

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

J. H. Grisdale
Exp. Farm
dec 31, '05

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



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

PUBLISHED AT LONDON, ONTARIO DECEMBER 8, 1904. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. No. 637

Bell
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
PIANO PLAYERS
AND BELLOLIAN

Self-Playing Organs.
The Best Canadian Pro-
ductions. They satisfy.

THE
BELL
Piano and Organ Co.
LIMITED.
GUELPH, ONTARIO.
Send for Free Catalogue No. 40.

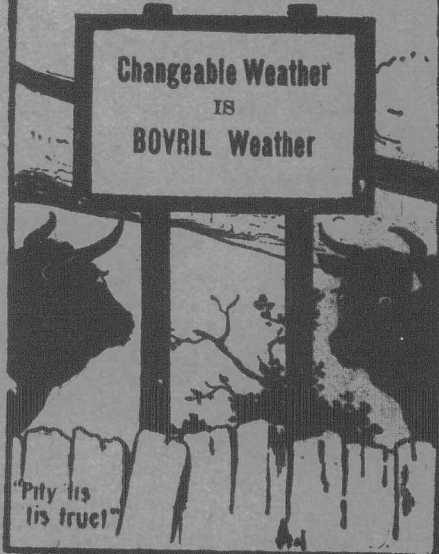
The RAYMOND
Drop Head
Family Sewing Machines



Noted for
Durability,
Perfect Stitch,
Light
Running,
Elegance of
Design and
Finish.

The Raymond Mfg. Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

Changeable Weather
IS
BOVRIL Weather



"Pity 'tis
'tis true!"

Sunlight Soap will not
burn the nap off woolsens
nor the surface off linens.

SUNLIGHT
SOAP REDUCES
EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

FREE COURSES
IN
DAIRYING, STOCK JUDGING and POULTRY RAISING
AT THE
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

3 months' course in Dairying, Jan. 4th, '05
2 weeks' course in Stock and Seed Judging, Jan. 10th, '05.
4 weeks' course in Poultry Raising, Jan. 10th, '05.

Special railroad rates for the last two courses.
Write for circular and application form to
G. C. CREELMAN, PRESIDENT, O. A. C., GUELPH.

Melotte
CREAM SEPARATORS



are not fitted with a nest of tubes and dark breeding places for bacteria: every part of the bowl opens to the sunlight and pure breezes.

WRITE US FOR BOOKLET.

R. A. LISTER & Co., LTD.
MONTREAL.

NORTHERN
Business College
OWEN SOUND.

Winter term opens MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1905.
Business Department, Shorthand and Type-writing Department, Telegraphy Department, also Preparatory Department for those far behind in education. Write for terms to
C. A. FLEMING, Prin., OWEN SOUND ONT.

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

MAKE MONEY AT HOME
by taking subscriptions for the FARMER'S
ADVOCATE. For terms, etc., apply at once to
THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., LONDON, ONTARIO.

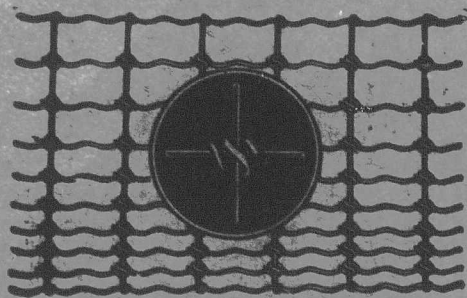
SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS
Boyd's Syllabic No positions, dots, shades or dashes. 112 syllables.
WRITE the English language: the most simple, legible and speedy system in use to-day. Students write to us in shorthand after their first lesson. Many pupils placed in less than 30 days, at a salary from \$400 to \$600 a year. Instruction and dictionary, \$1.50, mailed to any address, postpaid. Write for our circulars.

Moon's Correspondence School,
Kara Hall, Montreal, Que.
W. T. Moon, Pres.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

The Excelsior Life Insurance Co.,
TORONTO.
Assets over One Million Dollars.
Absolute security. Issues the best policies for farmers and others. No better company to insure in, or for an agent to represent.
D. FASKEN, PRESIDENT.

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



IDEAL FENCING

Strong and durable, because Large Gauge (No. 9) Steel Galvanized Wire is used throughout.

Write for Catalogue.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Ltd. Walkerville, Ontario.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Man., Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T. om

Queenston Cement

The best and cheapest

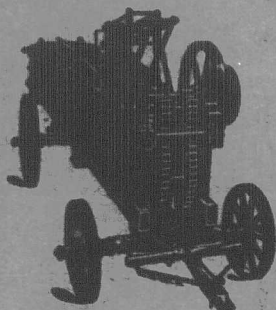
FOR HOUSE, BARN AND SILO WALLS. STABLE FLOORS, ETC.

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

ISAAG USHER

Queenston, Ontario.

Columbia Hay Press Co., Kingsville



Our customers are unanimous in praises for the Columbia Press. They say it will do all we claim for it and even more. It has a record of 50 tons in 10 hours. We will guarantee it to do at least 4 tons per hour. Write for full description, with testimonials of reliable persons.

"PERKINS" AMERICAN HERBS



THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

is guaranteed to cure Constipation, Rheumatism, Sick Headaches, Nervous Troubles, Kidney Disorder, Liver Complaint, Stomach Troubles, Female Complaints, Neuritis, and all skin diseases. Price, 50c. and \$1. Write for free booklet and samples. **Dr. J. H. Perkins - East Co., Limited, 173 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.** AGENTS WANTED.



BOOK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton buckets. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

To Hold and Cure RUPTURE

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

Custom Robe and Fur Dressing

If you have a cow hide, horse hide, dog skin, sheep skin, calf skin,coon skin, or any kind of hides, skins or furs to be Tanned and Dressed with the fur on, send them to me and have them Dressed Right.

B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONT.

Canadian Dairying,

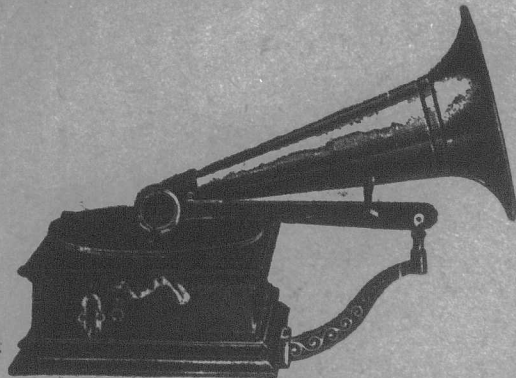
BY PROFESSOR HENRY E. DEAN, of the Ontario Agricultural College. A thoroughly practical book, illustrated; price, \$1.00, postpaid. **William Briggs, 28-32 Richmond St. West, Toronto.**

NICOLE FLAT DISC RECORDS

40 cents each.

\$4.50 per doz.

"UNBREAKABLE."



These records are not to be classed with any other make. Have no scratching or horny, metallic sound so common with other records. A trial will convince the most skeptical. To prove this we make the following

SPECIAL OFFER:

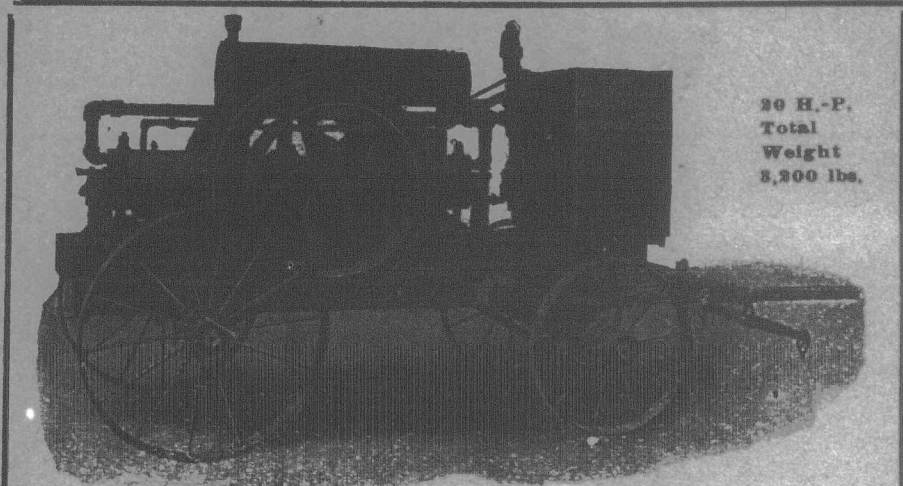
Send us 25 cents in silver, stamps or postal note, and we will mail you, postage paid, a sample NICOLE UNBREAKABLE RECORD.

We are selling agents for all kinds of records and all kinds of machines.

Edison's Gold Moulded Phonograph Records and Machines, Lambert's Indestructible Phonograph Records, Pathe (of London and Paris) Diamond Phonograph Records and Machines, Nicole Unbreakable Disc Records and Machines.

CUT THIS OUT. SEND TO-DAY.

DOMINION MUSIC AND PHONOGRAPH CO., 2100 St. Catharine St., MONTREAL, P. Q.

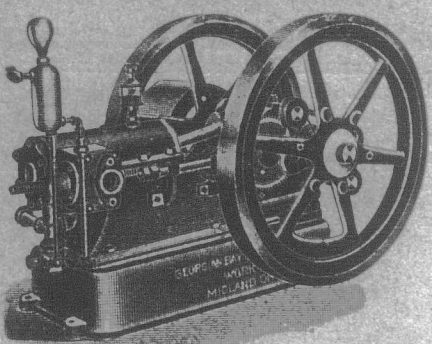


30 H.-P. Total Weight 3,300 lbs.

Patented and Pending. Our **Gasoline Threshing Engine.** Write for prices, etc., to

The McLaughlin Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto, or to **W. C. WILCOX & CO.,** Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

A Hired Man's Wages



Amount to quite an item when you have to take him from necessary outdoor work, in good weather, to run a chopper just because there is wind that day - or to take chop to the mill.

The "Midland" Gasoline Engine

saves all this money for you, because you can

CHOP FEED, SAW WOOD, CLEAN GRAIN

On wet or stormy days, when the hired man's wages don't cut such a figure. Think over it, and tell us your power needs.

Georgian Bay Engineering Works MIDLAND, ONT.



WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.

Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm, are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.

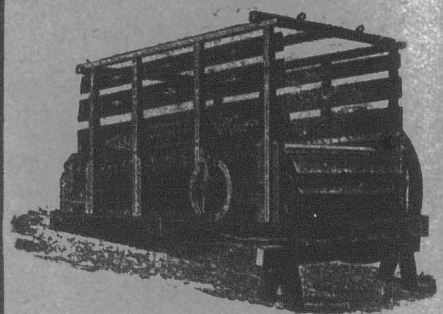
OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.

ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED. H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."

EASY ON THE STOCK.



Celebrated "S. & M." 2 and 3 Horse LEVEL TREAD POWER.

Send for descriptive catalogue of above. Also

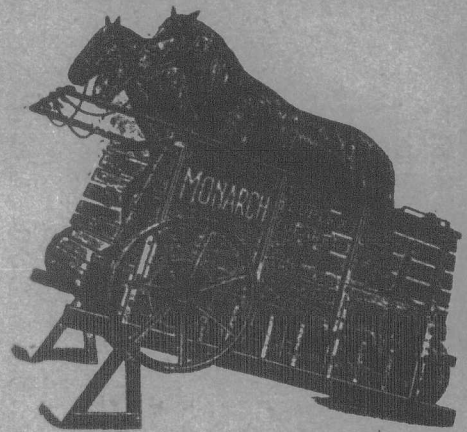
ENGINES

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

Sawyer & Massey Co., Ltd. Hamilton, Canada.

McGILL

Tread Powers.



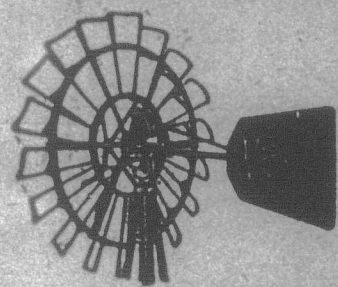
The McGILL MONARCH TREAD POWERS are the best general-purpose Farm Powers on earth, and are the only Powers made having Angle Steel Track, Cold Rolled Steel Shaft, 7-inch Travellers, Solid Maple Lags, with Brake entirely independent of Band Wheel. A patent Governor or Speed Regulator with each Machine. Write for prices.

A. McGILL & SON, Chatsworth, Ont.

Keep in the Front.

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

WOODSTOCK STEEL MILLS



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

Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, and Saw Benches

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

FARMING PAYS IN NEW ONTARIO.

Write for descriptive pamphlet and maps

ALGOMA, THUNDER BAY, RAINY RIVER, NIPISSING, TEMISKAMING,

HON. E. J. DAVIS,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, TORONTO

The Balance of this Year and all of 1905 for \$1.50.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO
Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine
TWO FIRST-CLASS PUBLICATIONS IN ONE
A WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE FARM AND A BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE FOR THE HOME

Remember changing of the name from one member of the household to another will not count as a new subscriber.

Our Xmas number will be issued on December 15th.

Farmers require the best. Inferior papers are dear at any price.

Send for a free sample copy to show your friends, who will know a good thing when they see it.

Get Your Own Free for 1905.

Secure two new subscribers and get your paper Free for 1905, as per advertisement on this page. This offer is good for December only. Subscription Receipts for new subscribers for November, 1904, were double that of the same month last year. This shows how the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is appreciated by the farmers.

PLEASE USE THIS SUBSCRIPTION FORM

We expect 15,000 new subscribers before the 1st of January, 1905. With the earnest assistance of our friends who already appreciate the paper, we shall get them.

Our readers know the value of our journal, and it has always been a pleasure for them to secure new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ONT.

SPECIAL

\$4.50 W.O. who have at least two of our Journals

\$3.00 W.O. who has at least two of our Journals

The above and do

Gentlemen,

Enclosed please find \$1.50, being subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE for 1905, for

NAME _____

P. O. _____ DATE _____

Remit by money order or registered letter

CRIBERS

of people
ine for at
circulation

ne person
ine for at
ulation of

31st, 1904,
ving page.

The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS

GIVEN TO OUR PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS FOR
SECURING NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

Why take inferior journals when you can get the Best Agricultural and Household Journal (two publications in one) in the World for \$1.50 a Year. Every premium we are giving can be relied on as strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles. In order to obtain a premium \$1.50 must accompany every new subscription.

GENT'S WATCHES.

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 4.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham, 7-jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. Ten New Subscribers. Retail price, \$15.00.

FARMER'S KNIFE.

A first-class farmer's knife, finest steel blades, strong and durable, beautiful nickel handle. Manufactured by Jos. Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, England. Every farmer and farmer's son should have one of these knives. For One New Subscriber. Worth a dollar.

BAGSTER'S NEW COMPREHENSIVE TEACHER'S BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and indexed Bible Atlas, with sixteen full-page illustrations, printed in gold and color. Two new subscribers.

Your choice of any two of the following for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER:

A THREE-INCH READING GLASS.

Powerful lens, nickel-mounted. Useful in every home.

THE BRASS BAND HARMONICA.

Finest instrument in the world, extra full tone. Equal to a silver cornet. Every boy and girl should have one.

LADY'S WATCHES.

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement; engraved, plain or engine turned case and stem wind. Six New Subscribers. Retail price, \$8.50.

No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement; very finely timed and stem wind. Nine New Subscribers. Retail price, \$11.50.

LADY'S WRIST-BAG.

Size, 3½x6 inches. This handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain. For One New Subscriber. Retail price, \$1.00.

LADY'S HAND-BAG.

Size, 4½x7½ inches. Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp. For Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$1.50.

LADY'S BRACELET.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet and Two Friendship Hearts—Sterling Silver. For Two New Subscribers.

THE MICROSCOPE.

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects. Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. Will be found invaluable in carrying on Nature Study, now becoming a specialty in rural schools.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD.,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER 8, 1904.

No. 637

EDITORIAL.

Barn Building.

As at this season farmers contemplating building new barns, or remodelling old ones, will be considering plans for the same, some observations upon general principles regarding that work may be helpful at this time, and at a later date we hope to be favored with plans and specifications for publication from those who have had experience in modern barn-building, as we have had in former years. As barns built nowadays are generally constructed on firm foundations, and calculated to stand for generations, it is important that careful consideration be given to their location, with a view to their relation to the dwelling, to convenience of access, economy of space and labor, and to appearances from the viewpoint of good taste. In many instances, in rebuilding, there are certain permanent improvements existing in connection with the location of the old barn, such as wells for the water supply, sheds that may be necessary for sheep pens or pigpens, apart from the main barn, which make it almost imperative that the old location be retained for the new buildings, and in many cases this settles the case of site. But where these are not considered insurmountable difficulties in the way of choosing a more suitable location, it is well, where the surroundings are suitable, to place the barns in the rear of the house, at a moderate distance, for security in case of fire, and not at so great distance as to involve a weary walk between the house and the barn, which bulks large in a lifetime. An entrance door to the stables from the end or side of the building nearest the house, and a good gravel, cement or plank walk between the two, will add very greatly to the comfort of those who have occasion to make the trip many times a day, it may be, for many years. The moving of frame sheds, such as we have referred to, is not a very expensive operation, and may, in the long run, be well worth the cost, and windmill power is now so moderate in cost that water may readily be forced from the old well to the new buildings, but if a spring be convenient from which water may be brought by gravitation through pipes or forced by means of a hydraulic ram, it may be found more satisfactory to apply these methods. Drainage from the foundation is important, and should be considered in the choice of a location, which, if possible should be slightly elevated. Since cement concrete or stone basement walls for the stabling is now commonly used, plenty of good-sized windows should be provided for, as good light and good ventilation are essentials to the health of stock closely stabled, and plenty of doorways of a good size should also be planned for, as the use of horses in removing the manure, as a labor-saving method, must be more generally adopted. The bank barn, or building in a hillside for convenience of approach with loads of grain or hay, is not popular now, owing to the dampness and darkness of stables which accompany that style. Where the land is level, it is not always easy to make a comfortable approach, but by means of an arched root-house under the approach the filling up with earth for that purpose is greatly reduced, or if the root-house is not required, this may be effected by building a wall some twelve or sixteen feet from the basement, and bridging that distance with steel rails and planking.

Care should be taken that the elevation of the foundation and floor of the stabling is sufficient to give a good appearance to the building, and to insure a good fall of water from the door sills.

We have seen fine barns sadly marred by failure to observe this precaution, the water from melting snow running in through the doorways, making the stable damp and uncomfortable. Cement floors are now considered an essential for their durability, for the saving of liquid manure, and for sanitary reasons. In arranging these, it is well to make the stands shorter from manger to gutter, in some part of the stable, for young or small cattle, and in any stable it may be well to have the stands shorter at one end of the row of stalls than at the other, so that the larger cattle may be tied at one end, and the smaller at the other end. This may be done by gradual slant, without hurting the appearance of the stand.

Box stalls in plenty should be provided, and these should be of good size, not less than 12x12 feet, as a rule, and larger if space can be spared. Small boxes are very hard to keep clean, and they cramp the animals unduly.

The desire to stable all the stock, horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, under one building, for convenience, is of doubtful wisdom. It is indeed, a mistake, from the consideration of healthfulness. We should prefer to have only cattle under the main barn, and separate structures running out from the barn for the other classes of stock. Horses may be stabled in one end of the basement, if separated from the cattle stable by a close partition, and the whole stable amply ventilated, but it is preferable, from a sanitary point of view, to have them in a separate building.

There is wisdom in taking a year or two to prepare for building, by teaming stone, gravel, sand, etc., thus dividing the labor and time required, and avoiding the rush that is inevitable where the work is all compressed into a few months, but it is surprising how large an amount of this kind of extra work can, with a little co-operation on the part of neighbors, be accomplished in a few months by the application of will power and push.

The Golden Fleece in Canada.

An old story which fascinated us in our childhood was that of the Golden Fleece. How it had been taken from the ram Chrysomallus, which had conveyed Phryxus through the air to Colchis, and of how Jason, with his fifty-four bold companions, went to Colchis in the ship Argo to recover it. To-day there still goes on the search for the Golden Fleece, and, if indications be worth anything, it is evident that many of our twentieth-century Argonauts find their Colchis in the northern portion of North America. Unlike Jason, however, but few of these ever sail away again, but remain to swell the census reports of their Colchis, the Dominion of Canada, Britain's greatest and happiest dependency.

Canada has, without doubt, entered upon her Golden Era. Statistics—which are ever hard, dry facts of a matter—for the past few years prove that, and among these statistical pages, perhaps not the least interesting are those which tell of the immigration into our country. We are just in receipt of the immigration report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1904, from the Superintendent of Immigration, and from it have compiled a few items which may be found of popular interest.

For that period, we find a grand total of 130,331 souls who came to Canada with the intention of remaining in the country. Of these, the greatest number, 42,188, came from the United States, England following closely with

36,003. Scotland came next, with 10,552; then Galicia, with 7,729. The Italians sent us 4,445; the Hebrews, 3,727; the Irish, 3,128; Germans, 2,966; Swedes, 2,151; Russians, 1,955; Bukowinians, 1,578; French, 1,534; Norwegians, 1,239; Hungarians, 1,091. Other countries contributed the balance, Brazil coming lowest, with two; while Bermuda Islands and Egypt came next, with three. In all, people came flocking to Canada during the year from no less than forty-seven different countries, scattered throughout every portion of the globe.

Of the total number who arrived during the year, 53,564 registered as farmers, 22,152 as general laborers, 16,150 as mechanics, 4,770 as clerks, etc., 3,814 as miners, and 3,588 as female servants, while 26,348 were not classified.

During the months July, August, September and October of 1904, a total arrival of 40,880 has been registered in Canada, 29,954 coming through the ocean ports; while 10,926 came from the United States, the total increase over the corresponding months of 1903 being 2,088.

And yet, in the great uninhabited areas of the Northwest Territories and New Ontario is there room for millions more. The Golden Fleece has not yet been all claimed.

Timber on the Farm.

People are slow to realize the rapidity with which the wooded areas of older Canada, from Cape Breton, in the east, to Windsor, Ont., in the west, are being reduced and decimated. In so far as caring for what is still left standing is concerned, not to mention planning new sources of supply, the farmer, as a rule, is literally taking "no thought for the morrow." The timber is an asset easily converted into cash, and so it goes en bloc or by piecemeal for firewood, square timber or lumber. Very rarely is the bush-lot fenced, and the stock roam through it, browsing off the seedlings and tramping bare the roots of the trees, large and small. When the average man stops to think about the matter, he perhaps consoles himself with the idea that iron and cement will be the building material of the future, and that he will have coal for fuel, forgetting that the value of timber is increasing at a rapid rate, and also the per capita consumption. A great deal of waste and worse than waste has been going on for a great many years in the public timber domain.

It is because we deem the subject of vital importance that it is so frequently dealt with in the "Farmer's Advocate," and this is why we have urged the establishment of a Forestry School in connection with the Agricultural College at Guelph, the reasons for which were very cogently set forth by a correspondent in our last week's issue. Not only would the right class of men for the forestry service be found there, but the Agricultural College would, through the presence of the school, become a more powerful center from which influences would radiate through every farming district of the country, hastening the forestry reform of which the country stands in need.

We commend to the careful consideration of our readers the letter in this issue from Dr. Judson F. Clark, who seeks in a fair, matter-of-fact way to show that the care of the wood-lot is something really worth while to its owner. A graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Mr. Clark has for several years made a special study of wood-lot conditions: first, when Professor of Forestry at Ithaca, N. Y., and, later, as a member of the National Bureau of Forestry at Washington, D. C. In addition to his studies of

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

TWO DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS—EASTERN AND WESTERN.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.
WESTERN OFFICE:
IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BATHURST AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA, N.-W. T.
LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year).
2. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
3. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$4.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
4. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 50 cents per line, agents. Contract rates furnished on application.
5. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearsages must be made as required by law.
6. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearsages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
7. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
8. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
9. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

Canadian conditions, he investigated those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Michigan and Ohio, and less extensively, those of a couple of other States. He also put in one year of forestry study in Europe. Lately, as already announced in these columns, he was appointed Provincial Forester for Ontario, and has been giving lectures on the subject to the O. A. C. students. This season, his work is mainly directed, as his letter indicates, to the encouragement of farm forestry, but, hereafter, it will deal with the preservation of the public timber reserves, and, with the qualifications which he possesses, naturally and acquired, he should do the country good service.

President Roosevelt ranks easily among the most thoroughgoing and practical public men of the present day in the United States, and, in a recent message, he declared: "THE PRESERVATION OF OUR FORESTS IS AN IMPERATIVE BUSINESS NECESSITY. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. The forest and water problems are, perhaps, THE MOST VITAL INTERNAL QUESTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES." The prospects are that, in the near future, practical forestry will receive a great deal of attention in Canada, both in relation to the public domain and on farm and other private properties, nor has the movement begun in earnest a day too soon.

Xmas Number.

Remember the Xmas Number of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine will be issued on Dec. 15th. Send us your orders at once for extra copies, and we will mail them direct to your friends for you. Price, 25 cents. Address

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, Ltd.,
London, Ont.

Do You Give Christmas Gifts? OF COURSE YOU DO.

Then what about this?
Have you a friend who likes reading?
Will he appreciate something that will help him with his farming?
Will he be glad of weekly entertainment for the cold winter evenings?
Will he appreciate a good thing when he sees it?
Will he be interested in knowing just how the brainiest farmers farm?
Has he a family who share his interests and pleasures?

Then why not send him the Farmer's Advocate for 1905 for a Christmas Box? It will be a gift that he and his whole family will be sure to enjoy. Think about this, and send in your friend's name as soon as possible. You will be pleased, as well as your friend, with your choice of a Christmas gift.

HORSES.

The demand for good improved Clydesdale and Shire stallions is pretty keen. Is each neighborhood well supplied?

It is a good plan to lay away, in a dry place, any extra set of harness that will not be required in winter.

Do not keep the horses that have been accustomed to outdoor life all summer shut up in the stable all day long. A healthy horse should have from six to eight hours each day in an open yard.

About once a month, go over the horses' feet and trim off any long horn, and drain the hoof to grow true.

It is economy to bring the horses through the winter on a little grain, roots, and straw, but don't economize with the straw. Run it through the cutting-box, and mix a little clover hay with it, if you have it; then mix the grain in the chaffed straw and hay, and the horse will make the best possible use of his food.

Young horses that have been running to pasture all summer come in with long, streaming tails. Go at them some day and shorten the tails to reach the hocks, then thin them out with a strong curry comb and stiff brush. They will look better, feel better, keep cleaner, and be more healthy.

If the boy wants a horse, make an effort to let him have one. It makes him proud of his work, and there is plenty of room in the world for a lot of good healthy pride and self-respect.

Comfortable stables are a great boon to horses, but don't sacrifice pure air and lack of exercise to mere warmth in stables. We once knew a man who took such "good care" of his brood mares that he could not raise a colt. They were simply pampered to uselessness.

Horses Have Memories.

Before "Hans" made his debut, a contemporary largely concerned with the breeding and training of horses opened its columns for some months to the discussion of their mental powers, and though various estimates were given by different correspondents, they all agree that a horse is wonderfully observant, and that it has an extraordinary memory. "With a memory like a horse's" is a common Scotch saying. Instinctive power of observation and natural memory are the most valuable raw material which a trainer could desire if he wished to teach an animal "performances." But it is scarcely creditable that these would enable a horse to understand an idea such as "Tuesday," "Wednesday" or "Thursday," or a fraction of a "remainder" in a division sum. On the other hand, we think that it could very possibly be taught to comprehend the idea of the addition of a few units. We can quite understand, too, that a horse could learn to associate and recognize words like "oat," "saddle," "whip," and the name of a friendly

dog, or of its groom. But as horses are not in the habit of expressing many ideas by sounds, as monkeys undoubtedly do, it is not conceivable that they could understand the meaning of many sounds, much less one connoting an abstract idea like that of a particular day in the week.

The way in which a horse will find its way home, if it has ever travelled the journey before, even once, is the best evidence of its wonderful power of observation. Horses which have led a fairly free life sometimes equal the elephants in this respect, though many people forget that the long life of the elephant endows it with a range of experience which no other animal can equal. The gift is by no means absent even in horses kept in artificial surroundings. A writer in the Live-stock Journal, says:

"In 1894, I took a horse in a country quite new to me. The house was in rather a difficult labyrinth of lanes, and the horses lately imported. After we had been but a short time hunting, I fell into a good run, and left off at some distance from home. The horse I rode was one of my Irish mares, and, in and out of the stable, the most intelligent. She was going along quite merrily, till, in the dark, she tried to turn down a lane. I checked her, believing the road we were on to be the right one. She obeyed the rein, but instantly her cheery trot became a weary jog. I doubted, but held on. Not being very sure of the way myself, I was made more doubtful by the way the jog became a walk. Still obstinate, I thought the mare was really tired, and dismounted and walked. She began to drag on the rein. I may say that I often walked up hills after a long day's hunting, and always teach the horse to come along with a slack rein. Now, this mare had learned this lesson. When I dismounted she usually trotted along by my side like a dog, now she hung back. I remounted, and feeling certain that she thought I was wrong, and not feeling too sure myself, I let her have her own way. She wheeled around, broke into a sharp trot, and darted down the side lane she had tried before. We reached home, though I never felt certain about the road till I saw the gates of the yard."

It seems probable that the horse not only knew the way, but slackened its speed when its master went astray, because it did not know how much farther it might have to travel in its tired condition, while if it were going home by the nearest road it had plenty of reserve strength to trot. That a horse could be taught to understand and act in a very great variety of practical matters is almost as certain as its comprehension of abstract ideas is doubtful. There is very little doubt that if properly treated it is wonderfully capable of understanding what is going on, and of being made to comprehend what it is wanted to do. Add to this the fact that the properly domesticated horse is almost as naturally obedient as the cat is disobedient, and it is difficult to set a limit to its capacity for training. The only stumbling blocks are, firstly, its natural nervousness; and, secondly, the preference which its human employers have that it should be a machine, and not think. This is not the case everywhere. In Australia, for example, the "bush horse" is a very clever animal. During a drought, when grass was not to be had, some horses were noticed standing deep in water holes, and occasionally ducking their heads under water. It was then seen that they were bringing up in their mouth weeds which were growing at the bottom of the water.

Captain Hayes, whose recent death has left an irreparable loss in the ranks of those whose acquaintance with horses is as practical as it is sympathetic, but whose books still remain for consultation, believed most emphatically in the quality of equine memory. But he did not confuse memory with reasoning power when quoting the French writer, Le Bon, who held that "if horses were only able to read and write, they would win in every competitive examination, so retentive was their memory of what they had once seen." That equine recollection of particular incidents is quicker and more precise than that of civilized man seems probable from their feats of "homing." They are also extremely sensitive to the stimulus of "rewards," far more so than to the stimulus of punishment. The feats which horses will accomplish in return for sugar have been properly investigated. We have seen them jump gates, forward and backward, walk up planks, enter shops, and call regularly at certain houses in a terrace where this dainty was in prospect. Their frequent understanding of the objects of polo and of the dodges useful in the game is well known. The horse seems meant by nature to be a fellow-laborer with man, and shins most where it is aiding him in the chase, or in herding cattle, dragging trucks on a railway excavation, tipping earth over bank, or moving timber. The intelligence of the timber-movers' horses in the use of the rolling-chain, shifting logs or dragging them on to the timber "jim," almost equals that of the elephant in a teak-yard. Part of their work is due to discipline and obedience. But it is impossible to watch them at work without seeing that they understand all the details of the business.—[London Spectator.

The study by, mo country doubt is infl edge of this im subject, V. S.,

The foot, o nicious this, a thinks, owner ful to that he much r one in very ea examin must b crust, l less i ground shoer. is so c thickne its ow thickne out are protect the dry all the you cut sole, yo (the pa and as it grad almost adapted until i growth "stopp layer o

Wha nature desqua come e are pr ing, an what c and the The sto a rule, unutili of time horses' essary accomp the low proper better, wall.

more e the un and ste Now, i in such it is a cases to

Another common away student at a g normal observe where You fa the wa

gree eq that it with the lessenin cut it frog do It shrin ly unusu underly forming only th shrucker have c this m then th the foc ers—to though ditions become some

navicul contract

Another that of hoof an even m "Open

Horseshoeing.

That too little study has been given to the study of the structure of the hoof of the horse by most of the practicing horseshoers in the country will readily be conceded, and there is no doubt that in many instances permanent injury is inflicted upon the horse through lack of knowledge on the part of the smithy who undertakes this important work. In a useful article on this subject, in the Breeders' Gazette, Dr. Grenside, V. S., says, in part:

The practice of paring away the sole of the foot, or, in other words, thinning it, is a pernicious one. The shoer appears to like to do this, as it cuts very easily and gives, as he thinks, a very neat appearance to the hoof. The owner appears to endorse this, as he is very careful to have his groom stop the feet, forgetting that he has permitted the shoer to remove a much more efficient stopping than any artificial one in the outer surface of the sole. This is very easy of explanation and illustration, if one examines an unutilized hoof. First of all, it must be noted that the outer hard and tough crust, called the wall, grows out indefinitely, unless it is worn or broken off by contact with the ground or reduced by the instruments of the shoer. This is not the case with the sole, for it is so constituted that after it attains a certain thickness, by a process of nature, it exfoliates of its own accord, thus maintaining its normal thickness. These outer scales that keep coming out are nature's stopping. Why? Because by protecting the inner and deeper layers from the drying-process effects of the air they maintain all the moisture that is necessary in the sole. If you cut through by paring, and examine a normal sole, you will find that the part next to the quick (the part freshly secreted by the quick) is moist, and as you proceed to the surface of the sole it gradually gets drier, the outer part being almost entirely free from moisture and admirably adapted to protect the inner and moister part until it gradually is forced outward by fresh growth within, and becomes, in its turn, a "stopping" for the inner and freshly-formed layer of sole.

What happens if the knife is used instead of nature being allowed to go on with its process of desquamation? The deeper parts of the sole become exposed to the action of the air before they are prepared for it, by a gradual process of drying, and abruptly dry and contract. This is what causes the sole to become increasingly cupped and the hoof to become contracted, in a measure. The stopping of horses' hoofs is not necessary; as a rule, if the sole is left as it should be, in an unutilized condition. All the fuss and waste of time and material involved in the stopping of horses' hoofs is based on error. All that is necessary to remove of the sole in a normal foot is accomplished when the rasp is flatly applied to the lower surface of the wall in reducing it to its proper dimensions. The thicker the sole, the better, providing it does not project below the wall. One can readily understand how much more efficient a thick sole is as a protection to the underlying quick, especially on rough, frozen and stony roads, than a comparatively thin one. Now, if the sole is as thick as it should be, and in such case the white line would necessarily be, it is a good guide to the shoer in the majority of cases to rasp down to the white line.

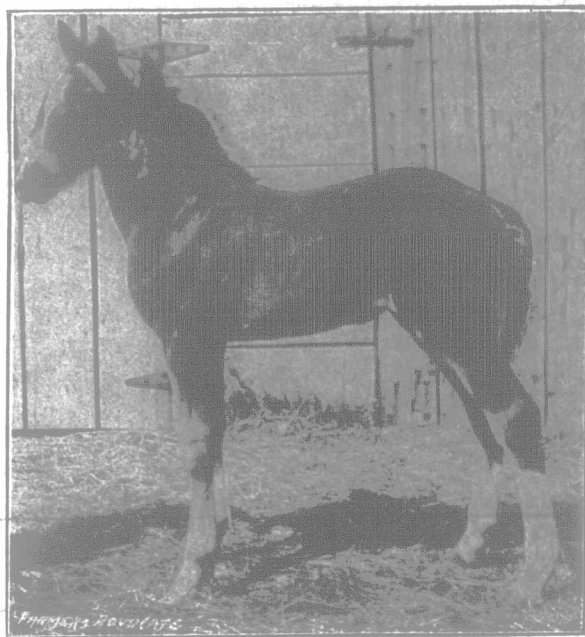
Another error frequently made, though not so commonly as mutilation of the sole, is cutting away the frog. It does not require a deep student of physiology of the foot to see almost at a glance the function of the frog. Take a normal hoof and examine the frog, and you will observe that it is placed at the back of the hoof where the major portion of the pressure comes. You farther find that, unlike either the sole or the wall, it is endowed with elasticity to a degree equalling India rubber, so it is very evident that it is not only intended to come in contact with the ground, but also to act as a buffer in lessening concussion. Now, what happens if you cut it away and leave the heel so high that the frog does not come in contact with the ground? It shrinks, and becomes as hard as wood, entirely unsuited to stand pressure without bruising the underlying quick, and no longer capable of performing its office of breaking concussion. Not only that, but with a thin, dried-up sole, the shrunken hoof draws the quarter with it, and you have contracted feet, or at least heels. After this mischief has been done through ignorance, then the horse must have that cure of all ills of the foot (according to some wise ones)—spreaders—to overcome the contraction of the hoof. Although horses are largely kept under artificial conditions there is no reason why their hoofs should become contracted if rationally treated, unless some disease of the foot develops, such as navicular disease. Under such circumstances, the contraction is the result of disease, not the cause.

Another pernicious practice among shoers is that of "opening the heels," which weakens the hoof and sometimes causes heel cracks, which are even more obstinate to treat than quarter-cracks. "Opening the heels" is supposed to overcome con-

traction of that part of the hoof, but it is more likely to help it along, under usual conditions, than it is to overcome it. Another point that should be carefully watched in preparing the hoof for the reception of the shoe is to have it level. If either inside or outside of the hoof is left too long, it changes the direction of the line of weight and subjects some portion or portions of the extremity to undue strain or pressure, and the consequent liability to injury.

Horses that are turned out into soft fields or put into box stalls or barnyards, where there is not sufficient attrition to wear the hoof to its normal dimensions, should have it rasped down every month to its proper proportions. This particularly applies to colts, and neglect of it is the initial step in causing hoofs of defective formation. The practice is very general when city horses are turned out in the country, for some reason or other, to put "tips" on the hoofs to prevent breaking of them. This plan is a very good one, if the tips are properly applied, but the way it is usually done is most irrational. The usual course is to prepare the hoof as for ordinary shoeing, then put a tip on about a quarter of an inch thick. The lengthening of the toe without a corresponding lengthening of the heel leads to tilting backward of the foot when it is placed on the ground. The toe, protected by the tip, grows, while the heel does not, so that the condition becomes intensified, and a great strain is put upon the supporting structure of the fetlock, and the normal relations of the various parts of the fore legs are disturbed.

All this may be avoided by using light tips and having them completely sunken in a groove made in the wall around the toe, so that their lower surface is flush with the wall at the heel. In this way the level of the hoof is maintained, there is normal pressure on the frog and heels, and no breaking of the wall. In other words, the hoof is placed in perfectly natural conditions without the danger of too rapid breaking off of the wall.



A Pretty Baby of the Equine Kingdom at Edmonton Exhibition, July, 1904.

Stables Should be Well Lighted.

It is an indisputable fact that a large percentage of farm stables are insufficiently lighted, and, as a result, horses are not as comfortable and free from disease as they otherwise would be. Sunlight is an essential to health, either in man or beast. It purifies the air, destroys germs, is an excellent disinfectant and health-giver.

It is probable that poorly-lighted stables have a more marked effect upon the eyes than upon other organs. The eyes certainly become accustomed to semi-darkness, and an animal that is kept in such a place can see fairly well, and if kept there constantly it is possible his sight might remain practically uninjured. But the injury arises from the extreme or violent changes of light and darkness, being several times each day taken out of the stable into the light. During the time the animal is in darkness or semi-darkness, the muscles which contract or dilate the pupil act so as to dilate it, when, instead of being well-marked elliptical in form, its shape approaches a sphere. The optic nerve in the meantime accommodates itself to circumstances and sight is fairly good, but so soon as the animal is taken out of the stable into the strong light, the circular muscular fibres of the iris contract, and thereby contract the pupil. These frequent and violent changes have a tendency to weaken the eyes, and, no doubt, are responsible for many cases of ophthalmia (inflammation of the outer covering of the organs.)

Some claim that cataract is often caused in this way, but I am not of this opinion. Cataract

is, in most cases, the result of repeated attacks of a constitutional, periodic disease, known as periodic, or specific, ophthalmia, and I am of the opinion that this disease will not be produced by usage, where the predisposition to hereditary tendency does not exist. At the same time, such usage as has been described, by weakening the eye, may act as an exciting cause for the disease, the predisposition to which exists, and which, under proper sanitary conditions, might not occur. Another disease of the eye, which causes blindness, and is called "Amaurosis" (paralysis of the optic nerves), a disease in which, at first, there is little or no change observed in structure, more than a dilated and spherical form assumed by the pupil, may be induced by insufficient light.

The general health of the animal is also more or less affected by the light or darkness of the stable in which he spends several hours each day. Insufficient light in a stable is often the result of a desire on the part of the builder to have the building so constructed that it will be warm. This is a mistake. If windows are properly constructed, and especially if double windows are used in cold weather, it does not follow that they will admit cold, and even though they may, a horse or other animal can endure a comparatively low temperature, provided the air is pure, the general surroundings dry, and sunlight is freely admitted. I think that few will dispute the fact that it is better to have a stable built especially for a horse stable, one in which other classes of stock are not kept. This, of course, is in many cases inconvenient or impracticable, and we find in the majority of modern farm buildings that a large barn is erected on a stone basement, and stabling for all classes of stock is provided in the basement. The habit of having the basement built on a sidehill, and largely underground, has, fortunately, generally been discarded. A building where all compartments are under one roof certainly makes things much handier, and is more economical in many ways, even though the horses are not as comfortable as they might be under other conditions. Where this style of building is erected, special care should be taken to have all stables, more particularly the horse compartment, well lighted, and while we cannot have these particulars as well looked after as we can where we have a special building, we should do our best.

My ideal stable is one of sufficient width to have a row of stalls facing each wall, with the horses' heads facing the wall, and a wide passage between the stalls. If space can be spared, I would have a box stall for each horse, but this is generally too expensive. Whether the stalls are box or single, there should be a small window in each, one that can be slid back into the wall in warm weather, and of sufficient height to require the horse to elevate his head in order to look out or protrude his nose. The window admits the sun and light at all times, and when all are open it creates a draft across the stable, which, in warm weather, is very grateful to the horse, and the draft is so high that it does not strike the body, which removes the danger of chill if the weather should turn suddenly cold when the windows are open. The stable is lighted well at all times, and horses enjoy standing in a stall of this kind much more than when facing a dead wall. Even when facing dead walls, if the windows be plentiful and of the proper height behind them, they do not suffer from want of light. Of course, in arranging a horse stable in the basement of a barn, it is seldom, if ever, possible to construct it so that each horse will face a window, but we should do the best we can in this respect, and, at all events, have plenty of glass, even though it may be at the expense of a certain amount of heat. Horses appreciate sun and light, so let us supply them with as much as possible while tied in a stall or loose in a box. "WHIP."

A Good Reading Glass.

Dear Sirs,—I received the reading-glass as premium for one new subscriber, and find it to be in every respect as represented.

Yours truly,
Renfrew, Ont. R. A. LEACH.

Dear Sirs,—I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is the best farm paper published in Canada today for the money. It deals with so many different subjects, including the Quiet Hour, which counts for most of all in the end. Wishing you success, I remain
Oxford, Ont. Yours truly,
J. H. JULL.

I think the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is a paper worthy of a place in every up-to-date farmer's home.
Sheffield, N. B. Yours truly,
RUSSEL MAIN.

Dear Sir,—I received a sample copy of the "Farmer's Advocate," and was very much pleased with it. I think it is a splendid paper for farmers. Please send it to my address, and oblige. I enclose herewith \$1.50 for one year.
Northumberland, Ont. ALFRED DEVINEY.

STOCK.

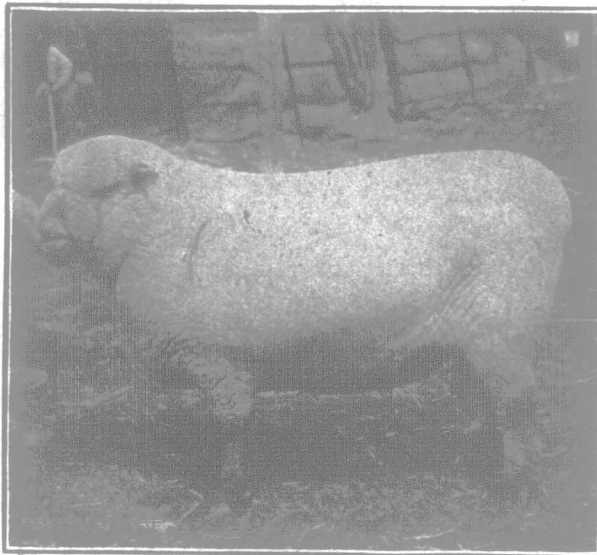
How, the Old Countryman Feeds his Xmas Beeves.

By W. J. Kennedy.

In response to your request for an article on "How the Old Countryman Feeds His Christmas Beeves," the writer does so, not with the hope of giving your many intelligent readers new information, but for the purpose of emphasizing some features of the cattle-feeding business which are familiar to many, but practiced by the few. In different countries we find somewhat different methods practiced in the attempt to produce the same kind of a finished product, namely, a desirable carcass of beef. That such should be the case is not at all surprising, since the production of beef is simply a means of converting vegetable matter into a more concentrated and acceptable form of food for the human being. This being true, we would naturally expect the farmers of any country to utilize those feedstuffs which are most largely grown within their own land. Furthermore, a rather close study of the methods adopted and results obtained by the farmers of the different European countries and those of the American continent leads the writer to make the assertion that the farmers of no one country have any legitimate right to think that their knowledge, or, at least, the methods practiced by them in the production of beef, are very much superior to those of several other countries. That Ontario has farmers who are the equal of the best Scottish feeders, not even Aberdeenshire excepted, the writer is fully convinced. But it is not the work of a few that tells the tale, it is the general average of a district or country that gains for that district or country a reputation, good, bad, or indifferent. It was not the work of one man, nor of a hundred, that made Aberdeenshire beef famous in the London markets, but the high average quality of all the feeders of the district. For many years there was a strong demand, at fancy prices, for high-class beef cattle on the London markets to meet the Christmas trade. Nothing but high-class animals, those bred right, and finished to the proper degree of ripeness, would meet the demand of so critical a trade. This being true, there was some money and much honor in store for those feeders who could breed and feed the class of cattle demanded. While, to some extent, farmers in the various parts of Great Britain aimed to produce a few "Christmas beeves," those of Scotland, and more especially Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Murrayshire and Rosshire, made the production of Christmas beef a special feature of their work. For many years these North of Scotland feeders sent beef, by the train load, to the London markets for the Christmas trade. Some years it was a very profitable business, while at other times it could not be considered as such. Two decades ago the business was a good one, but it is wonderful what changes have taken place during the last fifteen years in all lines of work. The production of "Christmas beeves" is no exception. During the last ten years the business has been far from satisfactory from the feeder's standpoint. The markets have been glutted with good beeves, thus lower prices have prevailed. It has been a case of burning the candle at both ends. While the supply has been increasing, the demand has been falling off. The increased supply has been due to at least two distinct factors. Those who were engaged in the business gradually fed larger numbers, and then new men were entering the ranks. This caused a noticeable increase in the numbers marketed. But there was another factor which has had a more disastrous influence on the business. The British people, unlike their American cousins, buy and sell their cattle largely at markets or fairs, where the business is done by auction. Almost every town or city has its fair day or days each week, where farmers offer for sale by auction or purchase such cattle as they wish to sell or buy. This work is done by the auctioneer, thus there is very keen competition between the different towns and auctioneers for the trade of the farmers. For the purpose of stimulating an interest in a certain market, the auctioneer in charge, who oftentimes has the aid of the business men, holds a fair in the month of September, at which cash prizes are offered for the best bullock or heifer of a certain age, or perhaps several classes may be arranged, according to ages, groups and championships. These fairs have been very general, of recent years, all over the country. As a result, many farmers who were accustomed to sell their cattle in the early fall, or, perhaps, carry them on into the winter, have aimed to finish them at this time, in order to compete for the prizes. These fairs have been attended by dealers, who purchased these good cattle, and sent them to London for the Christmas market. This factor alone has been sufficient to flood the market with high-class animals. While the supply has been increasing, the demand has been falling off. Instead of continuing to consume the juicy roasts of prime beef, the Englishman has developed an appetite for turkey. The demand for turkey has been on the increase

for more than a decade. While the British farmer is loth to have his sappy bullock displaced by the turkey, it is still more aggravating for him to learn that it is American turkey, the greater bulk of the same coming from Canada. The bad condition of the Christmas markets during recent years has caused a great many feeders to sell their cattle either early in the fall or seek a mid-winter market, when the prices are usually much more satisfactory. The auctioneers in charge of many markets, especially in Cumberland, have disbanded their December fairs on account of their bad influence on the Christmas market. These changes will, no doubt, react in favor of the man who continues to feed Christmas beeves. In former years, it was the custom to feed cattle so as to market them at three or three and a half years of age. This method seems to have disappeared almost entirely. Practically all of the cattle are now marketed at from two to two and a half years of age. Feeders claim that gains can be secured at a much lower cost on younger cattle, and, furthermore, they meet with more favor when offered for sale. The demand, in all markets, strongly favors the handy-weight steer which is well finished. Those men who breed their own cattle aim to sell them at two years, and in many instances before that age. Many farmers do not grow their own cattle, thus must purchase their feeding stock. For this purpose a great many Irish cattle are used. These Irish stores are usually poorly fed in their native land, thus require more time than Scotch or English bred animals. With such cattle, it is impossible to get a satisfactory finish before they are thirty months of age.

Where home-grown cattle are used, they are generally well fed from birth until ready for market. As calves, they are either allowed to suckle their mothers, or are hand-fed. The latter practice seems to be the most prevalent. The calves are generally dropped between the months of



Shropshire Ram.

January and April, the earlier the better for the following winter. When weaned from their mothers, or at the end of the milk period, it is quite a common practice to feed some cake, in addition to the grass. During the fall and winter months, the ration consists of turnips, good oat straw or hay, and a small allowance of cake, the aim being to keep them in good flesh and making good growth all the time. During the following summer, grass and clover is the staple ration. In some instances, cake is fed, but it is not by any means the general practice. Should the grass be short, or the cattle forced for an early winter market, cake is then fed in conjunction with grass. It is also quite a common practice in such an instance to put cattle in pens by the middle of September or the first of October, and feed heavily until ready for market. In making such a change, care is exercised during the first two weeks in getting the cattle on their grain ration. For this purpose, rather large quantities of straw and turnips are used. The grain ration usually consists of a mixture of cotton and linseed cake, fed in equal parts. Sometimes corn, barley or oats are also fed. Rice is also being used to some extent, in conjunction with other feedstuffs. Turnips are largely used, and often fed in large quantities. Some men feed as much as one hundred and fifty pounds per day. The ordinary ration is from seventy to one hundred pounds per steer per day. The quantities of cake fed is a surprise to the American. These people often feed from eight to twelve pounds of mixed cake per steer per day. In America, linseed or cotton cake is generally valued on account of its high protein content. The British feeder buys it and pays for it in accordance with the amount of fat or oil which it contains.

Where store cattle are purchased at one and a half years old in the fall of the year, they are usually fed on turnips, oat straw and some cake, about three pounds per head per day during the first winter; during the summer season they are

pastured and fed some cake, usually the undecorticated cotton cake. The undecorticated is preferred to the decorticated, on account of its tendency to prevent laxativeness of the bowels of animals on grass. Such cattle are finished in the same manner as previously described for home-grown stock.

In many sections the cattle are fed three, four, and in some instances five times per day. The cooking of feedstuffs is also quite a common practice. Such practices are not nearly so common as they used to be. Many good feeders believe that as good results can be obtained when cattle are not fed so often and the feed is not cooked. With plenty of cheap labor, such methods of feeding and preparing rations may be profitable, but where labor is scarce, thus high in price, it surely is not economical. In no other country has the writer seen so much care used in the selection of feeding stock. Our people could learn much from these people in that respect. Cattle carefully bought are much more likely to give good returns. These men feed in smaller lots, thus study the individual animal more closely. The lessons learned in this manner are of great value to any man.

Another point in which they are ahead of our people is in the finishing of their cattle. It is the exception to find half-fat cattle being marketed by a British feeder. They feed to a good finish, thus sell near the top of the market. Too much attention cannot be given to this phase of the business.

Shropshire Sheep.

"It is difficult to imagine," says an English writer, "that the massive carcasses of the Shropshires, with a leg at each corner, were derived from a diminutive breed, described in 1792 as the Morfe Common sheep." These sheep were then considered to be a native race, black, brown or spotted-faced, and carrying horns. This appears to have been the parent form, and the work of improvement consisted in crossing with the Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown, together with careful selection and better care and food. These various crosses produced in the first instance a somewhat uncertain type, but as early as 1853 we find them commended in the following language in the report of the Royal Agricultural Society: "The new class of Shropshire Downs was very successful, and it is to be hoped that the society will recognize them as a distinct breed." They were at that time described as "without horns, with faces and legs of a grey or spotted color, the neck thick, with excellent scrag; the head well shaped, rather small than large, with ears well set on; breast broad and deep; back straight; with good carcass, and the legs clean, with strong bone. They are hardy, thrive well on moderate keep, and are readily prepared for market."

Shropshires were first recognized in the prize-lists of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1859. As a rule, the Shropshire breed heads the list in point of numbers at the shows of that Society. The Shropshire Sheep Society has been longer in existence than any other in England. There is a regular flockbook kept, and every sire can be traced. The American Shropshire Registry Association was organized in 1884, and the first volume, of which Mr. Mortimer Levering, La Fayette, Indiana, is the Secretary and Editor, was published in 1889. Over 150,000 animals have been recorded, the largest number in any record of the mutton breeds in America, and by owners in most of the United States and in every province in Canada. While the central home of the breed is Shropshire, they are bred numerously in one-half the counties in England, and are found in large numbers in various countries in Europe and the Continent of South America.

In size, Shropshires are considerably larger than Southdowns, but not so large as the other Downs. They mature quite as early probably as any other breed except the Southdown, and are valuable for crossing upon long-wooled grades or common sheep, as the records of the prize-lists of the fat-stock shows amply attest. The quality of the meat is excellent, being about equal to that of the Southdown, while the quantity is considerably more, and they dress well in proportion to live weight. They are hardy, healthy, and prolific. Their wool is finer than that of the Oxford Down, and less fine than the Southdown, and should be even and close. The average fleece of ewes from a good, well-kept flock should weigh nine to ten pounds unwashed, and of rams twelve to fifteen pounds.

In general appearance and character the best Shropshires are symmetrical; stylish in carriage, short-legged and elastic in their movements. The head is short and broad; wide between ears and eyes; ears short, or of medium size; head well covered with wool, fitting like a continuous cap or helmet; color of face and legs dark brown; neck medium length, thick and strong, especially in the ram; body well proportioned; bone medium, not too fine or too coarse; hind quarters well finished; twist deep and full; standing with legs well set apart and well woolled; breast wide,

and extending well forward; fleece dense, strong, lustrous, fine, even, free from black strands, and covering the body, head, belly and legs to knees; scrotum of rams well covered with wool. Shropshires have become popular over wide areas in England and America, and have proven very satisfactory to their owners generally, either as pure-bred or for crossing for purposes of mutton and wool production.

Can Prevent Blackleg.

In a recent bulletin the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Territory of Oklahoma gives some interesting directions for the prevention of blackleg in cattle. The only precaution necessary is the vaccination of the cattle twice each year, while the animals are young. It says: During the five years the station has been distributing vaccine free to the farmers and stock-raisers of Oklahoma, 400,000 points have been distributed. In spite of this free distribution the officers in charge of the station say that many of the cattlemen wait until one or more calves in their herds die with the disease before they take precautions for the protection of the rest of the herd.

The belief is rather general among cattlemen that the animals are infected with blackleg through eating or drinking some tainted or poisonous food or water. To disprove this notion, the Oklahoma Station conducted experiments into the cause of the development of the disease in young animals that seem conclusive. These experiments consisted of isolating two calves and drenching them with the pulverized meat of a calf that had died of the blackleg. The calves were kept up for a week after the drenching, but no noticeable effects followed the drenching.

At the end of the week the calves were inoculated with the one-hundredth part of the amount of tainted meat that they had put into their stomach by drenching, and the result was that one of the calves died in forty-one hours after inoculation, and the other in fifty-two hours.

From these experiments the veterinarians deduced that the disease was certainly the result of inoculation. How it is done is, of course, a mystery, but the presumption is that it is done by an abrasion of the skin, by striking or scratching against some object containing the germs, or that after the wound is made the germs of the disease find their way into the open wound.

A London Imperial Exhibition.

Substantial progress has been made in the organization of and preliminary arrangements for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be held at the Crystal Palace during next summer. All the countries owing allegiance to the British Crown have been invited to take part in an exhibition, intended, to quote from the official announcement, "to offer to the people of the United Kingdom an object lesson which will demonstrate that the British Empire produces all the necessities and luxuries of life in quantities large enough to supply the wants of all its inhabitants, while the quality is at least equal to the quality of those produced in any other portion of the globe." Failing the erection of a new building for the purpose, no better site could be found in or near the metropolis for this Imperial undertaking than the vast house of glass, originally constructed for the epoch-marking exhibition of 1851. A floor-space of over 100,000 square feet is available for exhibits, and the area can be made half as large again should the demand for space warrant the temporary suspension of a few every-day features of the Sydenham center of entertainment and instruction. Though negotiations have not been finally concluded, it is expected that Canada will take a larger amount of space than any other portion of the King's dominions, no less than 25,000 feet being spoken of. India will also be well represented, for the project has been heartily taken up both by the India Office and the Governor-General in Council. The Australian Colonies are taking separate action, but the aggregate space they will occupy will be considerable. Victoria has contracted for 1,500 feet, and New South Wales and New Zealand are each arranging to have 2,500 feet. The promoters have had hearty encouragement from S. Australia and Fiji, and as most of the Colonies of the Commonwealth have permanent exhibition votes, substantial co-operation from them may be looked for. The Crown Colonies of the British Protectorates are evincing a practical interest in the project, quite equal in proportion to their means to that shown by the self-governing Colonies. The co-operation of Rhodesia and of British Central Africa has also been secured. The details of South Africa's share in the enterprise remain to be settled. Success is more than assured, and there is every reason to hope that the exhibition will do credit to the Empire at large, and the Colonies in particular.

A Good Watch.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of my watch. I am well pleased with it. Thanks for your promptness in sending it.

Yours truly,

Vaudreuil, Que. GEO. R. STEPHENSON.

FARM.

Another House Plan Competition.

The success of our "A" competition prompts us to renew the "B" competition offer of \$5 for 1st prize and \$2.50 for 2nd prize. Plans and written descriptions of houses in actual existence costing less than \$1,500, suitable for smaller farms or for the homes of farm help and family. Statement of cost must be given, and particulars of wall construction, heating, ventilation, dimensions, size of rooms, arrangements for domestic convenience, etc. All plans and articles must reach this office not later than Dec. 17th, and in every case the name and P. O. addresses of the writer of the descriptions, as well as the owner of the house, must be marked on the back of plans and manuscript.

House Improvement.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I read with much interest the letter in last week's "Farmer's Advocate" on improving the farmhouse, and as I had a somewhat similar experience I will, with your permission, give you a little account of it, which may be useful as an incentive to others who have inconvenient houses, and have been either indifferent about making changes, or afraid of the expense it may involve.

Our house, a frame, boarded and batted outside, and tar papered and plastered inside, was built in the day of small things, when we felt that we could not afford to make it complete, so we built only the main or front part, and put up a temporary summer kitchen, trusting to being able later to add a more substantial kitchen. The lower floor was divided into three rooms, a good-sized living room, a small parlor, and a small spare bedroom off the parlor. There was in the living room a door to the cellar stairs, and one to the stairs leading to the upper rooms, besides the outer door to the kitchen, and one to the small hall at the front door, off which was the parlor. Later, we found ourselves able to build at the rear a dining-room and a kitchen, with bedrooms above. We then concluded to use the living room in the main building for a parlor,

more convenient arrangement. A small hall or lobby inside the side entrance door was extended a few feet by removing a partition, and by cutting a doorway the stairway to the upper rooms was reached from this hall, and the door from the parlor to the stairs was closed. Part of the original spare room, then a clothes room, was taken for a stairway to the cellar, a door being opened from the dining-room, and we had provided three very satisfactory improvements—a larger hall, a handier stairway entrance to the upper rooms, and an inside stairway to the cellar. So well satisfied were we with these changes that a couple of years later we turned our attention to the cellar, which was all in one room, and had only a clay floor, which was often damp, and sometimes wet. We built a brick partition, dividing it into two rooms, and laid a good floor of cement concrete, which made a very gratifying improvement, and since that time, our wood-lot having given out, we made another brick partition in the cellar, using part of it for a furnace room, and we are now much pleased with the result of all these changes. S. C. J.

The Early Butchering.

How we all dread the killing time, whether the year's supply of pork is prepared, or, if only the thrifty light-weight we kill to use before winter, the amount of greasy vessels, cloths and machines, as grinder, lard press, etc., are about the same.

It makes much less work if the cutting of the meats and rendering of the lard can be accomplished out of doors.

This is more easily done now than in winter, as the weather is ideal for outdoor work.

Sometimes when the pig is killed and jointed, a woman finds it on her hands to complete the job. Even now I would say to her, keep the muss out of doors.

Standing out stirring lard sometimes brings us a cold, but where one stands in one spot for some time, as in cutting or trying out the fat, overshoes should be worn, and an extra jacket or wrap put on, even if it seems pleasant in the sunshine.

The finer one cuts the fat the quicker it tries out, so this is a way of shortening this most disagreeable part of the work.

The iron kettle that is apparently clean will likely discolor the lard if it has not been used lately, and to prevent this the entire inside should be scoured with wood ashes, rinsed and dried before placing the fat in it.

Put a little of the leaf in first and the grease will start at once, and when this is frying add the other fat, or such a portion as can be tried out at once. Keep the heat up, so the grease will come out, for if the heat is low the under pieces will steam the upper ones, and we will have but some boiled fat meat for our trouble.

Never leave the stick in the kettle when not stirring, as it may press some of the fat against the kettle and cause it to burn.

Very brown cracklings mean brown lard; yet to get all the fat the cracklings should be crisp; otherwise uncooked lard or fat and water will be pressed out together and the lard will not keep.

A lard press will soon save its price, for lard is high, and a few pounds amount to quite a sum.

If one has a seamless colander the cracklings may be dipped into it and drained before pressing, but should go to the press quite hot. Strain the lard through a cloth and put away when cold.

One can put hot lard in cans and other soldered vessels while it is hot, by standing them in larger vessels of cold water. Water cannot be made hot enough to

melt solder, and is, therefore, a protection.

When the sausage is cut and seasoned pack it in stoneware jars and cover with fresh lard; set in a cold, shady and airy place and it will keep for some time.

One had better use the spare-rib and chine first, as they are better fresh. The feet may be cleaned, cooked tender and vinegar and salt and spice added to make palatable, the bones and gristle removed and then can for future use.

Last winter I put up some in February, and they were fine in June.



Prizewinning Holsteins.

Yearling bull Count Mercena Schuling 2848 C. H. B., first prize, Toronto and London exhibitions, 1904, and Lady Pietertje Mercedes 49582 A. H. B., second-prize cow at London, 1904. Owned and exhibited by W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Oxford Co., Ont.

and the small parlor for a spare bedroom, using the former spare room as a clothes room. When these changes were made we found that the only way to the cellar inside the house, and the only way upstairs, was from the parlor, which was far from a satisfactory arrangement. We closed the door to the cellarway, and for years had only the outside entrance to the cellar, which was surely an awkward arrangement, and was found so intolerable that we concluded to call in a carpenter to see how things could be mended, with the result that with very little expense we had a much

When all the meat is put away what a lot of greasy things remain to be cleaned! And we so tired, too. But we can make short work of the worst part by filling our kettle with water, soft, if we have it, and adding some good cleaning preparation generously; then, with a stick to which a cloth is attached, rough, wash the grease from the vessels. Save the hands wherever possible, for a rough hand unfits a woman for sewing and many other household tasks; then wash and wipe dry each article used, and any knives not in common use should be greased to prevent rust.

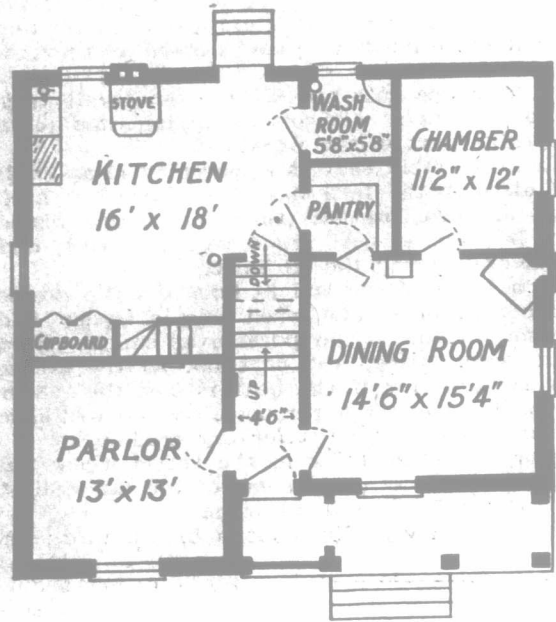
The kettle is often let stand where last used, collecting dirt, making it hard to clean when wanted, and sometimes a sudden freeze finds it partly full of water, and it bursts; better grease it upon the inside, covering every bit of surface, and invert in some out-of-the-way place; then, when the next butchering time arrives, it will be little bother getting ready.

The Farmer's Wood-lot.

By Judson F. Clark, Ph. D.

Some Words of Encouragement for the Present and Prospective Wood-lot Owner.

The importance of giving more attention to the care of the farmer's wood-lot is becoming every year more evident as the price of fencing materials and other wood supplies required by the farmer increases and the available supplies of merchantable timber decrease. The last few years have also witnessed an awakening in regard to the value of the farmer's wood-lot as a source of fuel. In many parts of Ontario the people have learned that in the event of a snow blockade or a coal strike, the local supply of wood fuel is the only thing which stands between them and actual suffering. It is also appreciated that while under normal conditions coal must form the bulk of the fuel in the immediate future in Western Ontario, some wood fuel is needed in almost every home for the greatest comfort.



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN.

It is, perhaps, of sufficient interest to point out here the fact that we in Ontario are already very largely dependent for our hardwood supplies on importations from the United States, and that the hardwood supplies of that country are being depleted, notwithstanding a regular and rapid advance in price, at an alarming rate. The United States fifty years ago possessed in its eastern and Mississippi Valley forests by far the best and largest supplies of hard woods in the world. In fact, the only other areas of similar timber, which were of real importance in the world's supply were those of Western Ontario, small portions of Bavaria and Austria, and the Amoor Valley in Northern China. The only portion of these hardwood areas which is of importance to us is, of course, that of Western Ontario, and, as we all know, these supplies are all but exhausted. The supplies available in the United States, while very greatly reduced, are still large, but as practical forestry is as yet in its infancy in that country, while on the other hand its consumption of hardwood saw-timber is rapidly increasing, and exceeds that of the rest of the world, it is evident that there is no relief in sight in the matter of hardwood prices, and that the man who owns hardwood stumpage will reap a due reward. I might add that the outlook for the grower of white pine is not less encouraging.

I have emphasized the prospect of greatly increased prices for the products of the wood-lot in the near and distant future, as being one of the most hopeful features of the wood-lot situation, for it is of little use to urge better methods if the financial outlook be not encouraging.

It is a common error to suppose that the results of caring for the wood-lot are so long in coming that it is almost hopeless for anyone to reap the reward of better methods in an ordinary

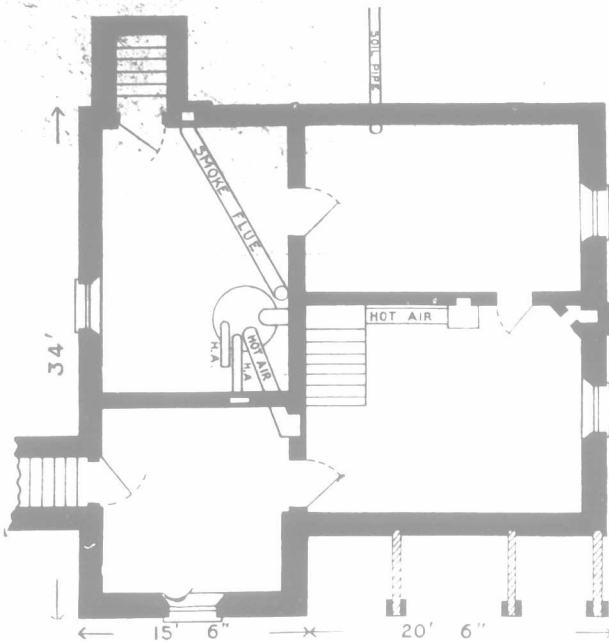


FRONT ELEVATION.

lifetime. Nothing could be more erroneous. It is often possible with a change to better methods to increase the annual net production of wood on an acre of wood-lot from one-fifth or one-third of a cord to fully two-thirds or three-fourths of a cord or even more in five or six years. Where there is no wood-lot and a plantation must be made, the time required for returns is naturally longer, but even here it is possible for farmers to receive a cash return in from eight to twenty years, according to the needs of their local market and the practicability of using fast-growing species. I have known, for instance, of a Catalpa plantation which at twelve years showed a net value of \$815 per acre in posts and stakes, while the cost of planting, cultivation and other care, and the rent of the land for the twelve years, amounted to less than \$57. This left a margin of profit of over \$20 per acre per year, which was considered a very satisfactory return by the owner, even for the first-class agricultural land which was used for this plantation. This represents a very favorable case, and could only be realized in south-western Ontario, where the Catalpa may be safely grown on a commercial scale, and on first-class soils. Much the more common rule will be, and should be, to utilize the poorer of the farm for wood production. Even here, however, if the species used be suited to the climate and soil, and proper care be taken of the plantation, a net return of from \$3 to \$10 per acre a year may be confidently anticipated in the growing of post stock at present prices, and at longest, the full return should be enjoyed within twenty years, while a portion of it will be available at a much earlier period. In many cases the average annual return would be materially increased, possibly doubled, by holding the best trees for a longer period for the production of railroad ties and telephone poles.

Aside from its value as a producer of fuel, of saw timber, and of fencing stock, the wood-lot may, if wisely located, prove of the utmost value as a wind-break for field and orchard crops and for the home. In the case of the crops, its value will be greatest in conserving the moisture of the soil, by breaking the sweep of the drying winds, and by preventing damage by mechanical injury or by winter-killing frost. The greatest value of the wind-break for the barns, the barnyard, and the home, will be found in a lessened demand for food by the stock and fuel for the house, and the greater comfort experienced by man and beast in moving about the barnyard during the winter months.

[Note.—This will be followed by other papers dealing with practical measures for the improvement and management of farmers' wood-lots.—Ed.]



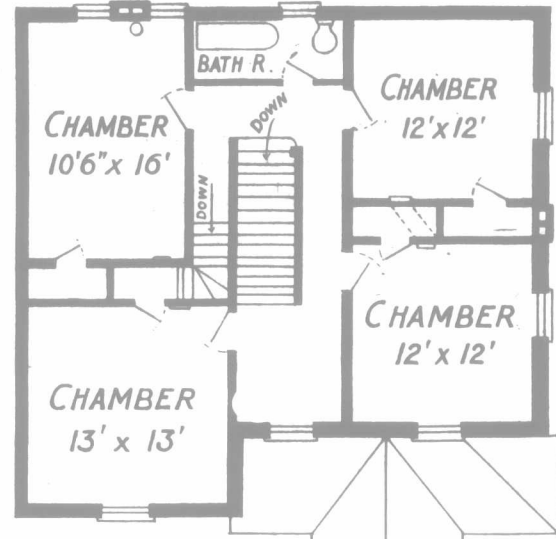
BASEMENT PLAN.

Stable Walls.

A reader in Glengarry Co., Ont., asks for some information upon the use of cedar blocks as a material for stable walls; how such material compares with stone or concrete; its comparative cost, and how the corners are built up. He says he intends building on a hillside, and would like to know how it would do to "put about a foot of stone wall on the back side and both ends, and a stone or concrete wall on front side."

A cedar block wall is one of the most satisfactory in most respects that can be built. It does not conduct the heat out of the stable, and it insures a dry atmosphere inside. The objection to the use of blocks is that they are less durable than concrete or stone, and cannot always conveniently be obtained. In making the wall, blocks about eighteen or twenty inches in length are laid upon a stone foundation in a pile just as wood is piled, and the crevices filled with mortar. At the corners the blocks are cross-piled, and at doors and windows they are fitted about the frames. A wall of this material is particularly adapted for pigpens, where comparatively little animal heat is generated, and where dryness is a prime requisite. It may also be used for stables where concrete and stone are less convenient, and where cedar is quite plentiful. Any handy man can build the wall after the blocks are cut, but the foundation should be well laid; and if a heavy building is to stand on the foundation the blocks should be bound by laying heavy wire in the wall.

As for building a stable into a hill, we would like to give emphatic caution against such a step. A stable floor to be satisfactory should be well above ground at all points to insure dryness. Use the hill if possible for an approach, but do not use it for a stable wall. It will make the stable dark, damp, and will interfere with a convenient arrangement of doors and windows.



UPSTAIRS PLAN.

Wood Ashes as a Fertilizer.

Are wood ashes a good fertilizer for oats and buckwheat (sown separately) on sandy loam soil? Which would be the better plan, to apply wood ashes this fall or next spring on sandy loam fields intended for oats and buckwheat (sown separately)?

R. T.

Elgin Co., Ont.

Wood ashes are valuable as a fertilizer, mainly for the potash they contain; sandy soils are usually somewhat deficient in this constituent; consequently, it might be said, on general principles, that wood ashes will give fairly good results when applied on this kind of soil, and for the crops mentioned. Oats or cereals in general, however, do not require large amounts of potash; and, moreover, are apparently better able to gather potash than the legumes, clovers, peas, beans, etc. Wood ashes will, therefore, give better results when applied on these latter crops.

The potash in ashes is in a soluble form, and should be applied in the spring as a top-dressing, and thoroughly cultivated into the ground.

Ontario Agricultural College. R. HARCOURT.

Farmhouse Plan.

The house plan illustrated this week is that of Mr. K. S. McLaren, Wentworth Co., Ont. The walls are of brick veneer, upon stone foundation. The plan is self explanatory, and the outward appearance of the house is very attractive. It was built at a cost of about two thousand dollars. In the competition it was faulted for having the parlor so far removed from the more frequently occupied parts of the house, and for the arrangement of the door leading from the kitchen to the dining-room.

The Guelph Consolidated School.

A short time ago there was opened near Guelph, adjacent to the Agricultural College, the first of the Macdonald Consolidated Schools in Ontario. The idea of consolidation and forming a union that would economize time by a proper division of labor had been carried out with considerable success in many States of the Union, but not until the co-operation of Sir Wm. Macdonald and Prof. J. W. Robertson in the work was the scheme attempted in Canada. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were the first of the Provinces to experiment with the new idea, and consolidated schools, which have proved very successful, were established at Middleton, N. S., and Kingston, N. B. At Guelph, four school sections were united for the purpose. The rural schools that had formerly served for training "Young Canada" were closed, and a large central school, located near the Agricultural College, was erected for the purpose.

This building, which is a fine two-story brick structure, contains six class-rooms (three on each floor), a domestic science and manual training room, and an assembly hall large enough to hold three hundred besides laboratories for experimental work, and play-rooms for the pupils. It is well lighted, heated and ventilated. The pupils are conveyed to the school in large vans, varying in length from ten feet to sixteen feet, and these are capable of carrying from eighteen to thirty pupils each. The routes covered vary from three to five miles. The van service, so far, has been found slightly expensive, the drivers, who have to supply their own horses and wraps for the children, receiving from \$1.40 to \$2.90 per day, the van being the property of the school. Professor Hotson, however, considers that the price may in another year be reduced to from \$1.20 to \$2.10 per day. The vans are on hand in time in the morning. There are no delays by reason of late pupils, and if the opinion of the children themselves is considered, the innovation is an immense success.

The staff at present consists of five teachers. Mr. J. W. Hotson, M. A., who is a specialist in natural science, and has made a life study of this work, is principal, and from experience, natural talent and education is admirably fitted for the position. The remainder of the staff, J. H. Hanlon, Miss Roddick, Miss Doake and Miss Workman, are all teachers of experience, and have had special training for the work. At present, the attendance averages a little over one hundred and sixty. This is somewhat in advance of the total attendance at the four schools which formerly served the same territory.

The methods of teaching do not vary so much from those of the ordinary rural school. It must be remembered that the changes proposed cannot be made at once. The object is to introduce nature study, manual training and domestic science, but to make these subjects, in a measure, incidental to the other subjects taught. Take, for example, the subject of composition. This is usually a very difficult subject to teach, but by the new system the child will be taught to observe, then record his observations, and afterwards tell the story of what he saw. In a recent experiment at the school, the children were shown a number of bulbs; these were potted by them. Each child took the embryo plant to his home, then studied the growth, drew it, recorded his observations, and in this manner has taken a lesson in composition while really developing the powers of observation and gaining a knowledge of elementary botany. In this way the work is developed. Progress may at times be slow, but the method has the advantage of favoring a more natural line of development than the older methods. The child is led, rather than driven, along settled lines, and a broader and more rational growth in knowledge may be hoped for.

As the work develops, this method of bringing in the teaching of nature-study will be followed out, for it is the object, in as far as possible, to introduce a system of education tending to attract the children to the farm rather than, as too often happens under the present system, lead them in a way that alienates them from rural life. OBSERVER.

The Farmer's Counsellor.

Dear Sir,—I received the premium knife all right, and am highly pleased with it. The "Farmer's Advocate" is a welcome visitor in our home every week. It is newsy and full of good pointers for both household and farming. No farmer can afford to be without the farmer's counsellor. I am only sorry I did not take it sooner. AARON EIDT.

Perth, Ont.

A Good Knife.

Dear Sirs,—I received the knife, and am very much pleased with it. Thank you very much. A. N. BALDWIN.

Norfolk, Ont.

DAIRY.

An Old and Still Unsolved Dairy Problem.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Bulletin No. 222, issued in September of this year by the Dairy Department of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, revives, but in our opinion does not settle, a question that has long been a subject of controversy amongst dairymen in both this and the Old World. This bulletin, which deals with the effect of feeding upon the per cent. of fat in milk, is entitled, "Record of an attempt to increase the fat in milk by means of liberal feeding."

The same station had previously issued a bulletin, summarizing the results of experiments at many different stations, and drawing the conclusion that it was not possible to materially and permanently increase or decrease the per cent. of fat in the milk of a cow through changes in the food. This conclusion brought out considerable adverse criticism, the critics claiming that in most of the instances referred to the cows had been previously well fed, and that the results would be quite different were underfed cows—cows from the average farm—taken and well fed and cared for. It was felt that this point was possibly well taken, and the object of the experiments related in Bulletin 222 was to solve the problem raised by the critics.

A herd near the college, which contained a large proportion of comparatively young animals, which would drop their calves at as nearly the same time as possible, and which had the reputation of being insufficiently fed, was selected for the experiment.

The experiment extended over four years, and was conducted as follows:



The Macdonald Consolidated School and Two of the Six Vans, Guelph, Ont.

First Year.—The cows were left with the owner, and their conditions in nowise altered. Composite samples of the milk were taken and tested.

Second and Third Years.—The cows were kept at the college farm, and well fed and cared for.

Fourth Year.—The cows were returned to the owner, and subjected to old-time conditions.

The following table, which we have compiled from the bulletin, briefly indicates the results of the experiment:

Name of cow.	Increase or decrease in per cent. of fat as compared with previous yr.			
	Av. per cent. of fat for First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.
Dena	4.82	+ .57	— .31	— .08
Patty	4.27	+ .52	— .25	— .29
Polly	5.64	+ .62	— .37	+ .35
Rena	3.66	+ .16	— .13	— .25
Rita	3.92	+ .42	— .19	— .25
Stella	5.22	+ .09	— .41	— .11
Tilda	3.71	+ .05	+ .65	— .40

Note.—An increase is represented by the sign +, and a decrease by the sign —.

A perusal of the foregoing table hardly warrants the conclusion arrived at by the authors of the bulletin, viz: "It would seem, therefore, that in the case of these seven cows the percentage of fat was materially and permanently increased by the influence of more and better food, and that our thesis is answered in the affirmative, so far as it can be answered in an experiment using only a small number of individuals."

While it is true that there was a material increase, in every case, the first year that the cows were at the college farm, this increase was not demonstrated to be permanent. On the contrary,

the decrease in the per cent. of fat in the milk the second year that the cows were on the college farm, was quite as marked as that of the final year of the experiment when the cows were returned to the owner and placed under original conditions. There is nothing in the experiment to prove that the milk would not have eventually fallen to its original test, even had the cows been continued under favorable conditions. In fact, if we can draw any conclusion from the experiment, it is to the effect that the increase was only temporary in character, since there was, as already indicated, a decided falling off during the second year that the cows were kept at the college farm.

It is to be regretted that the experimentalists when they noted this decrease, did not keep the cows at the college farm long enough to enable them to reach definite conclusions as to what the ultimate effects of the bettered conditions would be.

We have no prejudices or preconceived notions that we did not like to have exploded, but we feel that the results of the experiment are inconclusive. J. W. MITCHELL.

Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, Ont.

Qualifications of the Dairyman.

In an address recently delivered to the dairymen of a certain State, the speaker said:

"A consideration of the qualifications of the dairymen brings us to another aspect of the question, What will the dairy cow do for the State, asking, What will the dairymen do for the dairy cow?"

"I think I will find myself discussing the cow and the man together, for if they are going to be successful they must keep very much together. There must be confidence, sympathy and contact—contact covering every essential point of the cow's life, and as much of the man's life as is needed to complete the connection.

"There are some men too mean to own good dairy cows. I refer to the men who refuse their cows enough good feed, pure water, kind care and decent shelter.

"From some observations I have been able to make, I am inclined to think that at this time the dairy cow is doing more for the man than the man is doing for the cow; so that to amplify the good offices of the cow and put and keep her in a position of greatest usefulness and profit to the State, we must do a lot of evangelizing of the dairymen—dairy evangelizing, I mean—instilling into them the good old orthodox gospel of better cows, better feeds, better products, better results; not necessarily the higher spiritualizing of the dairyman.

"The good dairyman, first, must be a good farmer, for general dairying can only be properly conducted when a large part of the food of the cows is produced

on the home acres. The necessity of doing this is an incentive to the farmer's studying crops in their habits of growth, their nutritive value, and in their relations to the exhaustion of soil fertility. Then from this he will graduate into a study and an understanding of the combination, values of home-grown feeds in relation to their most productive uses for his animals.

"Second, he will become a breeder, for he will learn early that cows are different from poets. Someone has said that poets are born, not made. The cow is both born and made. To continue the poet figure a little further, when I am at home and am inspired to 'drop into poetry,' my wife reminds me that poets are like hens—both sing their lays, and both have to scratch for a living."

"But this new dairyman, as I said, learns that cows are born and made both, and that they must emphatically not be required to scratch for their living. Consequently, in the breeding of his cows, he will fix his mind on his ideal dairy cow, and keeps it fixed there.

When the breeding dairyman has his type well fixed he will study heredity, tendency and performance, as exemplified and recorded in the pedigree; and find himself in an atmosphere, as yet, I will admit, somewhat hazy, but the most intellectually rarified of any that at this time surrounds any human endeavor and achievement, so that even if he should have the mind of a Darwin or a Huxley, he can employ it fully without any immediate anxiety about reaching the limitations of his subject.

"Then he will have his future dairy animal born, and will be up to the more material but just as important consideration of helping it to be made. In this branch of his work his knowledge of feeding and the rational care of his animals will be made operative.

"Third, in his solicitude for his good animals he

will become a student of sanitation and hygiene, and of the processes by which the cow, properly fed, stabled and cared for, turns the crops of his fields into the most perfect human food. He will further study this expression of the work of the life of his cow, this milk, in its composition, its preservation and its bountiful possibilities of being converted into other foods for man's sustenance and enjoyment. Therefore, from this short recapitulation of what the good, well-informed dairyman means to himself, will anyone now claim that I spoke unadvisedly when I gave him the past-master rank in American agriculture?

"Fourth, the man who has learned all these things, or such of them as he honestly may learn and put into practice, will have become a better and broader man. He will have enlarged and developed himself in the development of his cow, and it is no reflection upon good men of this country to say that certainly the intellectualization of the dairyman and his household, and his neighbor and his household, into the most advanced type of citizenship is the profoundest thing the dairy cow can do."

Milk Powder.

Now that practical processes have been invented for the conversion of milk into powder, the question of the possibilities of such a business demands the attention of all creamery proprietors and managers. The great difficulty in most manufacturing businesses is the proper utilization of by-products. Now, separated milk in creameries is practically a waste material. It fetches on the average a price of one penny per gallon. It can only be sold in the immediate neighborhood of the creameries, as carriage to a distance is not possible at such a price. The processes referred to get rid of practically the whole of the water contained in the milk, and the residue of milk powder amounts to only about a tenth of the weight of the milk. Even were it possible to send the separated milk economically to a distance, the heavy cost of the packages required would be a very serious drag on the business. But the milk powder may be forwarded in any ordinary light commercial package that can stand the strain of a railway journey. For wholesale purposes it may be packed in bags, like flour, at practically no cost whatever. The trade being a perfectly practical one, the next great question is, what are the probabilities of finding a successful market for the product? And it seems to us that if milk powder is properly placed on the market, it will find innumerable profitable outlets. It will be used in enormous quantities by biscuit manufacturers, and will be found, we think, a more valuable article than those patent milk preparations so largely advertised, and which consist of the precipitated casein of milk with the valuable milk salts washed out of it. It will be used by bakers and confectioners, to a large extent, in the manufacture of milk bread, cakes and pastry of various sorts. As it will keep for any length of time, it will obviously be invaluable on board ship. We have spoken hitherto of powder from separated milk, but, of course, whole-milk powder can be quite as easily made, and would find a ready market for most of the above purposes, and also, and especially, for the feeding of infants. Being absolutely sterile, it would, as numerous experiments have shown, be eminently suitable for this purpose, and its general use would render municipal and other sterilized milk depots unnecessary. We anticipate that separated milk powder, combined with a certain proportion of oily material to replace the abstracted cream, would be used extensively by agriculturists for the feeding of calves. There remains the question of what would be the best method of placing the new product before the consumer. The market for it has, of course, still to be developed. Obviously the individual creamery proprietor would be at a disadvantage in making a market for his limited produce, and we think some sort of a combination, organized with sufficient capital to handle the whole produce and to do all the advertising necessary, would best meet the necessities of the case. It would not be possible to obtain fancy prices for milk powder, and those interested would be best advised to cultivate a wide market at moderate profits. Certainly the days are near an end in which the only use that can be found in most districts for such an invaluable food substance is the feeding of pigs.—[Creamery Journal (Eng.).

According to a published report there has been a falling off of nearly \$2,000,000 in the value of the cheese and butter exports from Montreal for the season just closed, as compared with last season. The figures for this season are \$25,000,000, or a total of \$18,500,000 for cheese and \$6,500,000 for butter. The decrease has been in cheese. The exports of butter show a substantial increase over those of 1903. Last year cheese values were much higher than this year, so that the total quantity of cheese exported is not as much below that of a year ago as the decrease in value would indicate. Nevertheless, the decrease so far as quantity is concerned is no small one, totalling about 388,000 boxes. The increase in butter exports over last year is about 150,000 packages.

Powdered Sterilized Milk.

Dr. Carl Jansen describes the following process: The milk, skimmed or not, perfectly free from all impurity, is sterilized. It is then submitted to a sort of fermentation, the active agent of which is a non-fermented—residuary product from the vital action of individual microbes such as the *dispora caucasica* or *caseases*, which act on the caseous matter and dissolve it. The use of this kind of diastase, utilized instead and in the place of the organized bodies themselves, from which it comes, has the advantage of limiting the very variable fermenting products when the bacteria themselves attack the elements of the milk. On the other hand, when one wishes at a given moment to arrest the activity of these latter, a high temperature is necessary which can alter the choice qualities in these products, while a moderate heat is sufficient to destroy the ferment in question. Milk thus changed is condensed, put into moulds, dried, and finally reduced to powder.

Milk flours are, as a rule, constituted of a mixture of milk more or less skimmed, and condensed in the vacuum at a low temperature with a variable quantity of wheat flour previously submitted to a saccharizing process by the combined action of heat and a weak acid. Under these conditions the amylaceous matter is transformed into more easily assimilable substances—dextrine and glucose—which, from the point of view of nutritious functions, replace the hydrocarbonate element, which is the fat of the milk.

Flours which are rich in nitrogen can also be used, such as flour from beans, peas, haricots, bread flour, malt, etc.

Milk flour, according to the German chemical agenda, would consist of the following ingredients:

Water and volatile bodies...	5	to	10	per	cent.
Salts	1.5	to	3	per	cent.
Fatty matters	4	to	7	per	cent.
Albuminoid matters	9.5	to	18	per	cent.
Hydrates of soluble carbons	35	to	55	per	cent.
Hydrates of insoluble carbons	15	to	55	per	cent.
Cellulose	0.5	to	1	per	cent.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Mr. James on Flower Culture.

That the culture of flowers in Canada gives promise of developing into an industry of no mean proportions has been amply proved during late years by the wonderful success which has been achieved by certain Canadian floriculturists. Among these it is only necessary to mention the Dale Company, of Brampton, Ont., whose trade in roses has extended beyond Canada to the large American cities across the border, and Mr. H. H. Groff, of Simcoe, Ont., who has built up a continental reputation as a breeder of gladioli, and has gained the most extensive trade in these flowers in America.

In the course of a comprehensive address on "Horticulture in Ontario," delivered by Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, at the recent Fruit, Honey and Flower Show in Toronto, this point was dwelt upon as one worthy of attention. With the establishing of new ideals, as a consequence of the present advanced stage of agricultural effort in Canada, Mr. James noted the increasing tendency to grow flowers, both for home adornment and as a business. All over America, he said, the flower business is expanding, and along with it the production of earlier and finer vegetables under glass. Already in Ontario the supplying of roses and other favorites to American cities has become a permanent business, and a business which is likely to continue, since our climate is especially suitable to the production of flowers, which remain fresh longer than those grown in districts farther to the south.

From the strictly utilitarian value of flowers as an opportunity for commerce, Mr. James passed on to a consideration of their worth from a moral and aesthetic standpoint. Their culture should be encouraged, because of their effect upon the moral nature—one of many reasons. If boys and girls were surrounded more completely with flowers the effect upon public morals would soon be appreciable. They are nature's most beautiful and powerful agents for the development of the intellectual, moral and aesthetic faculties, hence parents and teachers should make a greater effort to have them continually in the homes and in the schools.

To Subscribers:

Please renew your subscription for 1905 at once, so as to save the extra rush of office work the last of the year and first of January.

Woollaw Stow, Midlothian, Scotland,
November 21st, 1904.

Please find \$1.50, for which send "Farmer's Advocate" to
WILLIAM RODGER,
P. S.—The "Farmer's Advocate" is a colonizer.

Spraying to Control San Jose Scale.

In the recent convention of Ontario Fruit-growers at Toronto, it was noticeable that the mention of the San Jose scale struck no note of terror into the heart of the orchardist, not because the scale is less aggressive or destructive, but because by the use of the lime-sulphur wash it can very largely be controlled. This wash, also commonly called the California wash, has had thorough trials, and can be applied during a season when other work is not pressing, and when there is the least surface of the trees to be covered. In connection with the manufacture and application of the mixture, the popular edition of Bulletin 254 of the New York Experiment Station is timely and instructive. The bulletin condensed reads as follows:

Spraying with sulphur washes is at present the most safe and effective method for control of San Jose scale in orchards. This treatment is simpler and more widely applicable than fumigation, safer than spraying with crude petroleum or kerosene emulsion, and more certain than treatment with whale-oil soap. But such spraying is feasible only when the trees are leafless and dormant; since the caustic properties of the compounds formed would destroy the foliage, even if it were practicable to cover such large areas as the leaves would present with a spray so heavy as lime and sulphur, or possible to reach the clustered scales on trunk and branches when protected by foliage. Hitherto, it has been the custom to spray only in late winter or early spring; but the scale infestation has become so general and the area to be treated so extensive in many large orchards that the infested trees cannot all be covered in the short spring spraying season with the thoroughness requisite for success.

Consequently, it seems necessary to simplify and shorten the process of spraying or to extend the season. Of the two, the latter appears more easy of attainment, since there is usually a considerable period in fall and early winter, after the leaves have fallen, when weather conditions permit the hauling of spray apparatus through the orchards, and when it is not yet too cold to make spraying impracticable. Before experiments were undertaken, however, it was uncertain what effect the fall application of sulphur washes would have upon the trees or upon the insects. In preliminary tests made in 1902 by Mr. Parrott, who was then Entomologist of the Ohio Station, it was found that fall treatments with the lime-sulphur-salt wash were as effective against scale as spring treatments, and were not injurious to the few varieties of peaches and plums under observation.

The effect of such sprays on the trees, though, often varies with the weather following the applications, and with the condition of the trees themselves; and a single test cannot be considered a certain index to the value of such treatments. Accordingly, it was determined to repeat the work on more species and varieties of fruit trees, in different localities, and for several seasons; and at the same time to test some modifications of the wash commonly used.

Three orchards were selected, two near Geneva and one near Queens, Long Island. One of these was a very thrifty young orchard of peaches and plums, which had received the best of attention in every respect and contained no scale. The other orchard at Geneva, of apples, pears, crab apples, cherries and plums, was older, was well infested with scale, and had received no treatment for diseases or insects, but had been well cared for otherwise. The third orchard, at Queens, contained only apples and peaches, and showed plainly the effect of scale injury. The sprayed trees in the three orchards numbered 66 large apple trees, 33 pear trees, 257 plum trees, 39 cherry trees, 6 crab apple trees, and 252 peach trees.

The orchard on Long Island was treated during the second week in November, those at Geneva about ten days later. At both places the applications were made on cold days, followed by considerable rain and snow within two weeks.

Five washes were used, made as follows:

BOILED LIME-SULPHUR-SALT WASH.

(Formula I.)

Lime	15	pounds.
Sulphur	15	pounds.
Salt	15	pounds.
Water	50	gallons.

This was prepared in the usual method, by first slaking the lime to a thin whitewash and then adding the sulphur and the salt. These ingredients were distributed thoroughly in the whitewash, and the mixture boiled from one to two hours.

SELF-BOILED LIME-SULPHUR-SALT WASH.

(Formula II.)

Lime	40	pounds.
Sulphur	20	pounds.
Salt	15	pounds.
Water	60	gallons.

This wash was cooked without the direct use of external heat. First, the sulphur was made into a paste with hot water, and was then emptied into a barrel containing forty pounds of lime, which was started to slake with twelve gallons of boiling water. During the slaking process, the barrel was covered to prevent the loss of heat. Occasionally the wash was stirred to secure a more uniform distribution of the sulphur in the whitewash. In twenty minutes after the time that the lime first commenced to slake, enough boiling water was added to make the required sixty gallons of mixture; after which the salt was added and stirred

until dissolved. The wash was then strained and applied hot.

LIME-SULPHUR WASH.

(Formula III.)

Lime	15 pounds.
Sulphur	15 pounds.
Water	50 gallons.

This mixture was made in the same manner as the boiled lime-sulphur-salt wash, except that the salt was omitted.

SELF-BOILED LIME-SULPHUR-CAUSTIC-SODA WASH.

(Formula IV.)

Lime	30 pounds.
Sulphur	15 pounds.
Caustic soda	6 pounds.
Water	50 gallons.

In preparing this wash the lime was started to slake with six gallons of water; and, as soon as the slaking commenced, the sulphur, which had just previously been made into a thin paste with hot water, was added and thoroughly mixed in with the slaking lime. To prolong the boiling of the wash, the caustic soda was then used, with water as needed, and the whole mixture was kept thoroughly stirred. As soon as the chemical action had ceased the required amount of water was added, when the mixture was ready for use. The soda used in the preparation of this wash is a powdered 74 per cent. caustic soda. It sells for 4c. a pound, and is contained in 50 lb. cans.

BOILED LIME-SULPHUR-CAUSTIC-SODA WASH.

(Formula V.)

Lime	30 pounds.
Sulphur	15 pounds.
Caustic soda	6 pounds.
Water	50 gallons.

This was prepared in the same manner as the self-boiled lime-sulphur-caustic-soda wash, after which the mixture was boiled for one to two hours over a fire.

In each experiment with each variety of fruit the number of trees was divided as evenly as possible for treatment by the different sprays. Comparative tests were made of the above described washes in all of the orchards, with the exception that the self-boiled lime-sulphur-salt wash was omitted in two orchards, and the self-boiled lime-sulphur-caustic-soda wash in one.

SCALES KILLED.

All the trees were examined carefully early in May and several times during the summer, to determine the effect of the treatment. All the washes proved equally destructive to the scales, and as effective as spring treatments upon similar trees. This was true not only of San Jose scale, but also of the scurfy bark louse, which infested many of the trees in one orchard. On all trees with smooth bark practically all the insects were killed, whether few and scattered or so plentiful that portions of the trees were encrusted with a layer of the scales so closely crowded that the bark could not be seen. On trees with naturally rough bark, or bark roughened through age, some insects would escape and occasional ones might appear upon the new growth and upon fruits. In general, wherever any one of the washes was brought into contact with the scales the insects were killed. On smooth trees, any considerable number of scales left unharmed is evidence of lack of thoroughness in spraying; but no heavy wash or spray mixture need be expected to reach the scales that are clustered beneath close-clinging pieces of rough bark or hidden in deep cracks and crevices.

EFFECT ON TREES.

The winter of 1903-4, following these treatments, was the coldest for years; and untreated trees in many localities, especially trees weakened by disease or by insect attack, suffered severely. This fact makes it somewhat difficult to interpret fairly the variable results of these spraying tests; but comparison could be made with a large number of check trees in three orchards of different general condition as to varieties, vigor of growth, and amount of scale infestation.

In the most vigorous, scale-free orchard at Geneva, the coating of lime and sulphur considerably reduced both bloom and foliage upon Fitzgerald peaches and Reine Claude plums; but after the blossoms dropped the sprayed trees showed marked improvement, and by the end of the season equalled the checks in appearance, but bore a smaller crop of fruit. It seemed as though all the trees were lessened in vitality by the severe winter, and that the sprayed ones were also affected by the spraying; but that the check to fruit production caused by the spraying allowed the sprayed trees to recuperate faster. Had the unsprayed trees been well infested with scale, the advantage at the close of the season would probably have been with the treated trees, notwithstanding the injury due to the spray mixture.

In the other Geneva orchard bloom was somewhat less profuse on the sprayed trees, but the injury was less than in the first orchard. Sprayed Morello cherries, apples and pears showed slight diminution of bloom; but crab apples suffered no injury. Trees in this orchard that were much infested with scale were killed or severely injured by the winter.

In the Long Island orchard the sprayed trees, except those reduced in vigor by the scale or injured by the winter, were unaffected by the spraying. The sprayed apples showed, later in the season, increased vigor and healthfulness as a result of control of the scale.

ADVICE.

As a whole the work shows that sulphur washes applied in the fall may under certain conditions cause injuries such as sometimes attend the excessive use of these sprays in the spring. But it is believed to be advisable, when experience has shown that it is impossible to spray all of the trees in the spring, to employ fall spraying for the treatment for the hardier varieties of fruits; as the increased vigor and usefulness of the trees arising from the control of the scale will more than compensate for probable losses in fruit yields.

All of the washes tested proved equally effective in the destruction of the scale. The addition of caustic soda or salt to a lime-sulphur wash cooked by fire or steam did not add to its effectiveness. While satisfactory in the present experiment, later tests with the lime-sulphur-salt wash prepared without external heat showed that there may be considerable variation in the different preparations which may be largely avoided by using high-grade lime and knack in the cooking operations. The washes that are well suited to the needs of average orchardists are the lime-sulphur wash, boiled by fire or steam, and the lime-sulphur-caustic-soda wash, prepared without external heat. In conducting the experiments this spring the following method was adopted for the preparation of the lime-sulphur-caustic-soda wash, as it is an easier way of making the mixture. First, the sulphur was made into a thin paste with hot water, and was then poured over and well distributed throughout the lime. Additional water was used as needed to keep the lime-sulphur material in a rather stiff paste. As soon as the lime was slaked the full amount of caustic soda was added and stirred until the boiling action had ceased. Enough water was then poured in to make the required amount of wash. By using boiling water in making a paste of the sulphur and slaking the lime much less time is needed to prepare the wash.

POULTRY.

This is the week of the great Ontario show.

At least once a week give the floor and perches a good cleaning, remove all droppings and scatter a little dry earth or sand about the floor.

Overfeeding is expensive. It not only costs more for the feed, but the hens get too fat and lay no eggs.

The cockerels which do not go to market in the next thirty days will eat their heads off before prices are higher.

If your hens lay soft-shelled eggs it is because there is not enough lime in their food. Feed them grit—gravel, oyster-shell, plaster or ground bone. Cut clover is another source of lime in the poultry ration.

Now is the proper time to buy extra birds. It is a mistake to put off buying until next spring. Prices will have doubled by that time.

The farmer's flock is usually of all sizes, shapes and colors that fowls ever grow to. They are often abused, neglected, half starved and left to shift for themselves generally; but for all that, they generally pay their way and often return a fair profit.

Poultry Profitable.

The high prices now being obtained on the market for poultry and eggs should serve to stimulate the production of more of these products. The demand for eggs is constantly increasing for home consumption in our growing cities and towns, where the call for hen fruit has grown so fast, and the prices rule so satisfactory that the export trade in this commodity has actually fallen off, the prices obtained at home being greater than can be realized by shipping the product abroad, which is surely an indication of prosperity at home, and the ability of the people to afford a luxury which is at once palatable and wholesome. Physicians are more and more prescribing eggs and milk for building up the health and strength of their patients, and this is another factor in increasing the demand.

Poultry-raising is a branch of farming so simple and easily managed that the wonder is that increased attention is not given by the average farmer to producing more and better stock of this kind, so as to reap a larger share of the profit that is available from this source. Expensive quarters are not necessary for this purpose. Any man a bit handy with tools can fit up a comfortable place for fowl, a plain frame of scantling, common boards and paper for siding being all required, and their feeding requires no special skill, though they will pay well for extra attention and intelligent handling.

The general-purpose or utility breeds, such as Rocks and Wyandottes, will be found most suitable for the general farmer, and the aim should be to raise or secure early-hatched pullets and

yearling hens, which are the most fruitful layers.

The principal requirements in their housing and treatment are dry quarters, free from cold drafts, with a southern exposure and plenty of light and sunshine; access to gravel or grit; their grain scattered in chaff or straw, to encourage scratching for exercise; a variety of food, including some meat and vegetables, and crushed green bone; liberty on fine days to run out for a few hours, and attention to keeping them free from lice and mites, which are their worst enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

The rule dispensing with mixed choirs in Roman Catholic churches has been adopted.

Archdeacon Williams, of Stratford, has been elected Bishop of Huron.

The new ice-breaker Montcalm, which was built in Scotland for the Dominion Government, and is to be used on the St. Lawrence River, arrived at North Sydney November 29th.

Speyer & Co., New York, closed negotiations for \$16,000,000 of the four per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. John Cowie, the Scottish expert on the curing of herring, who was sent by the Minister of Marine to investigate the herring fisheries on the Pacific coast, reports that in his opinion one of the largest herring industries in the world can be developed along the coast of B. C.

A new process for refining and smelting nickel and copper ores is to be tried at the "Soo." If successful it is expected that it will revolutionize the nickel and copper industries of the country.

Mr. John Bertram, President of the Bertram Engine Works, died Nov. 28th. He was long known as one of the leading lumbermen of the Dominion, and held the positions of different times of President of the Collins' Bay Lumber Co., Chairman of the Dominion Commission on Transportation, and Member of the Ontario Forestry Commission. He was member of the Dominion Parliament during 1872-1878.

Rev. Principal Caven, of Knox College, Toronto, is dead.

Ten U. S. fishing vessels were seized by the Canadian fisheries cruiser Curlew, for illegal fishing in Passamaquoddy Bay, N.B. The Curlew is a 150-ton steamer, carrying 25 men and mounting one Gatling gun.

During the first week in January a conference between representatives of the Territorial and Dominion Governments will be held in Ottawa, to consider the question of granting Provincial autonomy to the Territories. Since the granting of autonomy is a certainty, the main question at issue will probably be whether one province or two shall be formed, and the terms upon which such an arrangement may be accomplished.

British and Foreign.

There is much distress in some of the Western counties of Ireland, owing to a complete failure of the potato crop, and many of the people are emigrating; 2,000 arrived in New York during the past week. Steps will be taken to give the impoverished farmers employment on local improvement schemes, and to induce landlords to grant reasonable rents.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Herald says that the Shah of Persia has developed much anxiety over the designs of Great Britain sending constantly so-called commercial expeditions to his country. In view of this he is about to send an important diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg, headed by Mirza Riza Khan, the Shah's Ambassador at Constantinople. This action, in view of Lord Curzon's departure to India, is considered in diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg as a political event of the highest importance.

The Japanese still continue to gain signal advantages at Port Arthur. On November 29th, after a terrific struggle of two days' duration, they gained possession of 203-metre Hill, which was at first reported to dominate the whole harbor and town; later despatches state, however, that it only commands a portion of the other defences. Nevertheless, the position is looked upon as very important, and long-range guns are being mounted upon it with all possible expedition. In Japan much indignation is being expressed at the manner in which European nations—and especially the French—have assisted in the eastward progress of the Baltic fleet. It is feared that, owing to the present attitude of France, the Russian ships will find convenient bases at Saigon and at Kwangchan, near Hong Kong. It is expected, however, that the fall of Port Arthur will now be but a matter of a few days, and hence will be accomplished long before the attention of the Japanese must be distracted by the arrival of Rojestvensky's war dogs.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

The sale of the Harriston Pork Factory to the William Davis Company, of Toronto, has been ratified by the shareholders.

Some of those who grew sugar beets for the Berlin, Ont., factory found it a little difficult to obtain cars for shipment just at the desired time. This, however, is a matter that growers should attend to in time next year.

There are now three of the Ontario Agricultural College graduates on the staff of the Montana State Experimental Station: Messrs. F. B. Linfield, Director of Agriculture; W. J. Elliott, in charge of the dairy work, and Alfred Atkinson, who has just been appointed Agronomist.

The appointment of Dr. J. MacIntosh Bell as Government Geologist of New Zealand is a tribute to the director and staff of the Canadian Geological Survey. Dr. Bell is a nephew of Dr. Robert Bell, and has served under his uncle on the Canadian Geological Survey for four seasons.

The Survey Department, on November 29th, received the report of Mr. A. H. Macdougall, of Port Arthur, on the survey made by him of Pearson Township, in the district of Thunder Bay. The township contains about 35,000 acres. A few lots are rocky, but about 45 per cent. of the township is good agricultural land, and a large number of settlers are taking it up. The township is well watered, a branch of the Slate River and several branches of the Pine River running through the center and western parts.

After six years' experimenting, W. H. Brunker, of Alliston, Ont., has perfected a machine for compressing straw into hard rolls for fuel, a ton of straw making by it about a cord of "wood," which is said to burn like beech or maple. From 10 to 15 cords of fuel can be turned out in a day by it. This machine, if all the claims for it be true, will surely prove a boon to the great grain areas of the West.

Hints to Subscribers.

(1) When remitting for your subscription, write distinctly your full name and post-office address, stating whether you are a new subscriber or a renewal; and unless some change is required, give same initials as are now on label. Be sure that you buy a Postal Note or Express Money Order, forward the order to us, and retain the coupon which the Postmaster or Express Agent gives you as your receipt; it may be useful for future reference. Money orders are cheap and convenient. Never send cash in drop letters—we will not be responsible for same.

(2) After sending in your remittance, watch the label for several weeks to see if the date on same is advanced, and if not, advise us, giving full particulars as to manner and date of remittance.

(3) Whenever you require change in your address, don't fail to give both your old and new address.

(4) Should more than one copy, by mistake, be received each week, advise us at once, or we will expect payment for both papers.

(5) Sometimes subscribers forward their remittances from a different post office from that to which we are sending their paper, in such cases be sure to state to what address you wish the paper sent.

(6) When remitting by private check, fifteen cents must be added for collection.

Others Find a Bargain: Why not You?

Our special offers in regard to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" are taking like "hot cakes." Already new subscriptions are coming in by hundreds. Now, what others have done by way of sending us in new names, you can do. Remember, our special offers only hold good for a short time. While they last, we are losing money on the actual cost of publication, and we are only giving them in order to introduce our journal into homes where it has not been before. Take advantage of them while you have a chance. The following are samples:

Enclosed please find post office order for \$3.00, for two new subscribers and my own renewal, as per offer in Nov. 3rd issue. Hoping you may get your 15,000 new subscribers, I remain, Yours truly,
Newry, Ont. CHAS. VALLANCE.

I saw in your paper, the "Farmer's Advocate," that by sending you \$2.25 and one new name you would advance my subscription one year. I enclose you \$2.25 for the same, and one new subscriber.
Zenda, Ont. HERBERT ESSELTINE.

I noticed in Nov. 3rd issue, that present subscribers who obtained two new subscribers would have their own subscriptions free for 1905. I now send you two new names. Please send the paper to the following addresses: ———— Yours truly,
Wyecombe, Ont. GEORGE ROBINSON.

Enclosed please find \$2.25, for one new subscriber and my renewal for next year. JAS. DENYES.
Odessa, Ont.

P. S.—Your paper is A1. It can't be beat. We like it fine.

Chicago International Show.

The fifth annual International Live-stock Exposition closed in Chicago on December 3rd, and with it the notable live-stock show season of 1904. In comparison with its predecessor, it cannot be said that it was of greater magnitude. A year ago it largely exceeded the limits of the accommodation provided within Dexter Park Amphitheatre and its annexes. In the quality of all classes of exhibits a steady and substantial improvement was noticeable. While some did not produce the sensational winners of former shows, yet the general average was very good. It was noticeable, too, that the number of inferior animals, whose owners have no excuse for bringing them out, was less than ever before—a point which goes to show that stockmen are learning more and more to know themselves just what is entitled to win.

An outstanding feature of the show was the part played by the agricultural colleges, both in regard to exhibits brought forward by them, and the professors of these institutions, who judged various important classes. The people of the south have a keen appreciation of the value of their agricultural colleges, and of the influence of the men that are going forth from these institutions. Such men as Profs. Curtiss and Rutherford, of Iowa; Carlyle, of Colorado; Boss, of Minnesota, and Humphrey, of Wisconsin, were constantly conspicuous in the ring. The student live-stock judging competition was indulged in by six agricultural colleges, including Ontario. The young men of two colleges, Iowa and Kansas, competed in a corn-judging contest; a feature which is expected to develop greatly by next year, and to include the judging of wheat and other cereals as well.

The International may now be said to have assumed a status from which gradual and not sensational development may be expected. To those who realize its significance in the development of the live-stock industry of the country, it is gratifying to know that the success of future shows is now assured, and that the money necessary to insure the maintenance of the exposition on a permanent basis has been guaranteed. It is the intention to erect a substantial building in which to exhibit horses. During the last two years a large tent has been used, which proved to be very unsatisfactory.

CATTLE.

One of the greatest sensations of the cattle show was the winning of the grand championship in fat-steer classes by Clear Lake Jute 2nd, an Aberdeen-Angus two-year-old, owned by the Minnesota Agricultural College. Two years ago this wonder in bovine excellence was the prizewinning calf, and in 1903 he was reserve for the grand championship, which he has now captured. One year ago when he returned to his college home from the International, few stockmen expected to see him back again to the Windy City, but his feeder, Mr. George Craig, a former Canadian, from the famous county of Wellington, had more rosy visions of his future, and that he was right was amply testified by the decision of the famous British judge, Mr. John Ross, of Meikle Tarrel, Rosshire, Scotland, who judged the fat classes.

In the class of breeding Shorthorns the entries amounted to two hundred and sixty, but quite a number of the St. Louis winners were not in sight. No Canadian herds were present, but in many of the rings the animals that stood first were bred on this side of the line. Canadian cattle were particularly prominent in the two-year-old cow class, Fair Queen and Golden Bud being from Fairbairn's and Senator Edwards' herds, and Lad's Missie had one of the Trout Creek Missie's for dam. Jas. Leask, of Greenbank, Ont., had over a fat steer that won second in the grade Shorthorn class, and fourth in the open grade class. In the pure-bred Shorthorn fat class, W. D. Flatt showed Trout Creek Wanderer, and won first in the section for yearlings. This calf was afterwards sold to Indiana State College to carry the Shorthorn banner at future shows.

When the aged bull class was called many were disappointed in not seeing Choice Goods, the famous champion of the State Fairs and St. Louis; but in his absence the feeling was very general that Whitehall Sultan, owned by Frank Harding, Waukesha, Wis., would easily lead. This was not found to be the opinion of the judges, however, who, after going carefully over the long line, picked Master of the Grove, a smooth, thick, massive bull, owned by Bellows, of Missouri. This bull was not so strong in the back, nor so thickly fleshed as the Harding bull, but the judges claimed they could see in him better breed character. Third was found in Cock Robin, owned by I. M. Forbes, Illinois, and fourth in Royal Avalanche, shown by W. F. Alexander, of Illinois. The Robbins bull, Lord Chesterfield, that stood second this year at Toronto, was seventh. Since he appeared in Canada he has gone off considerably, and it was a surprise to many that his owners brought him out in his present condition.

A field of sixteen two-year-old bulls faced the judges. Lavender Clipper, a square, deep, wide and smooth bull, owned by Dunwoody, Minneapolis, bred by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.; sire Choice Goods, was an easy first; Bellows' Invincible Hampton, a typical Scotch bull, got second, and Hanna's King Edward, a capital Shorthorn in type, was third.

Robbins got first in senior yearling bulls with My Choice, and Bellows first in junior yearlings with Hampton's Model; Harding coming second in the former with Whitehall Marshal, and Hanna the same place in the latter with Missie's Diamond. Senior bull calves made a very strong ring of over twenty, sons of Choice Goods capturing first and third, and Robbins second. In juniors, Saunders, of Iowa, was first, Bellows second, and a son of Choice Goods third.

The aged cow class had seventeen entries, among which were many good ones. Lad's Lady, owned by Robbins & Son, Indiana, was placed first by general consent, and next her stood Hanna's Star Queen, followed by Jennie June, shown by the same exhibitor. It is interesting to remember that the winner of first in this class stood second at Toronto show, being beaten by Mayflower 3rd, owned at Sir Wm. Van Horne's Selkirk, Man., estate. Females two years and under three found Canadian blood and breeding at the front, the Royal Prince heifer, Fair Queen, bred by H. Fairbairn, Thedford, coming first, as she did at St. Louis. Second went to Dunwoody's entry, Golden Bud, bred by Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ont., granddaughter of Marquis of Zenda (imp.), and third to Robbins, Indiana, with Lad's Missie.

Senior yearlings proved to be a strong class, and after much apparently unnecessary handling, for which one judge received severe criticism by the ringside talent, Robbins & Son's Lad's Emma, a smooth heifer, fitted to a finish, was placed at the head of the line. Next her came Bowen's Victoria of Linwood, and several places lower the judges allowed Watt's Tiny Maude to remain. Many good judges by the ringside, after careful examination, failed to understand why this heifer should be any lower than fourth, and some would have had her higher. One judge gave as his lame excuse for the placing that he did not think she would be a breeder.

Junior yearlings had twenty-eight entries, but Dunwoody's Juno of Woodhill was accorded first place by common consent. One of if not the strongest of the female classes was the ring of senior heifer calves. In this, Queen Ideal, full sister to the champion, Fair Queen, exhibited by W. B. Watt's Sons, Salem, Ont., stepped to the head of the line, beating the winner in the same class at St. Louis.

The senior male championship award resulted in further honors for Bellows' Master of the Grove. Robbins' My Choice secured junior championship. Fair Queen added another laurel to her long list by capturing the female championship.

HEREFORDS.—There was an excellent showing of Whitefaces at Chicago this year, and although some of the best herds of the U. S. were not present, the breed maintained the splendid reputation which it has won as beef producers. As reserve in the fat steer championship it was a Hereford that held the honor, and in the car lot classes the position taken in former competitions was well maintained.

Eight aged bulls appeared for honors, and Van Natta's Prime Lad, a smooth, thick-fleshed individual got the first; Harris' Fulfiller, a thick, deep, low-set fellow coming second, and Masquerader, owned by Hemenway & Cook, Illinois, third. In two-year-olds, Prince Rupert 8th, owned by Luce & Moxley, Shelbyville, Ky., was the lucky number; second was found in Harris' entry from Mo., and third in Disturber, owned by S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo.

In the other classes of males, as well as the females, there were many exceptionally fine specimens of the breed, and the large crowd always to be found at the Hereford ringside proved that the American is losing none of his enthusiasm for these famous grass cattle.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus were justly enthusiastic over the success of Clear Lake Jute, the Minnesota Agricultural College steer, over all comers. In the breeding classes, there was a grand lot of smooth, low-set, evenly-fleshed cattle. In the aged bull class, D. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio, won first with Lucy's Prince, a most remarkable animal. C. J. Martin, Iowa, had the next, and E. J. Davis, of the same State, was third. All through the breeding classes these exhibitors were prominent, as was M. A. Judy, of Illinois, and W. A. McHenry, Iowa.

GALLOWAYS.—The shaggy-coated blacks maintained their good name again this year. There was a splendid showing in every class, and considerable enthusiasm manifested in the placing. The principal exhibitors were C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., who had an exceptionally fine bunch; O. H. Swigart, Illinois; C. N. Moody, Missouri; and Brookside Farm, E. H. White, and J. E. Bates & Sons, Iowa.

REPEATED

HORSES.

In spite of the fact of there not being a suitable building in which to conduct the judging of the large rings of horses at the International, each year witnesses larger exhibits of and keener interest in his equine majesty. By another year, however, it is expected that a large arena will have been built, and the work of judging will be carried on in comfortable quarters, where the large crowds who assemble daily to watch this feature may do so without exposing themselves to the inclemencies of winter weather, modified but very little by the protection of a canvas covering. The horse display has been increasing in extent each year, so that now a new building is practically imperative. As usual at the International, and, in fact, at all American exhibitions, the Percheron was the most largely represented of the breeds. Numbers make a great impression upon the popular mind, and the Percheron men appear to realize the significance of large displays. Rings of from ten to twenty animals in the Percheron classes were not uncommon, and it is not surprising that among so many there were found some that were not a pronounced credit to the breed. In this respect, it would be in the best interests of the Exposition, and the horsemen themselves, if much of the less meritorious stuff was not exhibited, so that the general average quality of the breed might attain a higher standard. The principal exhibitors of these popular French drafters were Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Jas. Crouch & Sons, Lew W. Cochran, McLaughlin Bros., H. A. Briggs, and Taylor & Jones. These firms all endeavored, by the most elaborate methods of fitting, stabling and showing, to excel in the displays of Percheron stallions, and some of them had forward quite large consignments of mares and fillies.

The contest opened with a ring of about a dozen stallions three years and over, the judges being Messrs. John Huston, Blandinsville, Ill., and John L. Delancey, of Northfield, Minn. Out of this long list, Pink, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman's noted show horse, was finally selected to wear the blue (first in the U. S.), and, finally, championship honors. Edgar, from McLaughlin's stable, was second; Bosquet, a stable mate of Pink's, third; Univers, McLaughlin's second-prize horse at St. Louis, fourth; Medoc, a veteran of many show-rings, belonging to Lew W. Cochran, held the fifth station. The three-year-olds were equally as strong in numbers as the older section, but there were no phenomenal members among them. The strongest section in the Percherons, as far as individual merit was concerned, was found in the six two-year-old stallions. All of these were quite typical of the breed, and uniform in character.

CLYDESDALES.—The exhibit of Clydesdales was not large in numbers, but it included some of the best specimens on the continent, and the showing of the great, active, flashy stallions, mares and geldings, did much to establish proper ideals of draft type and to popularize the Clydesdale in a country that should know them better. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., and C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., were the leading exhibitors. Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, usually so prominent at Clydesdale shows, were missed, as they were unable to get their latest purchases, which are now on the way from Scotland, forward. Graham Bros. had forward their string that was so successful at the Toronto and Ottawa exhibitions, and with them had things nearly all their own way. They began the fray by quite easily winning first in aged stallions with Royal Baron (imp.), by Baron's Pride, a horse that has a whole lot of character and substance, moves well, and is provided with hard, flat bone, above wide open hoof-heads. Clarke's Matchless MacGregor, a much smaller horse, but one of fair good quality, stood in second.

The champion of the breed came up in the three-year-old section in Graham's Baron Sterling, the Toronto champion of 1904. This horse carries his bloom well, is nicely turned over the top, and stands on as clean and flash a set of legs as one could wish to see. In going, he has a very attractive way of showing the iron, and his feet are made to stand lots of wear. Nether-ton, one of Clarke's American-bred horses made a good second. He is rather low-set, but has a lot of quality, good legs, and a clever way of going. McLay Bros. landed third, with Prince Dautless, a pretty good type of horse. There was considerable diversity of opinion between the three judges, Profs. Carlyle, of Colorado; Rutherford, of Iowa, and Humphrey, of Wisconsin, when it came to placing the two-year-olds, but they finally settled down for first on the Claremont horse, Graham Bros.' Fairy King (imp.) (by Baron's Pride), who rightly deserved the position, as he has that peculiar fashionable breed character of his family, together with plenty of substance and range. Good judges were not wanting who would have altered the placing of the two next horses, as His Royal Highness, who stood second, would have been better for having more substance and masculinity, and less length of body. He belongs to McLay Bros. Baron

Finlay, the winner of third, has much to commend him, great substance, clean bone, true movement, plenty of character, and a well-balanced top. He was shown by Clarke.

There were three yearling Clydesdale stallions shown; two of McLay Bros., which took second and third, and Graham Bros.' Moncrieffe Baronet (imp.), a proper little gentleman, who was placed first, and afterward stood reserve for championship. He has since gone to the Iowa Agricultural College to be used as a model of Clydesdale excellence.

Mares.—There were no Canadians to test the aged mare awards, although the section was quite strong. Princess Goodwin, an American-bred mare, shown by McLay Bros., a right good, roomy, broody-looking animal, wore the blue, followed by Clarke's Miss Finlay, a Baron's Pride mare. Third reverted to McLay's Princess Handsome. Flower of Dryfe (imp.), Graham Bros.' show mare, met her first defeat on this continent when she faced Lady Elegant, the representative of McLay's stable. They were both good mares, the Yankee, perhaps, being a little more feminine-looking, with remarkably good hocks, but the Canadian mare had substance, plenty of good bone, proper feet, and handled herself well. The two-year-olds had among them the junior champion at St. Louis, Alice Roosevelt, by Lyndoch Chief, who was compelled to take third place here. The leader of this class was Juliet (imp.), a Baron's Pride filly, shown by the Ontario representatives, Graham Bros., and she certainly made a good first with her flash quality. Clarke's Queen Lillie, a rather massive filly, got second. Lady Elegant was awarded female championship.

SHIRES.—The Shire stallion display was one of the most striking features of the show. Sixteen lined up at the call for stallions four years or over, and although there were a few that were hardly what one would expect at so large a show, still the greater number displayed that great massiveness for which the breed is noted, together with a creditable amount of quality of bone. The action, too, of the Shires was decidedly clean and snappy, so that, taken all in all, the breed was well represented. Truman's Pioneer Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., had some new ones on hand, recently landed from England, besides some they have had for some time, and with the lot put up a corking exhibit. Robt. Burgess & Son, Taylor & Jones, Finch Bros., and Lew W. Cochran, of Crawfordsville, Ind., were the other large exhibitors.

Robt. Burgess' Childwell Chorister got the best position in the first class, and was a credit to it, for although lacking somewhat in Shire massiveness of body, he possesses splendid quality of bone and fine feathering, the kind of legs that are really popular. Next to him stood Truman's four-year-old Blaisden Albert, a very fetching fellow, having the same modern type of limbs, close coupling of body, but somewhat smaller than the first horse. In the next class, Burgess' horse was placed first, with a pair of Taylor & Jones' horses second and third, but when the championship award was being made, a protest, on the ground of unsoundness, was entered against the Burgess horse, and sustained. For two-year-olds it was Burgess first, and Truman second and third, with a pair of very drafty, good-quality colts. With yearlings, Truman won first and second, Burgess third. Burgess' aged horse won the championship for stallions, but Truman's won the female honors, besides all the best awards in the produce groups.

HACKNEYS.—The Hackneys were one of the surprise parties that the horsemen had in store for International visitors. There were fourteen entries in the aged stallion class, and when they appeared in the arena of the amphitheatre, which was brilliantly lighted and decorated for the occasion, every heart of the thousands present wished that they might own a horse. Lew W. Cochran, Truman's Pioneer Farm; Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., and Finch Bros., supplied the greater number of the entries. Here Beith's Saxon, the Alberta-bred prodigy, winner of so many honors in the East, and senior championship at St. Louis, never looked nor acted better, as though he realized that Truman's newly-imported Copalder Bonny Gabriel was giving him the fight of his life. And so it was all the way through, Beith's string fighting over again their battles at the World's Fair, with as good success.

Royal Drewton, by His Majesty, imported this year by Mr. Beith, and a horse of great substance, plenty of style and action, but lacking a little in show-yard quality, was first in three-year-olds, with Millington, an Indiana horse, second, and Ivanhoe, another of the Beith string, third. The St. Louis junior champion, St. David, a fine-quality, clean, true, high actor, and a nicely-turned bodied colt, stood conspicuously in the class of seven two-year-olds, followed by his mate, Cleff Rosador, with Lew W. Cochran's High Fall third. Trumans had a very promising colt in this section that had just come off a sea voyage, and was hardly in show fit. All the horses up for championship belonged to Beith, and his Saxon added another of the bright rosettes

to his plume. Precilla, the Bowmanville mare, carried similar honors for her sex.

French and German Coachers, Belgians and Suffolk Punch were represented in the stallion classes.

Intense interest centered around the exhibits of drafters in harness, in singles, two, four and six horse teams. It was the object of the Clydesdale exponents to repeat their victories of former years, and of the Percheron men to secure the highest possible honors for their favorites. The Shire interests were also represented by a string of geldings from Truman's stables, and never before at the International was there so keen a struggle for supremacy. Early in the contest, however, it was evident that the fight was between Nelson Morris' great Clydesdales and the Pabst Company's Percheron grade geldings. The first class to be judged was the singles, weighing over 1,750 lbs., and here the pure-bred Clydesdales had to take a second place. The first horse was a splendid type of drafter, gray, with possibly a little Percheron blood in him, but with a great predominance of Clydesdale blood and character. The contest was close, Prof. Curtiss, of Iowa, having to decide a tie between Prof. Carlyle and Mr. Huston. Singles, weighing from 1,500 to 1,750, stood: first, a Percheron grade; second, a Clydesdale; third and fourth in the same order. For teams, the honors were again divided, the heavyweight being won by the Clydes, and the lighter weight by the grays. From this on, in three horses abreast, four-horse and six-horse teams, the bays were never in danger. It was a magnificent contest, and the hardest fight the Percheron interests ever put up. They did well, but their success was due very largely to the Clydesdale character of the geldings whose gray coats was supposed to indicate Percheron breeding. All credit is due Mr. Nelson Morris, who championed the Clydesdale interests, and the Pabst Brewing Co., who furnished the grays. The harness, trappings and wagons used by both exhibitors were magnificent, the harness alone costing two hundred dollars per set. It was a glorious show, and honors were as fairly distributed as could be expected where such large interests were at stake.

SHEEP.

The sheep department was well filled as usual, and as to quality it is safe to say it reached a higher standard than ever before, although not equal in numbers to what were shown at the greatest of all sheep shows, viz., the St. Louis World's Fair. Many of the winners at the latter show had here to be satisfied with positions far down in the list. The aged ewe and under six months sections, and Merino classes, not being included in the International prize-list, accounts for the number being less than at St. Louis. Canadian exhibitors deserve a great deal of credit for the part they have taken in this show, and the honors they have won, having won even greater laurels here than were won by them at St. Louis, notwithstanding the fact that Canadian flocks almost made a clean sweep at the latter.

As usual, the greatest interest centred around the Shropshire ring. In the aged ram class, St. Louis winners had to give way to a strong, firm, well-covered ram shown by J. G. Hanmer, Brantford, closely followed by John Campbell and Richard Gibson, with rams of excellent quality, several good ones being outside the money. In the yearling ram class the St. Louis champion, shown by Mr. Campbell, again headed the list; F. W. Harding, Wisconsin, and Lloyd-Jones Bros., Ontario, being the next in order. In the ram lamb class, Campbell captured first, also champion for ram any age, with a typical one, that won first at Toronto, and only reached fourth place at St. Louis, while the winner of first at St. Louis was turned down to about tenth place. J. G. Hanmer and Lloyd-Jones Bros. were close after, taking second and third respectively. In yearling ewes, Hanmer again succeeded in winning first, also champion ewe any age, on a choice ewe of great scale, with an elegant quality fleece of dense wool; Campbell winning second, on the St. Louis first-prize junior yearling; R. Gibson winning third. In the ewe lamb class 20 entries, as alike as peas, faced the judge. Campbell again landed first and third; F. W. Harding second; J. G. Hanmer and J. Campbell h.c. We mention the latter two because the class was an especially strong one.

In the open flock competition Campbell, Hanmer and Lloyd-Jones Bros. won in the order named. For four lambs, the get of one sire, first and second went to Campbell and Hanmer respectively, while third went to Chas. H. Hutchison, of Michigan. The Shropshire specials were pretty evenly divided between the Canadians and Hutchinson and S. Shaffer, Pa., who each showed nice stuff.

The Shropshire wether class was especially strong in both numbers and quality. The St. Louis champion and grand champion yearling wether, shown by John Campbell, was again first and champion in the Shropshire class. He had, however, two close competitors, second going to the University of Wisconsin, for one bred by

Lloyd-Jones Bros., and third to Richard Gibson. In wether lambs, Richard Gibson scored first with a lamb of splendid proportions, beating the World's Fair winners, shown by Mr. Campbell, which won second and third here. For pen of five wether lambs, Campbell, Gibson and Lloyd-Jones Bros. won all.

SOUTH DOWNS were well represented, although not as strong in numbers as we have seen. Some choice specimens were brought forward, several of them being imported. In the breeding class Geo. McKerron & Son, Wisconsin, and Sir Geo. Drummond, Pointe Claire, Que., divided the honors about even throughout, McKerron winning champion on ram, while champion on ewe went to Sir Geo. Drummond's lamb. In the Southdown wether class, Drummond, Telfer Bros. and University of Wisconsin nearly swept the ring, Drummond's yearling wether being placed champion over Telfer Bros.' St. Louis grand champion, winner over all breeds. These two were so close it was only a matter of choice, the champion here being, perhaps, a trifle firmer.

IN LINCOLNS the veteran importer and breeder, J. T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont., demonstrated that the stately Lincoln can be bred and fitted in Canada quite as good as in their native home, for while he had imported the best that money could buy, his own breeding proved worthy of higher honors both here and at St. Louis, the home-bred ones being covered with much firmer flesh. Mr. Gibson secured all the first and most of the second prizes in the regular classes; also championship on the St. Louis champion yearling ram, and championship on the ewe lamb that won first at St. Louis.

J. H. Patrick and E. W. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont., also had a good quality bunch out, not specially fitted for show, and won several important prizes, including first for ewe lamb, American bred. In the wether classes the winnings were about the same as at St. Louis, J. T. Gibson winning all the firsts and seconds, except in pen of five, J. H. Patrick winning second and third; Patrick also winning several thirds in other sections.

THE DORSET exhibit, although disappointing in numbers, were mostly of good quality. W. H. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., and R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., were the only exhibitors. The latter, with his St. Louis winners, made a clean sweep of the first prizes and champions, while Mr. Newton secured a few seconds. Harding's champion ewe and champion wether, that were also champions at St. Louis, were very much admired. The breeders of this valuable fall and winter lamb-producing breed require to wake up. Few, if any, of the breeds have improved more than the Dorsets in the last few years, and it is in the breeders' interests to bring them out, to let the public see them, even though all cannot win championships.

LEICESTERS were out strong as usual. While there were four exhibitors, the principal fight was between A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., and Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont. In aged rams, Smith won first and second; Hastings Bros. winning third. In yearlings, Smith won first and third; Hastings Bros. second. Ram lambs, Hastings Bros. were first and second; A. W. Smith third. In yearling ewes first and second prizes went to the Maple Lodge contingent, to a very fine pair of well-covered ewes, of great scale; third going to new exhibitors, Dunnett Bros., Clanbrasil, Ont. In ewe lambs, Hastings Bros. led, Dunnett Bros. and Smith following, in the order named. In flocks, Smith was placed first, also first for special flock, while for get of one ram the first went to Hastings Bros. Smith won the both championships, with an aged ram and his shearing ewe, that was also champion at the World's Fair. The wether prizes were about evenly divided.

IN THE COTSWOLD CLASS, J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont., had some very fine specimens of the breed, and won several important prizes, although not as high up in some places as we expected when we handled the sheep. In yearling ewes it seemed clear he was entitled to first and third, but the judge saw differently, and placed Lewis Bros., of Ill., first. Mr. Ross won first on his ewe lamb that won championship at St. Louis, a lamb of wonderful presence and promise, that it was expected would win championship here, but the judge placed Lewis Bros.' yearling ewe instead. F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., won several prizes, including first and champion on aged ram.

In wethers the same exhibitors divided the spoils, Harding & Ross winning most of the prizes. In this class again it was generally agreed that Ross' wether lamb should have been placed ahead of Harding's.

IN OXFORDS the show was in the hands of the two veteran show men, viz., Geo. McKerron & Son, of Wisconsin, and R. J. Stone, of Illinois. They put up a strong exhibit, and divided the winnings fairly evenly.

CHEVIOTS were well brought out by G. W. Parnell, Wingate, Ind., and M. P. & S. E. Lantz, Carlock, Ill., the latter winning the lion's share, mostly on imported sheep.

THE HAMPSHIRE exhibit, which was the best that this breed has ever had at the International, was championed by Chilmark Farm, Ossining, N. Y.; Jas. West, Montpelier, Ind., and Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., the latter showing only in the wether classes, winning the best that was offered. In the breeding classes the other two exhibitors divided the honors pretty evenly.

GRADES AND CROSS-BRED wethers put up one of the best and strongest fat classes in the show. In the medium-wool breeds the Shropshire grades won nearly everything. Richard Gibson won three firsts out of the four; University of Wisconsin coming next in order, with lambs-sired by a Campbell ram. This lot won for pen of five, also winning champion over all breeds.

R. Gibson's lamb and yearling were each champion over all breeds by ages. In the yearling class nine faced the judge, and a better lot seldom if ever faced a judge in America. All the more honor is due to H. N. Gibson, son of Mr. R. Gibson, for winning over such a bunch. In long-wool grades the tussel was between J. T. Gibson, A. W. Smith, Hastings Bros., and, in fact, nearly all the long-wool breeders, but the three named won nearly everything, J. T. Gibson winning champion on a Lincoln grade.

In the classes where Canadians competed, viz., Shropshires, Southdowns, Lincolns, Leicesters, Dorsets, Cotswolds, and grades, out of twenty champion and three grand champion prizes offered, Canadians carried away no fewer than sixteen champions and two grand champions. We quote the Chicago Evening Post:

"Canada has again demonstrated her superiority over the United States in the matter of



Clear Lake Jute 2nd.

Two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus steer. Weight, 1,895 pounds. Grand champion over all breeds at the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, 1904. Exhibited by the Minnesota State Agricultural Experiment Station.

sheep-raising. She has practically made a clean sweep of the principal prizes awarded in the fat sheep division of the International Live-stock Association. This is not a new honor for the country that lies beyond the no then boundary of the United States, for Canadian sheep carried off all the honors that were worth taking in the sheep exhibition last year."

Among the prominent sheep men of Canada who took high honors in the fat sheep exhibits were: R. and H. N. Gibson, Denfield, Ontario; Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.; J. H. Patrick, Crosshill, Ont.; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.; John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont.; Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, Quebec; R. H. Harding, J. T. Gibson, F. C. Ross.

BEST LOT EVER SHOWN.

Taken collectively, the judges declared there was exhibited in the sheep division of the Exposition this year, the best lot of sheep and lambs ever shown. Breeds have been improved to such an extent that sheep that took first prize at last year's show got no better than third award this year.

SWINE.

Owing to the breeding classes being struck off the prize-list, no classes being left but barrows, the exhibit was very much smaller than usual, the Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey and Chester White breeds having the largest exhibit. The Hampshire, classed as the thin-rind breed, made quite a good showing for a new breed in America.

There were no Canadian hogs on exhibition.

Three in One.

Present subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," and others, in obtaining new subscribers, can point out that its readers secure:

1st.—The most practical and beautiful weekly agricultural paper published in the world today, dealing with every department of work on the farm.

2nd.—A splendid magazine, fifty-two times a year, dealing with literary, educational and scientific subjects, domestic science, health in the home, flower culture, the "Quiet Hour," practical talks with the home people, a serial and short stories, and a bright department for young folks.

3rd.—All the important news of the day given in condensed, readable style, so that the busy farmer or member of his family will not have to wade through columns of trash and sensationalism to get at the facts of what has transpired throughout the world during the week.

In no other periodical can you secure such a valuable "Three-in-One" combination, all printed on good paper, published in colored covers, and profusely illustrated. With it goes, with our compliments, a magnificent Christmas number.

The equal of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" at \$1.50 per year was never before brought within the reach of the farmers of any country.

A Dry Season in N. S.

Threshing is about finished in this locality, and it was generally a short job. The season of 1904 has

been the driest growing season for many years; 1903 was dry up to the 25th of June, but after that we had plenty of showers, so that grain did well, though hay was light, but in 1904 it was dry, dry, dry, not a good rain from the first of May until August, so that all crops are light. Wheat is less than half an average crop; oats are not much better; barley, a little better; turnips and potatoes are the best crops we have this year; in fact, potatoes, owing to the absence of blight, kept right on growing until frost came, and are above an average yield. Fruit is generally a fair crop, of only fair quality.

The scarcity of fodder makes all kinds of live stock low at this season of the year, and we felt that it was about the poorest Thanksgiving we have had for some time, but it has been a nice fine autumn, and cattle foraged well on in November, and farmers have a fine lot plowing done ready for another year. C. H. B. Cumb. Co., N. S., Nov. 23.

Coming Events.

Dec. 12th—Fat Stock Show at Union Stock-yards, Toronto Junction.

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

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

Jan. 17th, 1905, 11 a.m.—Annual meeting of Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at Toronto.

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

Forthcoming Stock Sales.

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

Dec. 9th—John I. Balsdon, Markham, Ont., Clydesdales, Cotswolds, Berkshires, Yorkshires.

Dec. 14th—John Hill, Wellesley, Ont., Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Yorkshires.

Dec. 21st—Hodskinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., Shorthorns.

Dec. 21st—C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Ont., Holsteins and Yorkshires.

Jan. 18th—Estate of John Miller, Brougham, Ont., Shorthorns.

Jan. 19th—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns.

My father is a subscriber to your paper, and says the "Farmer's Advocate" stands pre-eminent in the list of farm papers for the Canadian farmer. HOWARD MCKENZIE. Cape Breton, N. S., Nov. 20th, 1904.

MARKETS.

The grain trade is dull. The St. Lawrence River route is closed for ocean-going vessels for the season, and consequently not much export business is done in grain.

Maybe & Wilson's week-end letter last Saturday, says: Supplies were not so large this week, but the quality of the offerings was very indifferent, and trade was not much firmer than in previous week.

Exporters.—Good weight and well finished, \$4.60 to \$4.80; mediums, \$4.00 to \$4.40; cows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; bulls, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Butchers.—Best steers and heifers, \$4 15 to \$4.85.

Canning Stock.—Lower, from \$1.10 to \$2.00.

Feeders.—Good, 1,000 pounds up, \$3 25 to \$3.85; good, 850 to 950 pounds, \$3.00 to \$3.85.

Light stockers, common to good, \$1.00 to \$2.75.

Lambs.—Butcher lambs, \$4.25 to \$4 70; export sheep, \$3.60 to \$3.85; bucks and common sheep, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Calves, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Toronto market quotations for live stock are:

Export Cattle.—Extra choice, \$4.40 to \$4.75; good to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.40; good cows, \$3.25 to \$4.00.

Butcher Cattle.—Quotations are about steady. Good to choice, \$4.10 to \$4.65; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00; mixed lots, medium, \$2.75 to \$3.25; do, common, \$1.75 to \$2; cows, \$2 to \$3.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Trade fair, although there is not so much doing in these lines as there was a short time ago. There is still, however, some demand for good feed cattle. Stockers are quoted at \$1.50 to \$3.25; bulls are quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.50. Feeders are unquoted at \$2.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Milch Cows.—\$30 to \$60 each.

Calves.—Calves are quoted at \$2 to \$10 each, and 3c. to 5c. per pound.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices steady to firm. Export ewes and lambs are quoted slightly higher. Export sheep are quoted with a firm tone, at \$2.50 to \$3.85 per cwt. Culls are steady at \$2 to \$3, and lambs are firm at \$4.25 to \$5.10.

Hogs.—The market is quoted with a steady tone at \$4.80 per cwt. for selects, and \$4.60 for lights and fats.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Toronto Wholesale Prices.

Wheat.—Ontario—Business very dull; red and white, \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.02; spring, 95c.; goose, 89c. to 90c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.01 1/2; No. 2 northern, 96c.; No. 3 northern, 90c. to 91c., Georgian Bay ports; 6c. more grinding in transit.

Mill Feed.—\$14.50 to \$15 for bran in bulk; \$17.50 to \$18 for shorts, east and west; Manitoba, \$21 for shorts, \$19 for bran, exports.

Barley.—Quiet; 45c. for No. 2, 43c. for No. 3 extra, and 40c. for No. 3, malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye.—75c. to 76c. for No. 2.

Corn.—New Canadian cob, 45c.; new American yellow, firmer at 55c.; new American mixed, 54c.

Oats.—33c. to 33 1/2c. for No. 1 white, east low freights; No. 2, 32 1/2c., low freights, and 32c., north and west.

Peas.—67c. to 68c. for No. 2, west and east.

Buckwheat.—55c. to 56c., east and west.

Baled Hay.—The movement is heavy, and the market is quoted at \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, on track here, and \$7 to \$7.50 for No. 2 and mixed clover.

Baled Straw.—There is a good demand, but little is offering. Quotations are,

\$6 to \$6.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

Potatoes.—The market has a firm tone. Ontario stock quoted at 65c. to 70c., on track, and 75c. to 80c. out of store. Eastern, at 75c. to 80c. on track, and 90c. to 95c. out of store.

Butter.—Creamery prints continue rather scarce. Other lines are offering well. Quotations all round are unchanged.

Creamery prints21c. to 22c. do tubs19c. to 20c. Dairy tubs, good to choice15c. to 16c. do, medium13c. to 14c. do, inferior grades10c. to 12c. Dairy pound rolls, good to choice16c. to 17c. do, medium14c. to 15c.

Cheese.—The market continues to hold firm, and is quoted unchanged at 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c. for large, and 10 1/4c. to 11c. for twins.

Eggs.—New laid, nominal, and unchanged at 22c. to 23c. per dozen. Fresh are fairly active at 20c. to 21c, and limed are steady at 20c.

Poultry.—Receipts of good stocks are light, and there is an excellent demand for young turkeys and geese. Turkeys, 13c. to 14c. for young, and 10c. to 11c. for old. Ducks and geese, 8 1/2c. to 9c. Chickens at 5 1/2c. to 9c., and hens at 5c. to 6c.

Retail Prices, Toronto Street Market.

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

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

Grain.—There is a pretty good trade in oats for local account, and considerable corn is being brought in here from time to time. No. 2 yellow corn is quoted at 57 1/2c. on track to arrive, and No. 3 mixed at a cent less. Oats are, of course, the most interesting grain to the local trade. Dealers claim that it is very difficult to secure oats in the west (Ontario). It is just possible that one might make purchases at somewhat less than the following quotations; that is, 39c. to 39 1/2c. for No. 3, and 40c. to 40 1/2c. for No. 2 oats in store.

Mill Feed.—The market is not very active in any line, but shorts are scarce and hard to get, so that prices remain firm at \$21 per ton for Manitobas and \$19 to \$20 for Ontarios. Bran is less firm than formerly, dealers still quote \$17 to \$18 for Manitobas, and \$16 to \$17 for Ontarios, per ton.

Potatoes.—Potatoes are coming in in heated cars, the weather being now too cold to risk shipping without a stove in the car. This necessarily increases the cost somewhat. These potatoes are selling at about 62c. per bag on track, in carloads. Broken lots from store bring 75c. per bag. The demand is fair. All the stock is from the Province of Quebec, and very little of it, if any, gets further west than Montreal.

Beans.—The market shows a tendency to advance, and prices might almost be reported as firmer. Prime beans range from \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel, according to quantity. The local demand is active, and the supply on spot is insufficient, much of the stock in Ontario which should have come here having been shipped over to New York. The export demand is good also. Everything considered, any general move in the bean market is more likely to be upwards than otherwise.

Hay.—The market is quite dull, and

dealers declare they are disgusted. The American markets are no good for export business; the English are said to be very flat, so that there are only those of the Maritime Provinces left. While these save the situation, they do not furnish activity, and of course the local trade is not a great deal to depend on. Prices are \$9 to \$9.25 per ton for No. 1 on track, car lots, \$8 for No. 2; \$7 for clover mixed; \$6.50 to \$7 for clover; country point prices are about \$1 less than these.

Cheese.—This market has been unusually dull for some time past, and although some report a better tone, there is not such an improvement as to cause any very great sensation. English importers are more concerned with the cheaper grade of cheese than with the dearer, trade being mostly in fall ends of Quebecs, at about 9 1/2c., and in good quality cheese at 10c. Some estimate the supply in Montreal, at 300,000 to 650,000 boxes, and the total in Canada at upwards of half a million. Navigation has now closed, and the latest returns report a total of 2,112,398 boxes shipped through port this season, as against 2,390,702 for last season, a decrease of 278,304. Estimating that the average price per pound paid to factorymen was 8c. per pound, and allowing 80 lbs. to each box of cheese, we have a total of \$19,519,347 distributed on account of this product this season, not taking into consideration the quantity of cheese still in stock or shipped out through other ports. Last season the amount was fully \$20,000,000.

Butter.—Stocks of butter in Montreal are not so large that holders need fear any trouble in disposing of them. It is claimed that Winnipeg cannot get all the fine butter she needs in the West, and that her merchants have been ordering here. A car has also just left for the Coast, the price being probably about 20 1/2c. It is said that 21c. had been paid for export; in any case, that figure has been paid for local account. Finest creamery might still be quoted in the vicinity of 20 1/2c.; however, with a slight range each way. The shipments for the season showed an increase of 147,181 packages over those of last season, being 485,458 packages, against 338,277. Eggs.—There is still a certain quantity

being received here daily from country points, but these are mostly of stock which merchants have been holding for awhile. This stock, if it is pretty good, sells at 20c. to 22c. here. Selections are made from them which sell at about 24c. The most of the activity is in Montreal limed at 20c., or western limed at 17 1/2c.; or in No. 1 cold storage, at 19c. to 20c., or No. 2 at about 18 1/2c. to 19c. Some small, spotted eggs may be had at 15c. to 16c. Demand is fair, and the outlook for the next few weeks is steady.

Hogs.—The market is about steady, a slight improvement in the tone of the hog market being, however, noticeable. Select hogs sell at 5c. to 5 1/2c., mixed at 4 1/2c. to 5c., and heavy at 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.

Cattle.—Choice cattle, 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.; good, 4c.; fair, 3c. to 3 1/2c.; common, 2 1/2c. to 3c.; inferior, 1 1/2c. to 2 1/2c.; milch cows, \$25 to \$55 each.

Sheep and Lambs.—Butchers' sheep, 2 1/2c. to 3c.; export sheep, 3 1/2c.; lambs, 4c. to 4 1/2c.

Calves, \$3 to \$10 each.

Buffalo Markets.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.60 to \$5.25; butchers', \$3.75 to \$5.00; heifers, \$2.75 to \$4.50; cows, bulls, stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.00.

Veals.—\$4.50 to \$8.75.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Yorkers, \$4.60 to \$4.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native lambs, \$4.60 to \$6.25, a few at \$6.80; no Canada lambs.

Chicago Markets.

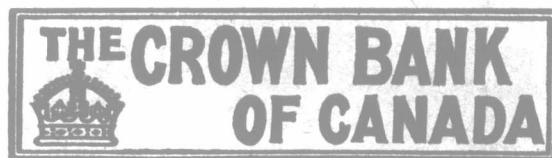
Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$6.10 to \$7.10; poor to medium, \$3.70 to \$5.85.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$4.40 to \$4.65; good to choice, heavy, \$4.50 to \$4.65; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$4.57 1/2.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.40 to \$4.90; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.35; native lambs, \$4.25 to \$6.15; show lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.75.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 8 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef at 8 1/2c. to 9c. per lb.; sheep easier, 12c. to 18c. per lb.



Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000.00. Head Office, Toronto, Ont. Edward Gurney, President.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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 \$1 and upwards received, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion or the whole of the deposit.

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

Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Page Number. Includes A pretty Baby of the Equine Kingdom, Shropshire Ram, Prizewinning Holsteins, The Macdonald Consolidated School, Clear Lake Jute 2nd.

EDITORIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Page Number. Includes Barn Building, The Golden Fleece in Canada, Timber on the Farm.

HORSE

Table with 2 columns: Description and Page Number. Includes Horses have Memories, Horseshoeing, Stables Should be Well Lighted.

STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Page Number. Includes How the Old Countryman Feeds his Xmas Beeves, Shropshire Sheep, Can Prevent Blackleg, A London Imperial Exhibition.

FARM.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Page Number. Includes House Improvement, The Early Butchering, The Farmer's Wood-lot, Stable Walls, Wood Ashes as a Fertilizer, Farmhouse Plan, The Guelph Consolidated School, DAIRY, Old and Still Unsolved Dairy Problem.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Page Number. Includes Qualifications of the Dairyman, Milk Powder, Powdered Sterilized Milk.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Page Number. Includes Mr. James on Flower Culture, Spraying to Control San Jose Scale.

POULTRY.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Page Number. Includes Poultry Profitable.

FARM BULLETIN.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Page Number. Includes Hints to Subscribers; Others Find a Bargain, Why not You?; Chicago International Show, Three in One; A Dry Season in N. S.; Coming Events; Forthcoming Stock Sales, MARKETS, HOME MAGAZINE, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Page Number. Includes Dividing estate—drainage; land for corn and roots, Qualifications for councillor; a railway fence; enforcing an award, Chronic swelling as result of sprain; kneesprung; fatality in pigs—mammitis; scratches, Scum over eyes; fatality in sheep; cow grinds her teeth; results of blisters; swollen legs—thoroughpin.

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



Best Things

A Department Devoted to Life, Literature and Education.

"The best things are nearest; breath in your nostrils, light in your eyes, flowers at your feet, duties at your hand, the path of God just before you. Then, do not grasp at the stars, but do life's plain common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the sweetest things of life.—R. L. Stevenson.

An Interpreter of Life.

To many people it appears that poetry is nothing but a dream, and "of such stuff as dreams are made on"; a thing apart from life and all life's interests, a something that may be eliminated from the mental bill of fare—just as bonbons may be eliminated from the more natural bill of fare—without loss. Hence, these people never read poetry. That this idea is not the truth of the matter, however, has been the universal opinion of those who have given to subject the deepest and most unbiased thought. On the contrary, the conclusion has been arrived at by these students that true poetry, as well as its correlated subjects, music and art, is an interpreter of life itself, and that the language in which the poet expresses his thought or emotion is, in reality, the simplest and most natural in which that thought or emotion may be expressed in its entirety. Dr. Lyman Abbot, of New York, makes his aspect of poetry very clear in an admirable article, with which he prefaces a portion of "The World's Best Poetry," a publication recently issued, chiefly under the direction of Bliss Carman, the well-known Canadian poet. "The musician, the artist, the poet," says Dr. Abbot, "discover life which others have not discovered, and each with his own instrument interprets that life to those less sensitive than himself. Observe a musician composing. He writes; sings; he itates; meditates; perhaps hums softly to himself; perhaps goes to the piano and strikes a chord or two. What is he doing? He is trying to express to himself a beauty which he has heard in the world of infinite phenomena, and to reproduce it as well as sensuous sounds can reproduce it, that those with duller hearing than himself may hear it also. Observe a painter before his easel. He paints; looks to see the effect; erases; adds; modifies; re-examines; and repeats this operation over and over again. What is he doing? He is copying a beauty which he has seen in the invisible world, and which he is attempting to bring out from its hiding, so that the men who have no eyes except for the sensuous may also see it. In my library is an original sonnet by John G. Whittier. In almost every line are erasures and inter-

lineations. In some cases the careful poet has written a new line and pasted it over the rejected one. What does this mean? It means that he has discovered a truth of moral beauty, and is attempting to interpret his discovery to the world. His first interpretation of his vision did not suit him, nor his second, nor his third, and he has revised and re-revised in the attempt to make his verse a true interpretation of the truth which he has seen. He did not make the truth; it eternally was. Neither did the musician make the truth of harmony, nor the painter of form and color. They also eternally were. Poet, musician, painter, has seen, heard, felt, realized in their own souls some experience of life, some potent reality which philosophy cannot formulate, nor creed contain, nor eloquence define; and each in his own way endeavors to give it to the world of men; each in his own way endeavors to lift the gauzy curtain, impenetrable to most souls, which hides the invisible, the inaudible, the eternal, the divine from men; and he gives them a glimpse of that of which he himself had but a glimpse." Dr. Abbott marks a strong distinction between the true poet and the mere rhymer: "The poet must feel the truth, or he is no poet, but he must also have power to express what he feels in such forms as will create a similar feeling in his readers, or he is still no poet. Multitudes of women send to the newspapers poetical effusions which are not poems. The feeling of the writer is excellent, but the expression is bad. The writer has seen, but she cannot tell what she has seen; she has felt, but she cannot express her experience so as to enkindle a like experience in others. These poetical utterances of inarticulate poets are sometimes whimsical, but oftener pathetic; sometimes they are like the prattle of little children who exercise their vocal organs before they have anything to say, but oftener they seem to me like the beseeching eyes of a dumb animal, full of affection and entreaty for which he has no vocal expression. It is just as essential that poetical feeling should have poetical expression in order to constitute poetry, as it is that musical feeling should have musical expression in order to constitute music. Poetical feeling in unpoetical forms may be poetical prose, but it is still prose. And on the other hand, rhyme, however musical they may be to the ear, are only rhymes, not poetry, unless they express a true poetical life.

Poetry is NOT COMMON THOUGHT EXPRESSED IN AN UNCOMMON MANNER; it is not an artificial phrasing of even the higher emotions. The higher emotions have a phrasing of their own; they fall naturally—whether as the result of instinct or of habit need not be considered—into fitting forms. The form may be rhyme; it may be blank verse; it may be the old Hebrew parallelism; it may be the indescribable form which Walt Whitman has adopted. What is noticeable is the fact that poetical thought, if it is at its best, always takes on, by a kind of necessity,

some poetical form. To illustrate if not to demonstrate this, it is only necessary to select from literature any fine piece of poetical expression of a higher and nobler emotion, or of clear and inspiring vision, and attempt to put it into prose form. The reader will find, if he be dealing with the highest poetry, that translating it into prose impairs its power to express the feeling, and makes the expression NOT LESS, BUT MORE ARTIFICIAL. If he doubt this statement, let him turn to any of the finer specimens of verse and see whether he can express the life in prose as truly, as naturally, as effectively, as it is there expressed in rhythmical form."

Advantages of Nature Study in Rural Schools.

It is a noteworthy fact that for a long time the courses of study in our rural schools have had but little reference to the lives of the pupils. While it is true that the pupils leaving school can read intelligently and write legibly and neatly; can compute accurately, and perform most of the common exercises in arithmetic with facility; can discuss readily the main historical events in English and Canadian history, and can give the geographical positions and importance of the civilized coun-

tries of the world, yet it is also true that, in spite of all this training, they show a woful ignorance of the things and the meanings of things that lie about them. The pupils have been living, to some extent at least, in an unreal world, in a world which was unrelated to their real lives. The things of the farm, roadside and forest, which would naturally be of the greatest interest, were untouched, and had little meaning. No wonder, then, that the children of the rural districts, who found nothing interesting in their surroundings, would come to think

more of the interesting things in towns and cities!

Nature-study under a competent teacher will AWAKEN AN INTEREST IN THE THINGS WITH WHICH THE COUNTRY CHILD LIVES. The plants, the animals, the soil, will be studied; the inquiring spirit will be fostered; and the child, in its own way, will become an investigator. In other words, the child will get into sympathy with its surroundings.

For many years our schools, apparently, neglected to note the fact that pupils had hands, eyes and ears, which required training as well as the mind. To a child trained at school to observe carefully, and to know the meanings of the things it sees, the root, the leaf, the soil, the moisture in the soil, the bird, and the insect, will no longer be sordid or unworthy of attention. When the child becomes a man, farming operations will take on a new meaning. Everything about the farm will have significance, and the farmer will realize that at every turn he is dealing with forces which require controlling, and which furnish scope for the intelligent use of his brain.

Moreover, the introduction of nature-study will bring the school into close touch with the home. The parents will take a greater interest in the work of the school, for they will soon find that the child at school is solving problems which are of vital interest to them in their daily work.

Again, the teacher will be able to teach more rationally than ever before. No doubt the courses of studies must be changed before he can hope to do his best work. The new knowledge which he gives to the child, will then be presented in terms which will link it to its past experience. It is a well-known axiom, in good teaching, that the child must see the new in the light of the old. And what a stock of experiences the child has on entering the school, for it has been going to nature's school for four or five years! The value of nature-study in school work lies in its power to hold the attention of the pupil involuntarily, and without attention there is no clear knowledge.

Nature-study is to be welcomed in our rural schools, for it will introduce a new spirit or method into the teaching. The nature-study method develops power, and power, as well as culture, is demanded in modern education. It will tend to do away with mere memorization and book-learning. It is a study of THINGS, not ABOUT THINGS. It begets an attitude of inquiry, which makes the child more self-reliant and independent, and neither the teacher nor the child will rest content until this spirit of inquiry is carried into the other studies of the school course, with the teacher simply as the leader or guide. When a teacher can properly assume this attitude of comrade with his pupils he can work wonders with them, and no one can pretend to estimate the influence of such a teacher, imbued with the



Prof. W. Lochhead.

Biologist Ontario Agricultural College.

nature-study spirit, upon his pupils.
W. LOCHHEAD.
Biological Department, O. A. C.

A New Agricultural Text-book.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE.—By E. S. Goff, late Professor of Horticulture, Wis., Minn., and D. D. Mayne, Principal, School of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park, Minn. Pages, 256; illustrated, colored plates. Eighty cents. American Book Co., New York.

Of several public-school text-books on agriculture which have come under our notice in recent years, this is the most attractive. That it was planned and largely written by the late Professor Goff, and introduced by ex-Governor Hoard, commends it at once to people who keep track of the progress of agricultural education. The authors had in view the principle prescribed for teachers of public schools in France, viz.: that letters on agriculture should be addressed to the intelligence rather than to the memory of children; that they should be based on observation of the everyday facts of rural life, and on experiments appropriate to the resources of the school, and that the reason for the results reached should receive special prominence. The topics treated include plants, soils, insects, weeds, dairying and stock-raising. The method is a compromise between nature-study and information. At the head of each lesson, the illustrative material required is mentioned, the good teacher will see that the observations and experiments are made, but the indifferent teacher is liable to permit the pupil to learn by rote the results; when these are stated in the text-book. The boy who is well taught will find this an exceedingly useful book. His father, if a farmer, will find much in it to interest him.

Lions at Home.

From time to time our Home Magazine readers have had opportunity given them to study various phases of animal life as presented to them by that wonderful painter, Rosa Bonheur. Her paintings must always commend themselves to animal lovers everywhere, but perhaps more particularly so to those who spend their lives amongst them. They best can appreciate her accuracy of detail, her faculty of so understanding the creatures she paints that even in a band of horses or a flock of sheep each face shows some distinctive quality. To secure this accuracy, Rosa Bonheur lived upon the friendliest terms with all her animals, even on one occasion in her earlier days managing to keep a sheep in her rooms in Paris. As a girl, when the God-bestowed gift within her was a secret locked in her own breast only, the future animal-painter would play truant from school, lie on her back gazing skywards until her crude conception had shaped itself, and, then, smoothing the dust before her, she would take a stick, and, wholly oblivious of any who might be gazing at her, draw the form upon which for the moment her mind's eye was riveted.

How Rosa Bonheur managed to get upon such friendly terms with His Majesty the Lion King, his formidable-looking wife and their royal cubships as to give us this picture of their domestic felicity is a secret which we will not try to discover. H. A. B.

An Irish farmer asked a priest what a miracle was. He gave him a very full explanation, which, however, did not seem to quite satisfy the farmer, who said: "Now, do you think, your reverence, you could give me an example of a miracle?" "Well," said his Reverence, "walk on before me and I'll see what I can do." As he did so, the priest gave him a tremendous kick behind. "Did you feel that?" he asked. "Why wouldn't I feel it?" said the farmer. "Begorra, I did feel it, sure enough." "Well," said the priest, "it would be a miracle if you didn't."



They "Went and Told Jesus."—S. Matt. xiv: 12.

"Have you and I to-day Stood silent as with Christ, apart from joy, or fray of life, to see His face; To look, if but a moment, in His grace, And grow, by brief companionship, more true, Mors nerved to lead, to dare, to do For Him at any cost? Have we to-day Found time, in thought, our hand to lay In His, and thus compare His will with ours, and wear The impress of His wish? Be sure Such contact will endure Throughout the day; will help us walk erect Through storm and flood; detect Within the hidden life sin's dross, its stain: Revive a thought of love for Him again; Steady the steps which waver; help us see The footpath meant for you, and me."

In this age of practical philanthropy, when men and women, especially women, are eagerly working for missions, or worried and worn out over church sales and suppers, we cannot too often be reminded that it was not the busy, bustling Martha who was especially commended by our Lord. Mary, who seemed to her energetic sister to be idly wasting time, had chosen the better part and the more important work. I don't think we 20th-century Christians are likely to make the mistake of spending all our time gazing up into Heaven, but we may make the opposite mistake of not looking up to Heaven enough—like Martha, we may be so occupied with active work for Christ that we have no time for communion with Him. Our Lord's words, spoken nearly two thousand years ago, are addressed personally and individually to each disciple to-day. Do you fall dead and lifeless on our ears, or are they as full of life and power as if we, like Saul of Tarsus, heard Him speaking from Heaven?

Our orders for private prayer are to enter the closet and shut the door. We need to be alone with God, and the worldly cares and pleasures in which we

the servant of the Lord that I am engaged with his Master."

He evidently thought that an audience with Christ was no more to be set aside without very good reason than an audience with an earthly king.

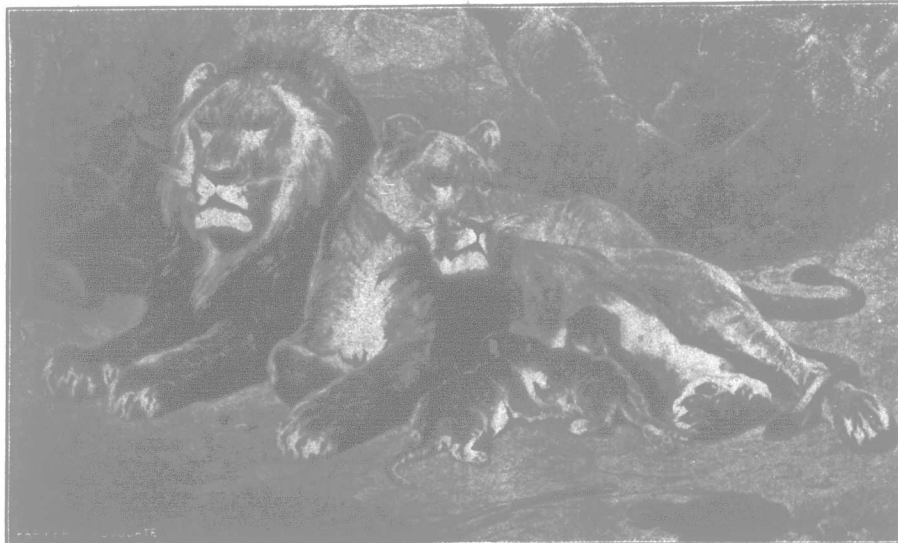
St. Bernard of Cluny, when walking in the cloisters with his brother monks, would sometimes say to them: "Dear brethren, I must go: there is Someone waiting for me in my cell." There is SOMEONE waiting for us in our room—do we let Him wait all day in vain? What a difference it would make in our lives if, several times a day, we spent even a minute or two low at the feet of Christ. Then we should indeed be like mirrors reflecting the beauty of His image, then our friends would take knowledge of us that we had been "with Jesus."

When John the Baptist had been killed by Herod, his disciples did the very wisest thing possible under the circumstances—they "went and told Jesus." So, also, King Hezekiah, when he had received a threatening letter from a powerful enemy, at once took it to the temple and spread it before God. So when we are in great trouble or difficulty we also may cast our burden on the Lord, but do we always take Him the little everyday difficulties, not only two or three times a day, but right in the midst of them? Either it is true or false that He is willing to help us at any moment. If it is false then it would only be honest to disown Christianity altogether. If it is true, then it is the height of folly to struggle on alone.

"Once in an Eastern palace wide A little child sat weaving: So patiently her task she plied, The men and women at her side Flocked round her, almost grieving.

"How is it little one," they said, "You always work so cheerily? You never seem to break your thread, Or snarl or tangle it, instead Of working smooth and clearly.

"Our weaving gets so worn and soiled, Our silk so frayed and broken, For all we've fretted, wept and toiled, We know the lovely pattern's spoiled Before the King has spoken."



From a painting by Rosa Bonheur.

Lions at Home.

are interested must not be allowed to slip in, as they will do if we leave the door ajar; or, in other words, if we think the prayer is an interruption to more important work. If we can't forget them, we can tell Him about them, and so keep them in their proper place. Daniel thought his regular, daily interview with God was of more importance than life itself. Certainly no little interruption would have been allowed to interfere with his prayers. A local preacher once called on Spurgeon, and was told that he was engaged. "Tell Mr. Spurgeon," said the visitor, "that a servant of the Lord wishes to see him."

The great preacher's answer was: "Tell

"The little child looked in their eyes, So full of care and trouble! And pity chased the sweet surprise That filled her own, as sometimes flies The rainbow in a bubble.

"I only go and tell the King," She said, abashed and meekly; "You know, He said, in everything—" "Why so we do!" they cried, "we bring Him all our trouble weekly."

"She turned her little head aside; A moment let them wrangle; 'Ah, but,' she softly then replied, 'I go and get the knot untied At the first little tangle!'"

"O, little children—weavers all! Our broiery we spangle With many a tear that need not fall, If on our King we would but call At the first little tangle!"

Our orders are very plain and comprehensive: "Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God." You see we are not only allowed, but "commanded" to tell Him "everything;" to ask His help and blessing in cooking, sewing or farming, or anything else we may be doing. The first Christian martyr looked up and "saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God," and that great vision filled him with peace and triumphant joy even in the dreaded hour of death—and such a terrible death! But if we wait for a moment like that before lifting up our eyes unto the Lord, it is probable that we shall forget to do it when the moment arrives. The "ruling passion" is apt to be "strong in death," and if we look to Christ constantly now, our eyes will turn to Him instinctively in any great crisis.

Do let us use a little common sense in our religion. If an electric car were standing ready for use, how foolish it would be for the motorman to try to push it along himself, instead of making connection with the mighty, invisible power which can do the work so easily and well. And, I ask you, is it sensible to struggle on alone when Almighty Power is ready to come to our assistance? "I can do all things through Christ which strengthened me," says St. Paul. "All" things, large and small, important or trifling. A child may almost feel afraid to pray about a sick pet, but He watches over every "sparrow," and feeds the young "ravens." A young girl may think it irreverent to pray about the set of a new dress she is making, but God is particular about the dress of every flower, and "clothes" the grass of the field, so we may be sure that a matter which is important to a woman is not too trifling to consult Him about. If our requests are to be made about "everything," these must not be left out, for these are among the very things we are apt to be careful and troubled about. Can anything be beneath the notice of Him who numbers the very hairs of our heads? "God wants His children to find out that His hand is always within reach, no matter how dark it may look."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Sometimes people say when coming out of church: "It was a poor sermon, but the text was a good one!" So, if you have no time or inclination to wade through this discourse, I hope you will "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the text—carrying it out in practice many times during the coming week.

"Of what an easy, quick access, My blessed LORD, art Thou? How suddenly May our requests Thine ear invade! To show that state dislikes not easiness If I but lift mine eyes, my suit is made: THOU canst no more not bear than THOU canst die." HOPE.

To Cook Ducks.

Grilled Ducks.—Cut the duck open down the back and flatten the breastbone. Rub the duck with salt and pepper, and put it on a gridiron. Have a bright, clear fire and cook to a nice brown. A delicious sauce for eating ducks may be made by heating a generous teaspoonful of dry mustard into a tumbler of currant jelly.

Young Ducks Fried.—Cut the ducks into six pieces each, wash each piece and roll in flour, sprinkle salt and pepper and a tiny bit of dry mustard over each, and then dip in a beaten egg and bread crumbs, and fry in butter to a nice brown. Slice some small tomatoes, and fry in the same dish with the ducks. Put the piece of duck in the center of a heated dish, and place the tomatoes around them. Meanwhile cook some French peas, and make a border around the tomatoes. Scatter chopped parsley over the whole, and serve.

"It's getting close to Christmas. Across the hills and dells

You can almost hear the chiming and the rhyming of the bells."

XMAS IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER. THE GIFT-GIVING SEASON IS AT HAND.

What could be a more suitable present than a year's subscription to

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE ?

It will bring every week, to friends in this country or abroad, a pleasant recollection of your kindness. If you send us \$1.50 we will mail one of the handsome cards shown below in time to reach the person whose name you give us

ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

Should the recipient be a lady, a handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, 3½ inches, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain, will accompany the announcement with our compliments. To gentlemen we intend sending a first-class farmer's knife, fine steel blade, strong and durable, beautiful nickel handle, manufactured by Joseph Rodgers & Son, Sheffield, Eng.

THIS, THEN, IS OUR OFFER: FOR \$1.50

You can remember a friend with a Christmas card, a year's subscription to the Farmer's Advocate and a handsome wrist-bag or pocket-knife.

Your relatives and acquaintances in the Old Country, Eastern Canada, and the United States, will never forget your thoughtfulness.

Our paper, including the magnificent Christmas Number, will keep them in close touch with the many advantages of prosperous Canada.

M.....

We have put your name on our circulation list for a full year's subscription to the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE**, including our magnificent Christmas Number, and are sending you this day (pocket-knife or lady's wrist-bag).

We are doing this at the request of

M.....
with whom we join in wishing you A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Sincerely yours,

THE WM. WELD CO., Limited, London, Ontario.



The Griffin Carbo Magnetic Razor

WE HAVE just received a large consignment of the above celebrated Razors, direct from the manufacturers in Germany, with FARMER'S ADVOCATE etched on every blade. The manufacturers will not allow this grade of razor to be sold for less than \$2.00 each.

We will send one by registered Mail to anyone sending us three new subscribers and \$4.50, or will sell the razor for \$2.00.

With proper care it will not require honing for years. Address

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ONT.

TO SECURE THE VERY BEST RESULTS
ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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



Our Competition.

To say that we have been pleased with the result of the Housekeepers' Competition is to put it tamely. In fact, we may say truly that, both in quality and quantity, this competition has been the most satisfactory that we have had. The letters have been invariably helpful, and have covered a broad range of housekeeping and home-making topics, so that the judging has been an unusually difficult matter. However, we have done the best we could, and instead of awarding only three prizes have awarded six, which go to "One of the Maids," Derwent, Ont.; "Help-on-a-bit," Humber Bay, Ont.; "Margaret," Athol, N. S.; "Bernice," Teeswater, Ont.; "Western Annie," Moose Jaw, N.-W. T., and "Wrinkles," Sutton West, Ont. All other contributors have a place in the Honor List this time. In order to economize space, we shall not publish this list to-day, but each name will appear with the letter to which it is affixed. We thank most heartily all who have contributed so kindly to the success of our competition, and we feel quite confident that the publication of the letters will give as much pleasure and satisfaction to our readers as the first reading of them has given to us.

We have only room to-day for "One of the Maids," who, by the way, in a little private note says: "If you consign my contribution to the waste-paper basket, I shall not feel a bit badly. I have got enough good out of just writing it to satisfy me." The other essays will follow as soon as possible.

DAME DURDEN.

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

NOTE.—As this competition has been more especially for the older folk, our next one will give the younger folk a chance for prizewinning. The subject will be announced before long.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Helpful Hints for the Housekeeper.

Surely "genius was burning" with Dame Durden when she proposed a housekeepers' competition of the "Matrons and the Maids."

I can see endless possibilities of good resulting from this new departure. I am sure all who take part will look on the mistress of the Ingle Nook as a pioneer leading them to a better and higher way of living. In order to take part in this competition we must sit down and think of the HOW and the WHY we do things. This will be something unusual to many of us, and will possibly result in some startling revelations, which may lead us to put more thought in our work. Work without thought is drudgery. The trouble with a great many of us housekeepers is that we do not think. We go on doing the same old things in the same old way, just because we have always done it that way, as our mothers did before us.

Visiting a friend, an unusually bright girl, where the family was quite small, I noticed that the potatoes were boiled in a large iron pot, which must have weighed pounds. Years ago the family was large, and graniteware scarce or unknown, and they had just gone on using the large iron pot, though the reason for it had long passed away.

In another home the family had once been so large as to require the full length of the long extension table. With the changing years the family had been reduced to four, but the length of the table had known no change, and every week the weary housekeeper polished the long length of table linen, when half the size would have been abundance.

In a farmhouse the pantry and cupboard shelves of white pine had been faithfully scrubbed for thirty years, and it never occurred to the owners to paint or cover them with oilcloth till it was suggested by a city visitor. This city visitor was of Dutch descent, and had elevated housekeeping to an art. We too often think there is no art required to do common things well, yet, as Sairy Gamp says, "There's art in sticking in a pin."

My Dutch friend made an art of the easy things, as well as those that were more difficult, and she had better results with less labor than any other housekeeper of my acquaintance. When she swept a room it was clean. The dust was not sent flying from the floor to the furniture, and then whisked off the furniture with a dry cloth or broom, only to settle again on the floor or wherever it might. After removing any removable furniture, and covering what was not, the floor was thoroughly swept with a damp broom; then the furniture and woodwork were dusted with a soft cloth, which had been wrung tightly out of hot water, and left just damp enough for the dust to adhere to. When the dusting was all done, a pail with some hot water, to which a little ammonia had been added, was brought in; also a mop with clean cloths. After wringing the hot water from the mop, the carpet was lightly mopped over, and it was wonderful how discolored the clean cloths were, in spite of the previous good sweeping. The carpet looked like new, and the room was beautifully clean.

Unlike the cook in "Isabel Carnaby," my friend was not "a woman of one gravy," but all her gravies had the rare quality of tasting well cooked. This was because in making it, after pouring the superfluous fat into the dripping pail, enough was left in the pan to cook the flour, which was sifted directly into the boiling fat. As fat boils at a higher temperature than water, the flour is thoroughly cooked and quite smooth.

Her bread was made in the simplest and quickest way—never more than three or four hours from start to finish.

I have told nothing new, and my friend's success was not that she knew more than other housekeepers, but in that she lived up to what she did know. The housekeeper on a farm has a harder life than her city sister, and as Rose Terry Cook says, "She eats her bread in full assurance of the primeval curse." Possibly, nay, probably, if there was more sweat of brain, some of the sweat of face might be missed, and we could make time for many more enduring things that are now crowded out.

The head of the family says, "The most really helpful thing about a house is a well-trained man." From my experience I decidedly agree with him. I think this is the most valuable suggestion—if not the only one—I have made.

ONE OF THE "MAIDS."

Derwent, Ont.

Humorous.

Teacher: "How do you account for the phenomenon of dew?" Boy: "Well, you see, the earth revolves on its axis every twenty-four hours, and in consequence of this tremendous pace it perspires freely."

"I hope they don't give my little boy any naughty nicknames in school?" "Yes, ma; they call me 'Corns.'" "How dreadful! And why do they call you that?" "Cause I'm always at the foot of the class."

Bill: "I believe them Oldhams is gittin' to be regular agnostics. They don't keep the family Bible on the center-table in the best room no more." Uncle Ezra: "Well, 'tain't their religion they're hiding. It's their age. Them Oldham girls is gittin' on."

"Mollie" Visits "Hope."

My friends of the "Farmer's Advocate" will lose all track of me unless I occasionally tell them where I am, and what I am doing.

I have not long remained anywhere in any place since my return from England, and still I have not been out of Ontario, but flitting about, first to a farm and then to a village and then to a city, and thoroughly enjoying every day and every bit of this lovely "Canada of ours." I have always been accompanied by one, if not by both, of the Australian cousins. Our last visit together was in Toronto, when Nell left for Vancouver, from which place she sailed for Australia, wishing to reach home before Christmas.

Dr. Eleanor, after receiving much kind attention from the faculty in Toronto, thus seeing under the best of auspices its excellent hospitals, has now gone to New York, where she is taking a short course. She also intends visiting the celebrated "Johns Hopkins University" at Baltimore. Is she not a very lucky girl to have studied in so many of the best cities and hospitals in the world, and to have practiced in some also? If she does not marry, I shall expect her to be, by royal appointment, physician in ordinary to H. R. H. Queen Alexandra (won't she be cross when she reads this!). She is a merry, bright little girl, and quite unlike what we would picture, with so many letters after her name.

One pleasure was granted to us before we separated and that was a visit to "Hope" of the "Quiet Hour," where we travellers received a warm, loving welcome from Hope and her dear mother to that large old house, with its beautiful gardens, on the shore of Lake Ontario.

I venture to think that Hope will forgive me if I tell her readers and mine just a little bit about her home and her own sweet personality there. I am proud to claim for myself long years of unbroken friendship with our dear "Hope." It began in our schooldays, and will, I trust, never end while life lasts. One of the nicest things she said to me after her words of welcome, were those in which she traced back to that friendship the hand of Providence in opening up through it the channel for her heart-to-heart talks in the columns of the "Home Magazine" of the "Farmer's Advocate": "No, Mollie, it was no 'chance' which made us friends in those days of our girlhood."

Another link binds us. Each has had laid upon her the sacred duty of constant tender ministry during the long years of suffering of one very near and dear to us. My ministry is ended, leaving only a blessed memory of a strength granted according to the need, whilst to Hope the same strength is given in answer to her prayers.

I believe that some of our readers, drawing their conclusions from the ripe wisdom of her words in the "Quiet Hour," believe "Hope" to be quite elderly, and very staid and quiet. I wish I could show them "Hope" as we saw her during those lovely days of Indian summer which we spent under her roof. Never have I known a brighter Christian than this friend of mine and yours, her sweet nature reflected in her kindly eye, and her lips bubbling over with mirth and happiness. The eyes so keen to see the good in her fellow-creatures, are of purpose blind to their defects; her ears, open to the praises of others, are deaf to any story which may injure them. Gossip she abhors, and so it seldom comes nigh her. "To the pure all things are pure," and so it is with "Hope." Home claims are never laid aside for parochial duties, but nevertheless "Hope" is always to be counted upon as filling her niche in Church, in Sunday School or Bible Class, and when has she failed in her message from that Place of Rest, "The Quiet Hour?" She loves to prepare for it, and to ask God's blessing upon it, and I think God's blessing dees rest and ever will upon our "Quiet Hour," and upon our loved and loving "Hope."
"MOLLIE."



Out of Season.

Hatched in late November
Was poor little Jim,
Almost in December—
So bleak, cold and grim.
Must the little chicken die,
Frozen 'neath a winter sky?
Would he never make a pie?
Alas! Alas for him!

As he stood and shivered,
Teddy spied him out,
Picked him up and hurried
Indoors with a shout.
All the children crowded round
This new pet that Ted had found—
Too weak yet to make a sound,
Yet his legs were stout.

In a sock they tucked him,
Right down to the toe,
Placed it near the stovepipe,
Safe from cold and snow.
There this little orphan chick
Nestled in his bed so thick—
Oh, he was a real "brick!"
Soon would learn to crow.

How the children loved him,
Fed and kissed their pet,
Thanked the foolish mother
Who so late had set.
With old boxes cooped him in,
Round the stovepipe black and thin,
Kept him neat as any pin—
There he might be yet.

But one day the tom-cat
Sneaked inside the door,
When no one was looking,
Crept across the floor.
Teddy heard poor Jimmy's cry,
Rushed in just to see him die—
And to see the tom-cat fly—
Jim was seen no more.

Cousin Dorothy.



Out of Season.

Preparing for Christmas.

(By Hettie Sleep, Port Whitney, Ont., aged 13.)

I do not know whether you are thinking of Christmas yet; but the question will soon be ringing in our ears, "What are you going to make for Christmas?" Here are some suggestions: Iron-holders are very useful, and one will make a very serviceable Christmas box. Take a piece of thick cloth, such as felt, and cut it large enough to cover the iron handle, then take cotton batting to pad it with. If this cannot be got handy, pieces of soft cloth will do. A piece of braid about half an inch wide will do to bind it with; then if you wish it fancy, work some kind of fancy stitch around the braid. This present will be appreciated by everyone who has housework to do. Match-scratchers are also very useful. Take a fancy lady, in bright colors, such as you would find in the front of a Delineator, and mount it on Bristol board. Some like the skirts covered with sandpaper, while others would rather have it along the bottom of the board. Half a yard of ribbon, with little fancy bows at the end, will be sufficient to hang it up by. You may put these words on it:

"What if a man should strike me?" or "Waiting for a match." Or take a man with a pair of overalls on, and put these words on it: "Don't strike matches on the walls, strike them on my overalls." Pincushions are very easily made by taking two pieces of cardboard the size of a small flag. Lay a thin piece of batting between them and sew them together; then pad both sides of the cardboard. On the front put the flag, and on the back, red silk or sateen and the ribbon to hang it up by, with little bows at each side; then fill the sides with pins. This is a very pretty and useful gift.

Holders for curling-tongs are also easily made. Take a ring about an inch in diameter, and crochet it around with any color of silk, say blue, and ribbon to hang it up with—about a quarter of a yard will do—and bow the ribbon around the ring. People who use curling-tongs find this a very useful article.

The making of these presents will help you to pleasantly employ the time before Christmas.

Looking for Santa Claus.

The snow was falling on the mountains, hiding their tops in a misty veil, and the air was full of whirling flakes, which were rapidly covering the brown earth with a carpet of white and obliterating the trail upon the mountain-side, where trudged, or rather stumbled along, a childish figure in a man's rough jacket, the sleeves rolled over and over to let out the small brown hands, while the edge of the coat, on a line with her heels, left a trail in the snow. A red hood covered the child's head, dark curls peeping out around her face, and in the fearless, wistful eyes shone a new light, for Dorothy was going to find Santa Claus. When her mother had gone to Heaven a short time before, they had carried her up the mountain, and God and Santa Claus were always associated together in the child's mind. So, if God lived there, Santa Claus could not be far away. Thus reasoned little Dorothy in the hours when her father was off working in the mine, and she was left alone with her rag doll in the little brown hut which served as shelter and home. "Santa Claus may not come here, now that mother has gone," the little girl said.

"And it must be Christmas, so I will find him, and perhaps he will take me in his reindeer sleigh to see mother and God." Little Dorothy paused in the task of sweeping the one room of their own home, and, putting some potatoes in the ashes to bake, that her father's supper might be ready for him, she had wrapped herself in his old coat, donned her red hood, and started out to find Santa Claus. It chanced that day that one of the mine owners was down from the city on a tour of inspection, and, having seen Dorothy on a previous trip, he had, remembering another little girl who was very happy on Christmas eve, brought down a Christmas box for Dorothy, and so strolled along with her father as he started homeward, that he might give it into the hands of the little maiden herself. But when they reached the brown hut Dorothy was not there, and, when repeated calls brought no answer, the two men, alarmed, started in opposite directions to seek her. Mr. Golden following the most obliterated path up the mountain-side, where, a mile beyond, he found the little one almost buried in the falling snow, and as he stopped to lift her in his arms, she murmured, drowsily, seeing the kind face bending over her:

"Dear, good Mr. Santa Claus, I want—" When she opened her wistful dark

eyes again the same kind face was bending over her as she lay on her cot in the little brown house, her father holding her in his arms, while beside her was the most beautiful doll of which she had ever dreamed, and clasping it close to her heart, little Dorothy asked with reverent joy, her dark eyes filled to overflowing: "Dear Mr. Santa Claus, is you God too?"

The Gentle Art of Listening.

We all want to be attractive; in fact, it is our duty to be as charming as we may. One of the secrets of popularity is thus laid bare by an anecdote quoted in The Youth's Companion: The Duc de Noailles, speaking of the two women who were foremost in French society at the close of the eighteenth century, once said: "When you left Madame de Stael, you felt that she talked better than any woman living; but when you left Madame Recamier you knew that you had talked better than you ever had done before in your life."

The world honored and feared Madame de Stael, but it loved Madame Recamier even in her feeble old age. The witty Bishop Stubbs, of Oxford, once described a bore as "the man who talks to you of his affairs while you are longing to talk of your affairs."

A young girl just entering the world is said to have asked Sydney Smith how she could become a charming woman of society.

"There is a very short way," he replied. "Now, listen."

She waited a moment and then said: "Go on."

"That is all," said the witty dean. "Listen."

Humorous.

Bridget (in an aggrieved tone): "I'm that sorry, Mum, but if yes want thim oysters scooloped, sure an' ye'll have to be after doin' of it yerself, or be hirin' a new cook. Faith, an' I've tried the cravin'-knife, the case-knife, the scissors, and the pinkin' iron, an' nary a scoolop kin I be puttin' on the slippery cray-thurs."

"There is a Persian story about a pessimist. This story is so old that no date can be assigned to it. It concerns a pessimistic farmer.

"Good friend," a visitor said to the farmer, "you are fortunate this year." He pointed to the heavy and rich grain fields spreading as far as the eye could see. "You can't grumble," he went on, "about your crop this season, eh?" "No," whined the pessimist, "but a crop like this is terribly wearing on the soil."

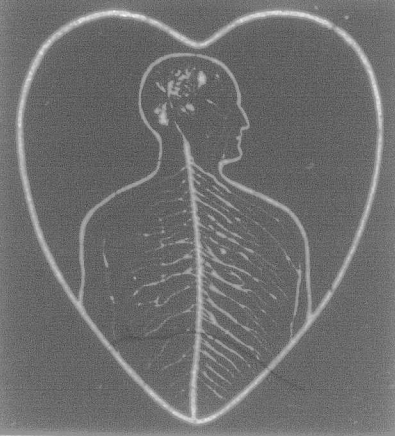
RIDDLES.

1. Add half a score to nothing. What animal does it make? O X (ox).
2. What part of a fish weighs most? The scales.
3. What is that which, though black itself, enlightens the world? Ink.
4. What line of steamers has always music on board? The P. & O. (piano).
5. What is the merriest letter in the alphabet? U, because it is always in fun.
6. When is it a good thing to lose your temper? When it's a bad one.

A BOY'S ESSAY ON TOBACCO.

Tobacco grows something like a cabbage, but I never saw none cooked. I have heard men say that cigars that was given them election day for nothing was mostly cabbage leaves. Tobacco stores are mostly kept by wooden Injuns, who stand at the door and offer them a bunch of cigars, which is glued into the Injun's hand, and is made of wood also. I tried to smoke a cigar once, and I felt like Epsom salts. Tobacco was invented by a man named Walter Raleigh. When the people first saw him smoking they thought he was a steamboat and was frightened. My sister, Nancy, is a girl, I don't know whether she likes tobacco or not. There is a young man named Leroy who comes to see her. He was standing on the steps one night and he did not know as she would like it, and she said, "Leroy, the perfume is agreeable." But when my big brother, Tom, lighted his pipe Nancy said, "Go out of this house you horrid creature, the smell of tobacco makes me sick. Snuff is Injun meal made out of tobacco. I took a little snuff once, then sneezed."

MILBURN'S
Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Brain Pain, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.50. All dealers, or
THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED.
Toronto, Ont.

The Best.

Eight of the last students placed by CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Chatham, Ont.

were placed at the following salaries: Two at \$800, one at \$700, four at \$720 and one at \$1,000. DID IT NOT PAY THEM TO COME TO CHATHAM?

Do you know of any other business college getting such results?

Our catalogues are the handsomest issue of the kind put out by any business school on the continent. If you wish to attend a business school, ask for our General Catalogue.

If you cannot come to Chatham, write for our Mail Course Catalogue. We can teach you Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Penmanship at your home.

We pay your railway fare in coming, up to \$5, and can secure good board at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per week.

Mention the catalogue you want, addressing **D. McLAHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.**

THE ONTARIO SUGAR CO., Ltd.
Berlin, Ontario.

is now ready to make beet contracts for 1905.

This Company made in 1902 eight hundred; in 1903, twelve hundred, and in 1904, sixteen hundred and fifty

Beet Contracts with Farmers.

For full information regarding beet cultivation and contracts, write

The Ontario Sugar Company, Limited,
BERLIN, ONT.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ANNOUNCEMENTS
AT HOME CARDS
VISITING CARDS

All the latest specialties and up-to-date styles. Write us.

THE LONDON PTG. & LITHO. CO.
London, Ontario.

CENTRAL Business College.
STRATFORD, ONT.

This small advertisement represents the largest business college in Western Ontario. Get our catalogue.
Elliott & McLachlan, Principals.

ELLIOTT Business College.
TORONTO, ONT.

A strong school, NONE better in Canada. Write for handsome catalogue.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal,
495 Yonge St.

\$4.50 WOMAN'S SUITS

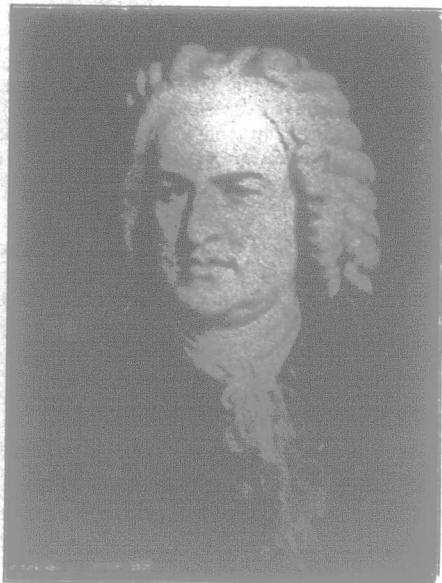
And up to \$12. Also Skirts, JACK etc. and Waists. Send for cloth samples and new styles. Southcott Suit Co., London, Can. Dept. A

Bach.

Born at Eisenach, Germany, 1685. Died at Leipsic, 1750.

[To engender and diffuse faith, and to promote our spiritual well-being, are among the noblest aims of music.—Bach.]

Bach was the mightiest man who has composed music. A writer who saw him says, "His black eyes shining out of his massive head, looked like flames bursting from a rock." In the "Century Cyclopædia of Names" there are no fewer than nine Bachs, all famous as musicians—composers, organists, and even musical-instrument makers. The subject of our sketch, Johann Sebastian Bach, was the greatest of this noted family. His remotest traceable ancestor was a baker who migrated from Hungary to Saxony, and his son, John Sebastian's great-grandfather, was a carpet-weaver and musician. The two succeeding generations devoted themselves exclusively to music, and they furnished half Germany with



Bach (1685-1750).

capable musicians. Bach's versatility, facility and physical endurance were as remarkable in their way as was the quality of his creations. He wrote for organ, piano, violin, for voices unaccompanied, and with organ or orchestra, and asserted his mastery in each and all of these fields. His preserved writings would busy a copyist ten hours per day for fourteen years.

Bach was entirely devoted to his art, but his thoughts soared so far above the existing traditions, and he did so little to attract public attention, that he was but slightly heeded during his lifetime: indeed, it required a century after his death and the appreciation of a Mendelssohn to make the world realize that a veritable God had lived among men. In 1707 he married his cousin, Maria Barbara. He had to struggle hard to support his large family, but never would he depart from the lines of his ideal to gain popularity.

While yet a young man he was appointed chamber musician to the young Prince Leopold, whose patronage and affectionate friendship he long enjoyed.

Amongst Bach's most noted compositions are the five great "Passions" music, or oratorios for Good Friday celebrating the passion and crucifixion of our Lord. Besides these were several hundred cantatas for every Sunday in the year.

Amongst the most interesting selections for the Bach student are: Gavotte in G, a short but graceful and lovely example of his lighter work;

Prelude in C Major, to be played steadily, and, sensitively;

Invention in C, Invention in F, Menuet, The Fantasie in C Minor, and

The Italian Concerto. —Adapted from "The Great in Music."

A teacher in trying to explain the meaning of the word "slowly," illustrated it by walking across the floor. When he asked the class to tell him how he walked, a boy at the foot of the class shouted: "Bow-legged, sir."

The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"Miss Leavenworth," I said, "this determined shielding of another at the expense of your own good name is no doubt generous of you, but your friends and the lovers of truth and justice cannot accept such a sacrifice. If you do not assist us," I went on calmly but determinedly, "we must do without your aid. That you were the adopted child of Mr. Veeley's friend would have been sufficient to have nerved me to exert myself to the utmost to clear your name from the shadows enveloping it; but after the scene I have just witnessed above, after the triumphant assurance which you have forced upon me, not only of your innocence, but your horror of the crime and its consequences, I should feel myself less than a man if I did not sacrifice even your own good opinion by urging your cause and clearing your character from this foul aspersion."

"What do you purpose to do?" she asked.

"I purpose," said I, "to relieve you utterly and forever from suspicion, by finding out and revealing to the world the true culprit."

I expected to see her recoil, so positive had I become by this time as to whom that culprit was. But instead of that, she merely folded her hands tightly and exclaimed:

"I doubt if you will be able to do that, Mr. Raymond."

"Doubt if I will be able to put my finger upon the guilty man, or doubt if I will be able to bring him to justice?"

"I doubt," she said, with strong effort, "if anyone knows who is the guilty person in this case."

"There is one who knows," I said with a desire to test her.

"One?"

"The girl Hannah is acquainted with the mystery of that night's evil doings. Find Hannah, and we find one who can point out to us the assassin of your uncle."

"That is mere supposition," she said, but I saw the blow had told.

"Your cousin has offered a large reward for the girl, and the whole country is on the look-out. Within a week we shall see her in our midst."

"The girl cannot help me," she said.

"Is there anything or anybody that can? Miss Leavenworth," I continued, "you have no brother to plead with you, you have no mother to guide you, let me then entreat, in default of nearer and dearer friends, that you will rely sufficiently upon me to tell me one thing."

"What is it?" she asked.

"Whether you took the paper imputed to you from the library table?"

She did not instantly respond, but sat looking earnestly before her with an intentness which seemed to argue that she was weighing the question as well as her reply. Finally she said:

"In answering you, I speak in confidence. Mr. Raymond, I did."

Crushing back the sigh of despair that arose to my lips, I went on.

"I will not inquire what the paper was, but this much more you will tell me. Is that paper still in existence?"

She looked me steadily in the face.

"It is not."

I could with difficulty forbear showing my disappointment. "Miss Leavenworth," I said, "it may seem cruel for me to press you at this time; nothing less than my strong realization of the peril in which you stand would induce me to run the risk of incurring your displeasure, by asking what under other circumstances would seem puerile and insulting questions. You have told me one thing which I strongly desired to know, will you also inform me what it was you heard that night while sitting in your room, between the time of Mr. Harwell's going upstairs and the closing of the library door of which you made mention at the inquest?"

I had pushed my inquiries too far, and I saw it immediately.

"Mr. Raymond," she returned, "influenced by my desire not to appear utterly ungrateful to you, I have been led to reply in confidence to one of your urgent appeals, but I can go on further. Do not ask me."

Stricken to the heart by her look of reproach, I answered that her wishes should be respected. "Not but what I

intend to make every effort in my power to discover the true author of this crime," said I; "that is a sacred duty which I feel myself called upon to perform; but I will ask you no more questions nor urge any further appeal upon you. What is done shall be accomplished without your assistance, and if I succeed in what I here undertake, I will ask no further reward than this: that you will then acknowledge, what you must now believe, my motives to have been pure and my action disinterested."

"I am ready to acknowledge that today," she began, but paused and looked with almost agonized entreaty in my face. "Mr. Raymond, cannot you leave things as they are? Won't you. I don't ask for assistance, nor do I want it; I would rather—"

But I would not listen. "Guilt has no right to profit by the generosity of the guiltless. The hand that struck this blow shall not be accountable for the loss of a noble woman's honor and happiness as well. I shall do what I can, Miss Leavenworth."

BOOK II.—HENRY CLAVERING.

CHAPTER XIV.

Mr. Gryce at Home.

That the guilty person for whom Eleanore Leavenworth stood ready to sacrifice herself was one for whom she had formerly cherished affection I could no longer doubt; nothing less than love or the strong sense of duty growing out of that passion, whether living or dead, seeming to offer incentive enough for her action. Obnoxious as it was to all my prejudices, one name alone, that of the commonplace secretary, with his sudden heats and changeful manners, his odd ways and studied self-possession, would recur to my mind whenever I asked myself who this person might be.

Not that without some such light as had fallen upon the affair through Eleanore's own behavior, I should have selected this man as one in any way open to suspicion; the peculiarity of his manner at the inquest not being marked enough to counteract the improbability of one in his relations to the deceased finding sufficient motive for a crime so manifestly without favorable results to himself. But if love had entered as a factor into the affair, what might not be expected. James Harwell, simple amanuensis to a retired tea-merchant, was one man; James Harwell, swayed by passion for a woman beautiful as Eleanore Leavenworth, was another; and in placing him upon the list of those parties open to suspicion, I felt that I was only doing what was warranted by a proper consideration of probabilities.

But between casual suspicion and actual proof, what a gulf! To believe James Harwell capable of guilt, and to find evidence enough to accuse him of it, were two very different things. I felt myself instinctively shrink from the task before I had fully made up my mind to attempt it, some relenting thought of his unhappy position, if innocent, forcing itself upon me, and making my very distrust of him seem personally ungenerous, if not absolutely unjust. If I had liked the man better, I should not have been so ready to look upon him with doubt.

But Eleanore must be saved at all hazards. Once delivered up to the blight of suspicion, who could tell what the result might be; the arrest of her person perhaps, a thing which, once accomplished, would cast a shadow over her young life that it would take more than time to utterly dispel. The accusation of an impetuous secretary would be less horrible than this.

Meanwhile the contrasted picture of Eleanore standing with her hand upon the breast of the dead, her face upraised and reflecting the glory of the heaven she invoked, and Mary fleeing a short half hour later indignantly from her presence, haunted me and kept me awake long after midnight. It was like a double vision of light and darkness that, while contrasting, neither assimilated nor harmonized. I could not flee from it. Do what I would, the two pictures followed me, filling my soul with alternate hope and distrust, till I knew not whether to place my hand with Eleanore on the breast of the dead and swear implicit faith in her truth and purity, or to turn my face, like Mary, and fly from what I could neither comprehend nor reconcile.

Expectant of difficulty, I started next morning upon my search for Mr. Gryce.

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

A pale-looking youth with vivid locks of red hair hanging straight down over either ear, answered my rather nervous ring. To my enquiry as to whether Mr. Gryce was in he gave a sort of snort which might have meant no, but which I took to mean yes.

"My name is Raymond, and I wish to see him."

He gave me one glance that took in every detail of my person and apparel, and pointed to a door at the head of the stairs. I hastened up, knocked at the door he had designated, and went in. The broad back of Mr. Gryce, stooping above a desk, confronted me.

"Well!" he exclaimed, "this is an honor." Rather chilly day, eh?"

"Yes," I returned, eyeing him closely to see if he was in a communicative mood. "But I have had but little time to consider the state of the weather. My anxiety in regard to this murder—"

"To be sure," he interrupted, fixing his eyes on the poker, though not with any hostile intention I am sure. "A puzzling piece of business enough. But perhaps it is otherwise to you. I see you have something to communicate."

"Yes," said I, "I have, though I doubt if it is of the nature you expect. Mr. Gryce," pursued I, "since I saw you last, my convictions upon a certain point have been strengthened into an absolute belief. The subject of your suspicions is an innocent woman."

If I had expected him to betray any surprise at this I was destined to be disappointed. "That is a very pleasing belief," he murmured. "I honor you for entertaining it, Mr. Raymond."

I suppressed a movement of anger. "So thoroughly is it mine," said I, determined to arouse him in some way, "that I have come here to-day to ask you in the name of justice and common humanity to suspend action in that direction till we can look around and see if there is not a truer scent to go upon."

"Indeed," exclaimed he, "that is a singular request to come from a man like you."

(To be continued.)

Our Christmas Gifts.

"Not what we give, but what we share, For the gift without the giver, is bare."

The excitement of Christmas is abroad in the air, and old and young are busy preparing and choosing their gifts. "It is such a pleasure to make anything for Nora, for she begins to use it right on Christmas Day!" said a bright-eyed schoolgirl to me last year. "My hair-pin holder is on her dressing-table; the blotter Hattie gave her, she uses whenever she writes, and she has Clarence's picture where everybody can see it—in the music-room, not hidden away in a box. We just love to make presents for Nora! She appreciates even the smallest thing, and wonders how she ever managed without it." You see, the gift to such a one is twice blessed: it blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

Wrap your gifts up daintily. Pretty tissue paper or Japanese paper napkins (which cost only 5c. per doz., and may be had with a charming holly design), and a few yards of bright narrow ribbon, will add much to the attractiveness of your Christmas parcels. Where possible, try to have a little sprig of holly on the outside of each little gift. If one has not time to make all her presents, she need not be at a loss nowadays in selecting gifts, as there are many pretty inexpensive things in the shops. Dainty ribbons, collars, turn-over cuffs, gloves, handkerchiefs, and such things are always acceptable to young girls; collars, cuffs, ties, braces, gloves, are useful and always appreciated by the boys and young men. Everyone likes a year's subscription to a magazine, and, in ordering these, why not patronize our own Canadian ones? They are just as good, if not better than the American publications that are flooding our country, and even if they were not, still they are Canadian, and we should show our patriotism by encouraging our home productions. The beauty of a magazine as a gift is that it is a monthly or a weekly reminder of the giver. "Presents endear absent."

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this issue of sheep, wanted in carload lots.

Remember the second annual free fat-stock show, on Dec. 12th, at the Union Stock-yards, Toronto Junction. Prizes for cattle, sheep and swine. Admission free. This is meant to be the coming fat-stock show of Canada, where accommodations for stock on a large scale are provided, and arrangements are made for feeding visitors at moderate rates.

Breeders, dairymen and farmers generally should bear in mind the important auction sale of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire hogs, the property of Mr. C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Waterloo Co., Ont., advertised to take place on December 21st, at his farm near Heidelberg station, on the Elmira to Galt branch of the G. T. R., and some six miles from Berlin, on the main line of G. T. R.

Stockmen and farmers generally are reminded of the attractive auction sale on December 14th, of seven Clydesdale mares, 25 Scotch Shorthorns, 50 Yorkshire hogs, and the implements of a 200-acre farm, property of Mr. John Hill, Wellesley, Ont., to be sold at his farm, near Baden and Milverton stations, G. T. R., where trains will be met evening before and morning of sale. Terms of sale, 10 months' credit. The stock is high class, including a number of imported animals in each class. See the advertisement and plan to attend the sale.

The annual sale of Shorthorns was one of the principal events of the great International Show at Chicago last week, and attracted buyers from Ohio to Kentucky, Texas and north, and north-west to Utah. Cols. Geo. M. Bellows, Barclay and Kidd, assisted Col. Woods in the ring and on the block as auctioneers.

Six head males and females, sold for \$2,915, average of \$485.83.

Fifteen bulls sold for \$3,690, average of \$246.

Forty-four head of females sold for \$10,215, average of \$232.15.

Fifty-nine head males and females sold for \$18,905, average of \$323.05.

TRADE TOPICS.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS.—The Dominion Music and Phonograph Co. has something special to offer in the way of unbreakable records, which are to be sold at a price lower than ever before. If you have not a phonograph, you will do well to see what this company can do for you. Don't fail to see their advertisement shown elsewhere in this issue.

VITÆ-ORE.—On the back cover page of this issue appears an announcement by Mr. Theo. Noel, regarding the origin of Vitæ-Ore and its efficacy in the treatment of disease.

California.

The Chicago & North Western Ry. has issued a new publication entitled "California." It contains a beautiful colored map of the State, a list of hotels at California tourist resorts, with their capacity and rates; and a most interesting series of pictures, showing California's resources and attractions. The prospective visitor and settler should be in possession of a copy of this profusely illustrated folder. Sent to any address on receipt of two cents in stamps. Low rates from all points. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

Super-fluous Hair



On the Face

Moles, Warts, Birthmarks, removed permanently by electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. If afflicted, come during the holidays for treatment. Beware of imitations.

Skin and Scalp Diseases always cured by our successful home remedies. Consultation free at office or by letter. Send 10c. for our books and sample of cream.

Graham Dermatological Institute, Dept. F, 502 Church St., Toronto. Established 1892.

Established Over 50 Years **Ye olde Firme of Heintzman & Co.** Established Over 50 Years

BARGAIN PIANOS FOR Xmas Buyers

Another splendid opportunity for bargain pianos. Any one desiring a piano for Xmas, cannot do better than select one of these fine pianos. Make a choice now, and piano will be reserved for you and shipped when you say.

SQUARE PIANOS.

1. Stoddart, New York, rosewood case, square piano, 6 1/2 octaves, octagon legs; a good practice piano. Special at..... **61 00**
2. Dunham, New York, rosewood case, 7 octaves, overstrung scale, octagon legs, a first-class practice piano, at..... **71 00**
3. R. S. Williams, Toronto, with carved legs and lyre, serpentine base, rosewood case, 7 octaves; in A1 condition. Special at..... **100 00**
4. Dominos, Bowmanville, overstrung scale, carved legs, serpentine base, 7 octaves, rosewood case. Special at..... **115 00**
5. Mathushek, New York, rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, 7 octaves, serpentine base; in excellent condition and a very satisfactory piano. At..... **121 00**
6. Hardman, New York, beautiful light rosewood case, carved legs, with top mouldings and serpentine base, 7 1/2 octaves, overstrung scale; a beautiful piano. Regular price, \$600. Special at..... **135 00**
7. Heintzman & Co., Toronto, our own well-known make, with rosewood case, serpentine base, carved legs and lyre, 7 1/2 octaves, overstrung scale, a piano that will give the best of satisfaction. Regular price, \$500. Special at..... **140 00**
8. Weber, New York, rosewood case, carved legs, overstrung scale, top mouldings, serpentine base, 7 octaves; an exceptionally fine piano. Regular price, \$650. Special at..... **145 00**
9. Chickering & Sons, Boston, rosewood case, carved legs, overstrung scale, 7 octaves, serpentine base; in first-class condition. Regular price, \$700. Special at..... **150 00**

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

10. Mason & Risch, rosewood case upright piano, with a nicely-decorated top door, overstrung scale, 7 octaves; Boudoir size; a very good upright piano. Regular price, \$350. Special at..... **210 00**
11. Dominos, upright piano, walnut case, 7 octaves, 2 carved panels in top door, an elegant toned piano and in A1 condition; regular price, \$350. Special at..... **225 00**
12. R. S. Williams, Toronto, walnut cabinet grand, 3 carved panels in top door, 7 1/2 octaves, panelled ends, heavily carved trusses; one of their best, in good condition. Regular price, \$475. Special at..... **235 00**
13. Palmer, Toronto, upright cabinet grand, Colonial design, in fancy walnut, Boston fall, continuous music rack, 3 pedals, 7 1/2 octaves. Regular price, \$385. Special at..... **239 00**
14. Dominos, upright piano, walnut case, cabinet grand size, 7 1/2 octaves, carved beautifully on top door, extensive music rack, in the best possible condition; practically as good as new; regular price, \$450. Special at..... **245 00**
15. Prince, Toronto, cabinet grand upright piano, with Boston fall, continuous music rack, nicely decorated top door, 3 pedals, 7 1/2 octaves, used less than three months; regular price, \$375. Special at..... **265 00**
16. Ennis & Co., Hamilton, elegant upright piano, beautiful walnut case, cabinet grand, with continuous music rack, Boston fall, beautifully decorated top door, 7 1/2 octaves, 3 pedals, practically brand-new; regular price, \$400. Special at..... **271 00**
17. Wormwith & Co., Kingston, upright walnut case, cabinet grand, with continuous music rack, Boston fall, beautifully decorated top door, 7 1/2 octaves, 3 pedals; practically brand-new; one with mandolin attachment, susceptible of banjo, mandolin or harp effect..... **275 00**
18. Weber & Co., New York, beautiful mahogany case with 3 carved panels in top door, 3 pedals, 7 1/2 octaves; made by one of the best manufacturers in the United States, and is certainly a magnificent instrument: regular price, \$650.00. Special..... **325 00**
19. Heintzman & Co., upright, with Boston fall, continuous music rack, beautifully decorated top door, 7 1/2 octaves, 3 pedals; an instrument that would be a credit to any drawing-room, and a pleasure to the musician. Almost as good as new. Regular price, \$475. Special at..... **339 00**

BARGAINS IN PIANO PLAYERS

- One Beautiful Piano Player, regular price \$275.00, special at..... **225 00**
 - One Beautiful Piano Player, regular price \$275.00, special at..... **200 00**
 - One Beautiful Piano Player, regular price \$275.00, special at..... **185 00**
- \$10.00 worth of music goes with each machine. Anybody desiring to purchase a Piano Player will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

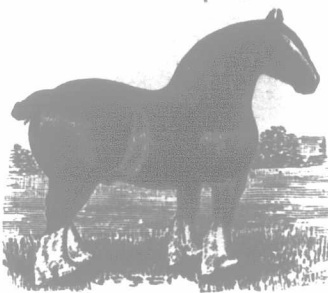
TERMS OF PAYMENT:

Square Pianos.—Under \$100, \$5 cash and \$3 per month. Over \$100, \$10 cash and \$4 per month.
Upright Pianos.—Under \$250, \$10 cash and \$6 per month. Over \$250, \$15 cash and \$7 per month.
 Discount of 10% for all cash with order.
 Should quarterly or half-yearly terms be not agreeable, wire 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, CAN.

IMPORTED CLYDES and SHIRES



Five first-class stallions, personally selected, large heavy bone, best quality. Clydesdales by such sires as Gold Mine, Lord Lothian, Crown Rights, Blacoon Baron by Baron's Pride, etc. Shires, Prior's Hero and Bodenham Banker. All guaranteed sound and good workers. Best securities given for guarantees. 30 years' experience in the business. Come and see, or write.

T. J. BERRY,

Railway Station, Hensall, G.T.R. o Hensall, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

“—and it's just as good for pastry!”

Royal Household

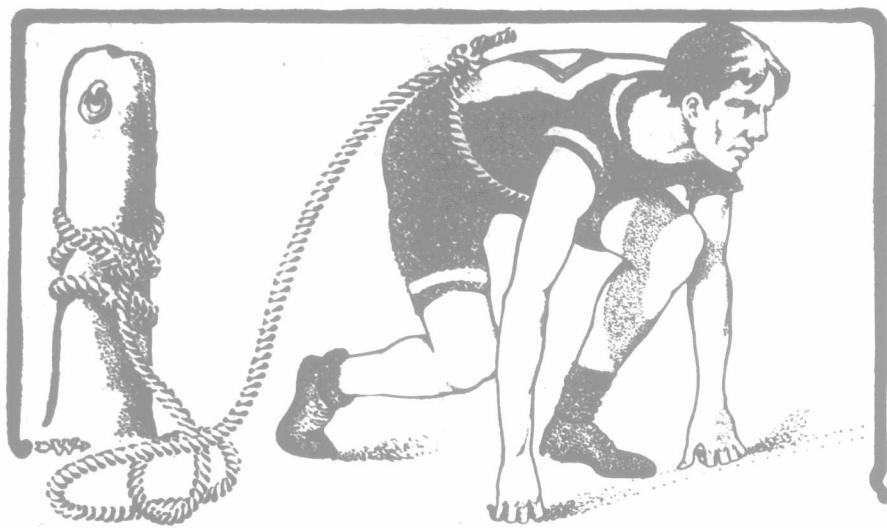
THE BEST FLOUR FOR EVERY PURPOSE



GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the auction sale on Dec. 21st, of Shorthorn cattle, property of Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont. Catalogues will be forwarded on application. Beaverton is on the Toronto, Port Hope and Midland branch of the G. T. R., and can be reached either from Toronto, Port Hope or Peterboro, via Blackwater Junction. See the advertisement. Send for catalogue, and remember the date.

Unsurpassed, if not unequalled in America, is the grand flock of Dorset Horn sheep owned by Col. J. A. McGillivray, and kept upon his fine farms near Toronto and Uxbridge, Ontario. Founded upon first-class imported stock, with occasional importations of fresh blood, the flock has been kept up to a high standard of excellence, the home-bred stock in many instances excelling the imported animals, and winning the prizes over those that had been prizewinners at leading shows in England. At the late Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, in as strong a class as has ever been shown there, this flock won eleven out of a possible twelve first prizes, including the championships for best ewe and for best ram any age, the first awards for best pen bred by the exhibitor, for best pen open to all, home-bred or imported, and also for the best pen of one ram lamb and three ewe lambs bred by the exhibitor. Mr. McGillivray desires a correction of the statement in our report of the late Toronto Exhibition, that "the Uxbridge flock was composed of those recently brought out," as he does not want it to go abroad that he is not able to breed first-class sheep entitled to first-class awards at any exhibition, for, as a matter of fact, of the 24 sheep exhibited by him at Toronto, only seven had been so brought out to this country, the others being all of his own breeding, and of the seven so imported only three succeeded in getting the first prize awarded, whereas all the balance of the first prizes in the class save one, which was given to a competitor on an imported sheep, were won by his home-bred sheep, and a ram of his own breeding took the first prize away from his imported one that showed against him. This flock afterwards at the World's Fair at St. Louis carried off the majority of the first prizes awarded in the breeding classes, and three of the four champion and both of the grand championship awards, a record which amply evidences the superior character of the flock, and reflects great credit on the capable shepherd or manager, Mr. Fred Silverside, who always brings his sheep out in creditable condition.



OUT OF THE RACE

IF YOUR work is uncongenial, or if you are unqualified for promotion, you are "out of the race." Like the athlete, you are tied to a post—a few steps and you are stopped.

CUT THE ROPE—QUALIFY for a better position with better pay—do it at home, in your spare time. We have helped others—we can help you. We teach and train BY MAIL. The expense is small. EXPERT TEACHERS—RESULTS OF CANDIDATES AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS GRATIFYING. We cannot fill all the positions we are asked to fill. Time is fleeting. CUT OUT THIS COUPON, MARK AND MAIL TO-DAY TO

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, LTD. TORONTO, CANADA.

Gentlemen: Please send me full particulars as to how I can qualify for the position marked "X" in list below:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT | LIBRARIAN |
| BOOKKEEPER | SCIENTIFIC FARMER |
| BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT | STOCK BUYER |
| PENMAN | EXPERT STOCK JUDGE |
| STENOGRAPHER | STOCK RAISER |
| FRENCH CORRESPONDENT | FRUIT FARMER |
| INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST | MARKET GARDENER |
| ELECTRICIAN | POULTRY RAISER |
| DYNAMO TENDER | SCIENTIFIC HOUSEKEEPER |
| MOTORMAN | CIVIL SERVANT |
| PROSPECTOR | SHORT STORY WRITER |
| MINE FOREMAN | NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT |
| MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN | REPORTER |
| ORNAMENTAL DESIGNER | SENIOR LEAVING |
| ADV. WRITER | JUNIOR LEAVING |
| ADVERTISING SPECIALIST | UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION |

Name.....

Address.....

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

Mr. W. D. Flatt writes the "Farmer's Advocate," under date Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 2nd: "If there are a sufficient number of Shorthorn breeders who care to consign some extra good cattle for a combination sale here in February, I would undertake to manage it. At the present time Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., of Macville, have offered to contribute 12 head, and Geo. Amos, of Moffat, 6 head. Any one who cares to contribute may correspond with me. I wish to thank all who attended the Clydesdale sale here on the 23rd November. I was very much pleased, indeed, with the interest in general. While there was not enough in the venture to warrant further chances at the cost price in Scotland, at the same time it is my intention to endeavor to purchase another lot of 50 and offer them here in May next."

BERRY'S IMPORTED CLYDES AND SHIRES.

The experienced judge and importer of Clydesdale and Shire horses, Mr. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont., a station on the London and Wingham branch of the G. T. R., advertises for sale five imported stallions that were carefully selected by himself, and that are of the large size and good quality kind that Berry is noted for bringing out. His thirty years' experience in handling high-class horses should be a pretty good guarantee that he knows a good one when he sees it, and as his motto is "the best is none too good," his customers may rest assured that he brings out none but what are up to the best standard. He goes for size and quality combined, and gets it. He says that in all his sales of imported horses he has never had one returned, and every horse he has imported has proven at least an average foal getter. He guarantees every horse sound and a good worker, and gives the best security for his guarantees. His great horse, Gartly Gold, whose picture appeared in last week's "Farmer's Advocate," is described as 17½ hands, on short legs, and weighing 2,240 pounds. The other horses that came out with him are: Lord Jim (11407), by the celebrated Lord Lothian (5998), out of the prizewinning mare Darling of Pottstown (14253); Lord Carlisle (11402), by Crown Rights (10182)—a horse that was bred by her late Majesty Queen Victoria—out of the champion mare Lady Carlisle (14267), by Lord Lothian; and the two-year-old colt Baron Moffat, by Blacon Baron (10510), a son of Baron's Pride (9122), and out of the mare Betsy Pride (13702), a mare descended from the famous Garscadden Maggie (41), and Garscadden Lovely (40), for one of which the late Mr. David Beattie's father, at Newbie House, Annan, gave £500.

The Berlin nounce advert tracts year.

Farm poultry ment George Barred Buff a Dark els an St. Lo at Wes and w

When possibi in the were catch London the ad blossom sheep; ing ew of food year.

Barge offered by Wm Stratfo young and h foot. great r shows e ports e wich ar clearly

It is wealth surround deal of attracti wealth It not greate those u count a farm ho of the added s as well outside

A you herited started, twenty-f for ho Acra Fa kinds o horses, type. 1903. treatme rest and "credit these a fitted to til the they all The fari America horses w



*Time is the measurer
of all things.*—COLTON

**THE
ELGIN
WATCH**

*the most accurate
of time's instruments*

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have them. "Time-makers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

GOSSIP.

The Ontario Beet Sugar Company, of Berlin, Ont., makes an important announcement of interest to farmers in their advertisement in this issue regarding contracts for the supply of beets for next year.

Farmers interested in improving their poultry stock should note the advertisement in this paper by Messrs. Rooke & George, of London, Ont., who offer big Barred Rock cockerels, Golden and Silver, Buff and White Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, Dark Brahmas and Black Cochins cockerels and pullets; Barred Rocks related to St. Louis winners; Buff Wyandottes first at Western Fair. See the advertisement, and write them.

When, some months ago, there seemed a possibility of a dearth of succulent food in the autumn, extensive breadths of land were sown with white mustard, as a catch crop. This mustard (says the London Times), now in full flower, fills the air with the odor of its aromatic blossom, and is being folded off with sheep; and these—particularly the breeding ewes—find in it an acceptable change of food, especially at this season of the year.

Bargains in Aberdeen-Angus cattle are offered in his advertisement in this issue by Wm. Isch, of Sebringville, Ont., near Stratford, who has for sale half a dozen young bulls and a number of young cows and heifers in calf or with calves at foot. The Aberdeen-Angus are making a great record this year at the fat-stock shows of Britain and America, as the reports elsewhere in this paper of the Norwich and the Chicago International shows clearly prove.

It is said by some that "beauty is wealth" when applied to the farm home surroundings, and there is surely a good deal of truth in such a statement. The attractive and beautiful farm home is wealth to the farmer and his family. It not only means more satisfaction, but greater happiness and contentment for all those upon the farm, and what can we count as greater wealth? The beautiful farm home also enhances the money value of the farm and invariably becomes an added source of wealth in that particular as well. Make the home beautiful both outside and in.

A young Massachusetts woman, who inherited a large sum of money, has started, near the Village of Stowe, some twenty-five miles out of Boston, a home for horses. The place is called Red Acre Farm, and on it are to be seen all kinds of old, worn-out and crippled horses, from the thoroughbred to draft type. The farm was opened in May, 1903. The horses are taken there, given treatment if necessary, and after a long rest and good care may turn out to be "creditable to the farm." Afterwards these are returned to careful owners, fitted to bear life's burdens, but not until they are entirely rehabilitated are they allowed to be taken from the place. The farm is the only one of its kind in America, and is sheltering hundreds of horses which need care and kindness.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE SECRET OF YOUTHFULNESS.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, a well-known American writer, has said "that city women are afforded better advantages for growing old beautifully because of their ability and opportunity to patronize the skill and science of beauty specialists. And," she continues, "these women, the youthful, well-preserved, charming women we meet socially and in the world of art, do take advantage of all these methods of preservation."

The women of Toronto are perhaps more fortunate in this respect than their sisters elsewhere in Canada. But the cultivation of beauty has advanced so greatly that it is not always necessary to visit the "beauty doctor," as the soothing cremes and emollients used by them in treating the complexion, etc., can be sent anywhere by mail or express with all necessary instructions. The Graham Dermatological Institute has long been recognized as the leading establishment of its kind in this country, and the only one on whose staff are qualified dermatologists who make a specialty of the treatment of scalp and complexional troubles—superfluous hair, moles, ruptured veins, etc., the giving of face massage with the necessary accompaniments for preservation of the skin and removal of wrinkles. A skillful chiropodist treats corns, bunions, etc. A clever manicurist looks after the wants of the hands.

At the Institute are manufactured the Princess Toilet Preparations, which are fully described in a handsome book, entitled "A Study of Your Face and Figure," and containing a mint of hints on the care of the hair, complexion, etc. It is sent on request. The address is 502 Church street, Toronto.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Positions 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—Farm on Vancouver Island, on good Government road, overlooking sea, ten miles from town of 10,000; fine climate, new six-roomed house; 35 to 40 acres under cultivation, more particularly cleared, good fruit land, about 3 acres of young bearing fruit trees. Implements and stock. Best of reasons for selling. Price \$3,500. Terms if wanted. Apply, I. B., box 165, Nanaimo, B.C.

DOBES, FURS, guaranteed mothproof. Cow and horse hides for robes a specialty. James Ford, tanner, Frequeuing P. O., Georgetown Sta.

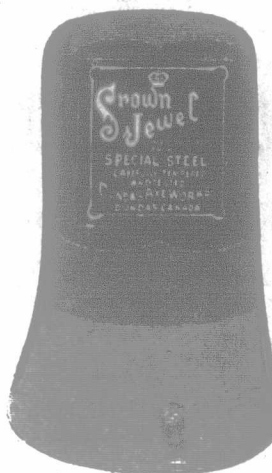
PEKIN DUCKS, Barred Rock cockerels for sale. Eggs for incubation later. F. M. Howard, Sutton West, Ont.

Maple Grove Holsteins—In official tests they stand 1st for cow, 1st for 3-year-old, 1st 2-year old and 1st under 2 years old. If you want bulls or heifers from such stock at reasonable prices, write.

SHEEP WANTED
IN CARLOAD LOTS.

We wish to buy carload lots of first-class breeding ewes, one to two years old, weighing 115 to 130 pounds or over per head. Grade Hampshires, grade Rambouillets or grade Delaines preferred. Please quote price per head or per cwt., and freight charges to Bangor, Maine, per car. Address
Maine Farm Product Co., Bangor, Maine.

Rheumatism Cured
Why do you suffer—Starr's Rheumatism Cure will relieve the worst cases of acute, chronic, or inflammatory rheumatism in 24 hours. Every bottle has a positive guarantee to cure. Hundreds of marvelous cures have been made in all parts of Canada. If your druggist cannot give you Starr's, send your name to us. \$1 per bottle.
SPOONER BROTHERS CO., 176 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.



Every effort is made by us to furnish the **BEST AXE** that experience and care can produce, and we know you will be pleased if you try our make. Ask your dealer for them, or write us for Booklet. **The Dundas Axe Works, DUNDAS, ONT.**

Employment

on the FARM or in an OFFICE must be preceded by preparation. Business men say that the FOREST CITY BUSINESS & SHORTHAND COLLEGE, of London, does a SUPERIOR grade of work as compared with many so-called Business Colleges. They ought to know. Our students are so well drilled that they do not experience that feeling of incompetency which so often characterizes students of other schools. There must be a reason for it. What do you think is the reason? Advertising will not cause a difference. Nothing succeeds like honest teaching. This is where we lead and others follow. Catalogue for a postal.

Forest City Business College, Y.M.C.A. Building, London, Ont.
College reopens Jan. 2nd, 1905. J. W. Westervelt, Principal.



The Berliner Gram-o-phone

(MADE IN CANADA)

WILL MAKE A GRAND

Xmas or New Year Present

Type A. complete with 3 free Records \$15.00

Every Gram-o-phone guaranteed for five years. Records may be exchanged free of charge. Orders from Manitoba and N.W.T. will be shipped from Winnipeg; orders from British Columbia will be shipped from Vancouver—thereby saving freight or express charges from Montreal Agents everywhere. Send your order to the nearest agent or write us direct

The Berliner Gram-o-phone Co'y of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

"\$1.00 and a Promise" will put a complete Gram-o-phone Outfit in your home. Write for Catalogue of Gram-o-phones and Records, also for particulars of our easy payment plan

Thorough in Action

ON THE DIGESTIVE AND EXCRETORY SYSTEMS.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY - LIVER PILLS

ARE LASTINGLY BENEFICIAL—REMOVING THE CAUSE OF DISEASE.

The symptoms of dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, kidney disease and rheumatism point to the presence of poisonous matter in the system.

The first thing Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills do is to thoroughly cleanse the system of this waste matter by causing free action of the kidneys, liver and bowels.

This result is not brought about in a harsh and irritating way, but is naturally and thoroughly accomplished.

The flow of bile from the liver aids digestion and ensures continued regular action of the bowels; the free action of the kidneys removes the uric acid, which would otherwise cause rheumatism or stone in the bladder.

Digestion, assimilation and the removal of waste matter are carried out without pain or discomfort, and there is no foothold for contagious or other disease.

There is no other preparation possessing this unique and combined action, and none which can possibly reach such complicated diseases as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. C. F. Immel, shoemaker, Western Hill, St. Catharines, Ont., states: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills regularly for some time and consider that they are unsurpassed for torpid liver, defective circulation, indigestion, headache and constipation, as these were my troubles. I used many remedies, but got no relief until I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and a few boxes of this preparation have entirely cured me. I am not in the habit of endorsing any medicine, but in this case I cannot speak too highly in praise of Dr. Chase's Pills for what they have done for me."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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 ROCKS for sale. Write, enclosing 5c up, M. C. Herner, Mannheim, Ont.

THOROUGH BRED Mammoth Bronze turkeys for sale, from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Haskett Robson, Telfer, Ont.

\$2.50 buys a big Barred Rock Cockerel, \$2.00 buys Golden, Silver Buff and White Wyandottes. \$1.50 buys Br. Leghorn, Dk. Brahma, Black Cochins cockerels and pullets. Best prizewinning strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ROOKE & GREGG**, 52 Clarence St., London, Ont.

50 Mammoth Bronze Turkeys Got by heavyweight prizewinning toms imported in 1904. **T. H. RUDY SHORF**, Glanworth, Ont.

SAVE THE CHICKS.
The world's record in chick raising—the most and the best—is held by **Puritan Chick Food.**
Costs nothing if not the best in the world. Try it now. Send for catalogue today.
Puritan Poultry Farms & Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.

A. J. Morgan, London, Ont., Sole Distributor for Canada.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

DIVIDING ESTATE—DRAINAGE.

1. A man dies, leaving a will dividing chattels and money (no real estate) amongst his heirs. Is it necessary to go through a process of law in order to make their rights secure, they, the heirs, being satisfied amongst themselves with the division of said chattels and money?

2. When a man drains water onto his neighbor's property, must he convey it through his neighbor's farm, it being a natural water-course? A. B. C. LAW.

Ans.—1. It is usual to have probate of the will obtained from the Surrogate Court, and it would be necessary to do so, if, for instance, the testator left money on deposit in a bank; but, so far as can be judged from your statement, we would say it is possible that legal formalities, other than a memorandum of agreement to be signed by all the legatees, and duly witnessed, might be dispensed with.

2. He has the right to make use of the natural water-course for such drainage purpose, and is not obliged to carry the water otherwise through his neighbor's farm.

LAND FOR CORN AND ROOTS.

1. What is the best kind of ground for turnips, mangels and corn, and how should it be prepared for each?

2. What is the best time to cut corn, and how is it cured when there is no silo? What quantity should be fed to a cow weighing 750 pounds?

3. Is Angel of Midnight a good variety of corn? R. H. M.

Ans.—1. Good, rich loam or clay is best for roots. The main thing is to have it fertile and open in the subsoil. A clover sod broken up in the fall or land manured and plowed in the fall is good preparation for roots or corn.

2. When the grain is matured, cut the stalks, and after a few days put them up in shocks, and use when required during winter. It will be found, when feeding, convenient to draw considerable to the barn at once, where it may be run through a cutting box, or stood around in an empty mow. With other feed, a cow should eat from twenty to forty pounds per day of cut cornstalks and cobs.

3. Angel of Midnight stood 18th in the list of tested varieties at the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N. S., in 1903, but when cut on Oct. 6th, out of twenty-three varieties only Angel of Midnight, Longfellow and Compton's Early were glazed in the grain. This fact would place these three at the head of a list of suitable fodder corns for the Maritime Provinces.

GOSSIP.

One of the most remarkable records made at the late London dairy show was a yield of over two pounds of butter per day by a cross-bred cow that was more than 23 years old, and had been in milk for practically five months. This cow was in attendance at the meeting of the show a year ago, where she won first prize as a butter producer in a large class that included the Guernsey, Red Poll, Dutch, Devon and cross-bred.

DON'T PLAY WITH THE BULL CALF.

Farmers sometimes allow their boys to become entirely too familiar with the young bull calf by encouraging him to be playful. Boys do not do this. Preserve your dignity when you are about the bull calf. Treat him kindly, but give him to understand always that you are the masters. Never let him know how strong he is, and never under any circumstances trust him. You may have confidence in any other live stock on the place, but you should never have any faith in the promises of a bull. The dangerous bulls are those with whom familiarity of the farmer, or farmer's boys, breeds contempt. Some day in a moment of ungoverned passion he will realize his power and then there is danger of a funeral. There is never any confidence to be placed in a bull, or in a man who cannot control his temper. It is hard to tell which of these is the most dangerous. No man is safe with either of them.

Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers Meet on this Continent in quest of their

IDOLS and IDEALS in

CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

The story of the Showyard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and Approached by none on this side of the Atlantic.

At the 1904 Industrial held in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:

- Stallions—4 years old and over..... 1st and 2nd Prizes
 - Stallions—3 years old and under 4..... 1st and 2nd Prizes
 - Stallions—2 years old and under 3..... 2nd Prize
 - Stallions—1 year old and under 2..... 1st Prize
 - Mares—3 years old and under 4..... 1st Prize
 - Mares—2 years old and under 3..... 2nd Prize
 - Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught breed..... 1st Prize
 - Sweepstake Stallion—Any age.
 - Sweepstake Mare—Any age.
- On ten head we won five 1sts, four 2nds, three grand champions.

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian-bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McArthur's Best (43.0), while the got of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the got of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (222).

A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with a tending buyers solicited.

GRAHAM BROS.,

Long Distance Telephone. Claremont, Ont., P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BREDS

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1904.

At the Farm of C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Waterloo Co., Ont.

30 Head of right-bred Hotst-in-Friesians of the Netherland, Abbe Kirk, De Ko and other noted strains. 30 Head of Improved Yorkshire of choice bacon type. Also 5000 lbs. of pure-bred sheep. Bulls, one two-year-old, Sir Fairmount De K. No. 244, (herd bull), very choice; 3 yearlings, 4 bull calves. Females, 14 cows and heifers in milk or in calf. Balance yearling heifers and calves. Have never exhibited or advertised. Don't expect fancy prices. **SALE TO GO EVERYONE AT 1 P. M. SHARP.**

TERMS.—10 months' credit on approved security. 5 per cent. off for cash. Send for catalogue. **JOS. MICKUS, Auctioneer,** Waterloo, Ont. **C. R. GIES, Proprietor,** Heidelberg, Ont. Morning trains met at St. Jacob's Sta. Will make connections with G.T.R. at Berlin, Ont.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

OF HIGH-CLASS

Registered Stock

will be held at

WELLESLEY STOCK FARM

ON

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1904.

When MR. JOHN HILL will dispose of his entire stock, consisting of 25 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, 7 Clydesdale mares, 50 Yorkshire hogs; also the **WELLESLEY CATTLE**, etc., necessary to run a 200-acre farm. This stock is richly bred, many of the hogs and cattle being imported. Terms:—Ten months' credit on furnished approved security. 5% per annum off for cash. As the proprietor has leased his farm, everything will be positively sold. Trains met at Berlin evening and morning before sale, and at Milverton on morning of sale. **THOS. INGHAM GUY, PH. AUCTIONEER—JOS. MICKUS, WATERLOO** Catalogues furnished on application.

Auction Sale of

SHORTHORNS

HODGKINSON & TISDALE will offer for sale by auction, at their premises,

SIMCOE LODGE, THORAH,

ON

Wednesday, December 21st, 1904,

their entire herd of Scotch-topped Shorthorns, consisting of 35 head of royally-bred animals. Catalogues may be obtained by application to the owners or to the auctioneer. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp. Conveyances will meet all trains at Beaverton station.

GEO. JACKSON, AUCTIONEER.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

QUALIFICATION FOR COUNCILLOR.

A owns a farm. B, his son, works the farm, and is assessed as joint owner. Would B be qualified by this to become a councillor in his township? A. B. Ont.

Ans.—No.

A RAILWAY FENCE.

The G. T. R. built and have maintained for many years a high-board fence for the purpose of stopping the snow on my farm, causing much inconvenience in the spring from melting snow, keeping the mud wet, and in the case of fall wheat causing destruction of the crop for a considerable distance from said fence. Besides it is unsightly, injuring the appearance of the front of farm. Can I force the company to remove it, or pay for the damage and inconvenience caused to me? If so, how will I proceed?

W. J. H.

Ans.—We think you cannot do what is proposed, unless the fence is out of conformity with the requirements of the township by-law (if any) respecting division fences.

ENFORCING AN AWARD.

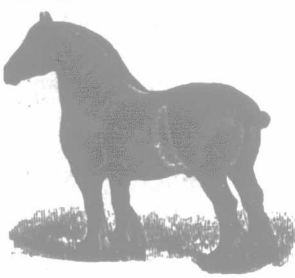
Last May a ditch was applied for and surveyed under the Ditches and Water-courses Act. The engineer awarded A to dig 800 feet on B; B to dig 500 feet on my farm, to be completed 10th of August, and each to maintain all portion of ditch on their own farm. B did only 100 feet. I did not bother, supposing he would finish it. First of November, B sold farm to C. I went to B and asked him to pay me cost of completing ditch. He told me C would have to do it, and he was not going to do it anyhow because A had not completed the 800 feet portion on his place. I went to C, and he told me to make B do it. I went back to B, and he swore at me. I lost my temper, and he ordered me off premises. I refused to go till I was ready. He kicked me from the center of his farm to the road, a distance of 40 rods.

1. Can I compel either to do it, and what course must I take?
2. Can B refuse to do his portion because A neglected his 800 feet?
3. Have I right and justice on my side in dispute with B?
4. Where can a book on the acts be obtained?
5. Can I take any action against B for swearing and kicking me?

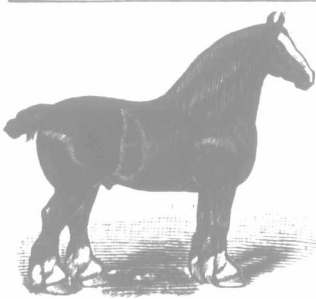
Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. To a considerable extent, yes. 4. Through most book-sellers. 5. It would not be advisable to do so; but you ought to consult and instruct a solicitor regarding the matter of enforcement of the engineer's award, and do so promptly.

A QUESTION OF MORALS.

D'ye think it right to take a pig And put him in a pen, And feed him up on whey and chop, And play the friend, and then, When he, poor thing, will greet you With smiles upon his snout, To go to work and cut his throat, And take his innards out?



JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.



SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES

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

HODGKINSON & TISDALE
BEAVERTON, ONT.

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

As advertising copy advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

HORSE OWNERS! Use Combault's Caustic Balsam,
A safe, speedy blister. Positive in results.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS
No Backache. No Strain. No Fatigue. No Noise. No Dust. No Heat. No Cold. No Wind. No Rain. No Snow. No Frost. No Ice. No Mud. No Dirt. No Gravel. No Stones. No Nails. No Screws. No Bolts. No Washers. No Rivets. No Screws. No Bolts. No Washers. No Rivets. No Screws. No Bolts. No Washers. No Rivets.

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

SHORTHORN BULL
Shorthorn bull coming three years old, color roan, a sure stook-getter. Also Barred White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, and Pekin ducks. Address:
A. GILMORE & SONS,
Huntingdon Co. Athelstan P. O., Que.

ANGUS BARGAINS
Six young bulls, from 10 to 20 months old; also ten young females with calves at foot or near calving. Must be sold at once, as I have not stable room. Special prices for this month.
30 HEAD TO CHOOSE FROM.
WM. ISCHE, Sebringville, Ont.

PLEASE DON'T imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.
WE HAVE some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.
IF YOU want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it.
JOHN CLAWOY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager, on Cargill, Ont.

IMPORTED Clydesdales
My lot of selected stallions and fillies just landed were got by such noted sires as Senator's Heir, Lord Lovat, Prince of Caruchan (8151), Moncreiffe Marquis (8653) and others noted for their individual quality.
GEO. STEWART, Howick, P. Q.

Imported Horses for sale—40 Clydesdale stallions, 6 Hackney stallions; also females of both breeds. Prices defying competition.
O. SORBY, Guelph.

Advertise in the Advocate

CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY STALLIONS

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

CHRONIC SWELLING AS RESULT OF SPRAIN.

Stallion sprained his tendons. Lameness has disappeared, but the leg is enlarged. P. T. B.

Ans.—Rub well daily with the following liniment: Four drams each iodide of ammonia and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each alcohol and glycerine. It requires patience and careful attention to reduce thickened tendons. V.

KNEESPRUNG.

Should a kneesprung horse be shod high at toe or high at heels? J. M.

Ans.—He should be shod level, and on no account should he be high at the toe. More can be done to remedy the trouble by keeping in a box stall and feeding off the floor than by shoeing. In fact, no horse should be worked or driven with any material difference between the lengths of heels and toes of shoes. V.

FATALITY IN PIGS—MAMMITIS.

1. Pigs, two months old, fed on coarse shorts and oat chop, suddenly started to cough, and in a day or two die.

2. Mare that was delivered a month ago had hard, swollen mammary gland. When rubbed with liniment the swelling disappears, but reappears in a few days. J. W.

Ans.—1. The pigs die from constipation, caused by the oat hulls. Purge those that are left with one ounce of Epsom salts, and sift the hulls out of the oat chop before feeding.

2. Milk all the fluid out of the gland. It is probable there is some purulent matter. Give her a slight purgative of six drams aloes and two drams ginger; follow up with one dram iodide of potassium twice daily for two weeks. Milk once daily, and give regular exercise. V.

SCRATCHES.

Three years ago mare had scratches, and every fall and one spring since, she has suffered from the same trouble for several weeks. The skin cracks above the hoof, the fetlocks swell, and she becomes quite stiff and tender. G. L. L.

Ans.—Some horses are particularly predisposed to cracked heels or scratches, and will break out if well fed and not regularly exercised. Prevention consists in feeding lightly on grain, and giving regular exercise when not at regular work. The parts must also be kept dry and clean. Curative treatment in cold weather consists in purging with six to ten drams aloes, according to size and weight, and two drams ginger, and follow up with one to one and a half ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Local treatment consists in applying warm poultices of linseed meal with a little powdered charcoal every six or seven hours for a couple of days and nights, and then applying three times daily the oxide of zinc ointment. Do not wash. V.

GOSSIP.

Two Irishmen, who had not seen each other for a long time, met at a fair. O'Brien—Shure, it's married I am, and I've got a fine, healthy boy, which the neighbors say is the very picture of me. Malone—Och, well, what's the harrum, so long as the child's healthy?

A prominent English clergyman once congratulated an old lady on her bravery in fighting her way to church against a terrible tempest, but received the disconcerting reply:

"My husband gets so cross-grained after meals that I have to get out of his way, so I might as well go to church."

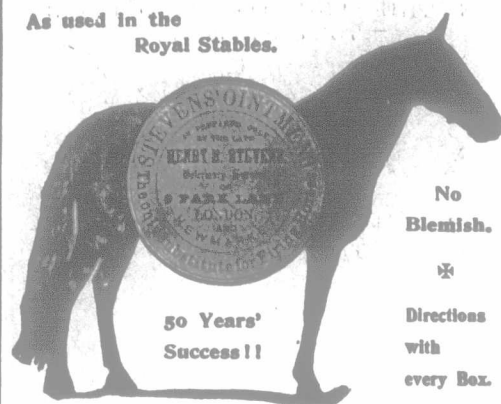
An old negro preacher did the honors at a baptizing in Georgia, the candidate for baptism being a coal-black negro woman. The preacher led his victim far out into the stream, where she could be thoroughly immersed, and at the auspicious moment he cried in a loud voice:

"Be stiddy, sister, be stiddy, and you will come up whitah den snow."
"Oh, pahson," she exclaimed, "dat's askin' too much; a cream colour'll do."

STEVENS' OINTMENT

has had over half a century's success on the horses in England and other parts of the world. Where introduced has superseded all other remedies. Five minutes' treatment.

As used in the Royal Stables.



No Blemish. Directions with every Box.

Australia alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year.

Cures Splint, Spavin, Ourb, Ringbone and ALL ENLARGEMENTS in horses and cattle.

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

PERCHERONS



We have a choice lot of pure bred Percherons for sale, ranging from 2 to 4 years of age, with size and quality. 1 colt not 2 yet, weighs 1,600 lbs. He won 3rd place at Chicago

last fall with colts nearly 4 mos. older. Other prizewinners in our bunch. Prices right; terms easy. All horses guaranteed. Come and see us or write. Address:
L. A. & E. J. WIGLE, Kingsville, Ont.



To Cure a Wind Puff or Strained Joint:

Steam the part with very hot water for 20 minutes, rub dry, and apply

ABSORBINE

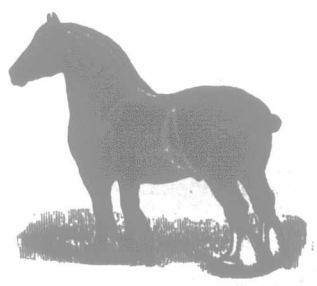
once or twice a day, rubbing it in. At night saturate the hair full of the following wash: 1 oz. ABSORBINE, 4 pint vinegar and 1 1/2 pints water; cover with a layer of cotton, and bandage over. Repeat as above until cured.

ABSORBINE sold by regular dealers or delivered for \$2 per bottle. Manufactured by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box, Springfield, Mass. on Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Agts for Canada.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50

SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

CLYDE STALLIONS and FILLIES

1, 2 and 3 years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Apply

ROBT. DAVIES, Toronto, Thorncliffe Farm.

IMPORTED

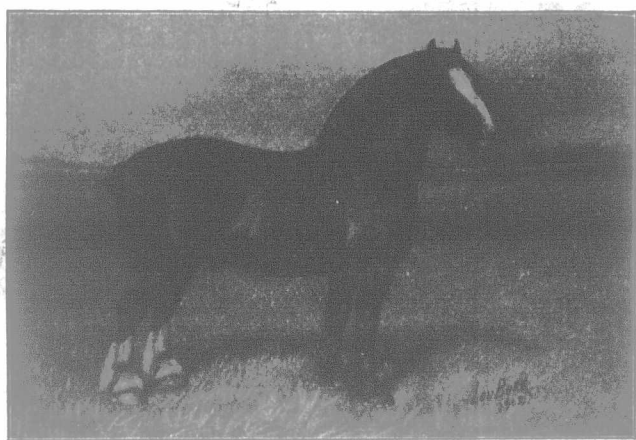
Clydesdale Stallions

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

Phillip Herold, V. S., Tavistock.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

of Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba,



have recently opened a
BRANCH STABLE
at
SARNIA, ONT.,

for the convenience of
Ontario and Michigan
customers. High-class

**Clydesdales,
Percherons**

AND
Hackneys

on hand. The best of
each breed that money
and experience can pro-
cure. A guarantee as
good as gold. Address
for particulars

H. H. COLISTER, AGENT. - SARNIA, ONTARIO.

TRUMANS' CHAMPION STUD

St. Louis World's Fair Winners.

READ OUR RECORD AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR:

Premier Championship.
Reserve Grand Championships.
Three Reserve Championships.
Six \$100 Shire Horse Ass'n Gold Medals.
Six Second Premiums.
Three Fourth Premiums.

Grand Championship.
Two Championships.
Five Diplomas.
Nine First Premiums.
Six Third Premiums.
Two Fifth Premiums.

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

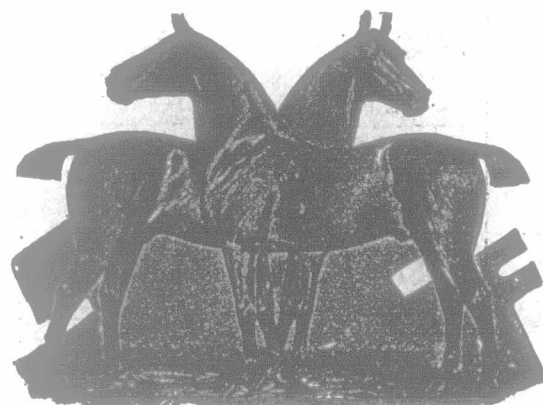
Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm
BUSHNELL, ILL., U.S.A.

Address
H. W. TRUMAN,
Manager, London, Ont., Branch.

J. H. TRUMAN,
Whittlesea, England.

LAFAYETTE STOCK FARM

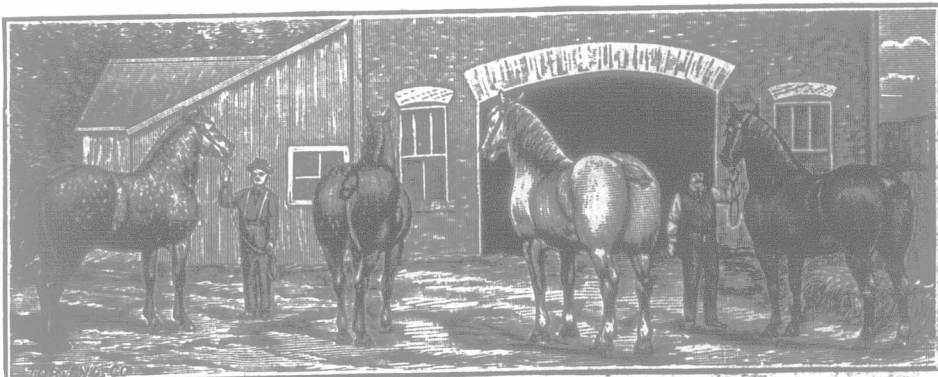
J. Crouch & Son, the Great Importers, of Lafayette, Indiana,



and the largest importers in the world of
**GERMAN COACH, PERCHERON
and BELGIAN STALLIONS,**

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

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



22 - PERCHERONS - 22

Have just arrived from France with an importation of 22 high-class Percherons and prize-winners in France, and Toronto, London and Ottawa, Ont., and from the best breeders in France. They are descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Bestique Romulus. Our horses are all in fine shape, considering the superior quality of our horses. Have personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good, sound, serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. Colors, black and dark dapple grays; they are large and blocky fellows, 2 to 4 years old, weighing from 1,500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs., with the right kind of feet and legs. We have a few choice GHEMAN COACHERS, HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES, that are also for sale. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere, inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchaser. **HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE,** SIMOEE, ONT. 82 miles south-west of Toronto, on the G. T. R.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

SCUM OVER EYES.

I have a colt that has a spot in both eyes which looks like a scum. Can they be removed without injuring the eyes? They do not obstruct the sight. What would you advise me to do about them?
P. R.

Ans.—If there is a proficient veterinarian convenient, would have him look at them, but would not advise any amateur to tamper with so delicate an organ as the eye, especially as the sight is not impaired.

FATALITY IN SHEEP.

Two sheep died lately. They appeared a little sick in evening, and were dead next morning. They were fed on rape and grass.
A. C.

Ans.—You do not give the slightest symptoms shown, nor any particulars of the post-mortem appearances; hence, we are unable to give any idea of the cause of death. It is quite possible they died from impaction of the rumen, caused by eating too much rape, but this is merely a supposition.
V.

COW GRINDS HER TEETH.

What can I do for a cow that grinds her teeth continually?
H. L.

Ans.—In some cases this is simply a habit, and cannot be checked. In others, it is due to irregularities in the molar teeth. Again in others, it is due to indigestion, and can be checked by giving her a purgative of two lbs. Epsom salts and one ounce ginger, dissolved in two quarts warm water, and given as a drench. If she appears healthy and feeds well, does not bloat nor moan, it is probably a habit and will do no harm, but is quite disagreeable.
V.

RESULTS OF BLISTERS.

I blistered a yearling colt for ringbone in the spring. The lump has gone, but the skin is thickened and the hair rough.
W. J. M.

Ans.—If the colt really had ringbone, you are mistaken in saying that the bony enlargement or lump has disappeared, as while blistering will in many cases cure the lameness in such cases in young animals, it will not remove the enlargement. The enlargement you mention as a thickening of the skin is probably the bony enlargement, and cannot be removed. The roughness of the hair should not be, and is the result either of the use of an improper blister, one that destroyed some of the hair follicles, or neglect after blistering. All that can be done is to apply a little sweet oil to the parts every day.

SWOLLEN LEGS—THOROUGHPIN.

Clyde mare's legs swell from hoof to hock when standing, and the swelling disappears when she is exercised. Following the advice of my veterinarian, I purged her and repeated the purgative in a month, but they still swell.

2. Two-year-old carriage mare has puffs on the outside of hocks. J. H.

Ans.—1. Some horses, especially beefy-legged ones of the heavy classes, are so predisposed to stocking when idle that it is almost impossible to prevent it. The treatment adopted was all right. Repeat the physic, and, unless working her, feed little grain. Give her one dram iodide of potash night and morning in damp food. Exercise regularly and bandage the legs when she is standing idle. After giving the potash for two weeks, discontinue it for a week, then give for two weeks again, and so on.
2. These puffs are thoroughpins, and hard to remove. The daily application of the following usually gives good results, viz.: four drams iodide of ammonia, four drams iodide of potash, four ounces alcohol and four ounces glycerine. If this fails, blister every month.
V.

Artist—Have you taken my picture to the exhibition?
Porter—Yes, sir; it seemed to please the gentlemen very much.

Artist—What did they say?
Porter—Oh, they didn't say nothing, but they laughed that 'earty.

"You sick? Why, I thought you believed in the theory of mind over matter?"

"I do, generally; but at present I have the ague, and I can't seem to shake it off."

Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**. No trouble—no risk. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and ailments of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

"THE REPOSITORY"
WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Manager.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO.

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

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted. Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavin, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Diets, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON,** 7 and 9 Yorkville Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS,** 171 King Street East, - Toronto, Ont.

BREEDING CLYDESDALES

I have recently filled my stables with just the class of imported

Clydesdale Stallions

that will do the horse-breeders of this country most good. They are a grand lot to select from, and I can give the best possible terms to intending buyers. Be logical, and secure a horse of the approved breed. It is a privilege to show my stock and attend to enquiries by letter. Call or write.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

CLYDESDALES

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

DAVID CARSTAIRS, ROMANTON P. O. COBourg STATION.

INTERNATIONAL JACK BARN

The only importer of Spanish Jacks in America. Write 50-day for prices and why you should raise mules.

Edward R. Hogate
Troy, Ohio, U.S.A.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions and fillies for sale reasonable, considering quality. For price, etc. write to **JOHN W. COWIE,** Ashgrove Farm, Markham, Ont.

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

GOSSIP

NEIGHBORS.

Mrs. Lawson—Are they good neighbors? Mrs. Dawson—No, they always look sour when we go over to use their telephone.

An actor travelling in the West tells of stopping at the house of a Montana farmer. The old gentleman was sitting on his doorstep, when a troop of children came running around the corner of the house.

"These all yours?" inquired the actor. "Yep." "How many?" "Let's see," and the rancher hesitatingly began counting them on his fingers. Pretty soon a drove of hogs came into view. "Yours?" asked the traveller. "Yep." "How many?" "Just 560 to a pig," was the instant response.

One day in Shanghai, when feeling ill, I called a Chinaman to me and said: "John, do you have good doctors in China?"

"Good doctors!" he exclaimed. "China has best doctors in the world!" "Mr. Eudon over there," I said, pointing to a house covered with doctor signs, "do you call him a good doctor?" "Eudon good doctor!" he exclaimed. "He great! He best doctor in China. He save my life once."

"You don't say so!" I said. "How was it?" "Me teller," he said, very confidentially. "Me velly sick. Me calle Doctor Han Kou. He give me some medicine. Me get velly velly sick! Then me call Doctor Sam Sing. He give more medicine. Then me grow worse. Me going to die! Bimeby me call Doctor Eudon—an he no got time an' no come. He save my life!"

Mr. John Racey, Jr., Lennoxville, Que., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires, writes: "We have some blocky, dark roan bull calves on hand, by Strathroy and Nonpareil Victor 2nd. Parties requiring something choice will doubtless find these suit. We have also a fourteen-months-old bull and one seventeen-months-old, both good colors and nice animals. We hold these at very reasonable prices. There are several Shropshire lambs still to dispose of and a number of Berkshire boars and sows from eight to nine months old, also one yearling boar that is a good stamp of a hog for the bacon trade."

Mr. Wm. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., breeder of Shorthorns, Lincolns, Berkshires and Barred Rocks, informs our readers, through his advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate," that he has sold nearly all his young stock in Lincolns, but has a few yearling ewes left yet. Of Berkshires, a few fall pigs and two spring sows for sale yet. His Shorthorns are going into winter quarters in good shape. Has one young bull, nine months old, left yet, of the Wallflower family, red in color. Can part with a few heifers and heifer calves at right prices. Parties wanting cockerels from the best laying strain will find it to their interest to write him, as he has some beauties left yet.

Mr. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement, writes: "My herd of Shorthorns are in fine condition; have eighteen females of such families as Floras, Misses, Lustres, Blossoms and others. Royal Prince (imp.), which heads herd, is a grand individual, leaving good stock. I am now getting second crop of calves. I have made following sales recently: To Chris McCallum, Ekfrid, an extra choice heifer, of Barrington family; to Purcell Bros., Clachan, Ont., a yearling bull, Gold Dust, a large, deep, lengthy animal of good quality, of a grand milking strain; to Daniel Paton, a seven-months-old bull, of Kelso family, very nice and well made up; to John A. Murray, a beautiful red bull calf, Morella 2nd, sired by Royal Prince, and out of Imp. Tidy Lass, of Marr's Alexandrina family. Have sold all my Berkshire sows and boars, but have a young litter, which I offer at \$5 each, when seven weeks old, both sexes. Have an extra flock of Oxford Down sheep for sale at reasonable prices; the ewes being bred."

Myers' Royal Spice Good for little pigs and big hogs—for lambs and sturdy sheep. Nothing like it to keep them fat and well. Used all over the continent by successful farmers. Write for free literature and testimonials. MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO. NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. & N.Y.

THE GUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

headed by Imp. Oswald, by March On, for sale. 10 choice bulls, imported and home-bred, from 1 to 2 years old; also 1 bull 12 months old, a high-class herd-header. All bulls are of the heavy, low-down, blocky type. We can yet spare a few choice sows and heifers. Inspection invited. "Herdbook," Springate, Ont., Lucas Station. G.T.R.; Herdbook or Dentfield on L.E. & B.

If you want Aberdeen-Angus Bull or Cow a good drop show bull, also young stock, either sex, from imported sires and dams; rich breeding. For price and particulars write Solomon Spantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P.O., Baden Sta.

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRES.

Young bulls and calves. Young boars ready for use. Sows being bred for spring farrow. Ram and ewe lambs. JOHN RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Quebec.

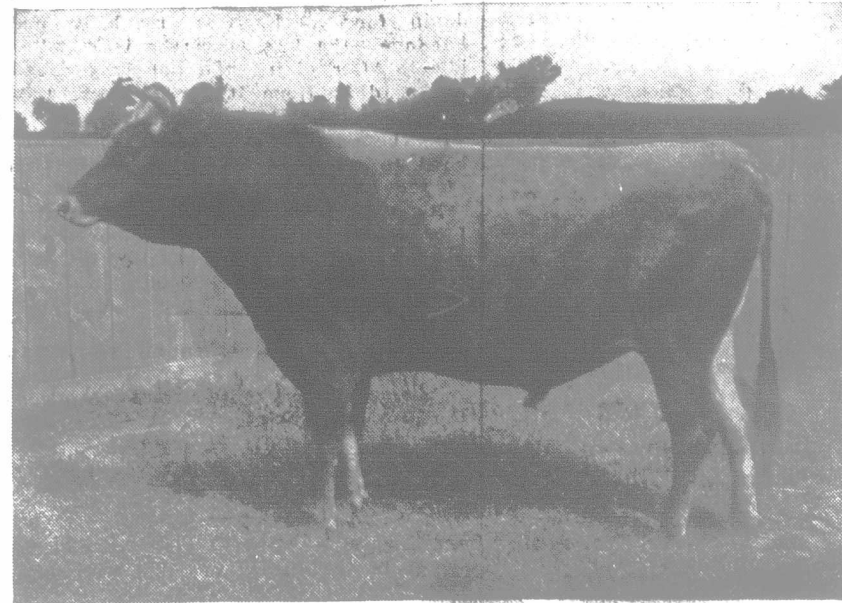
Kinellar Stamp (imp.) for sale, a Golden Drop show bull; also young stock, either sex, from imported sires and dams; rich breeding. For price and particulars write Solomon Spantz, Plum Grove Stock Farm, Haysville P.O., Baden Sta.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Four young bulls, including 22-months son of Mayflower 3rd champion female at Winnipeg and Toronto, 1904; also a few good heifers of same family. Primrose Day (imp.) at head of herd. Wm. McDermott, Living Springs, Ont., Fergus Station.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds. 41 prizes won at World's Fair at St. Louis, 11 firsts, 5 champions. Will now offer my entire flock of rams and ewes at prices according to quality. J. C. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont.



ARTHUR'S GOLDEN FOX 61429.

First whenever shown.

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

SHORTHORNS

Two extra choice young bulls of serviceable age, from imported sires; also heifers. LEICESTERS Choice yearling ewes, now bred to our stock ram; also a few good ram lambs to offer. W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.

Forest Hill Stock Farm—A special offer for the next six weeks, to make room for some young stock; five choice young Shorthorn bulls, mostly roans, from 8 to 13 months old; also a few good heifer calves. For particulars apply G. W. KEAYS, Hyde Park P. O., Ont.

13 First-class Young Bulls

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON on GREENWOOD, ONT.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls. Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. GODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

Public Sale of Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE We will sell in covered Sale Pavilion, on our farm here, on Thursday, Jan. 19th, the day following the dispersion sale of the great Miller herd of Shorthorns at Brougham, Ont.: 22 young bulls, 22 heifers and cows, and 15 pairs of Shropshire ewes. A first class opportunity for those who wish to purchase herd headers, and also for those who wish to increase their herd or flocks in first-class blood, or those who wish to establish new herd or flocks. Special advertisement of sale at an early date, and also catalogue of the animals. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Rockland, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 45 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 4 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceability, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) bull and two (imp.) heifers. Farm 1 mile north of town.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Mis-Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor General—28865—, and imported Proud Gift (M431). They have both breeding and individual merit. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

Present Offering

3 YOUNG BULLS fit for service, sired by Scottish Hero (imp.) and out of imp. dams. JAS. A. CREER, Shakespear, Ont.

BELL BROS., Cedar Stock Farm, BRADFORD, ONT. Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires. Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages, for sale. Also a number of Shropshire ram lambs for sale.

THOROLD CEMENT AND PORTLAND CEMENT

FOR BARN WALLS AND FLOORS, HOUSES, SILOS, PIGPENS, BIRCHHOUSES AND SEWERS, TILES, ABUTMENTS AND FIERS, FOR BRIDGES, GRANULITIC SIDEWALKS; IN FACT, FOR ALL WORK THAT CAN BE DONE WITH CEMENT.

Estate of John Battle THOROLD, ONT.

WHOLESALE IN CAR LOTS ONLY.

WE ARE OFFERING FOUR YOUNG BULLS

One imp. and one from imp. sire and ram; also heifers and young cows in calf or with calves at foot, of best Scotch families. Also a fine litter of young Berkshires ready to wean. Prices reasonable. J. WATT & SON, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

For Sale—THE GRAND CANADIAN BULL

Prince Elegant II, 1865, winner of 1st, Ottawa, 1903, also 2nd, Ottawa, 1904. Sired by Prince Elegant F. S. 374, winner of gold medal for bull any age, at the Pan-American, and out of Zarra 6125, a rich, deep and persistent milker also by Prince Elegant. See photo in this issue. Mount Victoria Farms, Hudson Heights, P. Q. T. B. MACAULAY, Prop.

PRESPECT High-class SHORTHORNS HILL FARM

For Sale: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also some choice young bulls, some of them ready for service. For prices and particulars, apply to J. R. McALLUM & SONS, Iona Sta., Ont.

Shorthorn, Leicesters and Berkshires.

FOR SALE—1-yearling bull, bull and heifer calves; Berkshire boars and sows, ready for service, and suckers ready to wean. Write for wants, or come and see E. Jaffe & Son, Head Head P. O., Bradford and Eton Sta., G.T.R.

SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE

I have sold all my bulls advertised, but still have some good females for sale. All ages. Two with red bull calves at foot, one a Golden Drop and one an English Lady, calf sired by Imp. Scottish Beau. Hugh Thomson, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

GREEN GROVE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Rose of Autumn, Isabella, Floras, Urrys, Villages and Fairy Queens, both sexes and all ages, for sale. Something extra good in young bulls and heifers; nothing reserved. W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Sta.

FOREST VIEW FARM

4 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.

SPRINGBROOK SHORTHORNS

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

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 Bowes, Strathnairn P.O., Meaford Sta.

Dentonia Park Farm

EAST TORONTO, Coleman P. O., Ontario

JERSEYS GUERNSEYS

We have a beautiful Jersey bull calf, nine months old, sired by Arthur's Golden Fox, and whose dam was first Jersey at Pan-American. His full brother was first at Toronto, 1903.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

8 Shorthorn Bulls

Our herd bull, Imp. Greengill Victor, a Princess Royal bred by W. S. Marr. He is a grand individual and an extra sire, and 7 bulls of his get from imported or home-bred Scotch cows. Also

40 SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS

belonging to the most popular families and of the up-to-date type, mostly bred to Imp. Greengill Victor.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson, Ontario, Burlington Junction Sta.

Queenston Heights Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

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

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS

20 Cows and Heifers

Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application.

H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont.

Station adjoins farm. Long distance telephone in residence.

SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

I have decided to sell cheap, if sold before the end of this year, the following: 3 Berkshire boars, 3 months old, one Shorthorn bull calf, 9 months, from good milking strain.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM W. B. ROBERTS, Sta., St. Thomas, Sparta P. O.

A. EDWARD MEYER Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

Breeder of High-class Scotch Shorthorns

Princess Royals, Brawith Buds, Villages, Nonpareils, Minas, Bessies, Claretts, Urys and other s. Herd bull, Imp. Chief of Stars (7215), 145417, -32076-, Lovely Prince -50757-. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Telephone in house.

Scotch-topped Shorthorns

Ten young bulls; also females of all ages, by Royal Sovereign (imp.). Must be sold at once. If you want to get a bargain, come quick.

RICHARD WARD, Balsam P. O. Clarendon or Myrtle stations

MAITLAND BANK STOCK FARM

High-bred Scotch Shorthorns

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

DAVID MILNE, Ethel Sta. & P. O.

Shorthorns & Dorsets for Sale

Young stock both sexes from imp stock of best blood. Special 12 months' old red bull, dam Britannia (1st 26708, sire Christopher (imp.) 28859. Prices reasonable.

D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.

Shorthorns, either sex; also Oxford rams

For prices and particulars write to Springfield Stock Farm, o Harrison, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns—Two bulls ready to service.

Also young cows and heifers of different ages, of the Lavings and London families. For prices and particulars apply to BROWN BROS., Lakeview Farm, Orono P. O. Newcastle Station, G. T. R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—Five young bulls by imported and Scotch-topped sorts.

Also a few selected heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, compose our present offering. RICHARD OKE, Aylinton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES and SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

Bulls and heifers of the most approved breeding and quality. Clyde Fillies, imported and Canadian-bred. Shorthorn and Ram Lambs, imported Mansell stock. Prices moderate. G. A. Brodie Bethesda, Ont., Stouffville Sta.

High-class Shorthorn Cattle DOWN SHEEP

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

W. B. Watt's Sons

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Herd headed by Scottish Beau (Imp.), Valasco 40th and Aberdeen Chief. Choice animals of all ages for sale.

Elora Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R. Salem P. O. Telephone Connection.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT., Importers and Breeders of Scotch Shorthorns

110 head in the herd, 40 imported and 70 pure Scotch breeding cows. Present offerings: 5 imported and 6 pure Scotch from imported sire and dam; 6 Scotch-topped from imported sire; also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of the most popular type and breeding. A few choice show animals will be offered.

Burlington Jet. Sta. Telegraph & Telephone

FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of breeding cows, both imported and home-bred, are of the most fashionable Scotch families. Among the really good strains which have been used are Spicy Robin 28269, winner of 3rd prize at Dominion Exhibition Toronto, and Joy of Morning (imp.) 32076, winning 1st prize at same exhibition, 1904. Stock of either sire for sale. GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont. Mailing Station, C. P. R.

Ridgewood Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offerings: Violet Areher 10 months old by Imp. Nonpareil Archer, dam Veronich (imp.); young stock either sex.

E. C. ATTRILL, GODERICH, ONTARIO. Breeder of

Shorthorns, Shire and Hackney Horses

VALLEY HOME Scotch Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine

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

31a Meadowsdale and Streetsville Jct., C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R. Visitors welcome. o S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowsdale P. O. & Tel., Ont.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

15 imported Scotch Shorthorn heifers, all in calf or calves at foot; 2 imp. bulls both in pedigree and individually these animals are gilt-edged. Four three-year-old imported Clydesdale fillies, very large and of all quality.

ALEX. ISAAC, o Cobourg P. O. and Station

Shorthorn Cattle

Young Bulls for sale; by Imp. Lord Mount Stephen. Prices reasonable.

JAS. A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst P. O. o Compton Co., P. Q.

Shorthorns for sale—Six young bulls; also cows and heifers, by the wonderful bull Royal Prince =31211=, sire of unbeaten Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, her sister, first prize heifer calf London and Toronto Fairs, 1904. Herd now numbers 26 head to select from.

o E. K. FAIRBAIRN, Theford, Ont.

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

o E. H. FURSE, Clarendon P. O. and C. P. R. Sta.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS

Established 1855. Scotch and Scotch-topped sorts. (Imp.) Rosicrucian of Dalmeny =49220= heads my herd. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls ready for service; also several heifers by Scottish Baron 40421 (imp.), for sale reasonable. Come soon and get first choice. H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford P. O. Stations, Thamesford, C. P. R.; Ingersoll, G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES

Present offerings, 5 young bulls, sired by Prince of Banff (imp.), also pair registered Clydesdale filly foals, by Pride of Glasnick (imp.). Prices low, considering quality.

DAVID HILL, Staffs, Ont.

GOSSIP.

The annual sheep returns in New Zealand for the year ended April 30th, 1904, have been issued. The number of owners was 18,493, against 18,761 last year, a decrease of 268. The number of sheep was 18,280,806, against 18,954,553, a decrease of 673,747. The return also gives a classification of the sheep in the various divisions of the colony.

EXPORT OF LINCOLN SHEEP FROM ENGLAND.

From 1st October, 1903, to 30th September, 1904, export certificates were issued for 2,064 rams, 66 ewes, 228 ram lambs, and 215 ewe lambs, a total of 2,568. Since 30th September, 1904, about 900 certificates have been granted. The Lincoln Long-wooled Sheep Breeders' Association are offering at the Bath and West of England Show at Nottingham next year a champion prize of £10 for the best ram or ram lamb, and £7 and £3 for two-shear rams, in addition to the valuable prizes given by the Society.

PROGRAMME MARITIME WINTER FAIR, 1904, AT AMHERST, N. S.

Monday, Dec. 13th.

2 p. m.—Judging beef cattle; judging fruit until completed; judging poultry until completed; judging honey and apary until completed.

Official Opening.

8 p. m.—Chairman—E. B. Elderkin. Address of welcome—N. A. Rhodes, Mayor.

Address of welcome—H. J. Logan, M. P. Address—Hon. Sydney Fisher, Federal Minister of Agriculture, who will formally open the exhibition.

Address—Prof. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.

Address—F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner.

Address by representatives of the Provincial Governments.

Tuesday, 13th.

9.30 a. m. to 12.30—Judging swine.

10.00 a. m.—Meeting of fruit-growers in board room.

10.30 a. m.—Ladies' judging competition.

2 p. m. to 6 p. m.—Judging sheep.

8 p. m.—Chairman—F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner.

Address—Prof. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto; subject, Agricultural Education.

Address—Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; subject, Feeding Swine.

Address—Dr. James Fletcher, Botanist and Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; subject, Insects Injurious to Live Stock (illustrated).

Wednesday, 14th.

8 a. m.—Dairy stable open to public.

9.30 a. m.—Judging cattle.

10 a. m.—Meeting Maritime Beekeepers' Association in board room.

2 p. m.—Judging sheep.

8 p. m.—Chairman Col. H. M. Campbell, Apohaqui, N. B.

Address—Prof. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto; subject, The New Agriculture.

Address—R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont.; subject, The Value of Bees to the Agriculturist and Fruit-grower, and Apary Management in Summer and Winter.

Address—W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph; subject, Poultry as Part of Farm Economics.

Address—Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; subject, Feeding Beef Cattle.

Thursday, 15th.

9.30 a. m.—Judging swine.

10 a. m.—Meeting Maritime Poultry Association in board room.

2 p. m.—Addresses on dressed carcasses, cattle, sheep and swine.

5 p. m.—Plucking competition.

8 p. m.—Chairman—Mr. F. L. Hazard, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Address—A. McNeill, Chief Fruit Division, Ottawa; subject, the Apple a Necessity in the Home Life, and How to Grow It.

Address—F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner; subject, British Breeds of Mutton Sheep (illustrated).

Address—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; subject, Feeding Dairy Cattle. Presentation of Prizes.

God Save the King.

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

Tubulars Find Gold In Milk

Good butter is worth 50 to 55 cents a pound. Butter is worth only one cent a pound as stock food, yet farmers using gravity skimmers—pans and cans that leave half the cream in the milk—feed that half the cream to stock, then wonder why dairying don't pay. Can't find gold without digging. Can't make dairying pay big profits without getting all the cream.



TUBULARS

Big Night Down

to the paying level—squeeze the last drop of cream out of milk—make dairying pay. Tubulars are the only modern separators. The picture shows them. Write for catalogue G-194.

Canadian Trade Agents: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address:

The Sharple's Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharple's West Chester, Pa.

BARREN COW CURE

makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in food twice a day. Particulars from L. V. BELL, Brock, Ontario.

10 COWS

have made large records here during the past week.

Their calves (mostly heifers) are FOR SALE from great sires. We have also a number of

BULLS

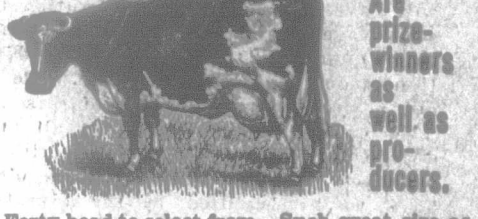
eight to ten months old,

from finely-bred young cows with good official test, which they are bound to increase, and as these bulls are sired by the greatest sires of the breed, the purchaser is bound to get a prize. State just what you want. 100 Holsteins in the herd. Over 300 pigs on hand. Do you want a good Yorkshire boar or sow?

GEO. BJOR,

Annaudale Stock Farm, Tilsonburg, Ont.

MERTON LODGE HOLSTEINS



Are prize-winners as well as producers.

Forty head to select from. Such great sire as Sir Hector De Kol at head of herd. Present offerings: Young bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. Am booking orders for our entire crop of spring calves with gilt-edge pedigrees. We quote prices delivered at your station. Safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT.

Maple Glen Stock Farm offers for sale two choice Bull Calves, grandsons of Carmen Sylvia; also one from a daughter of the world's famous Inka Sylvia. Nearly ready for service. All are sired by sweepstake show bull, Ottawa, 1903. Address: O. J. GILLEY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont. o

We are offering for sale

Holstein Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls, heavy milkers and bred on producing lines. S. A. BUCK, South Cayuga, P. O.

Holsteins, Dorset Horns and Chester Whites

See in last issue the record of our Holsteins at Toronto Exhibition. Several young bulls, a few heifers, ram lambs and pigs of both sexes for sale. W. B. JIMMENS, New Durham, Ont.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM. Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times. E. R. ID & CO., Wintonburg, Ont. Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

Advertise in the Advocate

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

GOSSIP.

SHIPPING STOCK TO ARGENTINA.

For several months the Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa, has been investigating the possibilities of the Argentine Republic as a market for Canadian live stock. A good deal of information has been secured, and the time seems ripe for more active measures. If two or three leading Canadian breeders were to visit Buenos Aires, make themselves familiar with the conditions of the trade, and arrange for the handling of shipments by a trustworthy Canadian agent, there would seem to be little doubt of establishing a profitable market for our pure-bred cattle and sheep, particularly Shorthorns and Lincolns.

It is reported on good authority that twenty per cent. of the bulls sent from Great Britain are slaughtered in quarantine at Buenos Aires for tuberculosis. Many that fail to pass the test in Britain are bought by speculators and heavily insured till after the test on arrival in South America, the rate of insurance being 25 per cent. Though the speculators are coining money, such methods cannot fail to create an unfavorable impression, and if Canadian breeders will send only first-class animals that are sure to pass the tuberculin test, they ought to win the confidence of the Argentine breeders.

The following interesting statement of how consignments of live stock are handled at Buenos Aires is furnished by Messrs. Bullrich & Co., the leading auctioneers of that city:

We enclose herewith statement of all the expenses to which live stock is subjected after landing, which we should pay and charge in the account sales of the animals consigned to us, sending net proceeds in draft at sight on any important place in Canada.

With regard to cattle, it is advisable to send only Shorthorns, each consignment consisting of not over fifteen animals. The preferred ages are: Bulls, from two to three years; cows, from four to six years; heifers, from eighteen months to two years. Cows are preferred with calf at foot, and heifers served—if possible, only a short time before loading them—as it is not advisable to ship them when far advanced in pregnancy. All the cattle must be heavy-fleshed, blocky, and short-legged, of early-maturing qualities, and roan, dark-roan or red in color (the last two colors preferred). The best season for sale is from August to the middle of November; at said time animals ought to be in our premises, so that prospective shippers will have to take into consideration the sea-voyage of about one month, the forty days' quarantine, and ten days' exhibition in our yard before the sale. We do not advise sending them out of season.

We enclose a list specifying all the documents required by our authorities—pedigrees and all documents required have to be legalized by the Argentine Consul at the port of loading—and in the case of Shorthorn pedigrees they must absolutely be eligible for our herd-book; for this purpose it is necessary that the last male and female named in the pedigree, which may not show any interruption, have to be entered in the English or North American Herdbook, with date of birth in or before the year 1850.

The chief breeds of sheep imported are pure-bred and pedigreed Lincolns, and a few Merinos and Blackfaces. It is not advisable to send horses and pigs on consignment for private sale or public auction, because our breeders order these animals almost exclusively from the farms.

The greatest risk importers have to face is the sanitary inspection (quarantine, tuberculin test, etc.) to which imported stock is subjected, and it is, consequently, convenient and advisable to insure the animals while in quarantine, and, if possible, cattle against the test, on your side. Quarantine lasts as follows: Cattle, 40 days; sheep and pigs, 15 days; horses, 8 days.

Finally, we beg to state that the commission of six per cent. on all the sales of live stock is paid by the buyer, with the exception of poultry, for which we

ZENOLEUM

Famous COAL-TAR Carbolic Dip. For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piegies' Trembles" and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and learn its uses and what prominent stockmen say about it. Books mailed free. All druggists, or one gal., express paid, \$1.50; 5 gal., freight paid, \$6.50. ZENOLEUM DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

Special offer: Bull calf, three months old, by imported Full Bloom and Fairy Queen (imported). Write for particulars.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

28 months old, sired by Lady Waldorf's De Kol, whose dam has an official 7-day butter record of 22 lbs. 5 oz. This young bull's dam gave 684 lbs. of milk daily at 3 years old. Her sire has three daughters in Advance Registry and Record of Merit. A number of bull calves for sale.

Riverside Holsteins

30 head to select from. 8 young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, whose dams have official weekly records of from 17 to 21 lbs. butter; sired by Imp. Victor de Kol Pieterje, C. A. R. of M. No. 3, and Johanna Rue 4th Lad.

Holsteins and Jerseys for sale—Holstein bull, Inka, Sylvia's Butter Boy 2nd. Holstein calves, both sexes. Jersey females, all ages. Embden geese. Write for what you want. Apply.

3 Holstein Bulls for sale—General Kern, March 29, 1904; Sir Mercedes Burke De Kol, calved June 16, 1904; Sir Claxton De Kol, calved May 17, 1904. Prices reasonable. Will furnish extended pedigree on application.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at RIDGEDALE FARM 6 bull calves for sale, from 3 to 9 months old, bred from rich milking strains. Special prices to quick buyers. Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Shipping Stations, Ontario County.

FOR SALE Cook of North of St. Anne's 3007 1 yearling bull, 2 bull calves under 6 months, females any age. A fine lot of Shrop. ram lambs, ewes any age. Pairs not akin. Choice lot of Berkshire and B. P. Rooks.

High-Class Ayrshires

My offering of bulls consists of one August, 1903, calf and three spring calves, including one from imported Daisy of Auchincbrain, with a record in her 13th year of 12,773 lbs. milk in 9 months. All sired by imp. bull.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.

AYRSHIRES, 4 choice bull calves four to service, females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH, Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. Apple Hill, C. P. R.

AYRSHIRES for sale, all ages. Some extra fine bulls, coming one year old, and heifers of all ages. Also my stock bull, Sir Donald of Elm Shade, just 3 years old.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD Hover-a-Blink, one of my stock bulls, and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Sta.

AYRSHIRES Am now offering my famous stock bull, Lord Rifton, at reasonable price; also a few cows from 5 to 8 years. Have a choice lot of heifers and bull calves out of my prize cows, winners at Canadian Eastern Exhibition.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES. Are prizewinners as well as enormous producers. I have for sale 4 young bulls, sired by the Pan-American winner, Leader of Meadowbank; females all ages, of true dairy type.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE. Four yearling bulls and 6 heifers, and spring calves of both sexes, all sired by Minto (10490). Bred by A. Hume, Menie P. O., Ont. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont.

FOR SALE JERSEY BULL, 2 years, Rushton Lord Gratton, by the pure St. Lambert bull, Lucy's Ligar of St. Anne's, out of Lady Gratton of Lee Farm, a 42 lb. cow. This bull has won this season, 1st Sherbrooke, 2nd Quebec, and 1st St. Johnsbury, Vt. Price \$75.00.

JERSEYS

For sale: Yearling bull, dam gave 6,000 lbs. milk with first calf; 9-months bull calf, dam gave 10,000 lbs. milk and 500 lbs. butter last year; bull calf, from 1st-prize three-year-old heifer, Toronto, 1903; also a fine lot of heifers.

Jerseys—10 bulls fit for service; a number of bull calves for immediate sale. They are a very superior lot. Must be sold to make stable room. Also cows and heifers, all ages, and a few unregistered family cows. See fair reports for our winnings, and write at once, on B. H. BULL & SONS, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68

charge twelve per cent., keeping included, to the seller.

Expenses. At the landing stage of embarcadero: Unloading, per head—Cattle \$2.00 currency, Horses 2.00, Sheep .50, Pigs .50, Each coop of poultry 1.00. Feed, per head and diem—Cattle \$2.00 currency, Horses 2.00, Sheep .40, Pigs 1.00, Poultry (1 day quarantine) .03. Entrance and crane fee per head—Cattle and horses .05 gold, Sheep and pigs .01. Halter, per head—Cattle and horses .60 currency.

Clearing at the custom house: Stamps for clearing, \$1.00 for \$1,000, declared value. Stamps for documents, etc., \$16.50. Fee of custom-house broker, according to shipment.

Driving from landing stage pens to auction mart: Cattle and horses, per head \$2.00 currency, Cattle and horses, in bull-float 10.00, Sheep, pigs and poultry, in carts-per cart 4.00.

At the auction house: Feed per head per diem—Cattle and horses \$2.00 currency, Sheep .50, Large pigs .80, Small pigs .40.

Receiving animals and delivery at auction mart, is gratis. One dollar, Argentine currency, is equivalent to 44 cents, Canadian money.

Documents Required by our Government.

Certificate made out by the Minister of Agriculture and legalized by the Argentine Consul, showing that the cattle-plague has not existed for ten years in the country from which they proceed; and that neither pleuro-pneumonia nor foot-and-mouth disease has existed there during the last six months; as regards sheep, it must be shown that no case of smallpox in sheep has occurred during six months; as regards horses, a similar certificate in reference to glanders and lampas. Provision is made for the inspection of ships bringing live stock; and for segregation and quarantine, or destruction, if they have the prescribed diseases, of animals not found in perfect sanitary condition.

The captain of any vessel with live stock on board, or the agents of the respective steamship companies, must present on arrival of the steamer a list specifying the number, variety, sex, breed, owner and consignee of the animals, and the port and date of embarkation. Besides, there must be specified in the said list the number of animals that died during the voyage, and the cause of death; there must also be presented a statement signed by the captain, stating that the vessel has not loaded, during the thirty days before shipping the animals on board, any class of live stock in any country from which importation is prohibited by our authorities; that the vessel has not been in contact with prohibited countries after loading, and has not called at any port of such country; that the animals have not been in contact with any animal proceeding from any prohibited country during the voyage, and that the remarks regarding the stock that died during the voyage are truthful.

Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: "I have recently sold five very fine Leicester ewes to Mr. Geo. Wedgerfield, Manitoulin, Ont. They will make a very nice addition to his flock, being all got by imported rams, and bred to imported rams. Mr. Duncan McDermid, also of Manitoulin, got the excellent two-shear ram that won first place for me as a shearing at Chicago International, 1903. I have had a splendid business in Leicesters since coming from St. Louis, and still have a few good ram lambs and some ewes for sale."

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—Sheepscote, London.

50-Shropshire Ewes-50

We are offering fifty ewes, twenty imported and remainder bred from imported stock that are now being bred to first-class imp. rams. They must be sold, and first to come gets first choice.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.

"MODEL FARM" SHROPSHIRE

Do you want an imported ram or a home-bred one to improve your flock? Our offerings will please you. 10 imported rams and many home-bred ones (from imported stock) to choose from—massive fellows, all wool and mutton and the type that pleases. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices consistent with quality. Long-distance phone No. 94. W. S. CARPENTER, Prop., SIMCOE, ONT.

Broadlea Oxford Down Sheep.

Present offerings young ewes bred to imp. rams, ram and ewe lambs by imp. rams. For price and particulars write to

W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

LEICESTERS

Flock founded 50 years ago. Rams and ewes by the wonderful sire "Stanley," the sire of the "World's Fair champions," and "Grand champions." Simply the BEST.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario.

Imported and Shropshire Rams and Ewes

home-bred from the best of breeders, of grand quality and at very moderate prices. Imported and home-bred Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all straight Scotch, of the best quality, and at prices you can stand. Write for catalogue and prices. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England.

PRICE LIST.

MCDUGALL'S SHEEP DIP

Liquid, Paste and Solid. 20 oz tin, liquid, 35c; 1 gal. tin, liquid, \$1.25; 1 gal. tin, liquid, \$2.25; 30 oz. tin, paste, 35c; 5 lb. tin, paste, \$1.25; 10 lb. tin, paste, \$2.25; 1 lb. block, solid, 25c; 5 lb. block, solid, \$1.00. Charges prepaid on 1 gal. or 10 lbs.

THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Guelph, Ont. General Agents.

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Lincoln Lambs of both sexes. Several loads choice yearling rams and two carloads of one and two-year-old ewes, ready for Sept. and Oct. delivery. Also some choice young bulls, cows and heifers, which will make good herd foundations.

F. H. NEIL, PROP. Telegraph and R. R. Station, LUCAN, ONT.

FARNHAM OXFORDS

We are offering for the next three months a few good yearling rams, thirty strong, vigorous ram lambs. Also 50 yearling and two-year-old ewes bred to imported sires. Prices reasonable. First prize at St. Louis. H. Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont. Arkell, C. P. R., Guelph, G. T. R. O.

Handsome Watch FREE

Anyone can secure this fine Watch by a few hours easy work. It has handsome ornamented case, a celebrated American lever jewelled movement, guaranteed, carefully adjusted, with hour minute and second indicators tested by experienced workmen, and will equal for time a \$30 GOLD WATCH. We desire to introduce our famous Marvel Washing Blue into every home—so to do so quickly we are selling 100,000 lot, packages at 5c. each. Send us your name and address and agree to sell 35 packages at only 5c. a package. A Prize Ticket goes with every package. Every lady needs and will buy Bluing. We will send 35 packages by mail postpaid. When sold send us the money, \$1.75, and we will send you this handsome Watch at once. Don't delay. If you sell the goods and return the money quickly we will send a handsome Chain and Charm with your Watch. Address The Marvel Bluing Co., Dept. 200 Toronto Ont.

GOSSIP.

Attention is directed to the important auction sale advertised to take place on Dec. 21st, of Holstein cattle, Yorkshire pigs and Dorset Horn sheep, property of Mr. C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Waterloo Co., Ont., a station on the Harrisburg and Galt to Elmira branch of the G. T. R., about six miles from Berlin. There are 30 head of richly-bred Holsteins of the best strains—14 cows and heifers in milk or in calf, a grandly-bred two-year-old bull, 2 yearlings, 4 bull calves, balance heifers and heifer calves. The terms are ten months' credit. See the advertisement, and send for the catalogue.

Mr. W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Ont., breeder of Holstein cattle, a pair of whose prizewinners are illustrated on another page in this issue, writes: "At the head of herd is the grandly-bred bull, Iosco Pride's Pan-Am., second-prize bull at Toronto and London this year. His dam is the wonderful cow, Iosco Pride, winner of first prize and sweepstake at Toronto, also at the Pan-American Exposition. Her daughter, Iosco Pride 2nd, is an Advanced Registry cow, having a large official butter record. Iosco Pride is a full sister to Woodland Iosco, second prize in public test at London, 1899. She has the blood of all the leading families, including Johanna, record 84 lbs. of milk in one day, Batje, 87 lbs.; Yrantje, 85 lbs. of milk in one day, 20½ lbs. milk in seven days, 25 lbs. butter in seven days. Her great-grandam is, a sister to the great Altje Posch 4th, who made over eight pounds of butter in forty-eight hours, the largest butter record ever made in a public test. Iosco Pride's Pan-Am.'s grandsire is Homestead Albino De Kol, first-prize yearling bull, Toronto, London and Ottawa, 1898. His sire is Pietertje Hengerveld Paul De Kol; his dam and two grandams have official butter records that average 25½ pounds of butter in seven days. He is the sire of Homestead Aaggie De Kol, official record at two years, 19 pounds butter in seven days; Homestead Cradock De Kol, official record at three years, 22 pounds of butter in seven days. He is a brother of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, world's official record at four years, 34.81 pounds of butter in seven days. His sire has forty-one daughters in A. R. O. Iosco Pride's Pan-Am.'s grandam's sire is a brother to Count Mink Mercedes, greatest show bull in Canada. Iosco Pride's Pan-Am. is the sire of first-prize bull calf, London; first-prize heifer calf, second prize, Toronto; also second and third-prize bull calves under six months, and first-prize herd of four calves under one year. I have for sale first-prize bull calf at the Western Fair, London; dam was second prize. When a three-year-old she gave 51 pounds milk in a day.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana, am

AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N.
A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address Geo. A. J. Temple, Sec., Cameron, Ill., U.S.A.

60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs

of choice breeding. For particulars write to E. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ontario.

SHROPSHIRE

20 yearling ewes, 45 lambs, both sexes included, from Imp. ram. For particulars write to GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig P. O., Ont.

GOTSWOLDS HILL STOCK FARM

Offers for sale, Nov. 15, 200 head of Gotswold Sheep, imported and home bred. E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont., G. T. E.

BARGAINS IN SHROPSHIRE.

We have ready for shipment shearing rams and ewes, \$12 to \$15 each; lambs, either sex, at \$10 to \$12 each. The above are of excellent breeding and quality. Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1. W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont. o

NEWCASTLE HERD OF Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

We have for quick sale some 60 head of Tamworth swine at all ages, including boars and sows ready to wean, several about 4 to 7 months old, our 1st and 2nd prize boars at Toronto under 6 months, our 1st and 2nd prize sows under 6 months; also some of our yearlings, sows and boars, prizewinners at Toronto. These are nearly all the direct get of Cowill's Choice, our old sweepstake boar for several years at Toronto. Also several Shorthorn bull calves, 8 to 10 months old, and some grand young heifers. All at moderate prices. Write to-day, or you may miss a snap. o

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS

Our Tamworths having taken a share of the prizes offered at Winnipeg Exhibition, have taken the diploma for the best herd of four sows, besides other prizes. Boars and sows from one to six months and 2 yearling sows. Also 6 choice bull calves of right type. o

Bertram Hoskin, The Gully P. O. Grafton, G.T.R.

GLENHOLM HERD OF TAMWORTHS

We are now looking orders for spring litters. Have 5 boars and 5 sows, 6 months old, left, and a fine lot of younger ones. o

F. O. SARGENT, Edystone, Grafton Sta., G.T.R.

TAMWORTHS—DORSET HORN SHEEP.

Choice boars and sows of different ages at very reasonable prices. Also a few Dorset Horn rams from first-class stock. o

JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ont. "Glenairn Farm."

TAMWORTH BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Two boars, 12 months old; 2 boars, 6 months old, sired by British King (Imp.). Young pigs of both sexes to offer, bred from good stock. Write at once for prices. o

A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont. Waterloo Co.

Hillcrest Herd of English Berkshires.

Have now for sale a lot of growthy youngsters of good length, with extra good bone. JOHN LAHMER, VINE P. O., ONT. o Vine Station, G. T. E., near Barrie.



FREE FUR SCARF

This beautiful fine quality rich black

made from fine selected full furred skins, in the latest New York style. It has 6 large handsome black tails and silvered neck chain, all complete. A lovely high class warm and beautiful Scarf

OVER 44 INCHES IN LENGTH

5 inches wide. Free to anyone for selling only 20 of our assorted Fancy Jewellery Novelties at 10 cents each. Our goods are easy to sell. Each customer is entitled to a handsome extra present. If you want this beautiful Fur Scarf send your name and address. We trust you and send the 20 Jewellery Novelties to you, postage paid. When sold return us the money, \$2.00, and we will promptly send you the beautiful Scarf. This is a grand opportunity to get a handsome Fur Scarf FREE. Don't delay. If you answer promptly and sell the goods and return the money quickly, we give you an opportunity to secure as an extra present a Handsome Fur Muff or "Gold" Watch Free without selling any more goods. Address, MUTUAL CREDIT CO., Dept. 125 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

One must "look upwards and not downward, onward and not backward," but experience, and sometimes bitter experience at that, is all one can get from attempts to hold down a job that is too big.

"Any of you women who have never had a cross word with your husbands stand right up now!" commanded Dr. Teney at a woman's meeting in Cardiff recently, and a number of ladies stood up, looking the incarnation of sweetness. "Thank you," said the doctor, and then asked all those who had at some time or other had differences with their husbands to stand up, and the majority present rose with subdued looks.

Then the doctor remarked, "Now will you who have stood up and acknowledged that you have sometimes had differences with your husbands please pray for those women who say they have never had a cross word with their husbands, for I know they haven't told the truth."

NORWICH FAT-STOCK SHOW.

At the annual fat-stock show at Norwich, England, which opened November 17th, the championship for the best cattle beast in the show went to Mr. R. W. Hudson's heifer, Danesfield Ruby Lass, a cross-bred (Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus), and the reserve was another cross-bred heifer, Danesfield Snow Queen, owned by the same exhibitor. The champion steer was Mr. E. T. Learner's Shorthorn, weighing 1,700 lbs. at two years and ten months old. The champion pen of three sheep was the King's South-down yearling wethers, which weighed 5 cwt. 3 qrs. The reserve was a pen of Suffolks, shown by H. G. Smith, weighing 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs. The champion pen of lambs was Mr. T. F. Buxton's Hampshire Downs, the pen of three weighing 5 cwt. 20 lbs., which were closely followed by a pen of Suffolks weighing 5 cwt. 2 qrs.

DESTROYING WEED SEEDS.

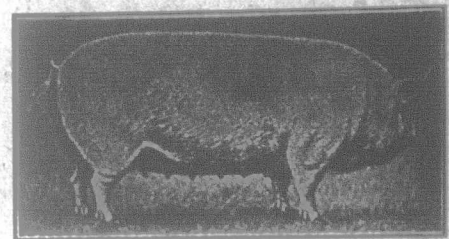
There are many ways in which weed seeds may be destroyed on the farm, says Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa. Quantities of weed seeds get out into the farmyard at threshing time. There is a general tendency just at that time to do things with a rush. The threshing machine is apt to be overcrowded, and many of the weed seeds, as well as a considerable quantity of grain, carried out with the straw. These are likely to germinate and grow with the next crop. A little care in the barn at the time of threshing and cleaning of grain, especially seed grain, will do much to lessen future labor with hoe and cultivator. Cleanings from grain containing weed seeds should be boiled or very finely ground. The seeds of many of the worst weeds are so small that it is not safe to trust to grinding to kill them; they should be boiled. It is not wise, either, to throw worthless screenings in roadways. Many of them will be carried away in mud on the hoofs of horses and the wheels of vehicles and so distributed widely. The seeds of most weeds of the mustard family have such a pungent flavor as to render them unpalatable to stock. The admixture with meal of even a small quantity of wormseed mustard would render it useless for feeding purposes.

The enactment of laws to compel the cutting of weeds before they have ripened seed should be dealt with by the provincial and municipal authorities, because the majority of weeds are necessarily local in character, on account of the diversity of climate, soil, and methods of farming. It may be said that further laws of this sort would not be enforced any better than those we now have. But it is the duty of the farmers to make sure that they are not responsible for the spread of weeds from their farms to others. Good farmers should endeavor to create a strong public sentiment against shiftlessness on the part of those who are disposed to allow their fields to become overrun with weeds, so that the danger which now exists, and the greater danger which is in prospect, may be met in such a way that noxious weeds will not become too great a burden upon those who make their living primarily from the cultivation of the soil. W. A. CLEMONS.

Fruitatives or Fruit Liver Tablets

contain all the medicinal virtues of fresh fruits. Nature's cure for Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver and Kidney Troubles. Your druggist has them. 50c. box.

Improved Yorkshires



Over three hundred for sale. The last three years our herd has won ninety per cent. of the first prizes at the leading shows, competing against American and Canadian breeders. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders combined in Canada. We have the best blood from the leading herds in England and Scotland. Prices reasonable. D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

YORKSHIRES

for the fall trade. Imp. and Canadian-bred boars, ready for immediate service. Young sows for Sept. farrow; also spring pigs of the choicest breeding, imported and home-bred. 17 head imported this season. Write H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Importer and Breeder of Yorkshires and Shorthorns. o

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Having left Shelburne and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brantford, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin. Address: WILFRED WILSON, Box 191, Brantford, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE: Sows bred to farrow in March and sows ready to breed; also boars, fit for service, an exceedingly good lot; they were shown at three county fairs and won first and second on both boars and sows every place. o

THOMAS TEASDALE, Concord, Ont.

CHOICE LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

From imported and home-bred sows and boars. Sows and boars all ages for sale, and sows in farrow. Write o

Jas. A. Russell, Precious Corners, Ont.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

For sale: Berkshires from 6 weeks to 6 months; Yorkshires, one boar fit for service and younger stock. Pairs not akin. All of the bacon type. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rose Bank Farm, o Churchill, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

Both sexes for breeding or show purposes. Holstein calves, both sexes, for sale, from best milk and butter strains. o

E. HONEY, Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.

FOR SALE: One Improved Chester White, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: o

YORKSHIRES

for sale, from imported stock. For price and description write to o

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P. O., Ont.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

Six May litters from show sows, five of them Toronto winners, pairs not akin. Also young sows in farrow. Dalmeny Cavalier (imported) and Maple Grove Vanguard at head of herd. o

YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS.

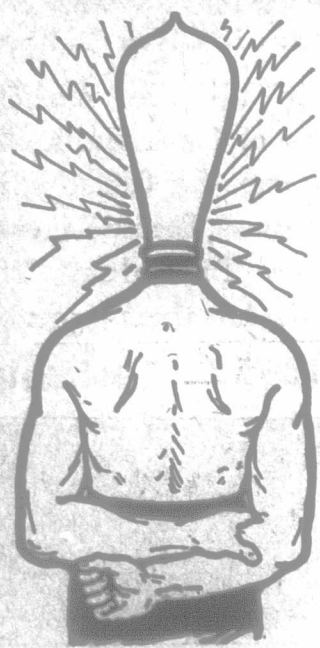
FOR SALE: Boars and sows, all ages, from imported stock; also ram and ewe lambs, at reasonable prices. o

C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES. winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each. o

DAVID BAE, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew P. O.

AN ELECTRIC LAMP



is in no greater need of electricity for its life than is the human body. Without Electricity the nerves will not perform their natural function.

Without Electricity the stomach soon loses its efficacy. Then soon follow loss of appetite, constipation, dizziness, headaches, loss of energy, inability to do one's work, pains in the loin and back, nervousness, sleeplessness, and these ailments lead on to rheumatism and other permanent and serious diseases.

We do not say that in every case lack of electricity has caused your trouble, but we do say that an increase of electric energy to make the nerves tingle, to quicken the pulse, to impart vitality, vigor, **STRENGTH, TO EVERY PART,** to bring to full power any weakened part, will quickly bring back your perfect health.

FREE

No need of hospital cures nor expensive treatments. Dr. MacDonald's Electric Belt will feed electricity to the system gently, gradually, and will bring those results which you seek. Very shortly power will be yours—power that is the strength of nerve and power of will—power on which depends the fulfilment of every part of man's mission.

In order to enable any sufferer from Rheumatism or any other Disease of the Muscular or Nervous System to be benefited by my treatment, I will, during the next 90 days, send one of my Best No. 8 High Power Electric Belts

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

If, as I am sure, it cures you permanently, I know you will be grateful enough and pay me the small price asked. On the other hand, if it fails to benefit you, all you have to do is to return me the Belt at my expense.

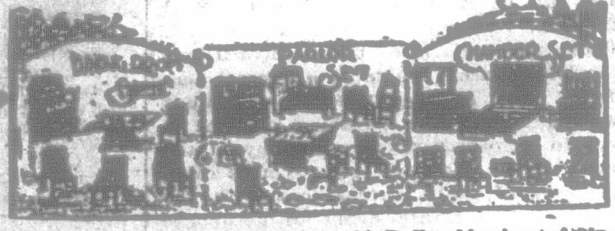
HERE IS YOUR CHANCE—FREE! FREE! FREE!

My book on the diseases of men and women, and their treatment by electricity, is worth its weight in gold. It is profusely illustrated, and teaches all about the human body, its construction, functions, and the ills it is subject to. This book, although it cost me quite a little fortune to publish, will be sent free, and securely sealed, to anyone sending me his name and address. Write to-day. This is your opportunity.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury St., Montreal, Que.

FREE FREE

Beautiful Large Doll. 3 Sets of Toy Furniture.



Do you want to receive a handsome big Doll and lovely set of Dining-room, Kitchen and Bed-room Toy Furniture. We are giving hundreds of these lovely presents away for a little pleasant work for an afternoon. This big doll is nearly

15 INCHES TALL

Has lovely long curly hair, handsome bluish head, pearly teeth, beautiful blue eyes very stylishly dressed, fancy dress, underwear, with hat, shoes, stockings, etc. dressed complete from head to toes, an elegant lovely Doll. We give free this beautiful Doll and the Bed-room, Kitchen, and Dining-room Set of Toy Furniture for selling only 12 packages of our famous Marvel Washing Blue at only 5c a package. You can call in a few hours as every lady needs bluing, and get such a low price almost every lady will buy. A prize ticket is given free with every package. Send your name and address at once and we will send you postpaid, and trust you will be pleased to call for us. When sold send us the money, 5c a box, and we will carefully pack and promptly forward to your address this handsome big, beautiful, dressed Doll, and the Bed-room, Dining-room and Kitchen Toy Sets of Furniture without delay. Write now another lovely extra present of a handsome gold-dialled jeweled Ring, and if you are quick in sending we give you an opportunity to secure a handsome "Gold" Watch without selling any more goods. Address THE MARVEL BLUING CO., DEPT. 249, TORONTO, ONT.

FREE A \$50.00 SOLID GOLD WATCH



for you, or we will pay you \$50.00 Spot Cash to buy a SOLID GOLD Watch from your own jeweller, if the watch we send to every person answering this advertisement is not found exactly what we claim. We intend by our liberality to rapidly introduce the Greatest Vegetable Remedy of the age for Constipation, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Unhealthy Blood, Kidney Trouble, to stimulate the appetite, regulate the bowels and beautify the complexion. We don't want your money. Only send us your name and Post Office address and agree to sell only 12 boxes of our Marvelous Remedy at 25c. a box. We will then send you the remedy by mail at once. When sold you send us only \$5.00 of our money and we will send you one of our handsomely engraved case American movement watches and you can send us the other \$1.00 of our money when you receive the watch. Now is your chance to get a fine watch without spending a cent and you will never regret having helped to introduce our Remedy. Here is an advertisement that is fair and square, and, as we said before, we will pay you \$50.00 in cash to buy a Solid Gold Watch from your own jeweller, if you find that the watch we send you is not exactly what we claim. We send a guarantee with every watch. Write to-day.

THE DR. ARMOUR MEDICINE CO., DEPT 258 TORONTO, ONT

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Show your "This-Is-My-Busy-Day" sign to the devil of dread and anxiety that would point you either to the good old times or the good time coming, while robbing you of all that is yours—THE PRESENT.

"Do you think," she asked the dermatologist, "that you can make my nose beautiful?"

"Well, I may not be able to make it beautiful, but I couldn't help improving it some, even if I were to hit it with a mallet."

Representative Fitzgerald, of Boston, has a story of an Irish couple in that city who, despite a comparatively happy married life, were wont to have violent misunderstandings. Nevertheless, the pair were devoted to each other, and when the husband died not long ago the widow was inconsolable.

Shortly after the funeral a friend who had dropped in to see how Mrs. Milligan was getting on chanced to remark:

"Well, there's one blessing, Maggie, for they do say that poor Mike died happy."

"Indeed he did," responded the widow.

"The dear lad. The last thing he done was to crack me over the head with a medicine bottle."

"THE SIMPLE LIFE."

Material comfort, education, the cradle of civilization—these things constitute the Frame of the Picture. But the frame no more makes the picture than the frock the monk, nor the uniform the soldier. Here the picture is man, and with his most intimate possessions—namely, his conscience, his character and his will.

While we have been elaborating and garnishing the frame, we have forgotten, neglected, disfigured the picture. Thus are we loaded with external good, and miserable in spiritual life; we have an abundance of that which, if must be, we can go without, and are infinitely poor in the one thing needful.

We must search out, set free, restore to honor the true life, assign things to their proper places, and remember that the center of human progress is moral growth.

IF YOU ARE WELL BRED,

You will be kind.
You will not use slang.
You will try and make others happy.
You will not be shy or self-conscious.
You will never indulge in ill-natured gossip.

You will never forget the respect due to age.
You will not swagger or boast of your achievements.

You will think of others before you think of yourself.

You will not measure your civility by people's bank accounts.

You will be scrupulous in your regard for the rights of others.

You will not forget engagements, promises or obligations of any kind.

In conversation you will not be argumentative or contradictory.

You will never make fun of the peculiarities or idiosyncrasies of others.

You will not bore people by constantly talking of yourself and your affairs.

You will never under any circumstances cause another pain if you can help it.

You will not think that "good intentions" compensate for rude or gruff manners.

You will be agreeable to your social inferiors as to your equals and superiors.

You will not sulk or feel neglected if others receive more attention than you do.

You will not have two sets of manners—one for "company" and one for home use.

You will let a refined manner and superior intelligence show that you have travelled, instead of constantly talking of the different countries you have visited.

You will not remark, while a guest, that you do not like the food which has been served to you.

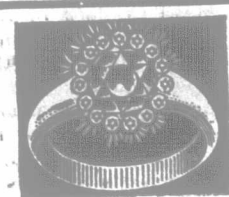
You will not attract attention by either your loud talk or laughter, or show your egotism by trying to absorb conversation.—[Success.

Treated by Three Doctors for a Severe Attack of Dyspepsia,

Got No Relief From Medicines, But Found It At Last In

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Frank Hutt, Morrisburg, Ont., was one of those troubled with this most common of stomach troubles. She writes:—"After being treated by three doctors, and using many advertised medicines, for a severe attack of Dyspepsia, and receiving no benefit, I gave up all hope of ever being cured. Hearing Burdock Blood Bitters so highly spoken of, I decided to get a bottle, and give it a trial. Before I had taken it I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken the second one I was completely cured. I cannot recommend Burdock Blood Bitters too highly, and would advise all sufferers from dyspepsia to give it a trial."

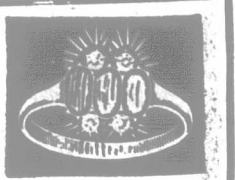


ELEGANT 14K. RING AND GOLD WATCH FREE

Anyone can secure these handsome premiums by a few hours easy work. We are giving away hundreds of costly rings and watches to introduce our house and goods. Send us your name and address and agree to sell only 12 of our hand-ome Jewellery novelties at 10c each. We trust you will send jewellery by mail post-paid. They are beautiful goods and sell quickly, when sold send us the \$1.00 and we will send you the handsome 14k. Gold Finished Ring, set with beautiful large Pearl, Turquoise, Ruby and Diamonds, magnificent costly Rings. If you send for the goods without delay and sell them and return the money quickly, we will give you an opportunity to secure a handsome "Gold" Watch without having to sell any more goods. Don't miss this grand opportunity. Address THE MARVEL BLUING CO., DEPT. 249, TORONTO, ONT.

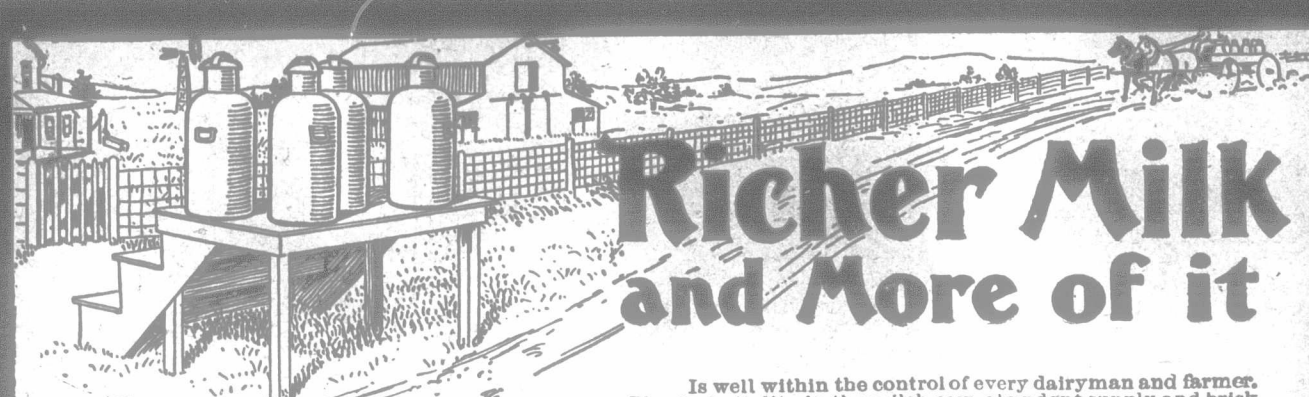


HANDSOME 14k RING and GOLD WATCH FREE



Hundreds of beautiful Rings and Watches Free to anyone. Send us your name and address and agree to sell 20 packages of our famous Marvel Washing Blue at only 5c. a package. We trust you will send bluing by mail postpaid. Every lady needs bluing, and at only 5c. a package you can sell the 20 packages in a few hours. When sold send us the \$1.00 and we will send you the handsome 14k. Gold Finished Ring, set with elegant large Marquise Pearls, Turquoise, Rubies, and Diamonds—handsome and costly Rings, if you write to us of the bluing without delay we will give you an opportunity to secure one of our magnificent "Gold" watches in addition to the Ring. Address: THE MARVEL BLUING CO., DEPT. 249, Toronto, Ont.

TO SECURE RESULTS Advertise in the Advocate



Richer Milk and More of it

Is well within the control of every dairyman and farmer. Physical vitality in the milk cow, abundant supply and brisk circulation of the blood, together with the perfect assimilation of all rations fed, induces a full flow of rich milk. Any condition in the herd adverse to these essentials shortens the quantity, with many abnormal results as to quality.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

assures the dairyman full measure of health in the herd, with the largest quantity of milk. Dr. Hess Stock Food is not a condimental food. It is a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), that compels the system of all animals to convert the maximum amount of nutrition of the food into bone, muscle, meat and milk, and relieves the minor stock ailments.

Dr. Hess Stock Food corrects the danger of over feeding or over eating, prevents indigestion, fever and bloat and the liability to abortion commonly caused by lack of vitality.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

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 two cents for reply. 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 Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Weak Men, Stop Drugging

AND APPLY NATURE'S REMEDY.



Are you as well and strong as you look, or have you weak nerves, poor memory, stupid feelings, lost ambition, lame back, rheumatism and kindred troubles, or a general run-down condition of your entire system?

Have you doctored without benefit? Is your stomach ruined from drugs and your money wasted? Are you tired of trying useless remedies? Then come to me. I have a positive and certain cure for you in

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

You put it on when you go to bed and sleep peacefully under the influence of its warming, vitalizing power. You awake full of ambition, with a healthy desire to tackle your day's work. Each day you gain new life from it, and soon begin to feel yourself a man among men. Each symptom gradually disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and your life is made happy by the restoration of your old health.

If you have tried drugs that failed—if other belts have failed to cure you—then come to me. I have made a life study of the use of Electricity and apply it only in that manner which has proven successful. This knowledge is what enables me to make you such an offer as

NO CURE, NO PAY.

and I will take your case on these terms. You take no chances. I do that. All I ask of you is security for the Belt while you are using it. Don't delay. Try it at once.

CURES FROM ALL OVER CANADA.

"I only wore your Belt four weeks, and it did me a power of good. It is a grand thing." Alfred Trousse, Nain Centre, Ont.

"I received grand benefits from your Belt. I have never lost a day's work since I got it, which is over three years ago." F. A. Riddell, Midland, Ont.

"I can now say that I am a cured man. The permanency of the cure to my back is beyond all doubt." T. H. Wheatland, Mandan, Man.

"If I knew I could not get another of your Belts I would not take \$500 for mine." Albert Ponce, North Hatley, Que.

"I was a complete wreck, but your Belt has made a man of me. Truly your Belt is a boon from Heaven for the ill of men and women." John S. Kaiser, Beckerton, N.S.

"I am well pleased with your Belt, and can recommend it to all weak men." Richard Brill, Revelstoke, B.C.

CALL TO-DAY. I will be glad to give you a free test, if you will call. Consultation free. Or I will send **FREE BOOK.** you my **FREE BOOK**, with full information, sealed, free. My Belt not sold in drug stores.

DR. M. S McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.
OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays to 8 p.m.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

The late Duke of Buccleuch—one of the best men—returned to Drumlanrig after a considerable absence. Shortly after his return he was sauntering along the banks of the Nith, when he met an elderly man who had long been employed on the estate. The Duke shook him cordially by the hand, and with characteristic kindness inquired after his health and welfare generally. 'A'm very weel, thank your Grace for speirin'. A'm rael pleased to see your Grace back again; theyre a' Dukes when you're awa'!

FAVORITE AUTHORS.

Senator Hoar, rather against his will, once found himself at a sort of literary reception. Members of reading clubs, Browning societies and similar earnest folk were thick about him. The Senator bore up well for some time, but was finally forced to seek relief in his famous bunch of keys. About this time a lady of the gusher variety resolutely cornered him and began to "talk literature."

"Oh, Senator," she chirruped, "how I dote on Rossetti. Browning, of course, I love, and, in prose, Walter Pater, but always I find myself returning to Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Tell me, Senator, who is your favorite author?"

"Bill Nye," came the answer with a twirl of the keys.

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOR.

Nothing has added more to the merriment of the world than the unintentional, unconscious humor of writers, public speakers and, in fact, all classes and conditions of men and women. And there is none so delightful. It far exceeds in mirth-provoking quality the cold-blooded humor of the professional wits.

One could not well instance a more amusing blunder than that in a painting of the Blessed Virgin in an old church in Spain. In this painting the Virgin is represented as sitting on a red velvet sofa fondling a cat with one hand, while with the other she is pouring coffee from a silver coffee-pot. This is as amusing as a painting in a German church representing the sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham. In this painting Abraham is about to discharge a huge pistol at Isaac, when an angel descends and pours a pitcher of water on the pan of the pistol, thereby saving Isaac. The writer once saw a crude painting of King Herod, with a pair of spectacles painted on his nose.

Those who are on the lookout for them will find many amusing blunders in the daily papers and in periodicals of all kinds. It was but the other day that the writer saw Miss Fanny Crosby referred to in a religious paper as the "author of so many blind poems." And it was a great metropolitan daily that one morning gave its readers the following information regarding the wrecking of a ship the night before: "The captain swam ashore and succeeded in saving the life of his wife. She was insured in the Northern Marine Insurance Company, and carried a cargo of cement." Equally amusing as an instance of unconscious humor was the statement made by another paper regarding the capsizing of a boat at sea. It said that "but one life was lost, and that was found afterward."

He must be sadly deficient in humor who does not find himself amused by a sign like the following, seen in the window of a shoemaker: "Any respectable man, woman, or child, can have a fit in this shop." It was an enterprising furrier who placed a card in his window, stating that for the benefit of the ladies he would make "muffs, boas, etc., out of their own skins."

A prolific source of amusement to manuscript readers is the surprising way in which aspirants for literary honor and glory often "puff things." We find one young woman saying of her heroine: "The countess fell back in a deadly swoon. When she revived her spirit had fled."

A charming bit of purely unconscious humor was that noticed by some visitors to a great English coal mine. At the mouth of the great central shaft hundreds of feet deep was a placard bearing these words:

"Please do not tumble down the shaft."—[Detroit Free Press.

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

