type lies chiefly in the distribution of the meat on the carcass; i. e., are the dairy and beef carcasses to each other as dressed hogs of poor type and bacon type respectively? I would like to get your opinion on this, and the opinion of other practical unbiased men (not breeders).

NAVAN.

Ans.—1. Cattle fed and sold to the butchers at from one to two years or thereabouts are called baby beef. It is produced by good feeding, the calves being kept going right ahead from birth. There are as many different ways of doing this as there are feeders, but the best, surest and easiest way is to start them for a couple of weeks on whole milk, gradually tapering to skim milk, fed in conjunction with some butter-fat substitute, such as flaxseed, oat chop, or corn meal.

2. Yes, Holsteins are good thrifty growers, and are fairly profitable for the purpose, but their meat is scarcely equal to that of the Shorthorn, and their color prejudicially affects the price in some markets.

3. While the chief difference in the beefing value of the two types lies in the distribution of the flesh and fat, there is undoubtedly a finer grain in the meat of an animal of the beef than of the dairy breeds, and the marbling of the fat and lean in the former is another characteristic that adds to the edible quality of their steaks and roasts.

Veterinary.

FATALITY IN COW—BOG SPAVINS.

1. Cow calved September 14th, and was bred again October 4th. In two days I noticed she held her neck stiff and head elevated, and her nose jerked or trembled. These symptoms increased in severity, and she ate nothing, and eventually died.

2. Yearling colt has bog spavins. Sometimes they are larger than others. Some people tell me to leave them alone. She is three years old. Do you think it would be wise to blister? J. L.

Ans.—1. This cow died from pressure upon the brain, and it is doubtful if any treatment would have saved her. Treatment consists in drawing one to two gallons of blood from the jugular vein, administering a purgative of one to two pounds Epsom salts, and following up with one dram iodide of potash twice daily until the symptoms cease.

2. I would advise you to blister the puffs once monthly until they disappear. It is quite possible they might disappear spontaneously, but probably they will not, at all events, repeated blistering will aid their disappearance. V.

ERUPTIVE TROUBLE.

Mare that had not been bred for two years was bred on Aug. 10th to a stallion just recovering from distemper. In two weeks after being bred her mammary gland became swollen and the swelling reached the vulva. About a week later an abscess broke on the gland, and later two more broke, which continued to discharge pus. She now has eruptions in different places right down the leg to the fetlock joint. I am giving a teaspoonful of saltpetre twice daily. W. P.

Ans.—A mare will not contract strangles from a stallion by the act of copulation. In that form of strangles, or distemper, known as irregular strangles, abscess after abscess is liable to form in any part of the body, and it may be your mare is suffering from this disease, but it is not probable she contracted it from the stallion. If the horse is free from venereal diseases, he is doubtless blameless, but if he has or had such disease he is probably responsible for your mare's condition. In such a case, other mares to which he was bred would also be affected. If this is the case, it is serious, and the services of a veterinarian are required. Open any

100 ACRES 100 FOR SALE!

Saturday, November 4th, 1905

AT PARKHILL, AT 3 O'CLOCK, ON MARKET SQUARE.

THIS FARM COMPRISES LOT 16, CON. 14, WEST WILLIAMS.

100 acres of cleared land in first-class state of cultivation. A five-year rotation has been practiced on 50 acres of this farm and therefore it is in first-class shape, the balance of farm being in pasture. The farm is thoroughly tile drained, with good outlets for water. Any amount of spring water can be had within five to ten feet of surface. 300 rods of first-class wire fence and the balance rail fence in good condition. There are about four acres of orchard; about 600 trees grafted to winter fruit (Spy and Baldwin), and the balance in other salable varieties.

The BARN is 54 feet by 73 feet and in good condition, with basement of concrete to accommodate 40 head of full-grown cattle, 10 horses and 2,000 bushels of roots. This is one of the best-equipped stables in Middlesex, and water close at hand.

The HOUSE is of artistic design, and with a little repairing can be made comfortable. There are two acres of RED and BLACK RASPBERRY canes and three-quarter acre of STRAWBERRIES, which under good cultivation will average \$250 per year.

Also a SILO of 120 tons capacity, with nine feet concrete and 22 feet plank, with shingle roof and cupola.

About 80 acres of farm is a rich clay loam and the balance sand loam.

TERMS:—\$500 of purchase money down and balance in 30 days.

JAS. ANDERSON, Auctioneer.

ALFRED W. BREWER, Proprietor, Sylvan P.O.

fresh abscesses that may be forming, and dress all sores and inject all openings, three times daily, with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid and give internally, either in damp food or mixed with a little cold water and given as a drench, thirty drops of carbolic acid three times daily. Keep her isolated until cured, and if she does not yield to treatment readily—that is, if no decided improvement be noted in at most two weeks—call your veterinarian in. V.

TRADE TOPIC.

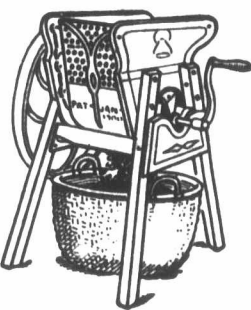
O. K. BONE CUTTER.—Every up-to-date poultryman regards green cut bone as an indispensable article of winter diet for his fowls. The only question is what cutter to buy. For \$2 you can purchase an O. K. bone cutter, which will prepare a pound of bone or gristle in six minutes. The bones cost nothing, and with any kind of a flock at all the price of the cutter will be more than made up before the winter is over. See advertisement and write to the Canadian agent, T. R. Woodard, Kingsbury, Que.

MR. DOHERTY'S SHORTHORNS IN LONDON SALE.

In addition to the two young Scotch-bred bulls, contributed by Mr. W. Doherty, of Clinton, Ont., from his Glen Park herd to the London sale on November 2nd, and referred to in a former issue, the following females from his herd are worthy of special mention: Belle Marr, a roan seven-year-old cow, is described as a regular breeder, just in her prime, and a heavy milker. She was bred in August to Imp. Scottish Peer, winner of second-prize at Western Fair, London, 1905. Fair Jewell, a red three-year-old, is grandly bred, being by the Watt-bred Royal Ensign, by Imp. Royal Sailor, backed by a string of other richly-bred bulls, and she is a show heifer, having won first at the Eastern Canada Show at Sherbrooke as a yearling. She was bred to the Edwards-bred bull, Prince of Pine Grove, whose dam, Mildred 9th, was sold in one of Mr. Flatt's Chicago sales for \$925. Duchess 10th, another red three-year-old, was sired by the Watt-bred bull, Star of Morning, of the Marr Roan Lady family, and a sweepstakes winner at London. She is in calf to Imp. Broadhooks Golden Fame sold at Mr. Mercer's dispersion for \$900. Of the young bulls in the sale from this herd, Scottish Boy is a red son of Scottish Peer (Imp.), and his dam, a Kinellar Jilt, was by the Marr-bred Royal Emperor (Imp.). Gromobol is a red son of Imp. Fancy's Pride, and his dam, a Cruickshank Matchless, was by Imp. Royal Don. This selection should prove an attractive offering.

Bell's Pulpers and Slicers are Favorites Everywhere.

Last season, we sold just three times as many Root Cutters as in any other season before. That shows what the Canadian farmers think of Bell's implements. The strength—quickness—ease in running—and durability—of Bell's Root Cutters make them favorites everywhere. Will not choke with the biggest and longest mangolds. Write for illustrated catalogue.



B. BELL & SON, Limited. St. George, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English flocks.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont. 40 miles west St. Thomas, on M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

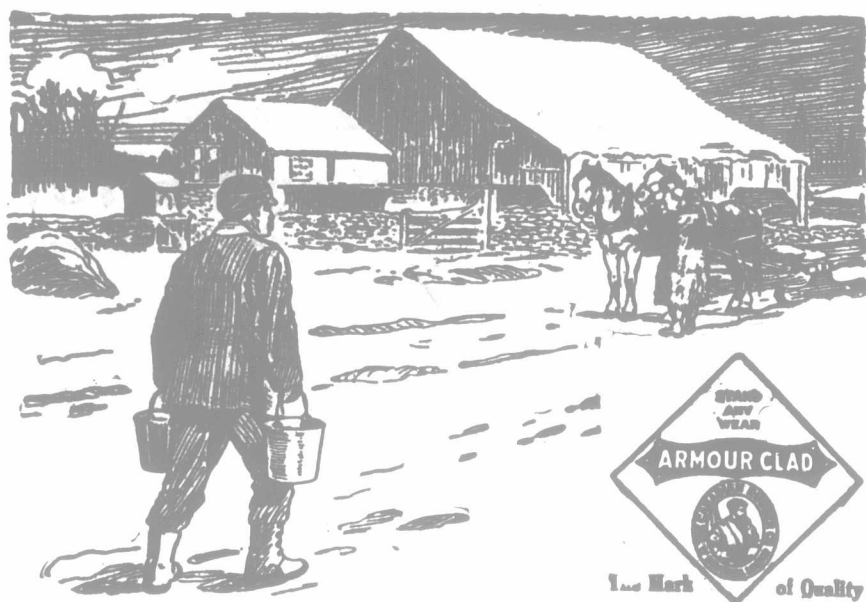
KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor=45187=, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; four imp. and home-bred sows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

CRERAR'S BULLS IN THE LONDON SHORTHORN SALE.

Imported Scottish Hero, contributed by Mr. James Crerar, of Shakespeare, to the London joint sale on Nov. 2nd, now in his five-year-old form, has been used with excellent results in the herd, and his third crop of calves give promise of being his best. He is a Kinellar Claret on his dam's side, and his sire was the Duthie-bred Count Amaranth, while a strong string of high-class Cruickshank bulls are back of this in his pedigree. He is offered only because his daughters are coming of breeding age. Hero's Lad is a red-roan, nine months old, son of Imp. Scottish Hero, and out of Imp. Ballachin Daisy, by the Duthie-bred Mutneer, by Scottish Archer. Ballachin Daisy is an excellent milker, and the Lad is a low-down, thick-set youngster of the right stamp. Bold Boy is a red thirteen-months-old bull, by the same sire, and out of Red Ruby 3rd, whose sire, Imp. Captain Mayfly, was a first-prize Toronto winner, and Bold Boy traces to Imp. Roan Duchess.



Frosty, snowy or sloppy weather means cold, wet feet, chilblains and misery, unless your feet are protected by **ARMOUR CLAD** Lumberman's and Boots.

Weather and waterproof, comfortable, and made to stand any wear. All styles.

"The mark of quality" on the genuine



J.P. CLINTON & Co.

Edmonton, - - Alberta

REAL-ESTATE & FINANCIAL AGENTS

Estates Managed for Non-Residents.

We have lengthy lists of choice improved and wild lands in the Edmonton and Vermilion Valley districts that are rapidly rising in value with the advent of railways into Central Alberta. Many of these lands are situated near new C. N. R. town-sites. Money invested now will double in a few years.

We also handle city property extensively. The city is developing rapidly, but on a sound basis. Much property here has doubled in value within a year. It will likely do so again.

Reference: Imperial or Montreal Bank.

"Careful Attention to Business," our motto.

Correspondence solicited. We will mail lists to any address.

Last Mountain Valley

SASKATCHEWAN

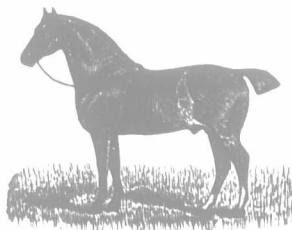
30 Townships to select from. OPEN PRAIRIE PARK LANDS. Excellent train service to **Strassburg.**

Get in ahead of next year's extensions of G.T.P. and C. P. R. **Free Maps and Books.**

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WM. PEARSON & CO., - Winnipeg.

Hackneys and Clydesdales



From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Baron Fashion and Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices write:

T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

NOTICE

LAST CALL FOR THE BIG SHORT-HORN SALES.

This is the last chance we will have to remind our readers of the two dispersion Shorthorn sales of Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., and Mr. E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont., the former on Nov. 1st at the sale pavilion of the stock-yards, Hamilton, and the other the following day, Nov. 2nd, on the Western Fair grounds, London. In this issue appears a cut of the Marr Princess Royal bull, Ardlethen Royal, one of the two-year-old stock bulls included in the Trout Creek offering. The individuals of this herd, and also of the herd of Mr. Attrill and the contingent of Mr. W. Doherty, Clinton, Ont., have been reviewed in previous issues, and by this time catalogues will be in the hands of most intending bidders.

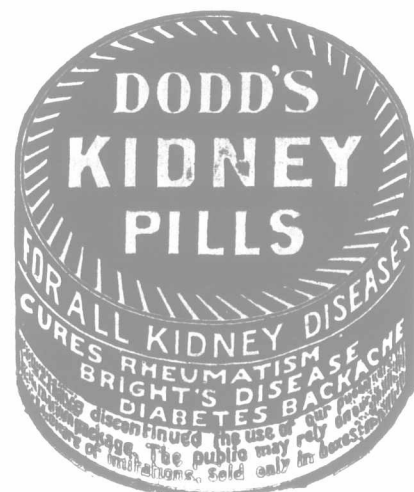
It is but fair, however, to call attention to some of the individuals contributed to the London sale by Capt. T. E. Robson, information concerning whose offerings was not to hand when the review of the other breeders' consignments was written. The ten head he is forwarding include four females, two of them with calves at foot, and six bulls. Of the females, Sea Weed, a beautiful imported young three-year-old cow, bred by Mr. Jno. Marr, Cairnbrogie, and a good representative of the popular Bruce Mayflower family, has already had two calves, both of which are in the sale. Her sire is the noted Bruce-bred bull, Luxury, which was sold to head the Royal herd at Sandringham. Her dam is Sea Nymph, by the Duthie-bred bull, Royal Standard, and she should prove a valuable acquisition to any herd. The yearling heifer, out of the above cow, is got by the J. Marr-bred bull, Maxwell (84099), her calf at foot being sired by the Duthie-bred Roan Lady bull, Rosy Morning (imp.) =50081=. A very useful and regular breeding cow is the three-year-old, Golden Bracelet, of the Marr Stamford family, with a bull calf at foot by the Village Girl bull, Village Ingram. The pick of the Spring Grove Farm contingent is the rich roan three-year-old bull, Whitehall Ramsden =53308=, bred by E. S. Kelly, Yellow Springs, Ohio, sire Whitehall Sultan, shown at the leading American shows this year by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., who got first and championship on him everywhere, except at two shows, where he was beaten in the championship class by his own son, Whitehall Marshall, a stable mate to Whitehall Ramsden. As his name denotes, Whitehall Ramsden is one of the popular Miss Ramsden family, and too much cannot be said of his superior quality and thick, even covering of flesh. Anyone wishing to get a herd header should not miss this opportunity, as he is a rare good one in every point of breeding and individuality. Of the young bulls, the thirteen-months-old Robin Hood =56856=, is sired by Imp. Pride of Scotland =45213=, out of the imported cow, Baroness Cornwall, of the Lady Ythan family. He is a deep, thick-fleshed, strong young bull of grand masculine character. A Lavender-bred youngster is the ten-months Royal Lavender, sired by the Watt-bred Royal Duke =34678=, by the noted Royal Sailor (imp.), and descended from Mildred (imp.), one of the best cows ever owned at Salem. The eleven-months-old Jealous Duke is also got by Royal Duke, and is out of the imported cow, Jealous Girl, one of the best breeding females in the herd. She is the dam of Royal Wanderer, first-prize bull calf at the Toronto Industrial, 1903. Royal Martin is another good one, by Royal Duke, and out of Imp. Bella 3rd, the dam of Trout Creek Wanderer, the first-prize Shorthorn steer at the Chicago International, 1904. Royal Gloster =58883= is also by Royal Duke, and out of the Critchshank Duchess of Gloster cow, Sittytan's Gloster 8th =52768=. All of the above animals are in nice breeding condition, and being straight Scotch, bred in fashionable lines, they should prove a strong drawing-card for the sale.

It will stand emphasizing that these two sales, comprising in all some 125 pure-bred Shorthorns, afford an exceptional opportunity to procure not merely the surplus, but the cream of these herds. Shorthorns, particularly the Scotch and Scotch-topped, never stood higher in the esteem of the American and Canadian

farmers than they do to-day, and there is every evidence that they will continue gaining in favor for many years to come, so that there has seldom been a more opportune time to found a herd than the present. The wise man is he who commences with the best, and the best will be obtainable at buyers' own figures at these sales.

Horsemen, also, will be interested in the announcement made last issue that the Shire stallion, Desford Marquis, and the Hackney, Ridgewood Danegelt, would be offered at Mr. Attrill's sale, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

Those wishing to take in both sales can easily do so without loss of time, as London is on the Grand Trunk within two or three hours of Hamilton by direct express. Don't miss these sales. They will be valuable for their educational effect to those who don't wish to buy. Incidentally it will be just as well to come prepared to negotiate purchases, for the man who does not will be pretty certain to wonder where his wits were when he sees some of these plums going to strengthen his competitors' herds.



HOLSTEINS by AUCTION

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

Will be by Public Auction, at the Kerwin House, Ingersoll, on **November 15th, 1905**

at 1 o'clock sharp:

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

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

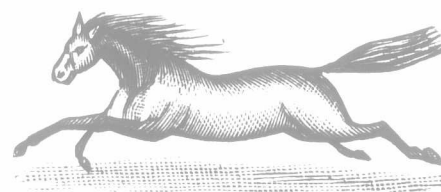
Stock will all be registered.

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

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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.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

The London Printing and Lithographing Co. LONDON, ONTARIO.

Horse Awards at New Westminster, B. C.

CLYDESDALES.—Judge, R. Ness, Howick, Que. Stallion, four years or over—1, Royal Citizen, Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.; 2, Censor, Jno. A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.; 3, Good as Gold, F. O. Winters, Armstrong, B. C.; 4, Jerviswood, T. G. Bell, Enderby, B. C.; 5, Premier Prince, H. M. Vasey, Ladner, B. C. Stallion, three years—1, Knight of Glamis, Mercer; 2, Barlae, Turner, Stallion, two years—1, 2 and 3, Bathgate, Royal Sceptic, Dean Swift, Mercer. Stallion, yearling—1, Turner; 2, Jno. Graham, Carberry, Man.; 3, J. A. Evans, Chilliwack. Brood mare with foal by side—1, Proud Beauty, Turner; 2, Bridesmaid, Vasey; 3, Vasey; 4, Jas. Bryce, Victoria. Three-year-old filly—1, Vasey; 2, Graham; 3, Mercer. Two-year-old filly—1, Nelly Carrick, Mercer; 2, Cherry, Turner; 3, Isis, Mercer. Yearling filly—1, Turner; 2, Vasey. Foal of 1905—1, Vasey; 2, Turner; 3, Vasey. Mare, any age—Turner. Stallion and three of his get—Vasey's Premier Prince. Stallion, any age—Mercer's Royal Citizen.

SHIRES.—Stallion, three years or over—1, H. E. G. Cook, Cochrane, Alta.; 2, G. Campbell, Cloverdale, B. C. Stallion, two years old—1, Cook. Stallion, yearling—1, Laura's Duke, Mercer. Stallion and three of his get—Campbell. Stallion, any age—Mercer.

PERCHERONS.—Stallion, three years or over—W. J. Forbes, Lynden, Wash. **SUFFOLK PUNCH.**—J. M. Steves, Steveston, B. C., won all prizes in Suffolks.

HEAVY DRAFT.—Brood mare with foal by side—1, Sam Brighthouse, Eburne; 2, F. B. Pemberton. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1 and 2, Wellington Farm, Pt. Guichen. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1, J. Evans; 2, Charles Kettle, Ladner; 3, Wellington Farm. Yearling gelding or filly—Vasey. Foal of 1905—1, T. E. M. Banting, Banting, Man. Team of geldings or mares, suitable for dray purposes, to be shown in harness to a dray or wagon—1, Vasey; 2, T. Brighthouse; 3, Pemberton.

AGRICULTURAL.—Brood mare with foal by side—1, Pemberton; 2, Jas. McCulloch, Steveston. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1, Brighthouse; 2, Wm. Walker; 3, J. McCulloch. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1 and 2, Vasey; 3, Pemberton. Yearling gelding or filly—1, Jno. Armstrong, Clover Valley, B. C. Foal of 1905—1, McCulloch; 2, Banting. Team of geldings or mares, suitable for wagon or plow, to be shown in harness to wagon, etc.—1, Hoy Bros., Coquitlam, B. C.; 2, S. Brighthouse; 3, McCulloch.

GENERAL-PURPOSE.—Team geldings or mares in harness to wagon or carriage—1, John English, Chilliwack; 2, D. E. McKay, Eburne. Mare or gelding, any age—Hoy Bros.

STANDARD-BRED.—Judge, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa. Stallion, four years and over—1, King Patchen, Jas. Richardson, Vancouver; 2, Geo. Marshall, Chilliwack; 3, John Murray, Lanley Prairie. Stallion, three years—1, J. Richardson; 2, J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack. Stallion, two years—1, Touchet, D. Henderson, Carberry; 2, Bell, Stallion, yearling—1, Wilkinson. Brood mare with foal by side—1, Jos. Cameron, Sapperton; 2, D. M. Webster, Eburne. Three-year-old filly—1, Wilkinson. Foal of 1905—1, Cameron; 2, Webster. Stallion and three of his get—1, Richardson. Mare, any age—1, Collada, Wilkinson. Stallion, any age—1, Richardson.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, three years or over—1, G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; 2, Wm. L. Christie, High River, Alta. Stallion, two years—1, Dr. Henderson. Stallion, any age—1, Barrow Moss M-teor, Henderson, Carberry, Man.

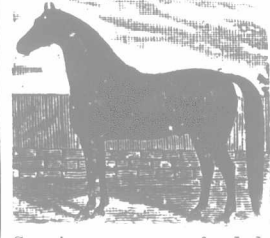
THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, three years or over—1, Edwin, Rainey, Vancouver; 2, Christie. Stallion, two years—1, Christie. Brood mare with foal by side—1, J. N. Bodwell, Vancouver, award pending production of certificate of registration. Brood mare, with two of her progeny, three years and under—1, J. N. Bodwell. One-year-old filly—1, McLaughlin, High River, Man.; 2, McLaughlin. Foal of 1905—1, J. N. Bodwell. Stallion and three of his get—1, Edwin Rainey, Vancouver.

ROADSTERS.—Brood mare with foal by side—1, Jas. McCulloch; 2 and 3, J. W. Hollinshead, Ladner. Three-year-old gelding or filly—1, Pemberton; 2, Jos. Qui, New Westminster; 3, Coulter &

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE


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

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



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

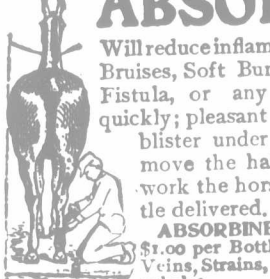
Specialty made of forming companies, if desired.



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ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 8-B free. **ABSORBINE, JR.** for mink and cats, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Strains, Bruises, Etc. Mfd. only by **W. F. Young, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.**



Clydesdales Clydesdales

Thorncliffe at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1905, made a record unexcelled.

28 PRIZES OUT OF 30 ENTRIES

Write for descriptions and prices, or come and see them.

ROBERT DAVIES, Proprietor Thorncliffe Stock Farm, 36 Toronto St., Toronto.

ASTHMA

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

P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

Rosedale Stock Farm—Clyde and Shire Horses, Scotch Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep. Choice young stock for sale at all times. For particulars write **J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.**

Telephone at house and farm. Ten miles west of Toronto, on G.T.R., C.P.R. and Electric Ry.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

One straight Scotch bull calf, fit for service, by Golden Count—2640—. Have still a few ram lambs. Prices reasonable.

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Breeder and importer of **CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE PIGS.**

Car lots a specialty

I WILL SELL BELVOIR

300 ACRES, one of the very best farms in Ontario. 100 acres arable, average yield of wheat for 30 years, 36 bushels. 200 pasture and bush; 150 acres on the noted Delaware Flats, irrigated spring and occasionally fall, nearly surrounded by River Thames. Good fishing and shooting. The house is large and very substantially built. For further particulars address, **RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.**

Berry, Langley. Two-year-old gelding or filly—1, Thos. Knight, jr., Chilliwack; 2, J. Bowman, Chilliwack; 3, Wm. Yearling gelding or filly—1 and 3, Wm. 2, F. Hartley, Vancouver. Foal of 1905—1 and 2, Hollinshead; 3, McCulloch. Pair of geldings or mares in harness—1, Geo. W. Loggie; 2, Wm. Nicoll; 3, Coulter & Berry. Single gelding or mare in harness—1, Marshall; 2, Andy Ross, Vancouver; 3, Wilkinson; 4, Chris. Brown, New Westminster.

CARRIAGE OR COACH.—Brood mare with foal by side—1, Hollinshead. Foal of 1905—1, Hollinshead. Pair of matched geldings or mares, in harness, 16 hands or over—1, J. J. Monkman, Ladner. Gelding or mare, in harness, 16 hands or over, must be shown to buggy or carriage—1, H. W. Kent, Vancouver; 2, W. J. Brown, Vancouver; 3, J. Bowman.

SPECIAL HARNESS HORSES.—Best and best-appointed gentleman's pair turnout. Pair of mares or geldings, not under 15 hands, shown to vehicle, suitable for gentleman's private use. Entire outfit and general display to be considered, owner driving—1, Wm. Nicoll; 2, Coulter & Berry.

HIGH STEPPERS.—Single horse, mare or gelding, over 15 1/2 hands high—1, Kent. **HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES, ETC.**—Saddle horse, gelding or mare, suitable for carrying 150 up to 180 lbs.—1, Dr. Mason, Vancouver; 2, H. Abbott, Vancouver; 3, Christie. Lady's saddle horse, ridden by lady—1, F. Bowser, Vancouver; 2, Wm. Walker, Steveston; 3, Dr. Mason. Stock horse, with stock saddle and full cowboy equipment, 15 hands and over—1, D. E. McKay, Eburne. Best hunter and saddle horse—1, D. E. McKay.

SPECIAL PRIZES. **DIVISION B.**—Special prize for best-appointed six-horse turnout—1, Hoy Bros.

Mr. D. H. Russell, Stouffville, Ont., whose stock was referred to last week in our Gossip columns, wishes us to state that the 8-months-old bull calf, out of Mina 6th (imp.), therein referred to, is sired by Director 2nd (imp.) 32060. He also informs us that parties can secure some big bargains in stock by applying early, as his root crop is a failure, and he must sell something at once.

"Driver," said an English tourist who was being driven on a launting car through the Donegal Highlands, "I notice that when you speak to your friends whom you meet on the road you invariably do so in Irish, but when you address your horse you do so in English. How is this?" To which came the retort: "Musha, now thin, isn't English good enough for him?"

A PREACHER HUSHED.

During the heat of the anti-slavery agitation, while on a railroad train, Wendell Phillips was thus addressed by a clergyman: "Mr. Phillips, why do you and your associates continue to excite our people of the north when no slavery exists here? Why do you not go to the south where slavery does exist and stop the importation of slaves?" "I believe you are a minister of the gospel," said Phillips. "That is my vocation," replied the clergyman. "And your mission is to save souls from hell?" "That is my mission," replied the other. "Then," replied Phillips, "why do you not go there and stop the importation of souls?"


W. J. Shean & Co., proprietors Rosevale Stock Farm, Owen Sound, Ont., offer for sale at reasonable prices two choice yearling bulls. One is sired by Famous Pride (imp.), first-prize bull at London, 1903, and out of their breeding cow, Orange Blossom 2nd (imp.), a Roan Lady, and a prizewinner at Toronto, London and Winnipeg; also first at county show, Owen Sound, this year. The other bull is out of the well-bred Missie cow, Melrose Queen, by Grand Sweep (imp.), and sired by the famous Marr Missie bull, Marquis of Zenda, full brother to the \$6,000 Missie 153rd. Both these bulls are of the low-down, blocky kind, both dark roans, and are fit to head any herd.

They also have several young heifers for sale from Marengo's Heydon Duke (imp.), and out of their best breeding cows.

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.



THE REPOSITORY

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.

Corner Simcoe and Nelson Streets, TORONTO.

GREAT SALE OF REGISTERED Shire Stallions and MARES

ON **Wednesday, Nov. 8th** at 1 p.m.

By instructions from **MESSRS. JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, Holdenby, Northampton, England**, we will hold a special sale of Shire stallions and mares, consisting of **10 stallions and 20 mares.** These high-class horses are an exceptionally fine lot, and are being shipped from the best Shire mart in the world. Messrs. John Chambers & Sons are sending this lot with a view of testing the Canadian market, hence are bringing the choicest animals obtainable. These gentlemen are well known over Canada, and they guarantee every horse they ship will be genuine. Catalogues mailed on application.

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Auctioneers & Props.

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

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

Station: Aithorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, Holdenby, Northampton, England.

IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies,

Also **Hackney Stallions** for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them, or write to **ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.**

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

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



Trumans' Champion Stud

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

Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

IN AMERICA.

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

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

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

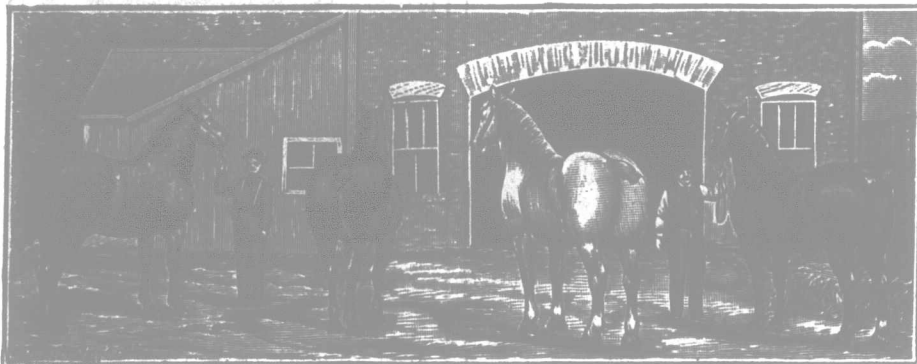
A FEW GOOD RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM

Bushnell, Illinois.

Canadian Branch Stables: Western Hotel, London, Ont.

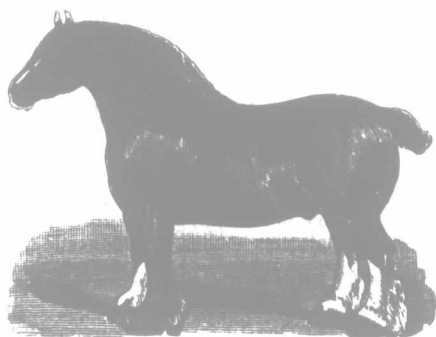
H. W. TRUMAN, Manager.



25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 82 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash



Clydesdales and Hackneys

DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prizewinners in this country and Scotland. All combining size and quality. Come and see them.

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE

Breeders of High-Class Clydesdales and Hackneys
BEAVERTON, ONT.

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

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

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

GRAHAM BROTHERS

"CAIRNBROGIE,"

CLAREMONT

Importers of **HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES**

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

GOSSIP.

Here's an example of loose English construction: "A one-legged husband is not so bad, if it will keep him at home." Query: Does "it" refer to the husband, to the leg that he has, or to the missing leg?

Robt. Davies, proprietor Thorncliffe Stock Farm, 36 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont., is advertising some of the stock of this famous breeding establishment, which won at the recent Toronto Exhibition 28 prizes out of 30 entries. The horses for sale are Clydesdales and Thoroughbreds, principally the former. Write to Mr. Davies, stating what you want.

Evils in the journey of life are like the hills which alarm travellers upon the road; they appear great at a distance, but when we approach them we find that they are far less formidable than we had imagined.—Lewis.

WONDERFUL OFFER.—The attention of every reader of this paper is called to the full-page Vite-Ore advertisement, which appears on the last page of this paper. Vite-Ore is being offered by the Theo. Noel Company, Limited, who are located at the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, in the Dineen Block, Toronto, Ont., and it is offered in a way that few sellers of medicine or dispensers of medicinal treatments would duplicate. This company asks no money for their remedy, although it is not a new and untried article, but desires every sick and ailing person, every man or woman in Canada, who is suffering from ills, aches and pains, to send for a thirty-day treatment, and test it at the company's risk. In the words of their now-famous headline, "You are to be the judge!" Unlike too many medicines, it is absolutely non-alcoholic, non-narcotic and non-injurious. The user mixes the substance with water, really making his own medicine from the Ore. The reader runs absolutely no risk in answering the Noel announcement and accepting the offer made, as absolutely no money is wanted unless benefited, and the company's reputation in Toronto guarantees that they have and do what they claim, and the pure and beneficial quality of their product.

HAVEN'T YOU FELT THAT WAY?
Haven't you often worn goggles of blue,
And seeing life's sham and its shame,
Felt it was all a big scramble, and you
Might as well get into the game?
That nothing much mattered but a big
bunch of cash,
And the man who was good was a jay,
And the whole blooming country was
going to smash:
Haven't you, haven't you felt that
way?

Haven't you felt it was hardly worth
while
To try to live up to your best?
And haven't you smiled a cynical smile—
And something way down in your
breast
Whispered life had a prize that was
higher than gold
And sweeter than fame or display?
And the faith that had slipped took a
brand-new hold:
Haven't you, haven't you felt that
way?

And didn't a peace come near that was
far
And urge you to strive toward it still?
And didn't you turn your face to a star,
And didn't you say, "I will!"
And weren't you stronger, and didn't
you find
The world was better, and didn't it
pay
To be brave and patient and cheery and
kind
Haven't you, haven't you felt that
way?

DON'T BUY Herefords



Until you write me for prices.

— 20 —
BULLS

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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

FOR SALE.

A number of nice young bulls, from 6 to 24 months old, low-down, beefy fellows. At rock-bottom prices.

W. BENNETT,
Box 428. Chatham, Ont.

Broxwood Herefords

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

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

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS



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

O'NEIL BROS.,
Southgate, Ont.

Iliderton Sta., L. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

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

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

MAPLE SHADE



Cruickshank
Shorthorns and
Shropshire Sheep

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,
Brooklin, Ont.

Stations { Brooklin, G.T.R. Long-distance
Myrtle, C.P.R. telephone.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

All out of imported sires and dams.
Prices easy. Catalogue.

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

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

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 2697, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

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

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.
T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
Strathroy, Ont.

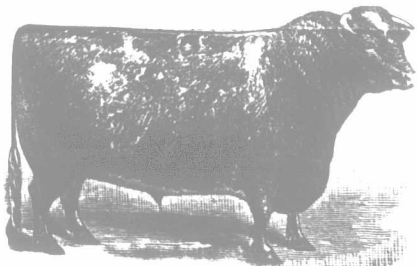
SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

Laying Tile Drains.

T. B. Terry, in the Practical Farmer, offers the following pointers on laying tile drains:

The first thing is to lay out the system. Get a board, straightedge, about six inches wide and ten feet long. Nail a strip about three feet long at right angles at the middle of the straightedge. Sharpen lower end of strip so it will go in the ground easily. Then with a carpenter's level and a measuring pole you are ready to find the difference in level between any points in your fields. Never trust the eye where there is any possibility of lack of fall. The level will tell you certainly. Get the straightedge at the highest point by sticking the sharpened end of crosspiece in the ground. Vary it until the level shows it to be just level. Then send a man with a pole to the lowest point, the outlet. Sight along top of straightedge, which should be in line with pole, until you get the point on pole which is level with straightedge. Have a white cloth around pole which man can move until right. Suppose this cloth is seven feet from the ground and the top of straightedge is three feet high. Then the difference between seven and three, four feet, will be the fall between the two points. With a little care you can do quite perfect work finding the lowest point for a main outlet, and the amount of fall for each drain. Then when you begin to dig you know just what you can do. If a drain must go through a rise in ground set the straightedge at the highest point and level both ways. With your leveling done you can plow and shovel partly, digging last course with a spade. The final grading for the tiles I should do with water, in any ordinary case. It is only necessary to remember that water will run down hill. The time to do draining is when there is water in the ground. Get the bottom of ditch so water will run uniformly from end to end before you put the tiles in, and it will flow the same inside of them after they are placed. Isn't that simple? I never laid a drain without first knowing myself that water would so run. Sometimes in the spring, before we get quite done, there would be some little ditches that were dry. For these I drew water in barrels on a stone boat. As the bottom of ditches is clay, and a groove in that to place tiles in, but little water is needed to test the grade. If any points were too high, so water did not flow over, I cut them down with the scoop until it would. I say I did it, for I never once trusted anyone else to finish such work. The future usefulness of each drain depended on having a proper grade so the water would all flow out of the tiles, with no low places for sediment to settle in. During all the years since we have never had any trouble with these drains. It is a serious mistake to half-do tile-draining, and have the work to do over in a few years. Having the grade right, there are several other matters of vital importance to attend to. First, see that every tile you lay is hard enough to stand and has nothing inside of it to stop the flow of water. I never laid a tile that would not ring clear when struck against another. Soft tiles that would slake by frost if left on top of ground we never used. Glazed tiles, made of sewer-pipe clay, are good. And so are those made of brick clay, if burned hard enough. Do not put in one poor tile. It may make you much trouble. And do not lay a single tile in a drain so it is possible for it to move sideways, or up and down after you have placed it. Either have the bottom of the ditch just the width of the tiles to be laid, or, if wider, have a groove cut for tiles to lie in, so they will be held firmly in their places. I want tiles laid so one can walk all along on top of them without displacing one. Then they are safe. I always laid the tiles as tightly together as possible. If one did not fit closely, making a fairly tight joint, I would turn it until it did, or try another tile. Well-burned tiles are not apt to be perfectly true in shape. I never feared getting them too tight together. Sometimes on a curve it was not possible to make a reasonably tight joint; then the crack was covered with pieces of larger tiles, or flat stones, so as to keep the earth from going in. And the same care was taken where side drains came into a main. I never had any fears about the water not getting in, when the best fitting that was practicable



ARTHUR JOHNSTON
Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:
3 high-class imp. bulls.
2 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
17 first-class bull calves.
Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred.
Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

Pine Grove Stock Farm
Breeder of
High-class Scotch Shorthorns,
Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on **Wednesday, Jan. 10th.**
Herd catalogue on application. Address:
C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rookland, Ont.
W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from Imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to
Ed. Robinson, Marham Sta. and P. O.
Farm within town limits.

HILLVIEW STOCK FARM
SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and COTSWOLDS

Present offerings: Choice young bulls and heifers. Also a few good young cows. Apply to **JOHN E. DISNEY & SON, GREENWOOD, ONT.**
STATIONS: Claremont, C.P.R.; Pickering, G.T.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS

The well-known bull, Scottish Beau (imp.) 36099, formerly at head of Mosses, R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd of Shorthorns. Present offering: Females of different ages. Also for sale: Canadian-bred registered **Clydesdale mare**, 6 years old, and foal by imp. Major Carriek. Mare as a 2-year-old won 1st prize and diploma as best mare, any age, at Ottawa in 1901.
N. S. ROBERTSON, Arnprior, Ont.

Shorthorns FOR SALE

Two red bull calves; 6 heifers, sired by that grand bull sire of unbeaten Fair Queen and sister, Queen Ideal. First prize senior heifer calf at the International, 1904. Also first prize and junior champion, and reserve grand champion at Winnipeg, 1905.
H. K. FAIRBAIRN, - Thedford, Ont.

Save Half Your Fuel
BY USING THE
ROCHESTER RADIATOR
Fits any Stove or Furnace. Write for booklet on heating houses. Rochester Radiator Co., 5 Furnace St., Rochester, N.Y.
Price from \$2.00 to \$12.00. For hard or soft coal, wood or gas.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of
SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.
Herd headed by Pride of Scotland (imp.).
FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

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

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

4 Choice Ypung Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prize-winning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P.O. & Stn., G.T.R.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM
Offers **Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls,** cows and heifers, 50 Shropshire rams and ewes, and Berkshire pigs, from imp. dams and sires, not akin. A bargain for quick sale.
D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

was done. For that matter, water will go through a brick-clay tile, and it will freely work into the numerous small cracks between the tiles. But now I have been told by some prairie farmers, who use tiles that are burned so lightly that they are very perfect in shape, that when they are laid tightly together they will swell so water cannot get in. It doesn't seem possible to me that water could be shut out of a drain in this way. There must be marvellous perfection in tile-making and laying when joints fit watertight. Now, you have good tiles laid in a groove that will hold them in place, and so water can flow through them without any low places. There are two more important matters to attend to. One is putting the first few inches of earth over the tiles. It should be clay from near the bottom of the ditch, not surface soil. But the clay that you have thrown out with spade is apt to be in chunks and hard. It is in poor shape to put directly on the tiles. My way always was to walk along the ditch and shave off clay thinly on both sides of ditch, from near the bottom, with a sharp spade, letting it fall right on the tiles. One can do this work quite fast. And this clay will be moist, freshly dug, and, being shaved thinly, it can be packed closely without trouble. After the clay was shaved down I walked on it, one foot each side of tiles part of the time, packing the fine clay firmly over and about them. This first filling should be at least three or four inches deep. I would pack it watertight, if possible. Water should never go down into the tiles from the surface directly. You should prevent it doing so, if possible. With it would go sediment to fill your drains and fertility from the soil. Hence the importance of fine clay packed tightly over the tiles at first. Rain water should soak down into the earth evenly all over. When the water table, as it is called—that is, the standing water in the ground—raises as high as the tiles it will work up into them and pass out. And this is just what it should do always. So if tiles do not make perfect joints, let the top be tight to keep clay out, and the bottom slightly open to let water in. Never think of putting straw, or sods, or anything over tiles but clay, if it is there. It is a mistake to let water in from above. After this first filling is thoroughly packed, anyone can do the rest of the job. The vital points are good grading for the tiles and all good tiles, snugly laid and covered so not one can move, or be broken in filling. This part of the work the owner should see to. I have sometimes trusted men to do grading, but I went over it myself before laying the tiles. Not a single tile was laid by other hands than mine. I do not mean that hired men may not be as careful as anyone, but the boss should know his business and see to it. I could tell plenty of costly experiences that have come to friends who paid no attention to how ditchers did the work. There has been much poor, careless work done in tile-draining. This has set back the good work, because many concluded that a lasting job could not be done. The ditchers would talk as though they knew all about the matter, of course, and often they didn't, and the farmer suffered. The owner of a farm should learn and know just what should be done and then see to it that it is. Drains properly put in are for all time, practically. There isn't the slightest need of their filling up. Now, lastly, when the draining is done you need to fix a good outlet to each main. Have as few outlets as you well can, as they are a bother at the best. Better to collect several drains into one main, than to have a number of outlets to care for. Mason work can be laid so as to make a permanent outlet if you go below frost, but it is an expensive job. A good, inexpensive plan is to use sewer pipe, with sockets or collars, for a few feet near the end of main. These cannot be misplaced by frost readily. Then sod over the bank all around. A heavy sod will not wash away readily, and will rise and fall with frost, same as the sewerpipes do. These pipes, with sockets or collars, should be used as far back as the drain is shallow so frost can get below it. Close the upper end of each drain with a stone. Water should not run directly in. A screen over the outlet to keep small animals out is a good thing. Or you can hang a little board by hinging at the top to a frame so it will rise to let water out, dropping back as the flow goes down.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE

These pills cure all diseases and disorders arising from weak heart, worn out nerves or watery blood, such as Palpitation, Skip Beats, Throbbing, Smothering, Dizziness, Weak or Faint Spells, Anæmia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Brain Fog, General Debility and Lack of Vitality. They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health. Price 50c. a box, or \$ for 12 boxes, at all druggists.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

For young bulls, including 92-months son of Mayflower 3rd, champion foamale at Winnipeg and Toronto, 1904; also a few good heifers of same family, Primrose Day (imp.) at head of herd.

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

ROWAN HILL STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS

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

A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont.

MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM
Scotch and SHORTHORNS
Scotch-Topped

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

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

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

Shorthorns and Leicesters

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

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

River View Stock Farm

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

A. J. ROWAND, Dumblane P. O., Port Elgin Stn. and Telegraph.

CEDAR VALE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering: A few Scotch-bred heifers, sired by Scott's Choice - 43770. For particulars write to

JOHN SCOTT, Dumblane P.O., Port Elgin station and telegraph.

Shorthorns

Will sell or exchange Kinellar Stamp, my famous Golden Drop show bull. Have for sale also young heifers and bulls got by him. Tracing Imp. Pansy Lily and Beauty

SOLOMON SHANTZ, Haysville, Ont., Plum Grove Stock Farm, - Baden Station.

SHORTHORNS

Young bulls for sale, sired by Spectator, imp. Prices reasonable. Apply to


JOHN McCALLUM, Springbank Stock Farm, M. C. R. and P.M.R. Box 21, Iona Station.

Shorthorn Bull's

I have for sale two good young roan SHORTHORN bulls, fit for service, sired by imp. Scottish Peer - 4924. Come and see, or address,

JAMES SNELL, - Clinton, Ont., J. WATT & SON, Some very superior Bulls and Heifers for sale Salem P. O., Elora Stn G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Fistula AND Poll Evil



Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 16 to 20 days.

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

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

GREENGILL HERD of high-class SHORTHORNS

We are now offering for sale 12 bull calves, 2 yearling bulls and high-class females, all ages, at moderate prices. The herd is headed by the great breeding bull (Imp.) Lord Roseberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

Scotch Shorthorns SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

4 yearling bulls.
12 young bulls, 8 to 13 months, all from imp. sires and dams.
30 heifers under 3 years old.
40 breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs and 20 ram lambs.
3 imp. Yorkshire brood sows.
Prices easy for quick sales.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
Burlington Jet Sta. Long-distance telephone in house.

1864 + HILLHURST FARM + 1905 SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd of thirty. Stock bull:

Broad Scotch =46315=	Butterfly 49th	Scottish Archer (59898),
		Missie 134th, by William of Orange
		Prince Horace, bred by W. S. Marr.
		Butterfly 46th (Sittyty Butterfly).

JAS. A. COCHRANE, o Compton, P. Q.

BELMAR PARC SHORTHORNS

Bulls in service: Merryman, imp. (77263) = 32075 =; Pride of Windsor, imp. (Vol. 50) = 50071 =; Nonpareil Archer, imp. (81778) = 45202 =. Our females have been carefully selected and are of the best Scotch breeding, many of them imported. Address correspondence to

PETER WHITE, JR., Pembroke, Ont.

R. A. & J. A. WATT

Salem P.O. Elora Station,
Telephone in house. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Our herd of seventy-five head of Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS compares favorably with the best. Inspection and correspondence invited.

A. EDWARD MEYER Box 378. Guelph, Ont. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

A specialty. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.), a Shetland Rosemary, Lovely Prince, a Cruick shank Lovely. Nothing for sale in the meantime. Public sale at Guelph, Dec. 13th, 1905.

Valley Home Stock Farm
Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires
For Sale: Six young Shorthorn bulls, some from imp. sires and dams. Also 10 fine Berkshire sows, from 6 to 10 months old, and a fine lot of young hogs and sows, from 1 to 10 weeks old, and Shropshire ram lambs. For particulars write

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.
Stations—Streetsville and Meadowvale,
C. P. R. Brampton, G. T. R.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD SHORTHORNS

Headed by imp. Old Lancaster. Young stock for sale. For particulars, write or come and see.
Visitors met at station, Moffat, C. P. R., 4 mile, or Guelph, G. T. R., 11 miles.

GEO. AMOS & SON, o Moffat, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm—Scotch Short-horns, imp. and home-bred for sale. For particulars write to

JAMES GIBB, Brookdale P.O. and Tel.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
Two young bulls 12 and 16 months old, both royally bred; also fifteen heifers and cows, most of them in calf to a son of Lord Gloucester, No. 28995.

DR. T. S. SPROULE,
CEDARDALE FARM, Markdale P.O. and Station.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

BOOK ON TAXIDERM.
Would you kindly inform me, through your valuable paper, where I could get a book on taxidermy, or the mounting of birds and animals?
W. C. Brant Co., Ont.
Ans.—Hasluck's excellent little work, "Taxidermy," may be ordered through this office; price, 50 cents.

HOLIDAYS—CALLA LILY
1. How many holidays can a man have, hired by the year, if not mentioned in bargain?
2. How would you treat a Calla Lily to insure bloom?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Eight, viz: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, besides, of course, 52 Sundays. In case one of the above holidays falls on Sunday, the man is entitled to the day before or after that may be legally fixed for its observance. All the above holidays are generally to be taken subject to the doing of such routine work (chores) as must of necessity be attended to every day.

2. To get the best results from your Calla Lily, it should have been resting since June, then if transplanted to a soil composed largely of leaf mold mixed with some mucky matter from the edges of ponds and some sand it should do well. When taken into the house, see that the drainage of the pot is good, and then apply water frequently so that the soil is continually moist. A lily will be at least two years old before it will bloom satisfactorily. When the plant shows signs of blooming, a weekly application of some reliable fertilizer will keep it blossoming throughout the season.

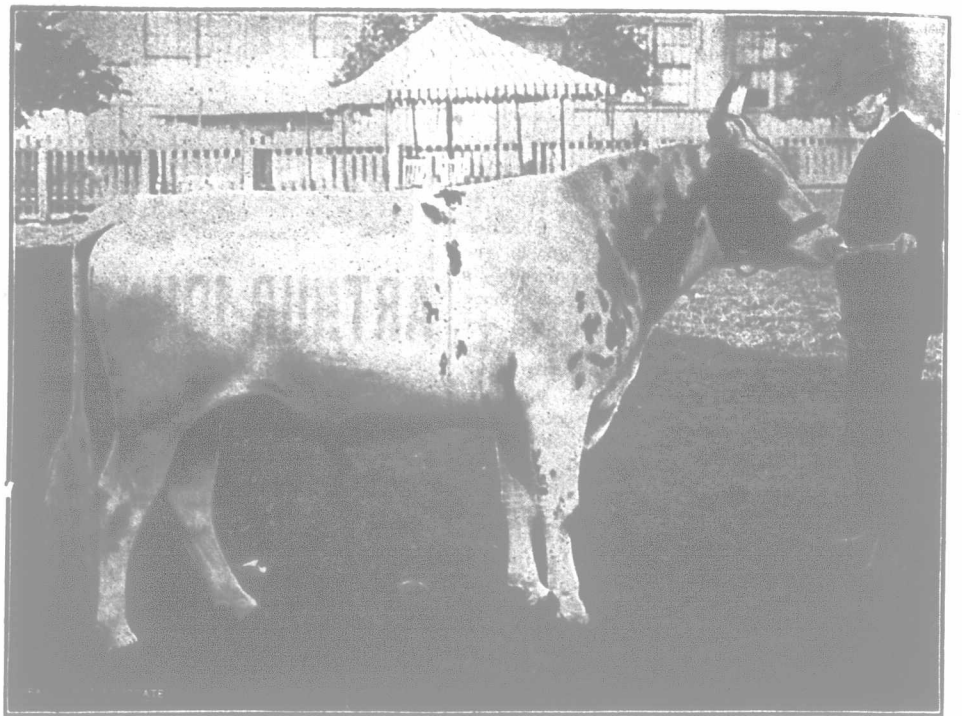
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP REGISTRY
1. Is there going to be an association formed in Canada for Oxford Down sheep? If so, will those who are members of the American association have to pay to join here?
2. What do you think of an agricultural society cutting off some of its classes in cattle and sheep, and paying five hundred dollars for horse races?
L. B.

Ans.—The Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association has applied for incorporation under Dominion Act, and arrangements will doubtless be completed in the course of a few weeks, whereby sheep of all breeds may be registered at Ottawa. The constitution of this association is along the lines of that adopted by the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association (all breeds in one record), and a membership fee will be charged to all, including members of the American Association. We understand that it has been suggested that a delegation from the Canadian association meet the American Sheep-breeders' Associations at their annual meetings in Chicago at the time of the International, to see if amicable arrangements cannot be made whereby animals registered in the Canadian record can be admitted to the American records, and vice versa, in order that the trade may not be interfered with.

Mr. Jas. Tolton, of Bruce County, a leading Oxford Down breeder, writes us on the above subject: "At present I am not aware of any attempt to form an association of this breed, but as we are to have National Records, not only for horses and cattle, but also sheep and swine, it may come sooner or later that the Canadian breeders of Oxford sheep will form an association for Canada. When that is done, if done at all, no doubt a small fee will be necessary to meet running expenses."

Robt. Davies, proprietor, Thorncliffe stock farm, 361 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont., is advertising some of the stock of this famous breeding establishment, which was at the recent Toronto Exhibition 28 prizes and 240 entries. The horses for sale are the slabs and Thoroughbreds, mostly the former. Write to Mr. Davies for more what you want.

Attention to the whole body and color to coat. In Chaff and in harness, in stock and in show, the same excellence is the quality. (Barker, Longley).



Lessnessock King of Beauty, Imp. —16768—

GREAT DISPERSION SALE

OF CANADA'S LEADING HERD OF
AYRSHIRE CATTLE,

THE PROPERTY OF ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, MAXVILLE, ONT.

Comprising 50 head, 38 of which are imported or bred from imported sires and dams. For the last three years this herd have won the bulk of the prizes at all the leading Canadian Fall Shows. This year at Toronto, with two exceptions, they won every 1st prize they competed for, including both the aged and young herd prizes and all the Championships.

Owing to ill health Mr. Hunter is compelled to take a rest, and on

NOVEMBER 15th, 1905,

at his Farm at Maxville, Ont., on the Ottawa and Coteau Je. Railway,
The whole will be sold without reserve. **CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.**

CLOVER LEA STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Imp. Golden Cross at head of herd. 6 young bulls, three reds and three roans, from six to twelve months old. Parties wishing to visit the herd will be met at Ripley station and returned.

R. H. REID,
Ripley Sta., G.T.R. Pine River, Ont.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

Choice yearling heifers,
Straight Scotch.

Two bull calves at easy prices.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords

Shorthorns represent Crimson Flowers
Atheistanes, Lady Janes and Roses.

We have for sale eight bulls, including our stock bull, four yearlings, and the balance calves; also a few one, two and three year-old heifers. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some spring and one-year-old Oxford rams.

Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Sta.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Scottish Baron - 40421 (imp. in dam).
Also several young bulls and heifers.

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ont.
Stations: Thamesford, C.P.R.; Ingersoll, G.T.R.

J. A. LATTIMER, Box 16, Woodstock, Ont.
Breeder of High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Choice females for sale at all times. Inspection of our herd is invited.

1st-class Shorthorns Young cows and heifers of fashionable breeding. Also Shropshires of different ages. Write for prices, etc., to **T. J. T. COLE,** Bowmanville Sta., G.T.R. o Tyrone P.O.

Wm. Grainger & Son Howthorn Herd of deep milking Short-horns. Aberdeen Hero imp. at head of herd. Two grand young bulls by Prince Misty 3784. Also a few females.

Londesboro Sta. and P.O.

Shorthorn Bu! Pure 4, 3895, 4 years old, in prime condition, sure and active; a grand stock bull. Write or call on **RICHARD WILKIN,** Springfield Stock Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

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.) 3370, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sires for sale. **GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont.**
Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.
Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 40359 = (78286) heads the herd. Imported and Canadian-bred stock of the leading Scotch families for sale at all times. Apply to **KYLE BROS., Ayer, Ont.**
Ayr. C. P. R. Paris, G. T. R.

Willow Bank Stock Farm | Established 1855
Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.
Imp. Rosierucian of Dalmeny = 45220 = at head of herd. Choice young stock for sale.
JAMES DOUGLAS, - Caledonia, Ont.

ELMHEDGE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Stamfords, Minas, Nonpareils, Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras and Lavinias. Our herd will stand comparison with any. We reserve nothing; 45 head of both sexes, all ages, for sale.
James Howes, Strathairn P.O., Meaford Ont.

Shorthorns and York-hires A few good pairs, either sex, from imp. sire and dam. Also a few young Shorthorns, at reasonable prices.
W. J. MITTON, Thamesville Sta. & P.O.
Maple Park Farm.

Rushton JERSEYS
For immediate sale we are offering one 1-year-old and one 2-year-old bulls—ideal types; and females of all ages. If you want something extra nice, write me. **F. S. WETHERALL,** Cookshire P.O. and Station, Que.

Highgrove Jersey Herd Our present offering is: 5 young bulls and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly-bred bulls.
ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

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.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale **10 bulls**, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address **B. H. BULL & SON,** Phone 68, on Brampton, Ont.

Nationalization of Quebec Live-stock Records.

A meeting of the special committee of the various Quebec breeders' associations, appointed on June 13th, was held in Montreal on October 3rd. Following is an abridged report of the proceedings:

Present: Hon. W. Garneau, in the chair; Messrs. Louis Lavallee, G. Garceau, Paul Lavallee, Elie Girouard, Dr. J. A. Couture, members of the committee; Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live-stock Commissioner, representing the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, and Mr. T. B. MacCaulay.

Dr. J. A. Couture acted as secretary. The agreement with Dr. Couture was gone over clause by clause. Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were accepted without amendments.

Clause 4, being considered, it was resolved: "That it be accepted with the understanding that the necessary ancestors of recorded animals shall be recorded without additional cost, but no certificates shall be issued for dead animals."

Clause 5, being considered, it was resolved: "That the first paragraph be made to read as follows: 'And it is further understood and agreed that in case the scheme of nationalizing the records now under consideration by the Dominion Department of Agriculture shall fail, this agreement shall become null and void, as far as the associations are concerned, but Dr. Couture shall not be asked to refund all or any part of the money paid him for records.'"

Clause 6, being considered, it was resolved: "That it be accepted, but this committee respectfully request the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture of Canada to have the record-books of both the French-Canadian cattle and French-Canadian horses published in French and English."

Clause 7 was accepted without remarks. The constitution and by-laws, prepared by the Department of Agriculture of Canada for the "French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Association of Canada" and the "French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association of Canada," were then submitted to the meeting, and with a few minor changes were accepted by the committee on behalf of the association. The only changes worthy of notice being that section 45 was struck out, and that section 46, which becomes section 45, was so amended that committee "A" shall be composed of three persons—two French speaking and one English speaking—instead of two persons, for one hundred members or under.

It was also resolved: "That this committee advise the general meeting that the Quebec Sheep Breeders' Association and the Quebec Swine Breeders' Association be continued as heretofore; that the annual membership fees remain the property of the respective associations; that the secretary of each of these associations keep the registrar for the National Sheep and Swine Records informed as to who the members are; that these members enjoy all privileges of membership in the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations; that the National Record Book be requested to cause to be issued an annual statement showing the receipts for registration from each province for each breed or class of stock, the expenses incurred because of such registration, also the net profits on registration from each province as above indicated; that the net profits from registering sheep and swine from the Province of Quebec be annually returned to said Quebec associations respectively, to be administered by the officers of each of said Associations as directed by the members and expressed at an annual or general meeting; that Mr. F. W. Hodson be asked to meet the officers and members of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Associations, and, if possible, procure the above privileges for the Quebec associations and breeders."

Dr. Couture asking when he could call a general meeting of the association to lay the report of the committee before the members, Mr. Hodson advised that it be postponed until the return of the Minister of Agriculture in the middle of November next.

The applications for incorporation of the French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Association of Canada and the French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association of Canada were then filled and signed. The petitioners for the Horse Breeders' Association being Messrs. Hon. N. Garneau,

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting. New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

The sires at the head of ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

are the greatest of the breed individually, and backed by great records, viz.:

Brookbank Butter Baron, dam and sire's dam average 22 lbs. butter in 7 days, 4.5 per cent. fat. First-prize bull at Ottawa and Toronto, 1905.

Prince Posch Calamity, dam and sire's dam average 25.1 lbs. butter in 7 days, 86 lbs. milk in one day, 3.6 per cent. fat. Also a prizewinner at Toronto and Ottawa.

Wopke Posma, imported in dam from Holland. Sire Wopke, his dam Boss, greatest cow in Holland. Record: 17,160 lbs. milk in 336 days, 734 lbs. butter, 3.97 per cent. fat.

You don't draw a blank in purchasing a bull from such sires and such dams as are kept at Annandale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont. GEO. RICE, Prop.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 16 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Caledonia, Ontario.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont. Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Maple Glen Holsteins

Select bull calves from producing dams now for sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to Canary Mercedes' Son, and one to Mercedes Julip Pieterje PAUL. Secure the best. C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Stn.

Holstein Bulls

Maple Grove still has a few richly-bred bulls of serviceable ages, which are offered at prices that nobody can afford to use a scrub. For particulars address H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins

Stock for sale, any age, either sex. BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Stock for sale, all ages, imported and home-bred. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P.O. Burgessville or Harley Stations.

Stock Farm for Sale

Burnbrae Stock Farm, containing 149 acres, basement barn, dairy, hen, ice and engine houses, two dwellings, up-to-date in all respects, together with all thoroughbred stock, implements, etc. Holstein and Jersey stock for sale. Write for particulars. Apply. J. W. ROBERTSON, Vankleek Hill, Ont.

HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTHS

One choice yearling bull, excellent quality and breeding. Will be sold at a bargain to a quick buyer; also a few bull calves. One boar ready for service. Young pigs ready to wear. Write at once for bargains. A. C. HALLMAN, Waterloo Co. Breslau, Ont.

R. Money Brickley offers Holstein bull calves

of the richest quality at reduced rates for the next two months; also Yorkshires of both sexes.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

Louis Lavallee, Paul Lavallee, Elie Girouard, G. Garceau, and the petitioners for the Cattle Breeders' Association being Messrs. Hon. N. Garneau, T. B. MacCaulay, Louis Lavallee, Paul Lavallee and G. Garceau.

On motion of Mr. T. B. MacCaulay, seconded by Mr. P. Lavallee, a resolution of appreciation and thanks was passed to the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner for his services in arranging the details connected with the nationalization of the records of the Province of Quebec and of the country.

The President conveyed the thanks of the committee to Mr. T. B. MacCaulay, who, though not being a member, consented to assist the meeting and give it his most valuable help.

Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Director Live-stock branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., writes us: "I wish to get into communication with any person engaged in raising squabs (young pigeons) for market. The business of squab-raising, the probable profits and probable demand, is being investigated by the Department, and I wish to get all the information possible regarding the matter. I will be much obliged if you could run a short note in the next issue of your paper requesting any person having information regarding the matter to communicate with me."

THOUGHT IT WAS A GAME LAW.

Just to show you how deeply a man may feel on the negro question," recently remarked a prominent member of Georgia's Congressional delegation, "let me tell you of a conversation that took place in New York one day last week:

"Colonel Bill, of Atlanta, had been in Europe, and meeting Colonel Harry, of Atlanta, in Broadway, asked him the news from home.

"Nothing much happening," Colonel Harry replied. "But look here, what do you suppose our fool legislature did at the last session? Passed a statute making it a misdemeanor to shoot a nigger."

"A misdemeanor!" cried Colonel Bill. "Oh, that's preposterous!"

"I tell you it's so," Colonel Harry insisted.

"A misdemeanor to shoot a nigger, eh?" Colonel Bill mused. "A misdemeanor, eh? Durin' what months of the year?"

THE COTTON CROP AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS.

The National Provisioner describes as follows some of the uses of the cotton crop:

The cotton plant has many uses besides its yield of the fleecy product. Pulp is now made from cotton stalks, and converted into the finest writing paper, an enormous saving of waste being thus effected. Cottonseed is remarkably rich in oil, now used for a variety of purposes.

The crushed cottonseed in the United States amounts to about 2,500,000 tons. The total annual value of the manufactured product is over \$40,000,000. In 1900 about 2,500,000 tons were crushed at the oil mills of the United States, producing 885,000 tons of cake, 75,000 tons of oil, and 6,250 tons of linters (the short fibres left on the seed after ginning), the remaining 243,750 tons being waste.

The total cottonseed oil product is estimated at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 gallons, most of which is consumed in the manufacture of compound lards, which are unequalled for culinary purposes. Cottonseed cake or meal is especially rich in nutritious matter for farm stock. According to the analysis of each, the feed value of cottonseed meal exceeds that of cottonseed by 26 per cent. The seed uncrushed has never been successfully fed on a large scale. It is noteworthy that one pound of cottonseed has a feed value equal to about two pounds of corn. The director of the Mississippi Agricultural Station makes the statement that if corn is worth 40c. per bushel, or \$14.28 per ton, cottonseed meal should be worth \$28.56 per ton. His absolute comparison of values, however, is not very well to the point, seeing that the utility of this or any other feed stuff depends largely upon what other feeds or fodders it is used to supplement. Oil meal or cottonseed is worth a great deal more per pound for feeding with corn or timothy hay than for feeding with a highly-nitrogenous fodder, such as clover.



URES Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels. Has been in use for nearly 60 years and has never failed to give relief.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



By One Man with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE made at Essex Centre, Ont. NO DUTY TO PAY. Send to Main Office for free catalog showing latest improvements, and testimonials from thousands. First order gets agency. Address Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 155 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

OGILVIE'S Ayrshires

As quite a number of the cows of this herd have freshened since our auction sale of young stock in March last, we are now able to offer for sale CALVES, of both sexes, at reasonable prices, and also a few COWS. Apply to

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager Lachine Rapids, Que. Telephone M. 2228.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write

A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont. Winchester Station, C.P.R.

AYRSHIRES. 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT. Apple Hill, C. P. R.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock. W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn. Montic P.O., Ont.

Springbrook Ayrshires

are heavy milkers and high testers. For sale: Three bulls, 9 months old; 2 bull calves, dropped in January last; also females of all ages. W. F. STEPHEN, P.O. Box 101, Huntingdon, Que.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 15 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

Meadowside Farm

Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, B. P. Rocks and B. Orpingtons. Young stock for sale. A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place Ont.

Mr. W. A. Wallace, of Kars, Ont., recently purchased a couple nice Shorthorn cows from the herd of Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. One was an exceedingly well-bred Lavinia, bred similarly to the red Lavinia cow, three times female champion at Toronto. The other was a capital young cow tracing to the well-known Snowdrop. Mr. Johnston writes that they have never had a finer lot of young bulls of their own breeding, nor have they ever had them in better breeding condition. One of the best young bulls ever bred at Greenwood is out of an imported Miss Ramsden (the best cow they own), and by Imp. Cyclone. They have many other good ones, and as good a lot of calves, by Cyclone, as they ever had from any bull, barring Indian Chief.

THE CYNIC'S DICTIONARY.

Altruism—Mowing your neighbor's lawn.
 Reform—A brief vacation for practical politicians.
 The Simple Life—A strenuous effort to live unnaturally.
 Candor—What a woman thinks about another woman's gown.
 Tact—What she says about it.
 Civil Service—Something you tip a waiter for and don't get.
 Luck—An explanation of the other fellow's success.
 Life Insurance—Providing for the widows and orphans—of the directors.
 The Water-Wagon—A vehicle from which a man occasionally dismounts to boast of the fine ride he's having.—[Saturday Evening Post.

GET TO WORK.

If the skies look dull to you,
 Get to work;
 If the atmosphere is blue,
 Get to work.
 Fostering your discontent
 Will not pay the landlord's rent,
 Will not gain for you a cent—
 Get to work.
 Brooding doesn't help your cause,
 Get to work;
 Nothing gained by picking flaws,
 Get to work.
 Weak are trampled by the strong?
 You a victim of man's wrong?
 "Stand the storm, it won't be long"—
 Get to work.
 If success shall come you must
 Get to work;
 There's no other way but just
 Get to work.
 It may yield not wealth nor fame;
 Much or little, just the same,
 If you perish you'll die game—
 Get to work.

SHORT SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Half-hearted service is always heavy.
 You may know a man by the friends he drops.
 Sunny souls are not troubled with doubt-damps.
 Some people are never grateful until they get hungry.
 No creed that is worth publishing can be put into type.
 There's a tack somewhere for every pneumatic saint.
 The prayerful heart will be proven by the practical life.
 Without the sense of stewardship culture becomes a curse.
 The worst infidelity is to live as though God had forgotten.
 The slumber of one saint is no excuse for the sloth of another.
 The best way to bear your cross is to share another's cares.
 Many a man's future is overshadowed by his past.
 You cannot get into green pastures while you herd with the goats.
 The only things that are established are those that never stand still.
 Riches are roots of evil only to the man who has failed to raise any.
 When a man has religion in his heart he will not need it on his hathand.
 The lightweight man always thinks that his buoyancy is due to his wings.
 The devil makes a lot of people believe his winking is their thinking.
 True spirituality is the ability to see the altar in the washtub and the cook-stove.
 Small souls always think they have the whole of religion when they get one thread from its many-colored garment.



GUARANTEE
DR. HESS & CLARK
 ASHLAND, OHIO

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

We guarantee that Dr. Hess Stock Food fed to Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep will increase the powers of digestion, so that a larger percentage of the nutrition in the food will be digested and converted into profit; also that it will cure and prevent stock disease.

We guarantee Dr. Hess Stock Food to cost less than a penny a day for Horses, Cows or Steers, and that it will require but one tablespoonful (1-24 of one pound) per day for an average hog.

We guarantee that three pounds of additional live weight per average hog will be gained by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food one month.

We guarantee one pound of additional live weight per average hog will be gained by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food one month.

We guarantee to refund every cent paid us if Dr. Hess Stock Food does not pay for itself many times over besides curing and preventing disease, and authorize every dealer in our preparations to do likewise.

Remember this farm paper is back of our guarantee.

It Means What It Says

Dr. Hess Stock Food is always sold under a positive written guarantee. If it does not do all we say it will, your money will be refunded. This guarantee is not a "grandstand play." It is not put out with the belief that anyone who is disappointed would rather say nothing than ask for their money back. If anyone is not satisfied with the results obtained by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food, we ask and expect that they will get their money returned. We issue our guarantee to show that we, who know Dr. Hess Stock Food better than anyone else, believe thoroughly and sincerely in its efficiency.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

was formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), who is a physician, a veterinary surgeon and a stock feeder of long experience. The prescription was used by him in his private practice with great success before the food was placed upon the market. Hence our faith in this preparation is based, not upon theory, but experience. It is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, that enables the system of the animal to convert a larger portion of the nutrition of the food into solid flesh and fat. It shortens the feeding period of any animal 30 to 60 days. It also relieves the minor stock ailments. Feed your hogs Dr. Hess Stock Food regularly as directed, disinfect the pens, bedding and feeding places once a week with Instant Louse Killer, and if you have any loss from disease, this positive written guarantee says that your money will be refunded.

7¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail \$2.00.
 Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

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

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

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

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

70 THOROUGHbred SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

FOR SALE, viz.: 10 ram lambs, 2 shearing rams (one of Lloyd Bros.' and one of John Campbell's breeding), 15 shearing ewes, 15 ewe lambs, the rest aged. All registered or eligible. Reasonable prices.

M. McDougall, Tiverton, Ont.

Sheep and Cattle Labels
 If you want to improve your flock, these labels will help you. Write for circular and sample.

F. G. JAMES,
 Bowmanville, Ontario

COTSWOLDS
 Some good shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate.

E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

"Looker here, young feller," said Deacon Korntop, "you bin a-makin' up to our Berthy for some time."
 "Yes, sir," replied the bashful young farmer.
 "Waal, I want to know ef you're goin' to marry her."
 "So do I; but I jest hain't got the spunk to ask her."

HE OWES A DUTY TO THE PUBLIC

Tells of Benefit Derived from Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Cures of Rheumatism and Dropsy by Canada's Great Kidney Remedy.

Yellow Grass, Assa., N.-W. T., Oct. 23. —(Special).—"I think I should let the public know the benefit I derived from Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. John White, well-known here, and he voices the sentiments of many a man on those Western prairies who has been relieved of his pains and misery by the great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

"I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for years," Mr. White continued. "I tried doctors and medicines, but never got anything to do me much good till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. What they did for me was wonderful."

"I also know the story of a family, and I saw their little girl, Emily, who was cured of Dropsy by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I know that to be true, I feel you I feel like recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills even stronger than I do."

There is no Kidney disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills cannot cure.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.
 Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk St. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.
 Cables—Sheepcot, London.

Lincoln Ewes

Bred to Imported Ram.
 Also a few prizewinning yearling rams for sale.

In Shorthorns, Scotch Cows & Heifers.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE.
 We are offering 15 shearing ewes, full of quality, sired by Marsauder (imp.). He won 2nd at Chicago, 1908. Also a limited number of ram and ewe lambs by same sire, and 20 useful breeding ewes, which we intend to mate with our Chicago winner of 1904, prolific sire.

W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest.

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS,
 Telegraph & R.R. station, LUCAN, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS & EWES
 from imported stock. Also
Buff Rock and White Wyandotte Fowls
 For particulars apply to
 J. W. GOSNELL & SON, Ridgetown, Ont.

LEICESTERS

We have for sale some good Leicesters. 1 two-shear ram, shearing and some good ram lambs, two-shear ewes, shearing and ewe lambs, all bred from imp. stock.

DUNNET BROS., Cianbrassil, Ont.

GLEN CAIRN KENNELS offers for sale Collie Dogs, Oxford and Lincoln Sheep, at reasonable prices.

R. E. CLARKE, West Lorne, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE. We have for sale a number of choice ram lambs at reasonable prices. Also ewes and ewe lambs; also 4 young Shorthorn bulls, from 6 to 12 months old, and a few yearling heifers.

BELL BROS., "The Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ontario.

Farnham Oxford Downs

We are offering 70 ranch rams, 30 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.

SOUTHDOWN

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second prize pen at the Royal, and first London Fair

COLLIES

At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York.

ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEV-ERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

Hampshire Downs

We have a few choice ram lambs for sale, from imp. stock. Correspondence invited.

FREEBORN BROS., Denfield Stn. and P.O.

SHROPSHIRE

Choice ram and ewe lambs for sale; also a few aged ewes

GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

Leicester Sheep—Choice ram and ewe lambs; also a few yearlings for sale. For particulars write to CHAS. F. MAW, Milton Stn. and Tel. Omagh P.O.

FOR SALE—Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs.

Born 1st April, descendants from imported stock. Price, Rams \$6.00; Ewes \$7.50, including pedigree and transfer. Apply to H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

Oxford County Notes.

We have had beautiful weather and the work is well forward. There were not many apples in our neighborhood and they are mostly picked. We took the hoops off a nail keg, and sewed one hoop on the mouth of a two-bushel bag, put a strap across the center, and then fastened the end of a longer strap to the middle of the first one, and the other end to the lower corner of the bag. This strap goes over the shoulder, and we find this arrangement much more speedy and convenient than baskets or pails. Our apples were not good this year. We are now busy at the mangels. They are a very fair crop; but the turnips have not done well. The weather was rather dry, and the turnip louse was very much in evidence. The potatoes were generally rather small, although the quality is good and not much signs of rot generally. The corn is a pretty good crop. Those of us who do not have silos are trying to get as much as possible husked in the field. The cows have generally dried up very much in the milk; ours have good pasture, but at this late season they ought to have a good feed of greystone turnips or mangels once a day. We are feeding cut corn as it grew, but they don't eat it very well. They ought to have some succulent, juicy feed at this season of the year.

Cheese has kept up in price. Our last shipment went at 11c, and the ratio for September was only 10.32, which was a very good showing. Live hogs were \$6 this week off the farmers' wagons. Wheat keeps from 70c. to 75c. Threshing is pretty well completed, and can be all done by the middle of November. We will soon have to commence to use coal for the engine at threshing time, as the wood is getting scarce. Most of our cheese factories are now burning part soft coal and part wood in their engines, and many of the farmers burn coal all through the winter in their homes. Claiver Ha' Lea. JONAS.

The Georgian Bay Canal.

If the great need of the Georgian Bay Canal, from Georgian Bay via the French River to the Ottawa River, is felt now, what will it be a few years hence, when the great bulk of the grain shipments will have increased to such an extent that they will be forced to go from our Northwest wheat lands via American ports, owing to the impossibility of moving it through Canadian routes between harvest time and the close of navigation, and even via our winter ports and open water of succeeding spring and summer. If it be true that the Government intend to build the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal, it will undoubtedly prove the best and most important waterway, connecting the head of the Great Lakes with the foot of navigation at this port; and will settle at once and forever the project of any other new canal route being built from the lakes to the seaboard, either in Canada or the United States. No time, therefore, should be lost in carrying out this important national waterway, and it is to be hoped that the Government will be brought to see that unless they build this great beeline canal which is bound to control the great bulk of the vast carrying trade of the American and Canadian Northwest, it may fall into the clutches of the great carrying companies of the United States that are now diverting such a large proportion of the grain carrying trade of Canada to American ports. Besides, this important route, as repeatedly stated in these columns, has been mapped out by the Imperial authorities as an important strategical waterway through all British territory, and its construction would, we are sure, meet with every encouragement from the Imperial authorities, and probably financial aid, if required. Sooner or later the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal will undoubtedly be built and it is of great importance that it should be constructed as early as possible— [Montreal Trade Bulletin.

SAWMILL MACHINERY.—Many of our readers will be interested in the advertisement of American Sawmill Machinery Co., 113 Hope St., Hackettstown, New Jersey, which appears in this issue. This company has again increased the number of distributing points by adding to their lists, Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, B. C.

Lincoln and Cotswold Rams Wanted

1 and 2 years old.

Quote prices delivered Ilderton, London, Huron & Bruce R.R.

J. H. Patrick, - Ilderton, Ont

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE Have retired from showing at fall fairs. 2 years and over show ewes ONLY now offered. For 22 years won more firsts than all competitors. At St. Louis won more than any three flocks. At last International won 9 of 14 firsts offered. Including champion ram and reserve to same. All making the greatest winnings on record. Have now the best breeding stock ever offered. Who want good ones to strengthen their flocks? JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm. Woodville, Ont

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario.

Lincoln Rams

I am offering a grand lot of ram lambs, from imported and home-bred ewes, and from imp. Dudding ram, at very reasonable prices. Also ewes and ewe lambs for sale. SHORTHORNS of the Marr Roan Lady, Broadhooks and Missie families.

A. D. MCGUGAN, Rodney, Ont

100 Shropshires & Cotswolds 100

One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram.

John Miller, - Brougham, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type. Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old, of improved bacon type.

A number of nice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices.

Correspondence promptly answered.

R. R. Stations: Mildmay, G. T. R. W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, C.P.R. Teeswater, Ont.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND FWES

From the Best Breeders. Home-bred Rams and Ewes, both Shropshire and Cotswold, of the best breeding. Great sappy strong fellows that will breed well, and at prices that cannot be anything but satisfactory. Write me.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

Linden Oxfords

Some good yearlings and ram lambs. Also a fine imp. 2-shear ram for sale. Write or come and see.

R. J. HINE, - Dutton, Ont.

Hides, Skins Tallow, Wool, Etc.

Consignments solicited. Top prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

A good bunch of lambs of both sexes. A few shearing ewes. The right type. Prices moderate. Come and see.

WM. D. DYER, - Columbus, Ont.

Brooklin Sta., G.T.R. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R.

Champion Dorsets

Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality.

R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Choice bred ones at reasonable prices, some in show shape. White Wyandotte cockerels now ready. W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep

Choice rams and ewes, any age, for sale. Reasonable. For particulars, apply to

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Summer Hill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The opening lecture of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada, was delivered by the Principal, Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Oct. 11th. The college opened under most favorable auspices. A large and intelligent class of students was present from the various parts of the Dominion, the United States, Argentine Republic and the West Indies.

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., report the sale of the two-year-old imported Clydesdale stallion, Baron Hunter, Vol. XXVIII, got by the noted Baronson (10981), he by the noted Baron's Pride, to Mr. David Nairn, Shakespeare, Ont. This colt should take well, as he has size, quality, and the best of breeding. They also report the sale of the imported two-year-old stallion, Imperial Rozelle (12605), by the prizewinning Rozelle, he by the noted Baron's Pride, to Messrs. F. Trembl & Co., Aylmer, Ont. This colt is of big size, quality, and the best of breeding.

F. H. Neil & Sons write that they are getting together a shipment of stock for State experimental purposes, which will embrace a splendid lot of yearling and two-year-old Lincoln rams. They have also bought all the registered one- and two-year-old Cotswold rams they know of, and have, besides, some grand Shropshires, secured from some of our best Canadian breeders, as well as some Tamworth hogs. Their aim is to ship nothing that will not make an advertisement of the breed they represent. Although they will be shipping all their surplus yearling and two-year-old Lincoln rams, they have a lot of choice ram lambs with which they are prepared to fill orders on short notice, and also have some good ewe lambs and young ewes, and can supply customers with ewes and rams not akin.

ENGLISH ROMNEY MARSH SHOW AND SALE.

The ninth annual show and sale of the English, Kent or Romney Marsh Sheepbreeders' Association, was held at Ashford, Kent Co., on September 29th. The entry was 364, as against 320 last year, and the average of merit was fully maintained. The attendance of buyers was large, and the demand keen. Quite a number of export buyers were on hand. The highest price ever made at these sales was the 56 gs. paid for J. E. Quested's champion ram, by the Liebig Extract of Meat Co., Ltd. In all 347 rams were disposed of, at an average price of £11 18s. 10d. The names of the contributors are: J. E. Quested, F. Neame, C. File, A. Amos, J. B. Palmer, W. Millen, Lord Harris, G. Farmer, J. D. Blount, G. Buley, Capt. S. Webb, H. Rigden, S. Kingsnorth, F. de B. Collard, F. File, W. E. Long, E. Hambrook, G. E. Hawkins, and Messrs. F. A. and E. H. M. Denny.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.

"Just as good" is seldom good and never just. Pride is always too big for its shoes and not large enough for its hat. Man was created first, but woman came a second after and asked him how long he had been waiting. Some men are born rich, some achieve riches, and some are related to presidents of insurance societies. If the plutocrats keep on giving money back to the public, we may yet be able to call this the new age of restoration. A salesman who never opens his sample-case soon fails at business. But that is the way some persons carry around their religion. One man takes his work as a stone around his neck and sinks to apathy. Another takes it for a stepping-stone and mounts to success. An ordinary man, obliged to choose between two paths, saw approaching on the one a candid friend and on the other a bitter enemy. Which did he take?—Richard Junior in Saturday Evening Post

"What Are Piles?" You May Ask.

AND WHY ARE THEY ALWAYS RELIEVED AND CURED BY THE USE OF

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The itching, burning sensations of piles or hemorrhoids, the feelings of uneasiness and discomfort, and the loss of blood, are familiar to many who may not know the name or nature of their ailment. Piles are small tumors, which form at the opening of the rectum, and are described as itching, bleeding or protruding, according to the symptom that is most prominent.

The cause of greatest suffering is the intense itching, which is an almost constant symptom, while the greatest danger arises from loss of blood. You can scarcely imagine one in greater misery than the victim of a severe case of piles. By reason of its remarkably soothing effect, Dr Chase's Ointment brings almost instant relief from the dreadful itching. It heals the ulcers, stops the loss of blood, and makes a thorough cure of this obstinate and loathsome disease.

The old idea of a surgical operation, with all the accompanying pain, expense and risk, as the only cure for piles, has given way before the extraordinary success of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which has demonstrated its power in thousands of cases where operations had failed. Do not make the mistake of dropping this treatment as soon as the itching stops. Make the cure lasting by persistent use. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 50 head of Tamworths, consisting of boars ready for service, young sows bred and ready to breed. A whole lot of beauties, from 6 weeks to 3 and 4 months old, both sexes. Pairs not akin. These are nearly all the direct get of Colwill's Choice, our sweepstakes boar at Toronto for several years. Also a beautiful red Shorthorn bull calf, ready for service. Several calves of both sexes, and a number of heifers about ready to breed, and others well forward in calf. All at moderate prices. Daily mail at our door. All correspondence answered promptly. Write for what you want—we can generally supply you.

GOLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

Present offerings are: Two boars sired by Colwill's Choice, boars fit for service, sows bred and ready to breed, and a choice lot ready to wean. Pairs not akin. Also cows and calves of the deep milking strains. All at moderate prices. Write or call and see my stock.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, Grafton Sta., G.T.R. The Gully P.O.

TAMWORTHS

2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.

Glenairm Farm. Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

For Sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin.

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P.O., Ontario.

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boars. Also a few boars ready for service. I have some nice things 3, 4 and 5 months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.

William Wilson, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

Rosebank Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 5 months old sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown Stn. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid.

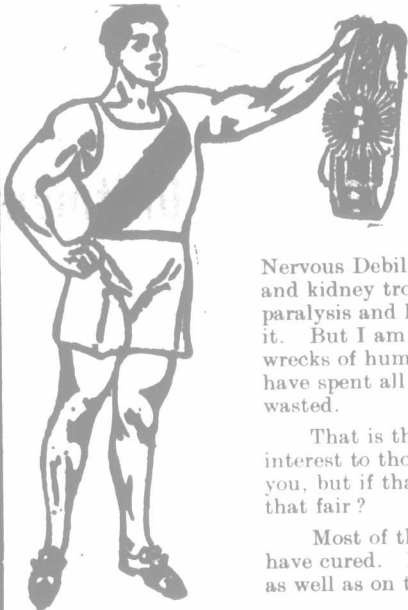
JOHN BOYES, Jr., Churchill, Ont.

AGRICULTURE

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Largely owing to the efforts and initiative of Sir Horace Plunkett, agriculture in Ireland is being raised to something of the status that it enjoys in such countries as Denmark. Sir Horace believes in the system of travelling lecturers and demonstrations. At a meeting of the County of Armagh Committee of Agriculture recently, he said he did not think that any objection would be taken to the proposal for the allocation of £350 for itinerant instruction because the Department paid no less than £288 6s. 8d. of that sum, so that even if it were true, as the chairman had said, that the value of agricultural instruction was doubtful and hypothetical, it would at any rate cost the ratepayers of the county very little to continue it. The experience of the Department throughout Ireland was that every county that was making any progress was each year taking more and more enthusiastic interest in the scheme of agricultural instruction, and they were suggesting to that committee—and it was at the option of the committee to adopt that suggestion or not—the desirability of entering upon a second stage of agricultural instruction in County Armagh. It was explained five years ago that the proposal of the Department was for the employment of an itinerant instructor—an extremely competent official in the case of that county—to go through each county giving assistance in various ways; and, above all, that he should interest the farmers in agricultural education in order that they might be induced to give the rising generation opportunities which they themselves had not enjoyed; and it was in pursuance of that policy that they now suggested to that committee that they should add to their programme a scheme for agricultural classes, the cost of which, as they had heard, would be £180 for the year, of which sum the Department would contribute £100. He hoped that the chairman would change his opinion that agricultural education was of doubtful value to farmers; and he (Sir Horace) would ask the chairman to tell him of a single country in Europe in which agriculture was in an advanced stage where they did not attach, not only importance, but paramount importance to agricultural instruction, and where they did not put education far above flax schemes and show subsidies and every other kind of scheme. It was only because Ireland was a backward country that they had to begin at the other end and give premiums to bulls and nominations to mares and other substantial inducements in order that they might see immediate advantages; they had not reached the stage where they saw the great benefits of science and education—far greater than the innovations of private enterprise or the allocation of money in other schemes and modes. Therefore, he did implore that committee, as being an advanced community in other matters, to say that they at any rate will give a lead to other parts of Ireland in trying at that very important period in their history to follow in the wake of other countries in Europe, which, since the universal competition from foreign lands set in, had managed to raise themselves from a state of comparative backwardness to a state of comparative prosperity. He did not wish to take up unduly the time of the meeting, which he saw would be fully occupied in discussing other schemes, but he would ask them before they voted away all their money to schemes which, no doubt, were more easily understood and more easily appropriated, that they would take what he might call the long view, and profit by the experience of other countries which had succeeded where they had failed. He would suggest to them the wisdom of following this advice—not his own advice merely, but the advice of all the experts in the Department—and add to their scheme of itinerant instruction, as other Irish counties had now done, a scheme for the establishment of agricultural classes. Eventually the suggestions of Sir Horace Plunkett were agreed to.

I MAKE THE WEAK Strong and Powerful



Let any person who is weak, broken down, old and decrepid in physical weakness, full of pains and aches, gloomy, despondent and cheerless—any person who wants to be stronger and younger than they feel—let them come and tell me how they feel, and if I say that I can cure them they can depend upon it. This to those who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, who get up tired in the morning, have backache, rheumatism, stomach, liver, bladder and kidney trouble, who are constipated or suffering from nerve or muscle affliction or some forms of paralysis and locomotor ataxia. I don't want money that I don't earn, I don't need it and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at all these poor wretches of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their system—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest to those who invest it. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough I'll give you the names of people right near you—where you are. Is that fair?

Most of the Belts that I am selling now are to people who have been sent to me by friends whom I have cured. I think that is the best evidence that my business is a success from the standpoint of cures, as well as on the dollar side. I have restored strength and health to thousands of weak people with my

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

with its special attachments for all parts of the body. My appliance brings the grand curative power of electricity within the reach of all suffering people. Electrical treatment at a physician's office, sanitarium or hospital is beyond the reach of most people, both as regards time and money. My prices are reasonable, and my appliance is used without loss of time.

"I suffered from kidney and bladder trouble, contracted in South Africa, and was discharged from the hospital as incurable. Six weeks' use of your Belt and I was able to go around, and am now able to work. I attribute my cure to the use of your Belt."—WM. F. BROADSTOCK, Clarkson, Ont.

"I have found a complete cure of sciatica, rheumatism and back trouble from the use of your Belt, after three and a half years' suffering and doctoring. I am also restored completely from that tired feeling."—JOSEPH C. ARMSTRONG, 173 Rectory Street, London, Ont.

"After a short trial of your Belt, I firmly believe that any one wearing one as you direct, cannot fail to receive the most gratifying results."—ALEX. GRAHAM, Gasperaux, P. E. I.

MR. WM. G. BIRDSELL, Clinton, Buckeye Creek, B. C., says: "Your Belt cured me of lame back in two weeks' use, and I cannot say too much for it. It was far beyond my expectations."

"I am very much pleased with your Belt, and think it is a grand remedy. I feel well in every way, and shall always recommend it."—CHRIS. WILLIAMS, Cranbrook, B. C.

"Your belt cured me of rheumatism and sciatica almost two years ago, and I have never felt any of it since. I can recommend your Belt to any one suffering with rheumatism in any form."—MRS. J. L. HYNDMAN, 501 Young Street, Winnipeg, Man.

"Your Belt cured my weak back, and I will recommend it to all suffering as I did."—FRED. COX, 450 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

I know how sceptical people are, after paying out hundreds of dollars without getting any benefit, and know that many would pay after they were cured. To those I say, set aside those prejudices, give me evidence of your honesty by offering me reasonable security for the Belt. I will arrange it with necessary attachments suitable for your case, express it to you, and you can

Wear it Until Cured and Pay Me When the Work is Done.

FREE BOOK

Write me to-day for my beautifully illustrated book, with cuts showing how my Belt is applied, and lots of good reading for men who want to be "the noblest work of God," A MAN. Enclose this coupon and I will send this book, sealed, free.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.:

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Office Hours—9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Wednesday, and Saturday till 8:30 p.m.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offerings: A good yearling boar, a lot of young steers just weaned, and several litters of Sept. farrow for orders; an extra good lot all through. Prices quoted include express prepaid, reg. pedigree, with guarantee to replace non-breeders. My shipping facilities are excellent, with good connections to any point. Vine St., G. T. R., 100 rods from farm.

JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in various competitions, London Fatstock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 8403. Pologate Dovesy, Pologate, Devon. Pologate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to: Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

Large English Yorkshires and Berkshires

Of most approved type, imported and home-bred. A very choice lot of Yorkshires and Berkshire sows five months old, also a few good Yorkshires now fit for service.

Our stock is giving the utmost satisfaction. We prepay express, furnish registered pedigree and guarantee satisfaction. Our motto: Quality and square dealing. Prices reasonable.

S. D. Crandall & Sons, Cherry Valley, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

Have for sale a lot of home-bred Berkshires of spring farrow, bred by imported Doctor George & Son, Woodstock.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester White, largest strain, oldest established herd in Canada; young sows of choice young pigs, six weeks to six months, pairs not akin; express charges prepaid, green and safe delivery guaranteed. Add to E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first fatton and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis, St. Paul and all the first prize hogs in the breeding class—except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also for sale for sale—reasonable.

For particulars apply to: ENRHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont.

G. T. R. LOUISE FOSTER, Mgr.

CHESTER WHITES

Young pigs of all types, and SHROPSHIRE PIGS. Write for prices. E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

A choice lot of young boars ready for service, young sows ready to breed, and young pigs all ages; all direct from imported stock of choice quality.

H. J. DAVIS, Importer & Breeder of Shorthorns & Yorkshires C.P.R. and G.T.R. Woodstock, Ont.

SNELGROVE BERKSHIRES

A number of large, good sows in farrow; also some choice young pigs for sale. Now is a good time to order. Our herd has won more first prizes at leading shows in Ontario than any other. Pigs of different ages for sale. Write for prices.

SNELL & LYONS, Snelgrove, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Young boars of good size and form, ready for use. Also Shorthorn calves and Shropshire shearing rams and ram lambs.

JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and litters, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID SARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

COW POX AGAIN.

Our cows are nearly all troubled with sore teats. They break out in big sores and run matter. Is it cow pox, and what is the best treatment for it? S. J. D.

Ans.—See answer to S. W., on page 1490, issue October 19th.

EXPENSE OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTE DELEGATES.

Should the Women's Branch Institute pay the delegates' expenses when they are sent around each year by the Government?

A MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE.

Ans.—We believe the entertaining of delegates while holding meetings at any given place is usually borne by the local Institute. In cases where the funds are very low, the district officers come to the assistance of the local officers. This is a matter which is left to the discretion of the officers of each riding, and the officers of the local Institute concerned.

CLEARING TIMBER LAND IN NEW ONTARIO.

In taking up land in New Ontario, would it be possible to saw up the timber and sell it for enough to cover cost of clearing the land ready to plow, where the timber is partly hemlock and maple? The distance to navigable water would be 15 miles with team, 50 farther to railway, and 200 to 300 by rail to good markets in one continuous trip.

SUBSCRIBER.


Ans.—In view of the location of the property in question, and its distance from a market, I should consider it very doubtful if sufficient could be realized from the sale of the timber (maple and hemlock) to pay the cost of getting the land in condition to plow. In the Temiskaming and some other districts, where the available timber, mostly coniferous woods, can be put in the water with a very short haul and paid for on the bank of the stream by the buyers, the proposition is fairly easy; but where, as in this case, there is a haul of 15 miles for hard woods, it is an entirely different problem, and I am very much afraid that the sum received for the timber after reaching market would pay very little more than the cost of hauling the timber itself and cutting it, aside altogether from cost of clearing and burning what would be left on the ground. This timber is, of course, becoming yearly more valuable, but the expense of getting it to market in this case would necessarily be considerable. THOS. SOUTHWORTH, Director of Colonization.

SPRING WHEAT FOR IDENTIFICATION.

I send you in a separate parcel two heads of spring wheat. I purchased some goose wheat in the spring and sowed it, and discovered considerable of this wheat in it, which proved to be quite plump and very stiff in straw. There were two other kinds of spring wheat mixed in the same, but the grain seems to be shrunk considerably; also the goose wheat was poor sample. I am thinking this wheat might do well in our part of the country. Will you kindly let me know, through your valuable paper, the name of it, and also where I would be liable to obtain seed? G. D. Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—I have carefully examined the heads of wheat which you forwarded, and find them to resemble very closely either one of the varieties Red Fern or Pringle's Champion. There are many varieties of wheat which resemble one another quite closely, and in order to distinguish them it is necessary to grow and study the plants. It is, indeed, difficult to be positive as to the exact variety represented by the sample forwarded. The Pringle's Champion was imported by our Agricultural College from Germany in the spring of 1889. It is possible that seed might be obtained from P. A. Devise, King's Wharf, Ont. The Red Fern variety has been grown in Ontario for many years, and the seed could likely be obtained from the leading seedsmen, or possibly from D. W. Duncan, Greenville, Ont.; Jas. Wilson, Kolapore, Ont., or D. Donovan, Lansdowne, Ont. Should none of these parties be able to furnish seed, names of others who have grown the Red Fern variety could be obtained by writing to the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. C. A. ZAVITZ.

Our Daisy Rubbers



Give the greatest resistance to wear of any rubbers made

Quality of material used
Scientific method of vulcanizing employed
Special reinforcing at wearing points

Ensure the good old time wearing quality and abundant satisfaction

602

"Clarke's" Mitts

Clarke's mitts are made from the best hides and skins, tanned in our own tannery and finished in our own factory.

Our celebrated "Horsehide" mitts are made from genuine horsehide — not cowhide, which is found in most mitts, and called horsehide. This mitt is soft, tough, pliable, neat-fitting, warm, heat and wet-proof, and will stand more hard wear than any other mitt made.

We also make mitts from Peccary hog, which is one of the toughest leathers that it is possible to tan; muleskin, buck, elk, sheep, and all other leathers suitable for mitts. Every mitt is branded, so that you know exactly what you are buying.

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Write for our catalogue. It's free.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited Toronto Canada

Tanners and makers of all kinds of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.



Farmers' Mfg. & Supply Co.
Limited

SHARES, \$20.00 EACH.

WE HAVE about 1,500 shareholders in this practical Co-operative Company, hundreds who have already saved money in buying goods. If you are not already a shareholder, become one at once and secure low prices on articles you need for the farm and household. All goods we handle are guaranteed, and you run no risk. Farmers who are anxious to save the expense of keeping up a large staff of local and traveling agents, become shareholders. We handle a nice line of

**STOVES and RANGES, HARNESS,
HORSE BLANKETS, ROBES, CUTTERS, etc.**

on which a shareholder saves from 15 to 40 per cent. We can give testimonials from several of our shareholders who have bought goods and are delighted. Write for application blank at once to

Head Office and Factory: DURHAM, ONTARIO.

EVERGREENS—ALSIKE CLOVER—RAPE.

1. When is the proper time to plant cones from evergreens?
2. Give instructions regarding the planting and time of seeding of alsike clover and amount per acre.
3. How is the best way to sow rape for pasture? Give instructions regarding the seeding of it.
4. Does alsike clover pay better than red clover to grow? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. For out-door planting, the seeds of the cones may be sown as soon in the spring as the weather is settled, say the second or third week in May; best in rows, not more than six inches apart. For growing small quantities, Bailey recommends the use of small boxes. In well-drained boxes, sow the seed two or three weeks after gathering; pile four or five deep in a pit or sheltered place, cover with boards, and when cold weather comes cover with leaves or hay. About the middle of April move them into a place where they get the morning sun. Keep the seedlings well watered, free from weeds, and shaded as described. Winter the seedlings in same manner as the seed boxes—well covered up. They are ready for transplanting next spring, when they are making their first or second set of rough leaves.

2. The best time to sow alsike is in the early spring on fall wheat, before the soil has stopped freezing and thawing. Sow on a still morning in March or April when the ground is frozen. If a little snow is lying on the ground so much the better. Five or six pounds per acre is a generous seeding, as alsike seed is smaller than that of red clover.

3. Rape should be sown on a fine, moist, well-prepared seed-bed in early spring, i. e., at grain seeding, or if the weather is moist enough, almost any time in the summer. It may be sown broadcast and harrowed in, or it may be drilled in after the manner of turnips. For broadcasting, the quantity of seed is three to five pounds per acre, according to the richness and condition of the land and the dryness of the season; but for drills, one to two pounds per acre will suffice. If the land is clean and in good heart, broadcasting is probably, on the whole, advisable; but for land that is poor or dirty, drills are recommended, as the cultivation thus allowed cleans the land and stimulates the growth of crop.

4. It depends on the soil and locality. Alsike is the safer crop on certain low-lying clays, and under average conditions in this country would probably be the more profitable, seed alone considered. But whereas in the case of red clover a good deal of pasture or an early-cut crop of hay is first taken and the second crop left for seed, with alsike the seed is obtained from the first and only crop of the season, and the threshed alsike makes very inferior feed, especially for milch cows or horses. Considering the value of the feed, therefore, we regard red clover as the more profitable crop for most farmers, though in seeding it is always well to put in with the usual red clover and timothy a couple pounds of alsike seed per acre, to add variety to the hay and pasture and to increase the chances of a good stand on spots where, for some reason, the red clover may not catch, or may be subsequently winter-killed. Alsike does not heave so disastrously as does red clover.

Veterinary.

SEVERED TENDON—LUMP ON KNEE.

1. Colt had back tendon of hind leg severed, and she is still lame. Will she get all right? How should she be shod? Would blistering reduce the lump?
2. Aged mare has large lump on knee, and she is getting very lame. A. E. G.

Ans.—1. The colt will never be all right, but will be serviceable. There will always be more or less of a swelling at the seat of wound, and it is probable her action will be slightly defective, although she will not go lame. A shoe with heels about half an inch higher than the toe will help. The lump will gradually get less, and this might be hastened by blistering. It usually requires about a year after an accident of this nature before the patient is serviceable.

2. If this lump is hard, it is not probable she will ever go sound again. I would advise you to get your veterinarian to fire and blister it. Blistering alone might help it, but it would be better to have it fired. V.

You Are to Be the Judge!



BRIGHT'S DISEASE

A Positive Cure for This Dangerous Malady, as Well as All Other Forms of Kidney Troubles, Dropsy, etc.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, an affection of the kidneys, is so called from the English physician, Dr. Bright, who first investigated its character and experimented for its cure. It consists of a degeneration of the kidney into fat, which degenerated condition impairs the excreting powers of the organ, so that the urea is not sufficiently separated from the blood. The blood becomes charged with this urea, is retarded through the minute vessels, congestion ensues, and exudation of albumen and fibrin is the result. Persons so afflicted present a sallow, bloodless look, are drowsy, and easily fatigued.

The causes of this terrible malady are any which bring about congestion of the kidneys, which is its original stage, indulgence in strong drink, exposure to wet and cold, eruptive fevers and pregnancy. The treatment is to remove any of those causes which may be present, rectify the other secretions, relieve any temporary congestion, at the same time endeavoring to increase the number of red blood globules by the administration of iron and hematonic tonics, and in the advanced stages, where the blood is poisoning the nervous centers, to restore the secretions of urine by the administration of a diuretic.

As a cure for Bright's Disease, the value of Vite-Ore has long been demonstrated. It has proven its worth in hundreds of cases. Its combined diuretic, tonic and hematonic properties constitute it the ideal remedy for this disease. It contains iron, easy of solution and capable of being assimilated with the blood with the greatest facility. Many physicians have testified to its great superiority over artificial products of iron in its blood-making qualities. By its diuretic action it rectifies the secretions, and assists the kidneys to perform their natural function. It is absorbed into the blood, eliminates all foreign matter from the circulation, and soon restores the patient to a condition of perfect health.

Vite-Ore, as well as possessing strong hematonic, tonic and diuretic properties, exerts a powerful astringent effect, which serves to prevent and stop excessive action on any part of the mucous membrane and effectually cures all discharges of blood, mucous, etc., attendant upon catarrh of the urinary organs, relieves the urine of all unnatural sediment, and restores the proper functional activity throughout.

Its value as a corrective and cure in all manner of kidney and bladder troubles is well established. It has cured hundreds of old chronic cases of diabetes, has brought relief to case after case where patients suffered excruciating agony through the passing of gall stones, has done more for prostatic trouble with elderly and feeble men than other remedies advertised for that purpose exclusively have accomplished, and has robbed the grave time and again where dropsical troubles were hastening the patient to speedy dissolution.

It makes no difference whether you have tried three or a dozen doctors and as many advertised remedies, whether you have been ailing for one year or twenty, Vite-Ore will reach your case more rapidly, with a more powerful corrective action, than any other remedy, and establish a sure and certain cure. Send for it on 30 days' trial.

YOUR BODY

is not a CHEMIST'S CALDRON, your stomach is not a TEST TUBE. You cannot afford to have both experimented with by the makers of patent nostrums. IF THE DOCTORS have been using them for this purpose and have not passed the experimental stage, it is time for you and them to quit experimenting. TAKE YOUR STOMACH OUT OF THEIR HANDS!

Vite-Ore, nature's remedy, IS NOT AN EXPERIMENT! It is not being tried out to see if it is good, your body in using it, your stomach in taking it, is not being used for experimental purposes. It is known, established, demonstrated and proven beyond the shadow of all doubt, beyond any possible denying. A quarter of a century of successful existence, hundreds of thousands of cured patients, cured soundly and effectually, permanently and positively, of all manner and kind of diseases, substantiate it. You are not experimenting in using it, not with your body, not with your stomach, not with your money—only a little time to take it, and what in thirty days to all eternity? You don't pay a cent unless it benefits you. You are to be the judge! You do as have done thousands—send for it, USE IT, and then judge it. The evidence will be strong—either for or against. You will know plainly whether you ARE BETTER, are well, or no better. You cannot be worse! It cannot harm you. If better, if benefited, if cured, you pay for it. If neither, you don't pay for it. It is a test, BUT NOT AN EXPERIMENT. The results are too sure, too certain, have been evidenced in too many cases, to make it experimental.

If you have been using other treatments without the results that were promised, or that you expected, don't fool away any more time, don't endanger your chance of recovery, don't lose your possibility of future health. Quit experimenting! THROW THE CONTENTS INTO THE SINK; THE BOTTLES IN THE ASH-BOX. Begin with this natural curing and healing ORE, nature's own remedy. IT WILL NOT FAIL YOU. READ OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

SENT ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL

READ THIS SPECIAL OFFER:
WE WILL SEND to every worthy sick and ailing person who writes us, mentioning this paper, a full-sized \$1.00 package of VITE-ORE by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you need pay us one cent, and you need not pay us the one cent unless you do see the results. You are to be the judge! We know that when this month's treatment of VITE-ORE has either cured you or put you on the road to a cure, you will be more than willing to pay. We know Vite-Ore and are willing to take the risk.

FROM THE EARTH'S VEINS TO YOUR VEINS.

What Vite-Ore is: Vite-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful, but now extinct mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime, and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur, and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 500 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drunk fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as

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| Rheumatism. | Bladder Ailments. |
| Bright's Disease. | Stomach and |
| Blood Poisoning. | Female Disorders. |
| Heart Trouble. | La Grippe. |
| Dropsy. | Malarial Fever. |
| Catarrh and | Nervous Prostration |
| Throat Affections, | and |
| Liver, Kidney and | General Debility. |

as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package will deny after using. VITE-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate pronounced incurable cases, than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescriptions which it is possible to procure.

Vite-Ore will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of this paper, if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vite-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it would hesitate to try Vite-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; but two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving age and ailments, and mention this paper, so we may know you are entitled to this liberal offer.

READ THE TESTIMONY!

Read it again and again. No such words have ever been said or written about any other medicine; no such expression can be commanded by any other treatment. Vite-Ore is as different from other remedies as is pure milk from chalk and water, or the brilliant sunlight from a tallow candle. It does not take FAITH, does not take CONFIDENCE, does not take BELIEF, does not take even HOPE to cure with Vite-Ore. It takes only a trial—all we ask. THIS MEDICINE FROM THE EARTH'S VEINS ENTERS THE VEINS OF THE SICK AND SUFFERING PERSON AND CURES whether the sufferer believes in it or not, whether he wants it or no. Its elements enter the blood, the vital organs, and WORK, WORK, WORK—a work that means your cure. Send for it!

STOMACH TROUBLE

COULD NOT DO AN HOUR'S WORK FOR THREE MONTHS.

ONE TRIAL PACKAGE OF V.-O. WORKED WONDERS; THREE PACKAGES BRING COMPLETE CURE.

For over two years I suffered untold misery with my stomach; I was unable to eat anything without it distressing me, in fact I could get scarcely enough nourishment to keep me alive. I did not do an hour's work for over three months. I tried two different doctors, but got no relief from either, and was then urged to try Vite-Ore and sent for a trial treatment. Before I had taken half of the package I could eat anything and was able to go to work before the trial package was entirely exhausted. After taking three packages I could call my OURE entire and complete. I gained in weight from 136 to 162 pounds in that time. We have never since been without Vite-Ore in the house and find it invaluable not only for Stomach Trouble, but also for Sore Throat, Colds, Catarrh, Rheumatism and Neuralgia; as a blood maker and purifier it has no equal.

It has also performed a like wonder in the case of my sister-in-law, who lives with us. She was all run down, had no color in her face, could not eat or sleep and was so weak that she could hardly get about the house. She had catarrh and rheumatism and what little blood she had seemed nothing much but water. She would not take Vite-Ore at first, saying it would not do her any good, but decided to try it in the end, after taking doctors' medicine for three months. She began to improve at once and after using three packages, found her weight had increased 15 pounds. She never in her life looked or felt better than she does now. She is working again regularly, sleeps well and eats anything put on the table. My wife and I are sure that Vite-Ore saved her life, as it made mine worth living.

J. D. V. C. Denver, Colo.

KIDNEY AND BOWEL DISORDERS

ALSO RHEUMATISM, STOMACH AND FEMALE TROUBLES

IS TODAY SOUND AND WELL

My kidneys were badly affected, my bowels were out of order and my stomach was in such a bad condition that I could not eat anything without it almost killing me. I also had rheumatism and had gone down from 225 pounds to 175 pounds. I had been in this state for a year, but the first of October, 1905, I grew worse; my back and side pained me so much I could hardly go about, my kidneys acted continually, day and night, as did my bowels; there seemed to be a fire in my stomach and at times the suffering was so great it seemed I could not live. I took everything I knew of, including several kinds of patent medicines; some relieved me for a short time, but none cured me. My periods lasted from two to three weeks, and no one but a woman can know what I suffered. In February, 1904, I saw the Vite-Ore advertisement and as I could try the medicine without any risk to me, I decided to see what it would do and sent for a package. It helped me right from the start. I kept on using it and today I am sound and well because of it and think it the grandest thing on earth. We now use it for every ailment in the family and it always helps. Too much cannot be said of it.



MRS. J. B. MAHAFFEY, Cumby, Texas.

THEO. NOEL CO., LIMITED, Dept. F. A. YONGE ST. Toronto, Ontario.